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EDITORIAL

The Canadian Counsellor: Continuity and Change*

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The challenge of assuming the editorship of the *Canadian Counsellor* is a multifaceted adventure.

First of all, to succeed two pioneers of the Canadian Guidance and Counselling Association (CGCA) such as Harvey W. Zingle and Myrne B. Nevison is to commit oneself to a labor for which the standards of excellence have been inscribed in the history and reputation of the journal. It is for that reason that my first objective is none other than to maintain and, if possible, improve the quality of this publication, which is addressed to a readership numbering 1,800.

An effective and relevant journal

Further, to direct the Canadian Counsellor is also to properly use 25°/0 of the annual budget of CGCA in order to return to its members a product with which they can identify. For it is hoped that it will be a reflection of their interests and preoccupations, an instrument that will stimulate and inform on an intellectual and professional level.

These two aspects of an editor's job, creative management and relevant output, while they initially differ conceptually, in practice blend into one another. For me, they translate into a policy whose objective is to provide you with a publication that serves your professional needs.

To reach that objective, I proposed to the

Board of Directors and to the 1981 General Meeting of CGCA that the *Canadian Counsellor* continue to publish articles of varied content: theoretical and critical reviews of the Canadian literature in our discipline, think-pieces on various aspects of counselling and guidance, contributions of a methodological and experimental character, reports of innovations of a technical, practical nature, reviews of recently published books.

Beyond this, in the hope of permitting a larger number of counselling psychologists and counsellors to disseminate information about their projects and professional endeavours, this journal will now accept two new kinds of articles.

Under the heading Brief Reports, short articles (four to five typewritten pages) will be published reporting and describing in a factual manner projects, finished or in process. Such reports may trace lines of a new strategy or program of counselling intervention, or present a brief account of the effectiveness of a new technique, the use of an established "treatment" with a specific clientele, the restructuring of objectives and methodologies relative to training, supervision, or recycling of counsellors. In promoting these kinds of articles, our objective is to inform readers of new activities, or even ideas in process of realization, without imposing on authors the conventional constraints of scientific reporting (statement of problem, method, results, and discussion, among other elements). It is to be hoped that practitioners will avail themselves of this option which, without compromising quality, is intended to introduce more suppleness relative to the form as well as the elaboration of manuscripts.

^{*} This article is a translation and an adaptation of "Le Conseiller Canadien: continuité et changements" written by Jacques Perron.

Also with the intention of disseminating information à propos of ideas in process, the Editorial Board invites researchers to inform our readers of research projects, funded or not, on which they are currently at work. These manuscripts (limited in length to two typewritten pages) will be published under the heading Research Projects. It is hoped that such reports will furnish graduate students and researchers in guidance and counselling with a new window on "state of the art" endeavours in our field.

A bilingual journal

Another reality that faces the editor of the Canadian Counsellor is the need to promote the bilingual character of the journal. Not only does that responsibility flow from a commitment of CGCA to the Secretary of State, but still more, in my view, does it rest on the twofold cultural foundation of the Canadian society. It is in that perspective that the objective to make the journal bilingual has been shaped, as much in its management as in its content.

To that end, we will increase the proportion of French-language articles. On occasion, we will translate into French, or into English as the case may be, an article judged to be of major importance to the discipline. We have enlisted the help of some francophone referees who can assess manuscripts or review books in the two languages. So, in the future, we can have recourse to their expertise, should we need it, with texts presented in English. For the first time in the history of the journal, correspondence will be conducted in French for francophones and in English for anglophones. We will, accordingly, also have two sections for book reviews: one for Englishlanguage works, one for French-language works.

A propos of other changes

Several modifications have been made in the format of the journal as well as in the details of its management. As can be readily seen, these changes bear on such varied points as the price of subscriptions, formalities of correspondence and submission of manuscripts, biographical notes, and page-setting, among others. The President of CGCA has informed me that a new policy has been adopted to the effect that advertisements may now be accepted in this journal (Announcement n^o 3, page 63).

In the matter of reviewing manuscripts for publication, we have modified the assessment forms so as to operationalize to a greater degree the judgements of our referees (Announcement n^o 1, page 62). This will allow us, in the last issue of the year (July), to present statistics on the evaluation of manuscripts received during the year.

In order to assure the punctual publication of each issue of the Canadian Counsellor, and for that reason alone (the members of the editorial board are all benevolent persons who get no sadistic pleasure from controlling contributors or exacting conformity to regulations for its own sake!), I have asked the Managing Editor to firmly apply the norms regulating the submission of manuscripts (Announcement n^o 2, page 63). In that regard, of the 50 or so manuscripts we have received so far, that aspect in which we have found them most deficient is conformity to the norms of American *Psychological* Association (1974).* Further, some authors do not furnish an abstract in both languages along with their manuscript. Following a decision of the Board of Directors of CGCA (June 1981), the journal now provides "translation of abstract" service for those authors who wish, at their own expense, to avail themselves of it.

The Editorial Board will be happy to receive any reaction from the readers bearing on this ensemble of changes. The Board is open, further, as can testify those who have written to it, to implement without delay suggestions which give promise of improving the journal.

Introducing the Editorial Board

I have accepted the position of Editor, by arrangement with CGCA, for a period of two years. There exists the possibility of renewing my appointment for an additional year. The board consists of two associate editors. Florent Dumont, Ed.D., of McGill University (known as Frank to his family and some of his colleagues), will be in charge of the Englishlanguage portion of the journal. Since he was born, raised, and lived most of his adult life in the United States, his mother tongue is American. However, by virtue of his many working associations with French-speaking communities, he has become fluently bi-

 ^{*} American Psychological Association. Publication manual (second edition). Washington: APA, 1974

lingual. Conrad Lecomte, Ph.D., of l'Université de Montréal, will be in charge of the French-language section of the journal. He too is fluently bilingual, above all due to his lengthy periods of study in the United States and the professional links he maintains with anglophones. Noëlla Laferrière, M.Ps. (Psychology) has assumed the heavy and delicate task of Managing Editor. She also is fluently bilingual. The responsibility for book reviews has been confided to two editors: Vance Peavy, Ph.D., of the University of Victoria, for English-language works and Réal Allard, M.Ps. (Psychology), of l'Université de Moncton, for the French-language section. The complete list of Consulting Editors will appear in the next issue of the journal.

In this issue

Research in counselling psychology: changing emphases in a Canadian perspective and a translation of this article under the title La recherche en psychologie du counselling: réévaluation dans une perspective canadienne is a contribution whose special character needs to be explained.

At the request of John Andrews, Harvey Zingle accepted the responsibility of preparing a statement on the "state of the art" of research in counselling in Canada. The original version of this text represents one portion of a larger synthesis, covering all aspects of research in "education", that John Andrews and Todd Rogers recently forwarded to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada on behalf of the Canadian Society for the Study of Education. To accomplish this task, Harvey assembled and presided over a committee consisting of Cliff Christen-

sen, Florent Dumont, Conrad Lecomte, and Jacques Perron. Following the committee work, three of its members produced a text in English; another translated and adapted it into French.

Two reasons have motivated me to publish this article. First, it is a document which presents the thought of some current researchers in counselling psychology. It is intended to influence the Canadian government relative to the level of research funding that it consecrates to various aspects of our discipline. In that light, it seemed that the contents of the document should be made known to all readers of the Canadian Counsellor. Finally, it is a text which, basic to the concerns of the journal, reveals the continuity of thought and interests that underlies the transition from the former editorial board to the new.

The other articles which constitute this issue reflect, in my view, the diverse character of contributions we wish to publish. One article is of a theoretical nature (Teaching career development from a cognitive developmental perspective); another presents a synthesis on an applied, practical theme (Career education: what it is not and what it might be), while the last one presents experimental data on an important aspect of counselling (Client preparation technique: educating nonclients about the process of personal counselling).

In conclusion, in view of assuring a solid foundation for the direction we are giving to the journal, I wish to repeat my appeal for your reactions to our policies. We attach great importance to them.