

APNS HISTORY 1965 TO 2015

"Our Story: The History of APNS" appeared in the APNS newsletter in 2001. Due to limited space, these are very brief excerpts from that document.

The Birth of APNS: Early 1960s to 1975

Michael Fowler, M.Ps.

APNS was not the first "fraternal" organization representing psychologists in the Atlantic Provinces. In April, 1947, a meeting was called to plan the Maritime Psychological Association and it functioned for approximately 20 years. By the early 1960s, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were headed towards separate psychological associations. The early constitution was contentious to say the least. It attempted to regulate who could call themselves a psychologist and attempted to restrict who could do psychological services. The APNS of this era was to have a huge impact on psychology in Nova Scotia through the drafting and debate of what was to become the NS Psychology Act.

~ TIMELINE ~

φ May 1961: Ace Beach (Dalhousie University) called a meeting of local psychologists with a view to establishing the NS Association. Twelve psychologists attended the formative meeting.

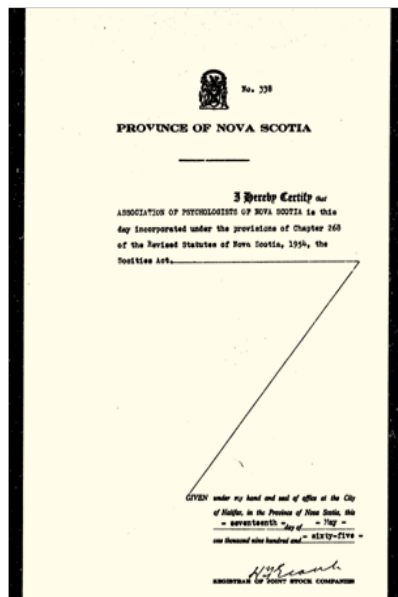


David Doig and Jim Clark from 1962 & 1964 Executive, prior to official Society registration.

φ November 1961: David Doig was set to move forward with the first APNS constitution.

φ May 1962: The first general meeting was held with 32 members and "a Board of Examiners". The meeting was chaired by Ace Beach and included Ron Backman, Jim Clark, Len Denton and George Nichols.

φ May 1965: After many false starts, APNS was incorporated on May 17, 1965.



The Late 1970s

Charles J.A. Hayes, Ph.D.

On reflection, that period of time saw the APNS grow from a small group of interested psychologists to a dynamic and forward-looking association. APNS became recognized in its own right as the fraternal arm, and NSBEP the regulatory arm, for psychology in the province. APNS was recognized in committees associated with CPA and with APA, while NSBEP became associated with other Canadian and American licensing boards. Thus, psychologists within the province had a national and international voice pertaining to the regulation and practice of psychology.

~ TIMELINE ~

φ Mid-70s there were several attempts made to tie more closely the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia fraternal psychology organizations. Nothing came of the exploration between the two fraternal bodies.

φ 1979: The Ferguson Report on Higher Education contained the blueprint for graduate training in psychology for this region. An APNS Task Force on Training In Psychology prepared a submission. I would like to think that the APNS submission helped Saint Mary's University Psychology Master Program become a reality.

φ Mid-to-late 1970s: the growth of clinical psychology demanded regulation. APNS petitioned government to introduce legislation governing psychologists.

φ March 1977 - APNS becomes a full member of ACPAP (Advisory Council of the Provincial Associations of Psychologists)

φ March 3, 1980: Bill No. 4 - The Psychologists Act was introduced into the Nova Scotia House of Assembly.

φ December 18, 1980: the Psychologists Act was proclaimed.

φ 1981: The Board charged with the development of Regulations and Guidelines was established. It was comprised of Dr. Gerry Gordon, Chair, Mr. Ronald Backman, Vice-Chair, Dr. Jim Clark, Dr. Irmgard Lenzer, and Charles Hayes.



NEW PRESIDENT — Dr. Charles Hayes is the new president of the Association of Psychologists of Nova Scotia. Other members of the new executive include Ron Backman, past president; Maeann Stevens, president-elect; Dr. Wayne MacDonald, member at large; Dr. Rosemarie Sampson, member at large; Judith Hayashi, secretary, and Marylizabeth Lamie, affiliate member. (Wamboldt-Waterfield)

APNS HISTORY

The Early 1980s

Victor Day, Ph.D.

First let's set the scene in the 1980s. Professional psychology, along with the whole education, health and social service system, was expanding. The Cape Breton Hospital had five psychologists but was advertising for four more; while the Nova Scotia Hospital psychology department had eight psychologists and two vacancies. The salary advertised in the APNS Newsletter for a Ph.D. psychologist position at the independent Abbie Lane Hospital was \$23,800 to \$29,300, while the salary floor for a new Assistant Professor position at St. Mary's University Psychology Department was \$ 19,000. APNS dues were \$45 for its 111 full members, less for its 18 affiliates.

Although the Association had a steady core of veteran members who had been around for a decade or more, most members were relatively young professionals and academics early in their careers.

Organizationally, APNS operated very frugally. Although poor, we were enthusiastic and energetic. After observing our 1983 meeting at the Nova Scotian Hotel, the Executive Director of CPA at the time shook his head in amazement "it was like watching a New England town hall meeting". Coming from the universe of smoothly managed, sparsely attended CPA general business meetings, he did not necessarily mean it as a compliment.

However if an organization is to represent its members, then criteria for membership can become a key issue. It did.

In early 1982 NSBEP began registering, or not registering, people who had been calling themselves psychologists. Indeed there were different opinions about what APNS should be: an open interest group for people interested in psychology, or a collegial and advocacy organization for psychologists. ...However the differences were eventually resolved, after the dust of the initial registration period had settled.

In the early 80s there were two major efforts to establish a form of national credentialing of psychologists. Both of these occurred via the Advisory Council of Provincial Associations of Psychologists now CPAP).

The first initiative was a proposal for a Canada Psychology Act, which would have established a national registration system for psychologists. It proposed doctoral-level requirements for registration. This posed a problem for Nova Scotia, which had just resolved the Masters/Ph.D. issue in favour of Masters level registration. For a time

Nova Scotia was the only province to oppose it. However then a couple of other provinces had second thoughts, and the whole initiative fell apart.

The second initiative was for the Canadian Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology (CRHSPP). APNS opposed it as well, for similar reasons. CRHSPPP was established in 1985 without us.

By the end of the early 80s, registration of psychologists was established and accepted, APNS-NSBEP relations were better, the government had some familiarity with us, and the APNS had established its purpose and direction as a collegial and advocacy organization for psychologists.

~ TIMELINE ~

- ❖ December 1980: The School Psychology Task Force chaired by Rilda van Feggelen, developed a position paper on the appropriate training and roles for school psychologists.
- ❖ 1981: A Task Force on Education developed arguments in favour of a Ph.D. program in clinical psychology at Dalhousie, presented to a Commission on Higher Education.
- ❖ 1982: A Task Force on Professional Autonomy, chaired by Wayne MacDonald, wrote a position paper on professional autonomy for hospital psychologists.
- ❖ Early 1982: NSBEP began registering people who had been calling themselves psychologists.
- ❖ 1984: APNS gets phone number, answered by a machine housed in Vic Catano's basement.
- ❖ 1985: Canadian Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology was formed. APNS opposed it (on the basis of doctoral registration). CRHSPP was established without us.

PSYCHOLOGISTS
ASSOCIATION OF
OF NOVA SCOTIA
NEWSTLETTERS

APNS HISTORY

The Late 1980s

William Crist, Ph.D.

The period between 1985 to 1989 was a time of both internal restructuring for APNS as well as an extraordinary time of political advocacy and lobbying for psychology within the province. Psychology as a profession was growing rapidly in the province during the late 1980s. While APNS was gaining many new members, the challenge faced by the Executives during this time period was how to convert these new members from passive members of the association into active participants. The productivity of APNS during this time period is both a tribute to the success of Executives in recruiting the energy of new members, as well as a tribute to the members who were willing to take that first step and become active.

Psychology as a profession was undergoing a growth spurt in the late 1980s in Nova Scotia. While recruiting drives had not been terribly successful in the past for, an initiative in 1987-88 paid off handsomely for the association with the membership increasing by 13% in 1987 and another 10% in 1988. The key was getting these new members active - there were very few elections in the late 1980s with most executive members running un-opposed after being cajoled into serving by their predecessors on the executive. Despite a poor financial position, the Executive in 1986 created a part-time position for an administrative coordinator for the association. It was hoped that this position might make serving on the executive committee more appealing for members by freeing them from the everyday chores of running the association.

Two fall meetings were held, both to encourage collegiality and to have time to discuss in more depth important issues facing psychologists and the association. The first fall meeting in 1988 addressed various issues regarding the practice of psychology as an autonomous profession. Representatives from different work settings made brief presentations, followed by general discussion. Following that fall retreat, a new committee, the Professional Affairs Committee, was formed. Issues that were seen as priority for the new committee included custody of protocols, co-signing psychological reports, confidentiality of school records, and reimbursement of psychological services.

The second fall meeting in 1989 addressed the issue of whether the association should seek formal affiliation with the American Psychological Association and whether it

should reconsider an earlier decision not to join the Canadian Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology (CHRSSP). The membership ultimately decided to seek affiliation with both organizations.

~ TIMELINE ~

- ☐ Mid-1980s: A frequent topic of discussion at executive committee meetings was how to raise the profile of psychology within the provincial government. A series of legislative briefing notes were designed to educate government officials on various topics pertaining to psychology in the province.
- ☐ Late 1980s: The preparation and delivery of the association's submission to the Nova Scotia Royal Commission on Health Care. The APNS task force that prepared the submission was chaired by John Gainer, who was assisted by his colleagues in Cape Breton.
- ☐ 1986: The Executive worked with 14 other community groups to support the immediate development of comprehensive home-care services in the community.
- ☐ 1987: The Gerald Gordon Prize for outstanding undergraduate achievement was created.
- ☐ Fall 1988: Meeting addressing various issues regarding the practice of psychology as an autonomous profession. Following that fall retreat, the Professional Affairs Committee, was formed.
- ☐ Fall 1989: Decision made to seek formal affiliation with APA and CHRSP.



APNS HISTORY

The Early 1990s

Gordon Butler, Ph.D.

The history of APNS during the early 1990s might be characterized as the “maturing” of the organization. During this period, the organization maintained and expanded its links with other organizations, continued to increase its visibility with government, and enhanced services to its members. Perhaps the biggest indicator of the significant changes that APNS was undergoing in the early 1990s is reflected in the many changes that occurred in APNS committees. In my opinion, three factors contributed to the rather rapid changes that occurred.

First, as always, was the participation of the volunteers in the APNS Executive and committees, with new ideas and the determination to put them into action.

Second, a number of opportunities arose for APNS to participate in, or react to, government initiatives. This set the stage for new direction for APNS.



The third factor is what I believe was a defining moment for APNS, and that was the decision of the organization to break away from planning conferences and workshops through the universities and to go it alone.

Within a few short years, APNS finances went from revenues of \$16,000 - 20,000 in 1988-1990 (and a financial loss during at least one of those years), to a revenue of \$37,000 in 1995 - putting the Executive in the position of having to defend modest profits in the newsletter.

The Continuing Education Committee deserves particular credit for the work that they put into presenting high quality workshops, a side benefit of which was the provision of financial stability for the APNS. This change was important because it allowed the Executive and its committees to focus on developing activities and services rather than having to struggle with the viability of the organization.

~ TIMELINE ~

- ☐ August 1990: Nova Scotia became only the 4th province to be admitted as an American Psychological Association Affiliate.
- ☐ 1990: A national effort to include psychologists under the health exemption for the GST. APNS spearheaded the work in Atlantic Canada.
- ☐ 1992: APNS became a founding member of the Coalition of Small State, Provincial and Commonwealth Associations, which between them had enough votes for a seat on the APA Council.
- ☐ 1992: A Traumatic Stress Working group was formed to provide recommendations for how APNS should respond to major disasters.
- ☐ 1992: APNS adopted the CPAP fee schedule for use in Nova Scotia.
- ☐ 1992: The first APNS Private Practice Directory was produced with about 20 names.
- ☐ 1992: APNS responded to a request from the Minister of Labour to attend meetings with other regulated professions to look at ways of improving labour mobility among the Maritime provinces.
- ☐ 1993: A Community Liaison Committee (forerunner of the Advocacy Committee) was formed to help media and public groups who were looking for psychologists to interview or provide community talks.
- ☐ 1995: The regional initiative on labour mobility was supplanted by the national Agreement on Internal Trade and APNS became involved in the national process through its involvement with CPAP.
- ☐ 1995: The Advocacy Committee is established.



APNS HISTORY

The Late 1990s

David Pilon, Ph.D.

The millennium's closing decade brought a new level of growth and maturity to APNS, both in terms of its functioning and its contributions. Reflective of this coming of age, the APNS central office underwent many changes.

With the very capable and organized stewardship of Theresa Ferguson and later Lauren Marsh-Knickle, the position of Administrative Coordinator became Executive Director, reflecting both the appropriate scope of the position and bringing APNS on par with other professional associations. Central Office came to purchase its own computer, laser printer and photocopier. It acquired liability insurance for the Association's directors and officers. Executive meeting grew in length. Job descriptions for the Executive were fully articulated. Perhaps the most compelling evidence of APNS growth was financial. The 1995 APNS budget was \$39,019. By 1999, the budget grew to \$65,094!

Of course, any association is really about its people. The membership ranks swelled to over 200. Dozens of members (far too numerous to mention) served as Executive and Committee Chairs and Committee members. Their respective contributions enabled APNS to prosper. Allan Wilson, Doug Cane, John Gainer and David Pilon became APNS fellows honouring their particular contributions.

The Association acknowledged the exemplary efforts of members of the broader community in the form of the APNS President's Award. Recipients included a community group advocating for the restricted use of firearms; CPA Executive Director, Dr. John Service; noted lawyer Anne Derrick; APNS legal advisor Alan Stern; and Nova Scotia's Chief Medical Examiner, Dr. John Butt.

If history is measured by activity and contributions, these fin-de-siècle years were a most historic and exciting time for APNS.



~ TIMELINE ~

☐ Late 90s: The School Psychology Committee became increasingly visible with advocacy interactions with the NS Department of Education promoting the appropriate role of psychologists and psychological services within the school system.

☐ 1995: The newly formed Advocacy Committee mobilized after the establishment of regional health boards.



☐ 1998: The Post-Trauma Services Committee expanded its network of volunteer providers and formalized its MoU with the province's Emergency Measures Office. Tragically, the network was activated soon thereafter to assist efforts in the wake of the Swissair disaster.

☐ Late 1990s: The Private Practice Directory grew exponentially during this period attesting to the growth, vitality and needs for psychological services.

☐ Late 1990s: APNS and its counterpart provincial bodies went through a process to reconcile their differences with respect to registration, to aspire toward a model of competence, and compellingly demonstrated that the diversity of psychology within Canada could collaborate around this national challenge.

☐ Late 1990s: APNS furthered its relations with APA through the annual State Leadership Conferences and the Council of Executives of State and Provincial Psychological Associations meetings. APNS became the 2nd Canadian Provincial Association to ever sit as a voting representative at the APA Council of Representatives.

☐ 1992-1999: Theresa Ferguson and later Lauren Marsh-Knickle assumed the position of Administrative Coordinator which became Executive Director bringing APNS on par with other professional associations.



APNS HISTORY

The 2000s and into the Future

Lynne Robinson, Ph.D. and Michael Ross, Ph.D.

Psychology as a profession has seen some major shifts in the last decade and a half. Psychologists in Nova Scotia have had first hand experience with a number of these issues.

There has been a strong trend toward private practice as the most common employment setting for professional psychologists. Institutional jobs continue to be available for psychologists but a preference for working in private practice has grown.

Although not yet in Nova Scotia, we have seen the development of Psy.D. programs and our Nova Scotia pre-doctoral internship programs have had numerous applicants from Psy.D. programs across North America.

The profession in Nova Scotia has dealt with the issue of what degree is required for entry into the profession. The discussion has been going on for decades and NSBEP has issued a position statement but until legislation changes, the status quo continues.

There has been increasing focus on Privacy Legislation by government and the profession struggled considerably with this issue. The intent is to remove some of the restrictions among care-givers that may hinder the optimal level of care to be delivered. This issue will continue to evolve and may impact our Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists.

Our profession has seen a shift in legislation allowing for greater mobility for professionals and skilled workers to move from one jurisdiction to another.

In academia the trend toward interdisciplinary integration continues with psychologists continuing to contribute to research in a never increasing range of domains.

Technological development and change has and will continue to have an impact. It will affect how we practice, how we keep our records, how we advertise and promote our services and the interventions we use.

These are just a few areas of expansion and development that will continue to influence the future of our profession.



~ TIMELINE ~

- ☐ May 2004: The Advocacy Committee hosted a forum on prevention of violence in schools, using the APA developed video.
- ☐ Late 2004: The advocacy committee began to develop the Legislative Network, a grassroots advocacy network, identifying grassroots coordinators who could lead advocacy with political candidates in the run-up to an election, as well as developing a toolkit of materials and resources.
- ☐ February 2005: APNS participated in CPA's national advocacy initiative - the first Psychology Month
- ☐ February 2006: A panel of psychologists answered call-in questions on "Relationship Checkup."
- ☐ March 17, 2011: APNS met with and submitted a thorough brief to Mental Health Commission Panel to provide input for the new Mental Health Strategy.
- ☐ October 6, 2011: APNS psychologists volunteered to do depression screening at Dalhousie's first, and very successful, "Beyond the Blues" depression screening day. They repeated this effort the next year, in 2012.
- ☐ June 14-16, 2012, APNS co-hosted the 73rd annual convention of the CPA. We used this opportunity to advance our advocacy agenda, inviting targeted political leaders to meet with psychologists and our advocates at the wine and cheese reception.
- ☐ December 2012: Moved to new offices in Halifax Professional Centre - 5991 Spring Garden Road.
- ☐ 2013: Advocacy committee representatives met with the Minister of Health to discuss proposal for integration of psychological services into primary care..
- ☐ April 19, 2013: Delivered a workshop on the new Public Health Information Act to a large audience in attendance in the room and via distance technology.



APNS HISTORY

APNS Executive Committees 1965 - 1997



1965- 1966
President: Hugh Vincent

No Exec between 1966-1971



1971 – 1973
Bill Draper (Pres.)
Elizabeth Manuge (Secty./Tres.)
Gerald Gordon (Mem. At Large)



1973 - 1974
John McNulty (Pres.)
Elizabeth Manuge (Secty./Tres.)
Gerald Gordon (Mem. At Large)



1974 - 1975
David Doig (Pres.)
Elizabeth Manuge (Secty./Tres.)
Alma Miller (Mem. at Large)



1975 - 1975
Gerald Gordon (Pres.)
Elizabeth Manuge (Secty./Tres.)
Alma Miller (Mem. at Large)

1976 - 1977

Keith Kennett (Pres.)
Elizabeth Manuge (Secty.)
Charles Hayes (Mem. At Large)



1977 - 1978
Ron Backman (Pres.)
Carol Ann Rose/
Judy Hayashi (Secty.)
Len Denton (Mem. At Large)



1978 - 1979
Charles Hayes (Pres.)
Judy Hayashi Secty.)
Rosemarie Sampson (Tres.); Wayne MacDonald (Mem.

At Large)



1979 - 1980
Maeann Stevens (Pres.)
Rilda vanFeggelen (Secty.)
Michael Fowler

(Tres.); David Chard (Mem. At Large)



1980 -1981
Wayne MacDonald (Pres.)
Rilda vanFeggelen (Secty.)
Michael Fowler

(Tres.)
Don Miskiman (Mem. At Large)

1981 - 1982

Judy Hayashi (Pres.)
Rilda vanFeggelen (Secty.)
Cathy Thurston (Tres.)
Jim Young (Mem. At Large)

1982 - 1983

Michael Fowler (Pres.)
Warren Thompson (Secty.)
Cathy Thurston (Tres.)
Nick Karamanos (Mem. At Large)



1983 - 1984
Victor Day (Pres.)
Warren Thompson (Secty.)
Maeann Stevens (Tres.)

Nick Karamanos (Mem. At Large)



1984 -1985
John Service (Pres.)
Gisele Pilon (Secty.)
Maeann Stevens (Tres.)
Don Rayko (Mem.

At Large)

1985 -1986

Victor Catano (Pres.)
Louise Stringer Gordon (Secty.)
Lorne Switzman (Tres.)
Don Rayko (Mem. At Large)

1986 - 1987

Brian Doan (Pres.)
Louise Stringer Gordon (Secty.)
Victor Parliament (Tres.)
Gloria Mauro (Mem. At Large)

1987 -1988

Don Rayko (Pres.)
Louise Stringer Gordon (Secty.)
Jane Bradley (Tres.)
Gloria Mauro (Mem. At Large)

1988 - 1989

Bill Crist (Pres.)
Michael Fowler (Secty.)
Jane Bradley (Tres.)
Barbara Simmons (Mem. At Large)

1889 - 1990

Steve Dunsinger (Pres.)
Michael Fowler (Secty.)
Gordon Butler (Tres.)
Barbara Simmons (Mem. At Large)



1990 - 1991
Joseph Byrne (Pres.)
Wayne Yorke (Secty.)
Gordon Butler (Tres.)
John Campbell (Mem. At Large)

Mary Farmer (Student Affiliate)



1991 - 1992
Gordon Butler (Pres.)
Wayne Yorke (Secty.)
Patricia Gerrior (Tres.)
John Campbell (Mem. At Large)

Mary Farmer (Student Affiliate)



1992 - 1993
John Gainer (Pres.)
Wayne Yorke (Secty.)
Patricia Gerrior (Tres.)

Wendy Ludman/Gilles Chiasson (Mem. At Large)



1993 - 1994
Allan Wilson (Pres.)
Murray Schwartz (Secty.)
Joseph Gabriel (Tres.)
Wendy Ludman

(Mem. At Large)
Gerald Hann (Student Affiliate)



1994 - 1995
Richard MacGillivray (Pres.)
Murray Schwartz (Secty.)
Gerald Hann (Tres.)

Michael Ross (Mem. At Large)
Sarah Samoluk (Student)



1995- 1996
Myles Genest (Pres.)
Murray Schwartz (Secty.)
Diane Birch (Tres.)
Michael Ross (Mem.

At Large); Maria Angelopoulos (Student Affiliate)



1996 - 1997
David Pilon (Pres.)
Dean Perry (Secty.)
Diane Birch (Tres.)
Mark Russell (Mem. At Large); Maria Angelopoulos (Student)

APNS HISTORY

APNS Executive Committees 1997 - 2015



1997 - 1998
Doug Symons (Pres.)
Dean Perry (Secty.)
Diane Birch (Tres.)
Mark Russell (Mem. At Large)
Anita Sawlor (Student)



2002 - 2003
Richard Braha (Pres.)
Debra Garland (Secty.)
Gwenyth Stern (Tres.)
Todd Hill (Mem. At Large)
Shana Nichols (Student)



2007 - 2008
Bob Milks (Pres.)
Joann Doran (Secty.)
Laurie Tracey (Tres.)
Dean Perry (Mem. At Large)
Melissa McGonnell (Student Member)

2012 - 2013
Lynne Robinson (Pres.)
Leah Clyburn (Secty.)
Stillman Jacquard (Tres.)
Joanne Mills (Mem. At Large)
Hilary Kitchener & Natasa Mitrovic (Students Reps.)



1998 - 1999
Steve Perrott (Pres.)
Dean Perry (Secty.)
Lisa Norwood Smith (Tres.)
Debra Garland (Mem. At Large)
Anita Sawlor (Student)



2003 - 2004
Carolyn Humphreys (Pres.)
Jennifer Hendrick (Secty.)
Bob Milks (Tres.)
Todd Hill (Mem. At Large)
Mark Smith (Student)



2008-2009
Debra Garland (Pres.)
Joann Doran (Secty.)
Laurie Tracey (Tres.)
Dean Perry (Mem. At Large)
Melissa McGonnell (Student Member)

2013 - 2014
Marc Blumberg (Pres.)
Hilary Kitchener (Secty.)
Joanne Mills (Tres.)
Robert McInerney (Memb. At Large)
Stepjaanie Allen (Students Rep.)



1999 - 2000
Susan Hartley (Pres.)
Dean Perry (Secty.)
Lisa Norwood Smith (Tres.)
Debra Garland (Mem. At Large)
Carol Duggan (Student)



2004 - 2005
David Mensink (Pres.)
Jennifer Hendrick (Secty.)
Bob Milks (Tres.)
Lauren Marsh-Knickle (Mem. At Large)
Mark Smith (Student)



2009 - 2010
Robin McGee (Pres.)
Chimène Jewer (Secty.)
Lesley Hartman (Tres.)
Dean Perry (Mem. at Large)
Sonya Stevens/Natasha Scott (Student Reps.)



2014 - 2015
Victor Day (Pres.)
Joanne Mills (Tres.)
Robert McInerney (Mem. At Large)



2000 - 2001
Valerie Corkum (Pres.)
Dean Perry (Secty.)
Ron Lhr (Tres.)
Greg Purvis (Mem. At Large)
Carol Duggan (Student)



2005 - 2006
Kevin Rice (Pres.)
Stacey Young (Secty.)
Shaun Newsome (Tres.)
Lauren Marsh-Knickle (Mem. At Large)
Joann Doran (Student Member)



2010 - 2011
Michael Ross (Pres.)
Chimène Jewer (Secty.)
Lesley Hartman (Tres.)
Joanne Mills (Mem. at Large)
Sonya Stevens/Natasha Scott (Student Reps.)

2015 - 2016
Heather Power (Pres.)
Shelley Goodwin (Pres. Elect)
Daniel Chorney (Secty.)
Paula Luedemann (Tres.)
Robert McInerney (Mem. At Large)



2001 - 2002
Pam Dixon (Pres.)
Dean Perry (Secty.)
Gwenyth Stern (Tres.)
Greg Purvis (Mem. At Large)
Shana Nichols (Student)



2006 - 2007
Maureen Gorman (Pres.)
Debra Garland (Secty.)
Shaun Newsome (Tres.)
Dean Perry (Mem. At Large)
Joann Doran (Student Member)



2011 - 2012
Lynne Robinson (Pres.)
Leah Clyburn (Secty.)
Stillman Jacquard (Tres.)
Joanne Mills (Mem. At Large)
Mandi MacDonald/Nicole Hartling/ Ashley Leopold (Students Reps.)



APNS HISTORY

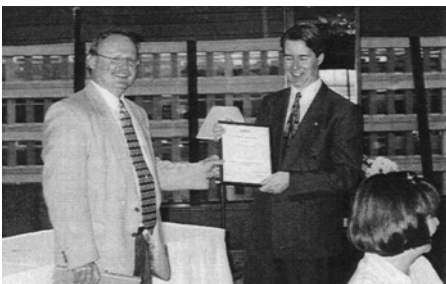
Fellows of APNS

The APNS Fellow designation is our way of honouring those individuals who have made significant and enduring contributions to the organization. These are individuals who have helped shape the Association and have contributed to the development of psychology in Nova Scotia. It is specific to those who are members of APNS.

This award has been given since the 1978 when the first Fellow was named. Each year, the APNS Executive may name only one member as Fellow of the Association, in recognition of that person's outstanding contributions to APNS.

The Association of Psychologists of Nova Scotia is honoured to have thirty-one Fellows. Tonight we will add another.

Dave Doig	~	1978
Victor Parliament	~	1979
Ronald Backman	~	1980
Gerry Gordon	~	1980
Elizabeth Manuge	~	1980
Macann Stevens	~	1982
Wayne MacDonald	~	1983
Judith Hayashi	~	1984
Charles J. A. Hayes	~	1985
E. George Nichols	~	1987
Victor Day	~	1989
Michael Fowler	~	1991



William Draper	~	1993
William Crist	~	1992
Joseph M. Byrne	~	1993
Gordon Butler	~	1994
John Gainer	~	1995
Douglas Cane	~	1996
John C. Service	~	1996
Peter Shackleton	~	1996
Allan R Wilson	~	1998
David J. Pilon	~	1999
Wayne M. Yorke	~	2001
Susan Hartley	~	2002
Stephen B Perrott	~	2004
Richard Braha	~	2005
Myles Genest	~	2007
Carolyn Humphreys	~	2008
Robin McGee	~	2011
Debra Garland	~	2013
Lynne Robinson	~	2015

