

**NEWSLETTER OF THE
INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF FAMILY PSYCHOLOGY
NO. 19, FEBRUARY 2001**

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Note from the Editor

A few copies of the October 2000 Newsletter came back to this Editor because they had lost their address label. If you have not received your October copy, as you should have, let me know and I will send you a copy immediately. I regret any inconvenience you may have experienced because of this accident.

In this issue, we are beginning to include invited research reports. Given that our membership is very shy and humble in describe its research or its work, after many unsuccessful requests and no takers, we decided that, from now on, we would request single members to contribute a brief report about their research. The report by Mario Cusinato is a overdue statement of how he has kept off the streets, bars, and pool halls in the last ten years!

A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words!

Recently (January 2001) the Monitor on Psychology highlighted and honored Florence and Nadine Kaslow as being the first mother-daughter couple to serve as presidents of the same APA division 43 of Family Psychology, with a span of 15 years between them! We are lucky and proud to have them in our midst!

From the President's Desk

Florence Kaslow, Ph.D.

Now that 2001 has dawned, we are moving into high gear with preparations for our 4th quadrennial conference. We are all looking forward to an outstanding and memorable event in Heidelberg, Germany in April 2002. I've recently seen a fine proposal for a presentation from our Australia member representative, Sandra Neil, and her husband, psychiatrist Robert Silverman. It's gratifying to see Proposals being submitted even before the official Call for Papers went out. Now that it appears in this issue, please submit rapidly so the Committee can begin processing right away. I hope the optimism and enthusiasm I feel is shared and will be contagious so that you can encourage colleagues from here, there and everywhere to attend.

Our membership continues to grow and we have added member representatives to the Board from several new countries - including the Czech Republic, Turkey, the Philippines, and Australia. Financially we are solvent and have been able to offer a small advance to the German conference committee to help offset up front costs - Sabine Walper, who is both IAFP Secretary and conference co-chair, has created new IAFP brochures and sent out a mailing to all member representatives. Treasurer Craig Jurkovic has been efficient in getting out bills for dues to all members and in working with me on membership recruitment. Founding President Luciano L'Abate is doing a fine job as Newsletter editor.

So, the outlook for IAFP is brighter than it was two years ago. We ask you all to feel free to send in columns about family psychology in your country, as well as about news of yourself and other members, and about conferences of interest.

You might want to check the January 2001 issue of the American Psychologist. A guest edited a special section on Family Psychology Around the World. It contains, in addition to my article, articles by IAFP Vice President Kenji Kameguchi, and our Israeli member representative, Esther Halpern. My thanks to both of them for presenting with me at APA- and for submitting their fine papers. Have a wonderful 2001!

12/27/00

International Roving Reporter

Florence Kaslow, Ph.D.

In the last issue of this Newsletter we printed an article by Terry Patterson, Ed.D., now President of the APA Division of Family Psychology, on his trip to Cuba. We now have another, by Arlyn Miller, Ed.D., of New Jersey. Dr. Miller is an active member of the International Council of Psychologists (ICP) and of APA Division 52 (International Psychology). We think you will find her observations interesting and illuminating in terms of what is happening in Cuba today.

The Status of Family Psychological Services in Cuba:

Fall 2000

Arlyn H Miller, Ed.D.

During a week-long educational study tour of Cuba last year I had the opportunity to meet with four mental health professionals: a research psychologist in a neurological hospital, a clinical psychologist who specializes in health psychology, a psychologist employed in a neighborhood community health center-, and a psychologist who has participated on the team involved in what Cubans call the Elian Process."

I was impressed by the expertise these colleagues exhibited and by their freedom to consult with me. They have superior training and experience, and were most receptive to my request for individual meetings with them. There were no restrictions or limitations on our conversations, and no government permission was necessary for our meetings. I was accompanied on each visit by an acquaintance, a retired Cuban psychologist.

These professionals expressed a great desire to be part of the world psychological community. I spoke with each of them about the International Council of Psychology, and indicated that there were no Cuban psychologists among the members of that organization, which includes psychologists from all over the world. They indicated that it would be difficult for them to join. They are not permitted to send money to any organization outside of Cuba; however, even if this were possible, they could not afford the minimal membership fee of \$25 per year. The average income in Cuba is \$20 per month; a professional psychologist has a lower income than a taxi driver.

Although family incomes in Cuba are low, no one is starving; no one lacks medical care, and education is free and compulsory through ninth grade. The concept of prevention underlies the provision of all services. In terms of mental and physical health, this focus appears to work both in principle and in practice. The neighborhood community center provides a good example of how the system operates.

Psychologists run programs at the community center designed to prevent stress, conflict, and behavioral problems. These structured groups and less formal activities serve 120 families in the immediate neighborhood, including parents, children and elders. A family doctor - the primary health care provider - serves the same population. If a physical, social, or mental health problem is beyond the capacity of the neighborhood community center, the doctor refers the patient (or family) to a diagnostic center. Separate diagnostic centers deal with major physical problems (e.g. neurological, oncological, maternity, and gynecological) and with psychiatric problems. The same facilities are available through referral after diagnosis. In this way, every Cuban citizen has access to complete physical and mental services.

I had an extraordinary opportunity to meet with Dr. Aurora Garcia Moray, who spoke with me about some of her research in family attitudes and the system of prevention in mental health, as well as her formal and informal contacts with Elian Gonzalez and his family. She reports that at this time, Elian is a normal six-year-old boy. He is closely observed by his teachers and family, who consult with

professionals. Elian seems to be adjusting well, and in the experts' opinions has no need for therapy. The family has received guidance on methods of helping him deal with the loss of his mother, and they encourage him to speak of his extraordinary experiences.

Dr. Moray reported that Elian was in telephone contact with his father from the first day after his rescue. (His first question to his father was, "Did you know that Mommy died?") Dr. Moray gave me a booklet which contains comments taped at a round table discussion among psychologists and other experts in the field of child development. The booklet, which describes the process being used to help Elian, was published in both Spanish and English so that the Elian Experience can serve as a model of preventive psychological services. The booklet discusses aspects of child development, describes the developmental status and needs of six-year-old children, and suggests what was lacking or destructive in Elian's experience in Miami. Dr. Moray told me that I am probably the only psychologist in America with access to this booklet at this time. I hope to share it with my colleagues and make additional copies available to interested psychologists.

Dyadic Relations Test: A Decade of Research

Mario Cusinato*

During the last decade, my students, collaborators, and I have been involved in evaluating models from L'Abate's (1994, 1997, 1998, in press, submitted for publication) contextual, developmental, and interpersonal theory of intimate relationships: One model that seems pivotal to the whole theory is Selfhood. According to this model, a sense of importance is what is expressed, exchanged, and shared continuously among intimates and non-intimates. When importance is expressed, through positive care and concern, toward both self and intimate others, a personality propensity called Selffulness develops. When importance is expressed positively toward self but negatively toward others, a personality propensity called Selfishness develops. When importance is expressed negatively toward self and positively toward others, a personality propensity called Selflessness develops. When importance is expressed negatively toward both self and others, a personality propensity called No-self develops. Selffulness is functional, the other three propensities are dysfunctional.

To evaluate the validity of this model, relying in part on the notion that a picture is worth a thousand words, as well experiences of solely visual tests developed originally by L'Abate and his collaborators, I developed the Test of Dyadic Relations. This instrument was created to evaluate couple relationships in their functional and dysfunctional aspects: (1) it relies both on visual and verbal vignettes, (2) seems well accepted by respondents, (3) it is easy to administer and score, and (4) research on its psychometric properties (validities and reliabilities) was found to be within acceptable statistical parameters. Results give information and interpretation not only for couples together for also for individual determinants of the relationship functionality or dysfunctionality.

Construction of the Instrument

An early edition of this instrument consisted of ten stimulus situations for pre-marital couples. Each situation included: (1) two introductory lines of the relational situation, (2) a picture of partners in the

foreground talking with each other, (3) representative elements of the situation in the background. (4) a few words like in comic strips, from one partner that represents the presenting issue requiring a response from the other partner, and (5) close to the vignette there are four possible answers that correspond to the four personality propensities of the model. Later on, an analogous form for married couples was developed. The first trial of this instrument with married, non-clinical couples showed that: (a) the test is not only well accepted but is also felt as being non-intrusive, allowing a certain degree of identification with the two figures depicted in the vignettes. The test can be administered in about 15 minutes. The final edition of this test contains one vignette with the introductory question and four possible answers.

A third version of the same test was developed for couples with a child in school that evolved eventually to six different forms of the same test to cover all the six stages of the family life cycle, empty nest, old age, etc. Each form has 12 vignettes for each particular stage.

Psychometric Properties of the Instrument

Thus far, there have been approximately twenty research studies about the psychometric properties of this instrument. Recent factor, discriminant, correlational, and item analyses, using data from all 720 respondents from previous studies, reproduced the presence of a major, common factor, attribution of importance with four propensities predicted by the model. However, the data in regard to some propensities required further investigation. There are negative correlations between Selffulness and Selfishness, and positive correlations between Selffulness and Selflessness. Test-retest reliabilities for all propensities were all highly significant ($p < .001$).

Concurrent Validities

My collaborators and I were stuck with the similarities between the Selfhood model and the four attachment styles predicted by the model developed by Bowlby and researchers around the world. This model has been evaluated in thousand of studies, proposing four styles with intrapsychic rather than relational characteristics: (1) secure, (2) avoiding, (3) preoccupied, and (4) fearful. These characteristics seems similar to the four personality propensities, respectively Selffulness, Selfishness, Selflessness, and No-self. They could be conceived as the internal, therefore inferred, representations of external and visible relationships.

In parallel with the development of the DRT, my collaborators and I have developed a paper-and-pencil, self-report test containing items translated and adapted for Italian respondents from English language attachment questionnaires. This test has been used in various studies that showed interesting correlations between the four attachment styles and the four personality propensities. The scale measuring a secure style correlated positively with Selffulness and negatively with an avoiding style, Selflessness correlated positively with an preoccupied style, while Selfishness correlated also with avoidance and fearful.

These results suggested a link between the two theoretical models that specific internal models correspond to specific relational behaviors. Other studies focused on the following topics, using the DRT in conjunction with other instruments: (1) conjugal and parental styles; (2) studies about specific relational contents, as for instance, resources in fathers and mothers, discriminant and concurrent

validity, (3) resources of temporary families prior adoption, (4) emotions and relational life in retired couples, (5) intimacy and communication in married couples, and (6) the usefulness of the DRT in evaluating psychoeducational interventions.

Conclusion

On the basis of these studies and results obtained from them, the DTR seems useful in understanding and following the evolution of couple relationships, lending also validity to the Selfhood model, and, more distantly, to the theory on which this model is based.

A more detailed and technical paper about this test with statistical information and references will be available in the next few weeks on request from its author: Centro della Famiglia, Via San Nicolo' 60, 31100 Treviso, Italy

The Editor's Polish Lecture Tour (October 11-15)

This lecture tour was completely organized by Dariusz Baran from Rzeszow. We cannot thank him enough for all the work, energy, and involvement he expended for us throughout our stay in Poland. We met him and his wife Alexandra in 1991, when I gave a speech to the German Society for Developmental Psychology in Cologne (thanks to Klaus Schneewind!). They hitchhiked from their hometown of Rzeszow all the way to Köln! We lost track of each other after a few years, but he traced me back through the miracles of the Internet three years ago and has been working all this time to get us there.

Bess and I really did not know what to expect from Poland, but after arriving to Warsaw and seeing the whole country from top to bottom, we were pleasantly surprised by the quality of life and freedom that are being enjoyed, at least judging (superficially, of course) from the number of cars, the way people dress, the number of dogs taken out for walks (!!), and excellent efficiency of the whole infrastructure (phones, accommodations, trains, and buses). Even though, there is unemployment in different parts of the country, the whole country is geared to become part of the European Union, as soon as they can meet its standards.

In Warsaw, that was completely rebuilt after being completely destroyed during W.W.II, we were welcomed by Dr. Maria Golczynska from the Warsaw Institute of Psychiatry, where I spoke about: "Beyond the DMS-IV or Psychiatric Nosology: A Model and its Preventive and Paratherapeutic Applications." This speech provoked some reactions from our psychiatric colleagues which were put to rest when the sister of the Polish publisher, Monika Zubrzycka-Novak brought in freshly minted copies of our (Weeks & L'Abate, 1982) Paradoxical Psychotherapy. It seems like everybody (except our psychiatric colleagues), wanted copies signed, a process that repeated itself throughout Poland.

In company of Monika Zubrzycka-Novak, who became our translator in Poznan, and Dariusz, who was omnipresent throughout the whole tour, we traveled to Poznan, where we were warmly welcomed by Prof. Helena Sek in the Psychology Department of Adam Mickiewicz University. I lectured on

"Paradox in Psychotherapy." We found Poznan a very attractive city, and we liked it a great deal. From there we traveled to Gdansk to meet the publisher, Elzbieta Zubrzycka, who was an extremely gracious host, taking us around Gdansk. I did not have to lecture, but Bess had plenty of time to shop for amber!

From far-north, we traveled down south to Lublin, where we were the welcome guests of the Department of Family Psychology at the Catholic University, thanks to the work and warmth of IAFP members Antonina Gutoska and Bogusawa Lachowska, among many many others, whose names would take half of this report to mention. We received such hospitality that we expressed our desire to go back on a visiting professorship. There, I gave a whole day workshop, about my "Contextual Theory of Intimate Relationships" in the morning, and the "Laboratory, Preventive & Therapeutic Applications of the Theory" in the afternoon.

From Lublin, we traveled by bus to Dariusz' hometown of Rzeszow where I lectured on: "Prevention of family crisis and family therapy," in the local educational (teachers') college in the morning, at the gracious invitation of Prof. Mieczyslaw Radochonski. This talk, in addition to signing copies of "the book", prompted various radio talks on the subject and on working at a distance with people in distress. In the afternoon, I gave a lecture to a regional family therapy association headed by Dariusz, with attendance also of three members from Slovenia. My topic was "Psychotherapy in the XXI Century: Therapeutic Help at a Distance."

Our final stop in this tour, Krakow was beautifully preserved in comparison to the rest of Polish cities that were entirely rebuilt after W.W.II. We were guests of the Family Therapy section in the Psychiatry Department of the Collegium Medicum of Jagiellonian University. Dr. Przemyslaw Budzyna-Dawidoski, soon to move with his entire family back to New Zealand, was our gracious host. There, I was part of informal afternoon meeting with the faculty and guests of a weekly symposium, that this time was devoted to the use of written homework assignments in family therapy. In the evening, I gave a formal lecture on: "Challenging the Sacred Cows of Psychotherapy." As you can understand, some of my ideas left many attendees perplexed, to say the least, and not only in Krakow. We found the salt mines in the outskirts of Krakow mindboggling and Bess found many Xmas ornaments irresistible! To "rest" (ha ha) from our exciting tour, we traveled (just as tourists) to Prague and Budapest, where we sightsaw two most beautiful cities, and, what else do American tourists do there? Shopped!

It would take more space than I can allocate myself to describe all the wonderful people and the beautiful places we met and saw in Poland! All I can allow myself to say in short is: We loved the whole country, its artistic heritage, preserved in many beautiful parks and excellent museums, and the warmth of the people we met. We would go back in a heartbeat (after one year of rest!)

Family Business Consultation

Florence Kaslow, Ph.D., ABPP

The field of family business consultation has developed and expanded quite rapidly in the last 15 years. Like family therapy, it has spread throughout many countries and become international in scope.

The major organization of professionals in the field is the Family Firm Institute. It is based in the United States and comprised predominantly of members from North America, but each year the number of foreign members increases enormously. It is an interdisciplinary association with members drawn mostly from law, accounting, banking, financial planning, as well as mental health. Some top-ranking members of family business firms also belong, and make a substantive contribution from a somewhat different perspective than that held by the majority of consultants. Dialogues at meetings are fact-based, multifaceted, fascinating and challenging. Excellent, thought-provoking events occur - planned and unplanned.

In recent years, an interdisciplinary task force has collaborated to draw up a Body of Knowledge document which encompasses what family business consultants from the various disciplines involved believe to be the essential core knowledge for competent practice in this specialty area. In addition to acquiring the requisite foundational knowledge base about such areas as businesses and how they operate; financial data and other bottom line concepts; mission statements and how these reflect family values and traditions; buy outs, shareholder agreements, Boards of Directors; family councils, offices and family philanthropies, as well as family dynamics, the consultant must acquire and hone appropriate consulting and intervention skills and activities and learn how to function as part of a (non-medical) consultation team to often high-powered, successful corporate executives. They need to become respectful of and comfortable in the corporate world.

In October, my husband and I participated in the annual conference of the Family Firm Institute in Washington, D.C. My husband and my son, both of whom are stockbrokers/financial planners, join me in my consultations when there are certain kinds of financial issues to address, and my husband generally accompanies me to these conferences. This year, one of the most interesting new dimensions was that on two days all-day programs were held at different Embassies - the Brazilian and the Italian. Each session was hosted by members of the ambassadorial staff, and the various presenters, singly and on panels, were successful owners of family businesses in their respective countries who had flown in specifically for the occasion. It was illuminating to hear the major ways in which their businesses are similar to and different from those in our country. Most significant in terms of differences seemed to be that: (a) they are much less likely to have or want non-family members on the Board of Directors; (b) they are reluctant to offer stock options or actual shares to even the most valued non-family employees; (c) they are more secretive about financial data; and (d) the role of women in board meetings and in top management positions is negligible.

Excellent lunches of national food were served at each Embassy, and since we sat at round tables, participants had an excellent opportunity to chat with the presenters. The group all seemed intelligent,

articulate, charming, determined, hard driving, and confident. The context provided a very special and much appreciated learning environment.

My own presentation at the conference was on "The Use of Projective Genograms, Family Photographs and Sculpting in Family Business Consultation". To my surprise, there was fairly intensive interest in the topic, and those attending included many attorneys, accountants and financial planners. They found these techniques fascinating and thought they would find them useful as keys to understanding family dynamics and for facilitating succession planning activities.

The social events included an elegant formal dinner dance; a performance of the brilliant, satiric Capitol Steps troupe; and a closing brunch at the Library of Congress at which we were treated to a presentation by the Head Librarian on the globalization and digitalizing of their various huge collections. This provided an excellent and compatible ending to a conference focusing on the globalization of family business.

This field is intriguing and appealing, particularly for family psychologists with a sound knowledge and appreciation of the business world or who are willing to "fill in the gaps" in the areas in which they are not sufficiently knowledgeable. Business people expect a high level of expertise and skill from their consultants, and the competition for these positions is great. But there is always room for those who are (or become) outstanding.

December 18, 2000

Randy Gerson Memorial Grant

The American Psychological Foundation (APF) announces the Randy Gerson Memorial Grant to be given in 2001. For the 2001 cycle of the grant, graduate students engaged in doctoral studies are invited to apply. The grant has been created to advance the systemic understanding of family and/or couple dynamics and/or multi-generational processes. Work that advances theory, assessment, or clinical practice in these areas shall be considered eligible for grants through the fund.

Projects using or contributing to the development of Bowen family systems theory will be given highest priority. Priority also will be given to those projects that serve to advance Dr. Gerson's work (Genograms Assessment and Intervention, 1999, McGoldrick, Gerson, & Shellenberger; W.W. Norton; "The family life cycle: Phases, stages and crises," in Integrating Family Therapy, Mikesell, Lusterman, McDaniel, 1995, APA; "Family systems theory and Imago therapy: A theoretical interpretation," Journal of Imago Relationship Therapy, 1996, 1, 19-41; "Family of Origin Frames in Couples Therapy," Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, 1993, 19, 341-354).

WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Applicants from a variety of professional or educational settings are encouraged to apply. Awards will be given in alternate years to students and professionals. The 2001 grant will go to a graduate student.

APPLICATIONS MUST INCLUDE

- Statement of the proposed project
- Rationale for how the project meets the goals of the fund
- Budget for the project
- Statement about how the results of the project will be disseminated (published paper, report, monograph, etc.)
- Personal reference material (vita and two letters of recommendation)
- The nominee's official transcript

Applicants must submit seven (7) copies of their entire application packets. Send application packets by February 1, 2001, to the APF Awards Coordinator (address below)

AMOUNT OF GRANT: \$5,000.00

DEADLINE: February 1, 2001

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Contact the Awards Coordinator/Gerson,

750 First Street, NE

Washington, DC 20002-4242

Telephone: (202) 336-5814

Internet: foundation@apa.org

The APF encourages applications from individuals that represent diversity in race, ethnicity, gender, age, and sexual orientation.

Call for Papers!

Upcoming IAFP Conference in Heidelberg, Germany: April 7 to 10, 2002

Hosted by the University of Education in Heidelberg (Germany), the Fourth Meeting of the International Academy of Family Psychology will be held from April 7 to 10, 2002. In addition to providing an open forum for presenting current research in family psychology, we particularly invite contributions related to the main theme of this conference:

Families in Context: International Perspectives on Change

Since many countries face substantial social changes as can be seen in altered family forms, more complex family dynamics, and new demands in the interplay of families with other social institutions, we would like to encourage contributions which reflect such issues putting families in context. This main theme allows to address a variety of topics such as:

- Families and the economy
- Families and work
- Links between schools and families
- Changing options and demands in child-bearing and child-rearing
- The interplay of families and institutional child care
- Divorce and single parenthood
- Remarriage
- Social parenthood in cohabitating couples
- Intergenerational transmission, family traditions, and change
- Family relations and family care concerning elderly
- Families of immigrants and ethnic minorities
- Bicultural and multicultural families

This focus shall not limit research to be presented. Hence, there is enough time and room for research concerning other issues in family psychology.

Types of Presentations

- Contributions may be presented as paper symposia, poster groups, discussion groups / panels, individual papers, poster presentations, or video presentations:
- Paper symposia may be organized by one or more participants to present a series of papers related to a common theme. Due to time restrictions, contributions should be limited to no more than 6 pages including the discussant. Offering a series of two related symposia is possible.

- Poster groups are similar to paper symposia but individual contributions are presented as posters. Poster groups allow the integration of more presentations into one session than paper symposia.
- Discussion groups / panels may be used as a less formal way of presenting ongoing research or discussing current issues.
- Individual papers may be chosen for presentation of (a) an original empirical contribution to a certain topic, (b) a theoretical paper elaborating a certain approach, or (c) a state-of-the-art overview for a certain field of research.
- Poster presentations allow presenting empirical research including work in progress.
- Video presentations allow to present e.g. certain therapeutic techniques or methods of coding interactions.
- Duration of each type of session will be kept variable up to a maximum length of three hours.

Submission Deadlines

Deadlines for submissions are:

July 30, 2001, if submissions are sent by regular or air mail and

September 15, 2001, if submissions are made electronically (online)

We strongly encourage online submissions! Visit our own website at <http://www.IAFPsy.org>

Details will be published there or can be obtained from the organizers Sabine Walper or Jeanette Roos, whose addresses are given below.

Information concerning acceptance of submissions will be provided in early November 2001.

Conference Fees

Fees will vary depending on the time of registration/payment and membership status. Special discounts are provided for visitors and students from developing countries. See Registration Form for details.

Or

Sabine Walper, Dr. phil.

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Please provide your email address, so information can be distributed electronically.

Registration Form

IAFP Meeting, April 7 – 10, 2002, Heidelberg, Germany

Mail to:

Jeanette Roos, IAFP Registration, University of Education, Keplerstr. 87, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany

Or Fax (credit card registrants only): +49 – (0)6221 – 477 751 * **Do not mail after faxing!** *

Questions: jeanetteroos@t-online.de

Please attach a BUSINESS CARD or LEGIBLY complete all of the following information:

<input type="checkbox"/> Dr. <input type="checkbox"/> Prof. <input type="checkbox"/> Ms. <input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Last Name _____ First Name _____ Affiliation _____ Preferred address for correspondence: <input type="checkbox"/> Office Address <input type="checkbox"/> Home Address Please note this address here → Please give your country code for phone + fax, too.	Department _____ Organization _____ Address _____ City/State _____ Zip Code _____ Country _____ Office Phone _____ Office Fax _____ Home Phone _____ E-Mail _____
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DEADLINE for Early Registration: December 31, 2001 (Postmark or Fax)

* Proof of Student status required! *

Currency: Euro !	Early Registration	after December 31, 2001
<input type="checkbox"/> IAFP regular member	€ 105	€ 125
<input type="checkbox"/> IAFP members from developing countries	€ 85	€ 105
<input type="checkbox"/> IAFP student member	€ 55	€ 75
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-member	€ 145	€ 165
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-member from developing countries	€ 105	€ 125
<input type="checkbox"/> Student non-member	€ 75	€ 95

Payment Method – in **Euro** only: Check (Payable to “IAFP Registration”)

Mastercard / Visa

Credit Card # _____ Exp. Date _____

Signature _____

Billing Address _____