CONTENTS

Brad Efron, National Medal of Science

Carl N. Morris, Professor of Statistics at Harvard University, writes: My friendship with Brad Efron began when we were undergraduates at Cal Tech, which provided wonderful training in science and mathematics, but offered nothing in statistics. As a math major who loved science, statistics was the perfect bridge for Brad. He first experienced the elegance of statistical theory through a reading course there in Harald Cramér's classic, *Mathematical Methods of Statistics*. Cramér hooked him, and he headed for PhD study at Stanford's statistics department.
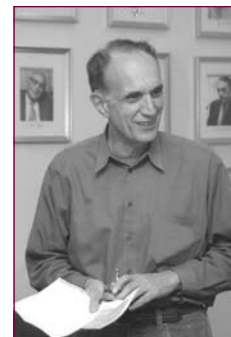
Bradley Efron

Brad's research has always rested squarely at the interface of statistical theory and scientific applications — to him, two sides of the same coin. Many of his pioneering ideas have flowed from interacting with real data: from microarray, survival, and clinical trial data arising in his joint appointment at Stanford's Medical School; from censored data models encountered in astrophysics' red-shift measurements and also in censored survival data (because these models connect them so neatly, Brad has labeled astrophysics and biostatistics "the odd couple"); and from health policy data in his Rand consultancies. His mathematical talents have been used to extend statistical theory and also to recognize structures in nature and to create new models in statistics.

Foreseeing the onset of cheap and fast computation inspired Brad's most famous breakthrough, the "bootstrap" (1979), which marked the start of statistics' continuing computer-intensive age. Starting with a procedure used to analyze an observed data set, the bootstrap has the computer recalculate the procedure on perhaps thousands of different, randomly chosen subsets of the data, and uses these bootstrap samples to assess the performance of the procedure in this setting near the given population. Bootstrap assessments are possible even for procedures that are much too complicated to be evaluated by any previous methods.

Brad has been the quintessential brilliant, generous, and fun colleague and co-author. I know this especially from our collaborations in the 1970s on Stein estimation and empirical Bayes. He is an unusually gifted, witty writer who has drawn from deftly-chosen examples that range from serious data to baseball and Shakespeare.

This Presidential honor, having been presented to some five statisticians over its 48-year history, adds to Brad's numerous distinctions, including his MacArthur award, his membership in the National and the American Academies, his endowed Chair, his honorary degrees, and numerous named lectureships. Besides his research, Brad Efron has held leadership positions high in Stanford's administration, as President of the IMS and the ASA, and with journal editorships (including, currently, the *Annals of Applied Statistics*). Each new honor has been accepted as an opportunity to lead and enhance statistical, mathematical and scientific research. Brad, we are indebted to you for that, and we believe your newest honor is an honor for all of statistical science.

IMS Members' News

Abel Prize Ceremony: SRS Varadhan

The Norwegian King and Queen, the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Education and Research took part in the celebration of the Abel Laureate Srinivasa S.R. Varadhan. His Majesty King Harald presented the Abel Prize for 2007 to Varadhan at an award ceremony in the University Aula in Oslo 22 May.

Earlier that day Raghu was received in audience at the Royal Palace. In the evening Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg hosted a banquet in his honor at Akershus Castle.

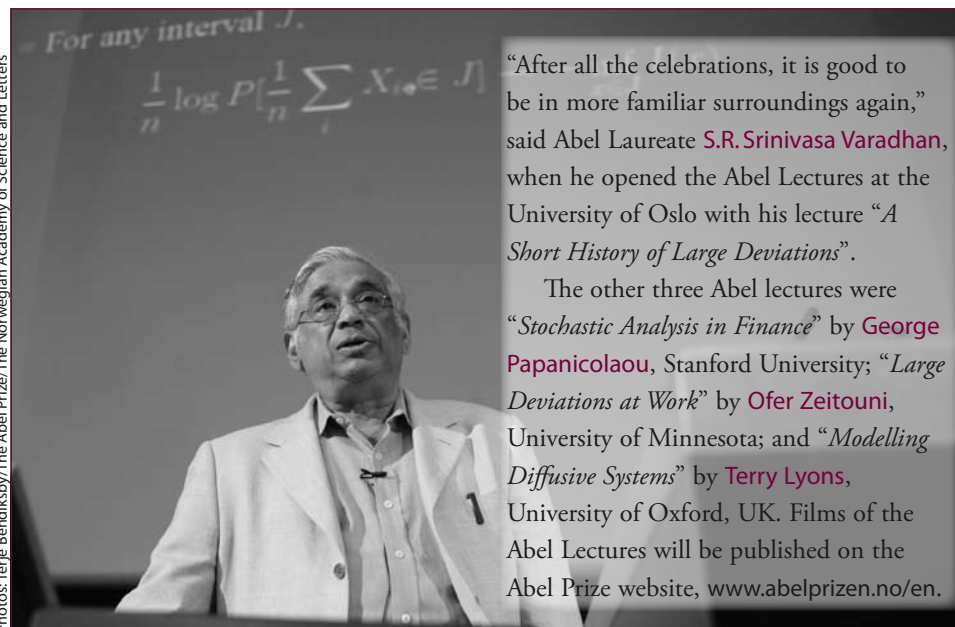*Raghu Varadhan with King Harald of Norway*

King Harald, Queen Sonja and Øystein Djupedal, the Minister of Education and Research were among the many prominent guests

The Abel banners flanked Karl Johan's Street all the way up to the Royal Palace when Raghu arrived in Oslo 19 May for the Abel celebrations. He had a busy time in the five days he stayed in Oslo. On Sunday 20 May he gave a talk to young people at the Science Café: "*To expect the unexpected*". The following day he was guest of honour at Oslo Cathedral School, Niels Henrik Abel's old school. That evening, the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters hosted a dinner in Raghu's honor. Abel Laureates Peter D. Lax (2005) and Lennart Carleson (2006) were among the guests.

On Tuesday 22 May it was time for the award ceremony in the University Aula and the banquet at Akershus Castle, and the next day Raghu gave his Abel Lecture [*see box below*] at the University of Oslo. Finally on this busy trip another lecture, in Trondheim at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology; here, he also visited a 'math circus' in the town centre where hundreds of children turned up to meet him.

Photos: Terje Bendiksby/The Abel Prize/The Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters

"After all the celebrations, it is good to be in more familiar surroundings again," said Abel Laureate S.R. Srinivasa Varadhan, when he opened the Abel Lectures at the University of Oslo with his lecture "*A Short History of Large Deviations*".

The other three Abel lectures were "*Stochastic Analysis in Finance*" by George Papanicolaou, Stanford University; "*Large Deviations at Work*" by Ofer Zeitouni, University of Minnesota; and "*Modelling Diffusive Systems*" by Terry Lyons, University of Oxford, UK. Films of the Abel Lectures will be published on the Abel Prize website, www.abelprizen.no/en.

IMS Members' News

Honorary Degree for Grace Wahba

On Friday June 8, the University of Chicago awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science to Grace Wahba, the I.J. Schoenberg Professor of Statistics at the University of Wisconsin–Madison.

The very first degree awarded by the University of Chicago's Department of Statistics was an honorary degree to R.A. Fisher in 1952. Subsequent honorary degrees have been awarded to statisticians Harold Hotelling (1955), Jerzy Neyman (1959), Maurice Bartlett (1966), John W. Tukey (1969), Fred Mosteller (1973), Erich Lehmann (1991), Charles Stein (1992), Ulf Grenander (1994), Bradley Efron (1995), David Aldous (2000), and Persi Diaconis (2003). The presentation statement as read at the ceremony follows:

Grace Wahba represents the very best of the modern synthesis of applied statistical, mathematical, and computational science. Wahba's most influential work has concerned problems in the estimation of curves and surfaces from large, high-dimensional data sets, such as occur frequently in geophysics. She has opened a whole new field of research by introducing the use of reproducing kernel Hilbert spaces in the formulation of nonparametric smoothing problems, in order to reveal general patterns without obscuring local features. Her pioneering methods include the introduction of Generalized Cross-Validation, now a generally adopted approach to making a principled trade-off between smoothness and attention to detail.

In recent years Grace Wahba and her students have, with significant impact, applied these same statistically-based theories to a diverse group of classification problems known in computer science as "machine learning." Her work has influenced areas in applied science as diverse as satellite imaging, magnetic resonance imaging, meteorology, climatology, and DNA microarrays.

Grace Wahba, center of front row, with U Chicago faculty members.

Listening to our gut

Elyse Gustafson, IMS Executive Director, writes: The annual meeting of the Society for Scholarly Publishing (SSP) is teeming with ground-breaking ideas for the publishing world. I recently attended the meeting to learn more about innovations for societal publishers. Instead, what I discovered is that IMS is at the forefront of creative advances because we are listening to our own gut rather than to the industry. Under the leadership of our Executive Committee and most of all our current President, Jim Pitman, the IMS has already entered a whole new world in a very short time.

The plain and simple truth is that the IMS leadership does not look to see what the other societies or publishers are doing to follow another's path; instead, they look to the profession itself. They ask themselves what is it they want and need from their society and publications. And then those same leaders volunteer great amounts of their time to make it happen.

One example of IMS' innovation is our collaboration with other non-profit societies and organizations to create relationships that will uphold a shared vision of scholarly publishing. These relationships do not disregard one society for another and do not line a corporation's pockets. Instead, these relationships grow and improve your profession. In the past year, we have solidified relationships with the Bernoulli Society and the Institut Henri Poincaré to produce their publications in a manner which allows all our organizations to remain fully autonomous and effective.

So, what is the IMS publication vision? Simply, it focuses on you, the researcher.

The five core publications goals for the IMS are:

1. to protect authors' rights to their own works.
2. to archive articles for easy access by researchers.
3. to price scholarly journals at reasonable rates for libraries.
4. to remain strong financially
5. to use income from publications to give back to the profession.

Protecting authors' rights

IMS offers an author-friendly copyright transfer agreement. Among other rights, authors retain the right to place the final version of their articles (exactly as published in the journal) on their own homepage or in a public digital repository, provided there is a link to the official journal site. IMS provides authors with a PDF of their article upon publication. For more information about the copyright transfer agreement, visit http://www.imstat.org/publications/copyright.htm

Archiving articles for easy access by researchers

The IMS continues to offers its authors visibility and value when publishing with us. All articles that appear in an IMS journal are also placed in arXiv, http://arxiv.org/. ArXiv is an electronic open access repository for articles. Articles from all IMS journals, *Bernoulli,* and *AIHP* (effective 2008), are placed in arXiv at no financial or time cost to the author. In addition, IMS members can now get assistance posting all their articles on ArXiv. For more information, please visit http://www.imstat.org/publications/arxiv.html.

All IMS journals also appear in Project Euclid, http://projecteuclid.org. All articles older than 3 years are openly accessible; subscriptions are required for newer articles.

IMS Core Publications

Annals of Statistics
Annals of Applied Statistics
Annals of Probability
Annals of Applied Probability
Statistical Science
IMS Bulletin
IMS Lecture Notes – Monograph Series
IMS Collections
NSF-CBMS Regional Conference Series

IMS Co-sponsored Journals and Publications

Current Index to Statistics
Electronic Communications in Probability
Electronic Journal of Probability
Electronic Journal of Statistics
Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics
Probability Surveys
Statistics Surveys

IMS Affiliated Journals

ALEA: Latin American Journal of Probability and Mathematical Statistics

IMS Supported Journals

AIHP: Annales de l'Institut Henri Poincaré (B) Probabilités et Statistique
Bernoulli

IMS members receive free access to all IMS core journals in Project Euclid and the option of low cost access to Bernoulli and AIHP.

Pricing scholarly journals at reasonable rates for libraries

Take one look at our journal pricing as it compares to commercial publishers and you will see a stark contrast. The IMS has kept its prices low for many years. The biggest indicator of our reasonable rates will be clear as IMS rolls out *AIHP* in 2008 [*see article below*]. Until 2007, *AIHP* was produced by a commercial publisher. When we release it in 2008, we expect institutional subscription rates to drop by over 35% immediately.

Remaining strong financially

The IMS has been able to be innovative because we are strong and stable financially and have been so for decades. We can take risks, try new projects and not put the organization in jeopardy by doing so. The publications are at the core of this stability. We set institutional rates at a level that allows us to remain stable and find new ways to serve the profession.

Using income from publications to give back to the profession

There are numerous ways in which IMS has already used income to give back to the profession, including (but certainly not limited to):

- development of five co-sponsored open access journals
- placement of all articles in open access archive
- open access to all past IMS articles older than three years

- free student membership and journals
- reduced rates for new graduates and those in developing countries
- JSTOR access to IMS journals for members: http://jstor.org/
- development of IMS groups: http://imstat.org/groups/

What is coming next is even more exciting: expect to see more innovations from the IMS in the area of electronic development over the next year.

I am not saying that I didn't learn some things at the Society for Scholarly Publishing meeting that will help the IMS as we venture ahead in the publishing and electronic worlds. In fact, I learned a lot about efficiencies we can make. But the true lesson I learned is that the IMS leadership should continue to do what it is doing: follow its gut.

IHP joins with IMS in publishing partnership

The IMS recently entered into an agreement with the Institut Henri Poincaré (IHP) to print, distribute and market *Annales de l'Institut Henri Poincaré (B) Probability and Statistics* (*AIHP*). IHP will maintain full ownership, copyright and editorial control of the journal. The partnership allows both organizations to achieve greater economies of scale with their journals.

Alice Guionnet, *AIHP* editor-in-chief, noted, "I am very glad that it has been possible to come to this positive agreement with a trusted non-profit institution such as the IMS. I am confident that this move will be a success and that it will increase the confidence and reputation of our journal in our scientific community."

Jim Pitman, IMS President, added, "The IMS is very pleased to be able to offer another high quality journal at a reasonable price. Subscribers can expect to see the price for *AIHP* fall significantly in 2008. In addition, authors will acquire new rights to post copies of their articles on their homepages and in open access digital repositories. We see this as an improvement for all involved with the AIHP: authors, libraries, IHP, and now the IMS."

In addition to *AIHP*, the IMS will be offering the following journals to subscribers in 2008: *Annals of Applied Probability*, *Annals of Probability*, *Annals of Applied Statistics*, *Annals of Statistics*, *Bernoulli*, and *Statistical Science*. **Significant discounts will be available to libraries** opting to subscribe to all the journals offered by the IMS. Subscriptions to individual journals will remain available.

The IMS is looking to forge future partnerships with other non-profit and scholarly society journals. If you are aware of an organization that would like assistance publishing or would like to market jointly with the IMS, please contact the IMS Executive Director, Elyse Gustafson, at erg@imstat.org.

National Academy of Science Laureates

In the last issue we reported the election to the US National Academy of Sciences of two IMS Fellows, Rick Durrett and John Kingman. Rick was elected a Fellow, and John a Foreign Associate (see www.nasonline.org). Here's a short profile of each of them.

Richard Durrett is one of 72 new members elected to the US National Academy of Sciences, joining his Cornell colleagues Eugene Dynkin and Harry Kesten. He received his PhD in Operations research from Stanford in 1976. After graduation he went to UCLA where Tom Liggett introduced him to the subject of Interacting Particle Systems. Soon after coming to Cornell in 1985, Durrett met Simon Levin and became interested in stochastic spatial models that arose from ecology. Their collaboration continued at a distance after Levin moved to Princeton in 1992. However, in 1997 thesis work of Semyon Kruglyak introduced him to *Drosophila* geneticist Chip Aquadro, and his interests gradually shifted to probability problems that arise from genetics. An example of that work can be found in Durrett's Medallion Lecture on regulatory sequence evolution given at the conference on Stochastic Processes and their Applications, recently published in *Annals of Applied Probability*.

Durrett has written more than 160 papers with six dozen co-authors and has seen 37 PhD students complete their degrees under his direction. However, he is perhaps best known for his books, which are famous for their lively writing style, but also somewhat infamous for the number of typos they contain. The graduate textbook *Probability: Theory and Examples*, now in its third edition, has sold more than 10,000 copies worldwide. In addition to three other textbooks and a book on Stochastic Calculus, he has written *Lecture Notes on Particle Systems and Percolation*, *Probability Models for DNA Sequence Evolution*, and *Random Graph Dynamics*. More information about Durrett's research, and the activities of the Cornell probability group including its Probability Summer School can be found on his web page: www.math.cornell.edu/~durrett

Rick's colleague in Cornell's Department of Mathematics, Laurent Saloff-Coste, said, "Rick's election to the NAS is the latest chapter in the long tradition of excellence in probability at Cornell. In addition to his remarkable scientific achievements, Rick's contributions include outreach activities with the local schools, continuous involvement in undergraduate education, as well as his successful mentoring of many graduate students and postdocs. Our department greatly benefits from his indefatigable energy."

Ted Cox added, "Rick has been a leader for many years in the field of interacting particle systems and related stochastic processes. In addition to solving fundamental problems he invented several methods which have had wide applicability. His work and ideas permeate the field."

Sir John Kingman FRS is one of the 18 newly elected Foreign Associates of the US National Academy of Sciences. Sir John was Director of the Isaac Newton Institute for Mathematical Sciences, in Cambridge, UK, from 2001 until his retirement last year.

Kingman explained the structure of random partitions in papers 1975–1980, stimulated by partitions of a genetic population according to types of genes. This is a marvellous and rich mathematical theory which has since developed much further. Kingman introduced the *coalescent* in 1982, a stochastic tree which describes genealogy back in time, particularly random ancestral partitions, of a sample of genes in mathematical population genetics. This has had a major impact in applied and theoretical population genetics, with the coalescent tree being taken as a standard model in applied research, and an elegant mathematical theory of general coalescent and fragmentation processes developed. He has written five books and about a hundred papers on these and related areas.

Sir John gained his degrees at Cambridge University. After teaching in Cambridge he became a professor at Sussex in 1966 and then Oxford in 1969. From 1981 he was Chairman of the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC), before becoming Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bristol, a post he held from 1985 to 2001. He has served as President of the Royal Statistical Society and the London Mathematical Society. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1971, and received its Royal Medal in 1983.

Sir John has served on a wide range of national and international bodies, including the British Council, the British Technology Group, the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee and the boards of IBM UK and SmithKlineBeecham. His knighthood came in 1985 for his work with the SERC, and he holds honorary degrees from British, Russian and Canadian universities. He is Officier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques, and an Honorary Senator of the University of Hannover.

Sir John says of his election to the NAS, "The list of those who are both IMS Fellows and belong to the National Academy of Sciences is a most distinguished one, which I am proud to join. Probability and statistics are now fully recognised for the contribution they make to human knowledge, and to many applied fields; in fact to almost every aspect of modern life. I hope that able young people will take up the many exciting challenges that still remain."

With thanks to Bob Griffiths, Oxford University, and the Isaac Newton Institute, Cambridge, for assistance with this profile

Films of Statisticians: *Emanuel Parzen*

Pfizer Colloquia by Distinguished Statisticians: Films of Emanuel Parzen for the Archive

Nitis Mukhopadhyay, University of Connecticut, Storrs, is the chair of the committee on Filming of Distinguished Statisticians for the Archive of the American Statistical Association. He reports on the creation of two new films, both featuring Emanuel Parzen [*pictured below*].

The Pfizer Global Research and Development, the Department of Statistics at the University of Connecticut, and the American Statistical Association have continued to jointly sponsor the prestigious series, Pfizer Colloquia by Distinguished Statisticians. Professor Emanuel Parzen from Texas A&M University, College Station, was chosen as the 20th Pfizer Colloquium presenter in the Department of Statistics, University of Connecticut, Storrs. His colloquium titled **"Objective Bayesian/Frequentist Statistics: My Way with Quantiles"** (duration: 54 minutes) was presented in honor of Dr David S. Salsburg. The presentation was professionally filmed on December 1, 2006, for the archive of the American Statistical Association.

In this film, Professor Parzen passionately makes the case for a "grand unified theory of statistics" by emphasizing the role of quantiles and by considering "analogies within analogies" within statistical principles. He speaks forcefully: "Compute frequentist, but interpret Bayesian. Statistics should enjoy both methods." In his plea to move forward statistical education based on

"united statistics", Professor Parzen explains eloquently his view that "statisticians should be scientists," but "statisticians from academia should also be scholars." He believes that everyone ought to pay attention to the history of probability and statistics and mentions some of the major influences that shaped his statistical thinking. This engaging film captures the vintage Manny Parzen who does not shy away from important, but sticky, issues.

During this memorable occasion, Professor H. Joseph Newton from Texas A&M University, College Station, and Professor Grace Wahba, from the University of Wisconsin–Madison, were also present as invited guests. Thus, another full segment titled **"A Conversation with Emanuel Parzen"** (duration: 56 minutes) was arranged and this was dedicated to the memory of the late Professor Harry

O. Posten. In this conversation piece, Professors Parzen, Newton, and Wahba discuss Professor Parzen's life, research, colleagues, book writing, conference trips, and other interests. A 'must see' for all statisticians.

Heartfelt thanks go to the members of the national and local committee: Ming-Hui Chen, Zhiyi Chi, Dipak K. Dey, and Nitis Mukhopadhyay (Chair).

These new films are preserved in the archive of the American Statistical Association. Inquiries about ordering the new additions or some of the earlier films in this series should be directed to: Rick Peterson, Education Programs Administrator, Center for Statistics Education, The American Statistical Association (**t** 703-684-1221, **f** 703-684-3768, **e** rick@amstat.org).

From left to right, Emanuel Parzen, Grace Wahba, H. Joseph Newton, and Nitis Mukhopadhyay.

Statistics: shouldn't we be leading, not serving?

Bertrand Clarke, University of British Columbia, responds to Terry Speed's March 2007 column with his 'vision for statistics'

In the mad, headlong rush to apply existing statistical methodologies, the development of a greater vision for statistics is being ignored. It is not that no unifying vision is possible. Instead, the conceptual base of statistics—what Terry Speed would mean by 'vision'—is devolving to the view that statistics derives its importance from its ability, firstly, to resolve existing data analytic problems in the present, and secondly, to resolve inferential problems from other fields.

Recently, Terry Speed has written of this view approvingly. I like Terry, and he makes a good case. However, I denounce the implications of his view. The core ideas of statistics are deep and important in themselves, apart from their applicability. They are worthy of independent intellectual development purely because they are fundamental to our understanding of the human experience—the way each of us interprets the stimuli the world puts upon us through our senses, and through our awareness more generally. Everyone who does not understand the basics of statistics will suffer in proportion to their ignorance.

In this, I see statistics as taking its natural and primary place in the intellectual firmament. Like mathematics, history, and other fields, the intellectual domain of statistics is worthy of resources and development because it helps us understand our world and society in aggregate.

Let me be crystal clear: applications are important and necessary, but secondary to the intellectual achievement of elucidating statistical thinking. The importance of applications in statistics derives from developing, as opposed to just using, statistical techniques and ideas. In particular, much of the application of statistical techniques and ideas in service to other fields is important to those fields, but not to the development of statistics. The natural test of whether an application of statistics is important to statistics as a field is whether or not another statistician who is not interested in the topic of application would still find the work interesting. Resources from statistics proper should not be diverted to the intellectual development of other fields when our own is equally (or more) deserving.

What vision do I champion? I call it a *Coordinating Theory for Statistics*. I want statistics to have a focal unity, like Newton's laws for classical physics, or evolutionary theory for biology. I despair of such a strict unity for statistics, so I call it a Coordinating Theory because I believe the seemingly disparate ideas of statistics will admit a structure, more like a roadmap than an axiomatization, so that the plethora of core statistical ideas will be clearly inter-related. That way we can, in a word, coordinate their use and study.

First, some history. Statistics did have *half* a vision prior to the mid-nineties. It was all that material about foundations and asymptotics, chiefly in the parametric case but including classical non-parametrics as well. In the context of this vision, people debated core issues. Within the context of decision theory the clashes of asymptotics *vs.* finite sample properties, Bayes *vs.* Frequentist *vs.* conditional inference, and so forth, were evidence of a vigorous academy leading with new ideas. They were also great fun. However, few outside statistics cared much.

Come the mid-nineties, that half-vision died as computational techniques, few invented by statisticians, came into the field. We started playing catch-up to computer science. Now we have another half-vision: statistics as handmaiden to the other sciences. These days, in fact, many journals will only publish manuscripts which can purport to be motivated by the detailed analysis of a specific real data set. This includes the requirement that computations be feasible and user-friendly, even to non-statisticians. This is tuned into the wants of other sciences and society in general.

It's useful in many important ways. Unfortunately it means much slower development of the actual field of statistics. Thus, many fields within statistics are lagging rather than leading. Lagging not just compared to where they would have been had they focused on statistical development, but also in comparison to other fields like computer science and engineering whose intellectual importance is growing at our expense. However, supporting other fields encourages people to like us, and we like that.

Neither of these half-visions is entirely satisfactory. The main flaw in the earlier vision was that it did not respond well to emerging classes of problems, and was not tied in to the broader intellectual world. The main flaw in the current vision is that it forgoes independent intellectual development of our own field; it is a subsidiary role. Like it or not, seeing ourselves as a support to other fields means we give up intellectual equality with them: we cannot be leaders. Often we will not even be respected (consider the typical attitude of the 'master' to the servant).

My notion of a Coordinating Theory is an effort to complete these two half-visions. I want to base it on model uncertainty and predictive optimality because these two ideas seem to me to be unique to statistics and they are central to the other ideas that are unique to statistics, such as hypothesis

testing, parameter estimation, and physical modeling. Model uncertainty is chiefly the theoretical side of my vision (though applied researchers are often exquisitely sensitive to it) as is the optimality part of prediction. The prediction itself is the primary application-oriented side of my vision. Prediction is the key way to ensure that statistics regularly appeals to the measurable world. Prediction is a weaker criterion than, say, model identification and hence more basic.

What core ideas do I want a Coordinating Theory to coordinate? Obviously, it should include a formulation of the prediction problem. Then, it must include some measure of randomness, some characterization of model uncertainty (if only an SE for a parameter), and some evaluation of how well predictions match outcomes e.g., a cumulative predictive error.

Only slightly less obviously, a Coordinating Theory should have a place for signal-to-noise ratios, components of variance, large sample properties, and sensitivity analyses for each of the model components. I'd like to include the prequential principle and a generalized variance bias formula (so that components of bias and variance can

be assigned to different model elements). There would need to be some way for the sequence of prediction errors to update the elements of the prediction problem and therefore the predictive strategy. Then, a routine way to convert predictors to estimators and deal with dependence structures among the data points and covariates would round out my initial list.

To be more thorough, I'd add computing and high-dimensional problems, even though both are implicit in my initial list.

Did I say this would be easy? No. It will be hard—but well worth doing. The best applied contribution is a good theory.

Frankly, I hope some kind of a Coordinating Theory will be developed, generally accepted, and then become entrenched in statistics. That way, it can be challenged and surpassed by future thinkers. Thus will statistics have the independent intellectual development its ideas merit.

Statistics should be a Promethean field, not a lagging field. We should be presenting our new ideas to others, not doing their analyses for them—unless we get the main intellectual benefit from it. After all, statistics is a compelling field dealing with the most important questions; we shouldn't

be afraid to shake people up with our new ideas, or to demand they make efforts to understand them.

I'd like to see us get to the point where we hand over our ideas and techniques to other sciences and humanities so they can do the routine implementation, debate the results, and use our ideas as a reference point for their own development. In this way we could turn our attention to developing more new ideas so the beat goes on.

The only way we can do this is to pursue the central ideas that animate statistics proper, not getting sidetracked into solving problems for other people. Let us have the confidence that our contributions, theoretical and applied, can stand on their own intellectual merits.
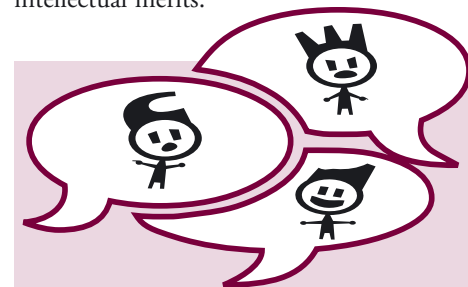
What's *your* vision? Why not share it with the *Bulletin'*s readers? Send it to bulletin@imstat.org

---

Joseph Doob: A Collection of Mathematical Articles in his Memory

Donald Burkholder, Editor
Department of Mathematics,
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
March 2007, 1036 pp.
ISBN: 0-9746986-1-x
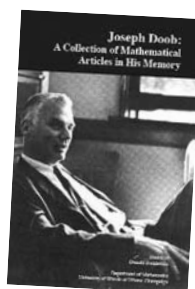
Ordering Information:
Cost for members and non-members $50
Order from IMS Subscriptions Office, 9650 Rockville Pike,
#L2407A, Bethesda MD 20814-3998. Fax 301-634-7099
Online: https://www.imstat.org/secure/orders/imsbooks.html

Joseph Doob (1910–2004) was the leading American mathematician working in the area of probability theory during the 1930s and 1940s. During those two decades and the three that followed, he made major contributions to ergodic theory, potential theory, the foundations of probability theory, Markov process theory, martingale theory, and complex function theory. He has had a profound influence on the work of many others.

This volume contains 31 invited papers written by experts in probability, analysis, and allied areas. It reflects some of Doob's influence and exhibits some of the exciting activity at the frontiers of probability and related fields today.

Terence's Stuff: *Is statistics easy or hard?*

Terry Speed believes applied statistics is more difficult and complex than some of our mathematical colleagues think.

I often get the impression from people—mathematicians in particular, but also probabilists and theoretical statisticians—that they think applied statistics is rather easy. Of course they are usually judging it by the depth of its mathematical content, and in that respect they are mostly right. There are not many areas of applied statistics built upon formidable theory (maybe finance: I don't know enough about it to be sure).

I think the reason why most of the models in applied work are simple is that in our analyses, we try to come to reasonable terms with data, and this requirement usually renders really complicated models and methods irrelevant. How refined was your last analysis? Was the coefficient of variation less than 1%, or the number of significant figures it made sense to work with more than 2 or 3? For most of the problems I deal with, the answers are no, and no. This is in striking contrast to (say) physics, where they have very fancy theories, and seem to have at least some measurements accurate to 5–10 significant figures. My point is that our need to respect the data underlying our analyses constrains the complexity of our models. In this sense, good statistical analyses seem to be self-limiting, in a way that theoretical analyses need not be, and the limit is usually reached rather quickly. Does it follow that doing applied statistics is easy, or lacking in challenges? Here I must answer no, not just to defend statistics from those who might say we're all lightweights, but on the basis of my experience, both first and second hand. As an undergraduate I learned my statistics from a true Fisherian, someone who combined high levels of mathematical, numerical, and statistical skills with deep insight into certain application areas, and a very pronounced preference for conciseness. Compared to doing research in statistics in this style, research in algebra, analysis or probability seemed like a walk in the park. While I didn't think that I could hope to do especially good research in those areas (and I didn't), at the time my prospects seemed much better there than in statistics. So I took a dive into mathematics, seeing it as a way of giving myself time to mature before feeling able to attack applications. Recently I talked about this issue to a statistician colleague whose undergraduate background was very similar to mine. He was braver and came to the opposite conclusion. He too found statistics much more demanding than mathematics, but for that reason chose to pursue it, rather than what he saw as the easier alternative. Others have expressed similar sentiments to me, taking either my route or my colleague's.

Statistics is easy in some respects, and hard in others; no surprise, you say. What can we say about its hardness, even for the mathematically able? For a start, I have no doubt that there is a subset of such people who are uncomfortable with indeterminism, whether it be the use of probabilities or other measures of uncertainty, or the absence of a single correct answers to statistical questions. Such people find applied statistics tough going. Then there are people who don't particularly care for data, seeing them as messy, boring or imprecise, including people for whom missing or erroneous data causes stress. Others find it hard to get interested in the non-mathematical side of a problem. Being genuinely interested in the context can help a lot, and may be essential; trying to make progress on an analysis when you aren't, can be hard.

However, when I think back to my younger self and try to understand why I found it all so intimidating, none of these things applied. I was happy with uncertainty, liked playing with data, and had no difficulty getting interested in other people's business. But I still found it all very challenging, and that hasn't changed. Part of the problem could have been the fact that I was brought up on a diet of brilliant one-off solutions to particular problems in variety of contexts, and I would think "How could I ever have thought of doing something like that?" I found the constant requirement for creativity quite stressful, and still do. Of course that is a great part of the pleasure as well. The mess that constitutes the foundations of our subject (pace Bayesians) may be another difficulty. The irony is that people who don't know what we do think it's all routine, that all we do is reach into our bag of tricks and pull out the one best suited to the current problem. Undoubtedly some do. *So did you choose statistics because it was easy, or because it was hard?*

SUDOKU 'EASY OR HARD'

Here's a small diversion on the theme of 'easy or hard'. Use each digit 1–9 *once* in each 3x3 box, each row and each column. Simple—or is it?

3	2	9		4				5
	4		6		5			8
		5	1			7		
5	3			1	2			4
		8			6			
4			9	5			1	3
		7			1	5		
1			2		9		8	
	6			8		3	9	1

5	9				7		8	
				5				7
4	1		8			5		6
		1	3					4
			5			9		
8					4	2		
9		2			3		4	5
1						5		
		5		4			6	9

2007 Spring Research Conference

Max Morris, Department of Statistics at Iowa State University, the host institution for the 2007 Spring Research Conference, reports:

The 2007 Spring Research Conference (SRC) on Statistics in Industry and Technology was held May 21-23 on the campus of Iowa State University, in Ames, Iowa, hosted by the ISU Department of Statistics. The SRC is an annual meeting co-sponsored by the American Statistical Association Section on Physical and Engineering Science, and the Institute for Mathematical Statistics. Conference goals are the encouragement and dissemination of statistical research pertaining to problems that arise in industry and technology. Stephen Vardeman served as Program Chair for the conference, and Arka Ghosh served as Contributed Program Chair.

The conference featured plenary talks by George Michailidis of the University of Michigan on "Statistical Problems in Network Tomography," David Baldwin of Ames Laboratory on "Statistics and the Practice of Forensic Science," Frank Palcat of Statistics Canada on "Statistics and Legal Metrology," Susie Bayarri of the University of Valencia on "Validation of Computer Models with Functional Outputs," and Dan Nettleton and Heike Hofmann of Iowa State University on "Modeling Massive Data Sets: The Netflix Challenge from a Statistical Perspective." Invited and contributed paper sessions were also scheduled covering a range of statistical topics motivated by problems from scientific and engineering applications areas. Several presentations were made by students; 16 of these received scholarship or grant support from the IMS, the ASA Section on Physical and Engineering Science, or the National Science Foundation through an RTG to the ISU Department of Statistics.

The beginnings of the SRC date back to a 1991 IMS "Special Topics Meeting on Statistics in Industry," held in Philadelphia, organized by C.F.J. Wu. Following that successful conference, it became apparent that a regular series of meetings focused on research in methods motivated by the changing nature of technology could be valuable to statisticians and others involved in planning and analyzing studies and processes in these areas. The first co-sponsored conference held under the "SRC" title took place in Chapel Hill, NC in 1994, and the conference has been held annually since then.

The 2008 SRC will be hosted by Georgia Tech, and held in Atlanta. Information on conference dates, program, and facilities will be available soon.

Photos: Sherri Martinez

X CLAPEM

Alicia Carriquiry and Tom Kurtz report:

The Tenth Latin American Congress on Probability and Mathematical Statistics (CLAPEM) was recently held (February 23– March 3) in Lima, Peru. The conference was co-sponsored by IMS and the Bernoulli Society and was hosted by the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP). We will tell you more about the beautiful location and the warm welcome by our Peruvian friends later on, but we wish to thank Professor Loretta Gasco and her colleagues right here in the first paragraph. Their hard work and attention to detail made everyone's stay in Peru so very pleasant.

The CLAPEMs have a long tradition: the first CLAPEM was hosted by Venezuela in 1988 and, since then, it has been held every two or three years in different countries in North and South America and the Caribbean. By now, the CLAPEM is the main probability and statistics conference in the region and it has become the venue at which Latin American researchers meet new and old friends from all over the world.

The CLAPEM hosted by Peru was no exception. Attendance reached 220 and participants came from many corners of the world. As usual, Latin America was well represented with participants from almost every country from Mexico to the South. But the US, Canada, Europe and the Middle East were not far behind, since about 40 participants came from those regions. About half of the participants were from Peru and many of them were students. Thus, the stated objective of conference organizers—of contributing to the development of statistics and probability in Peru—was successfully met.

As is also usual in CLAPEM, many presenters and participants were graduate students or young researchers. It is a tradition of the conference organizers to design and implement activities that are of particular benefit to the younger participants. For example, short courses on timely and important topics in probability and statistics and poster sessions open to young presenters are typical CLAPEM activities, very popular among the younger set.

A long list of individuals deserves a big thank you for making the X CLAPEM a success. The Scientific Committee, chaired by Antonio Galves (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil) did an excellent job of mixing outstanding statistics and probability presentations. The program included plenary sessions as well as thematic invited sessions so there was something for everyone during almost all time slots. The contributed poster sessions were not only very well attended but also of outstanding quality. There was plenty of room to move around the posters and time to engage in discussions with presenters and others in the audience. Altogether, there were 103 presentations of various types, covering a wide range of topics. The Organizing Committee, chaired by Pablo Ferrari (Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil) had the very difficult job of finding lodging for all visitors, helping participants with travel arrangements and in general making sure that things happened when they were supposed to happen. All of this on a shoe-string budget!

Which then brings us to the part where we express our appreciation to the many organizations and agencies that provided financial support to assist with participant travel and with local expenses. Special thanks are due the United States National Science Foundation, the single largest contributor to X CLAPEM and a very significant contributor to earlier congresses. Without the support from NSF it would be difficult for the local organizers to find the resources to fund participants from the US and from selected Latin American countries. Other agencies that generously contributed funds to CLAPEM include CIMPA (Centre International de Mathématiques Pures et Appliquées, France), CNPq (Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico, Brazil), IMCA (Instituto de Matemáticas y Ciencias Afines, Peru), the IMS, IMU (International Mathematical Union), IM-AGIMB (Millennium Institute for the Global Advance of Mathematics, Brazil), PROSUL (Brazil), and many others.

But a conference is just a conference if the scientific program is not accompanied by some time for discussions, re-kindling of old friendships and just plain R&R. The Organizing Committee and the Local Organizing Committee did a wonderful job and scheduled extended coffee breaks and lunch breaks (no siestas, however!) so everyone had a chance to interact with other participants, enjoy the beautiful grounds of the PUCP [*above*], or run over to the

Computation Center to check email. Peru should be on everyone's "to go" list. Lima, a bustling city of almost eight million people, sits on the Pacific Ocean with the Andes not far to the West. Lima was founded in 1535 and many of its colonial treasures have been restored to their old splendor. The result is a beautiful city that gracefully combines its old Spanish traditions with the most up-to-date technologies. Peru is also home to Machu Picchu [*below*], the seat of the old Inca empire and a truly spectacular site. Several of the CLAPEM participants combined work with pleasure by travel-ing to Machu Picchu right after the conference.

If you have never participated in a CLAPEM, we urge you to go to XI CLAPEM. The conference is tentatively planned for 2009 and will probably be hosted by Venezuela. The announcement with the confirmed location and date information will appear in a few months in this very same *Bulletin*, so stay tuned.

Photos, clockwise from above right: Peter Müller's lecture (Iliana Vaca); two coffee breaks (Iliana Vaca and Loretta Gasco); poster session (Iliana Vaca); Machu Picchu (Allard Schmidt/Wikimedia Commons); another poster session (Loretta Gasco); the beautiful PUCP campus (Iliana Vaca)
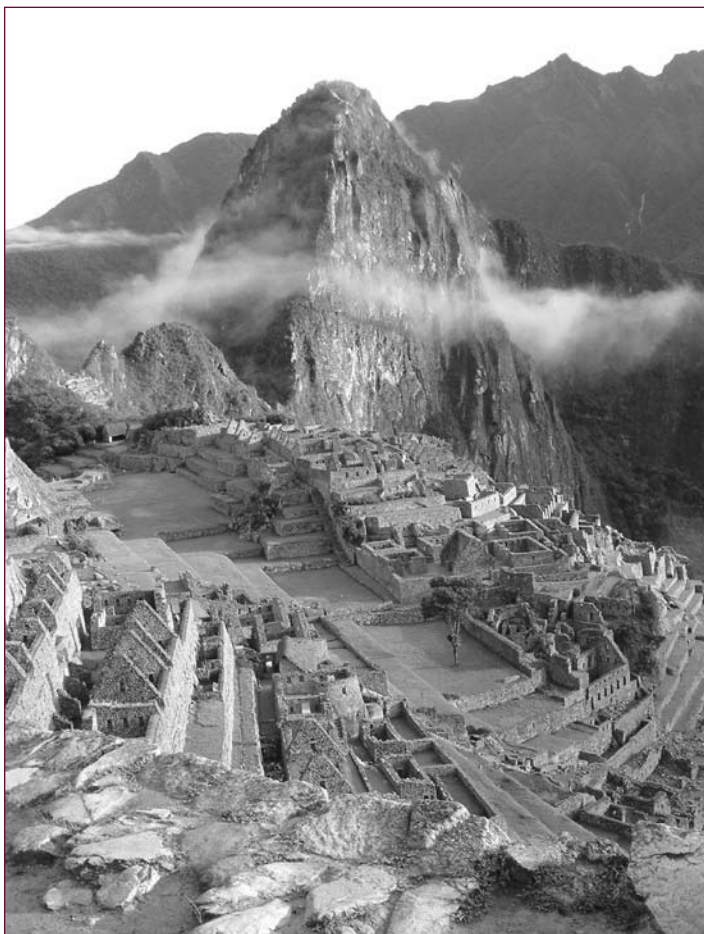
IMS Meetings around the world

IMS sponsored meeting

IMS Annual Meeting at Joint Statistical Meetings 2007

July 29 – August 2, 2007
Salt Lake City, Utah

IMS Program Co-chairs: Tony Cai and Mark Low (invited);
Jiashun Jin (contributed).

w www.amstat.org/meetings/jsm/2007/

Registration and hotel bookings now open at the JSM website. Register before June 21 for Early Bird Rates!

The 2007 Joint Statistical Meetings will be held July 29–August 2, 2007 at the Salt Palace Convention Center located at 100 South West Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101. The Headquarter hotels are the Grand America, 555 South Main Street, and, opposite this, the Little America at 500 South Main Street. Book your hotel through the JSM website for preferential rates.

Key Dates for JSM 2007

Now	**JSM main registration and hotel reservations open**
May 29, 2007	Preliminary PDF program posted online
June 21, 2007	Early Bird Registration closes
July 2, 2007	Hotel reservations deadline
July 15, 2007	Final Program available online

Fancy a tour while you're at JSM? You could choose a walking tour of downtown Salt Lake City [TR08: Tuesday, July 31, 9:00am–12:00pm]. This tour begins in the historic downtown area, which includes the world-famous Mormon Temple [right] that took 40 years to build. You'll learn of the trials and triumphs of the pioneers, who transported the granite to build their temple from Little Cottonwood Canyon. Next, you'll walk through the newly constructed Main Street Plaza to the Joseph Smith Memorial Building. This building was originally built as the Hotel Utah in 1911, and quickly became a beloved landmark. The 10-story building's classic revival architecture was crowned with an ornate white dome in the shape of a beehive. In 1987, the hotel was retired and refurbished to stand in memoriam of Joseph Smith. The Lion House is next on the list of sites. Noted for the lion above the door, the house was built in 1856 as an extension of the Youngs' residence, the Beehive House [below], for Brigham Young and several of his wives and children. The final historical sight is Eagle Gate Monument, erected in 1859 as a wood gate and entrance to Brigham Young's property. In later years, it was replaced by a larger cast iron gate. The original eagle, which once topped the gate, can be found in the Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum.

Photos: (top left) Jason Mathis / Salt Lake CVB; (right) Eric Schramm / Salt Lake CVB

IMS Program Highlights at JSM

CC=Convention Center; GA=Grand America Hotel. Numbers indicate session in program book.

Sunday, July 29, 2007

7 **Medallion Lecture I:** Peter Donnelly, *Modeling Genes: Statistical Challenges in Modern Genetics*
2:00–3:50pm CC–155 E

43 **Rietz Lecture:** David Siegmund, *Statistical Problems of Gene Mapping*
4:00–5:50pm CC–255 B

– **JSM First-Time Attendee Orientation and Reception** (open to all first-time attendees)
6:00–7:30pm CC–Ballroom A/B

– **Opening Mixer**
8:00–10:30pm CC–Ballroom C–J

Monday, July 30, 2007

122 **Medallion Lecture II:** Claudia Neuhauser, *Understanding Ecological Communities*
10:30am–12:20pm CC–255 E

171 **Late-Breaking Session 1:** Statistical Analysis of an Archeological Find
2:00–3:50pm CC–Ballroom B

210 **ASA President's Invited Address:** Grace Wahba, *Regularization Methods in Statistical Model-Building: Statisticians, Computer Scientists, Classification, and Machine Learning*
4:00–5:50pm CC–Ballroom E–J

211 **IMS Presidential Address and Reception:** Jim Pitman, *Open Access to Professional Information*
8:00–11:00pm CC–Ballroom B

Tuesday, July 31, 2007

229 **Medallion Lecture III:** Hans-Georg Müller, *Functional Regression Analysis: Models, Methods, and Applications*
8:30–10:20am CC–355 E

– **IMS Business Meeting:** all IMS members welcome
12:30–1:30pm CC–250 A

344 **Wald Lecture I:** Jim Berger, *A Review of Surprises Encountered in Bayesian Model Selection*
4:00–5:50pm CC–Ballroom B

345 **Deming Lecture:** Douglas C. Montgomery, *A Modern Framework for Enterprise Excellence*
4:00–5:50pm CC–Ballroom E–J

– **IMS Student and New Member Reception**
5:30–7:00pm GA–Audubon

346 **ASA Presidential Address and Awards**
8:00–9:30pm CC–Ballroom E–J

– **JSM Informal Dance Party** (all welcome)
9:30pm–midnight CC–Ballroom A&C

Wednesday, August 1, 2007

358 **Medallion Lecture IV:** Xuming He, *Quantile Regression Under Censorship*
8:30–10:20am CC–355 B

399 **Wald Lecture II:** Jim Berger, *Model Selection: Multiplicities and Approximations*
10:30am–12:20pm CC–Ballroom B

443 **Late-Breaking Session 2:** War and Death in Iraq
2:00–3:50pm CC–Ballroom B

453 **Medallion Lecture V:** Jane-Ling Wang, *Joint Modeling of Longitudinal and Survival Data*
2:00–3:50pm CC–355 E

481 **COPSS Awards and Fisher Lecture:** Marvin Zelen, *R.A. Fisher, Randomization, and Current Practice in Multicenter Clinical Trials*
4:00–5:50pm CC–Ballroom E–J

Thursday, August 2, 2007

518 **Wald Lecture III:** Jim Berger, *Working with Inexact Models: The World of Computer Modeling*
10:30am–12:20pm CC–255 E

IMS sponsored meeting

Tenth IMS Meeting of New Researchers in Statistics and Probability
July 24–28, 2007
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT

w http://www.bios.unc.edu/~gupta/NRC

Co-chairs: Mayetri Gupta and Xiaoming Sheng, nrc@bios.unc.edu

The IMS Committee on New Researchers is organizing another meeting of recent PhD recipients in Statistics and Probability. The purpose of the conference is to promote interaction among new researchers, primarily by introducing them to each other's research in an informal setting. Participants will present a short, expository talk or a poster on their research and discuss interests and professional experiences over meals and social activities organized through the conference and the participants themselves. The meeting is to be held immediately prior to the 2007 Joint Statistical Meetings in Salt Lake City, UT. **The application deadline has now passed.**

IMS sponsored meeting
11th IMS Meeting of New Researchers in Statistics and Probability
July 29 – August 2, 2008
Denver, Colorado
Local chair: Ryan Elmore.
Details to follow.

IMS Meetings around the world

IMS co-sponsored meeting

Skorokhod Space: 50 Years On
June 17–23, 2007
Kyiv, Ukraine
w http://www.imath.kiev.ua/~skor_space
IMS Representatives on Program Committee: Paul Dupuis, David Nualart

IMS co-sponsored meeting

Fourteenth Applied Probability Society of INFORMS Conference
July 9–11, 2007
Eindhoven University of Technology, Netherlands
w http://appliedprob.society.informs.org/INFORMS2007/Index.html
IMS Representatives: R. Atar, B.D. Choi, D. Denteneer, P. Dupuis, P. Glynn, G. Grimmett, I. Kaj, O. Kella, T. Mikosch, I. Norros, W. Schoutens, H. Schmidli, A. Zeevi

IMS co-sponsored meeting

International Conference on the Frontier of Statistics:
High Dimensional Data Analysis
August 13–14, 2007
Yunnan University, Kunming, China
IMS Rep: Samuel Kou
w http://peace.med.yale.edu/pub/kunming.htm
This international conference will be co-organized by Yunnan University, Yale University, and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and co-sponsored by the IMS. The theme, high dimensional data analysis, covers theoretical, methodological, and scientific topics related to the analysis of complex and large scale data. Examples of the topics include machine learning, dimension reduction, analyses of post-genome data, and nonparametric theory and methods.

For program and general information, email Heping Zhang
e Heping.Zhang@yale.edu

IMS co-sponsored meeting:

2008 ENAR/IMS Spring Meeting
March 16–19, 2008, Hyatt Regency Crystal City, Arlington, VA
w http://www.enar.org/meetings.htm

IMS co-sponsored meeting:

2009 ENAR/IMS Spring Meeting
March 15–18, 2009, Grand Hyatt San Antonio, San Antonio, TX
w http://www.enar.org/meetings.htm

IMS sponsored meeting

IMS Annual Meeting/7th World Congress in Probability and Statistics
National University of Singapore, Singapore
July 14–19, 2008
w http://www.ims.nus.edu.sg/Programs/wc2008/index.htm
e wc2008@ims.nus.edu.sg

Chair of the Local Organizing Committee: Louis Chen; Chair of Scientific Program Committee: Ruth Williams The seventh joint meeting of the Bernoulli Society and the Institute of Mathematical Statistics will take place in Singapore from July 14 to 19, 2008. This quadrennial joint meeting is a major worldwide event featuring the latest scientific developments in the fields of statistics and probability and their applications.

The program will cover a wide range of topics and will include about a dozen plenary lectures presented by leading specialists. In addition there will be invited paper sessions highlighting topics of current research interest as well as many contributed talks and posters.

The venue for the meeting is the National University of Singapore. Singapore is a vibrant, multi-cultural, cosmopolitan city-state that expresses the essence of today's New Asia. It offers many attractions both cultural and touristic, such as the Esplanade and the Singapore Night Safari. On behalf of the Scientific Program and Local Organizing Committees we invite you to join us in Singapore for this exciting meeting. Your participation will ensure that the 2008 BS/IMS meeting will be a memorable scientific event.

The merlion, symbol of Singapore
Photo: www.visitsingapore.com

IMS co-sponsored meeting

32nd Conference on Stochastic Processes and their Applications
August 5–11, 2007
Urbana, Illinois

w http://www.math.uiuc.edu/SPA07/

e spa07@math.uiuc.edu

Featuring two IMS Medallion lectures from Russ Lyons and Victor de la Peña, the Lévy lecture by Martin Barlow and the inaugural Doob lecture by Marc Yor.

Other invited speakers include Thierry Bodineau, Shizan Fang, Antal Jarai, Tze Leung Lai, Avi Mandelbaum, Sylvie Méléard, Martin Mohle, David Nualart, Yann Ollivier, Hirofumi Osada, Jim Pitman, Silke Rolles, Scott Sheffield, Vladas Sidoravicius, Gordon Slade, Craig Tracy and David Yao.

Registration fees: regular $200; student $75
The abstract deadline has passed.

IMS co-sponsored meeting

33rd Conference on Stochastic Processes and their Applications
July 27–31, 2009
Berlin, Germany

UPDATED

w http://www.math.tu-berlin.de/SPA2009/

Organizing committee chair: Professor Peter Imkeller

IMS Reps to Program Committee: Martin Barlow, Gerard Ben Arous, Peter Donnelly, Hans Föllmer, Luis Gorostiza, Dmitry Kramkov, Russ Lyons, Claudia Neuhauser, Gordon Slade, Ed Waymire, and Ofer Zeitouni

---

IMS co-sponsored meeting

MCMSki II: Markov Chain Monte Carlo in Theory and Practice
January 9–11, 2008
Bormio, Italy (Italian Alps)

w http://musing.unipv.it/IMS-ISBA-08/

Program Chairs: Bradley P. Carlin and Antonietta Mira

The third joint international meeting of the IMS and ISBA (International Society for Bayesian Analysis) will be held in Bormio, Italy from Wednesday, January 9 to Friday, January 11, 2008.

A central theme of the conference will be Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) and related methods and applications.

The conference will also feature 3 plenary speakers (Peter Green, Kerrie Mengersen, Xiao-Li Meng) and 6 invited sessions from internationally known experts covering a broad array of current and developing statistical practice:

- Recent Advances in MCMC Methodology
- Integrative genetics and bioinformatics
- Bayesian Models for Financial Risk Management
- State Space Methods and Applications
- Complex Bayesian Models with Applications in Genomics
- Bayesian Applications in Technology

As with the first joint IMS-ISBA meeting in Isla Verde, Puerto Rico, and the second joint in Bormio, Italy, nightly poster sessions will offer substantial opportunity for informal learning and interaction.

There will be a 'prequel' satellite meeting, **"AdapSki II"**, organized by Christian Robert, that will take place January 7–8, 2008 (details to follow). This research workshop presents the theoretical tools for the development of adaptive Monte Carlo algorithms and explores barriers to the dissemination of such algorithms in more realistic settings.

We anticipate the provision of Young Investigator Travel Awards, subject to funding: please check the website for details.

MCMSki II Tentative Daily Schedule
Wednesday January 9

8:30-8:45	Introduction and Welcome
8:45-9:45	Plenary: Peter Green
10:05-12:05	Recent Advances in MCMC Methodology
1:00-4:30	**Ski/Spa Time**
4:45-6:45	Integrative genetics and bioinformatics
7:00-11:00	Dinner, Posters: A–L

Thursday January 10

8:45-9:45	Plenary: Kerrie Mengersen
10:05-12:05	Bayesian Models for Financial Risk Management
1:00-4:30	**Second "Tweedie Cup Ski Race"; Ski/Spa Time**
4:45-6:45	State Space Methods and Applications
7:00-11:00	Dinner, Posters: M–Z

Friday January 11

8:45-9:45	Plenary: Xiao-Li Meng
10:05-12:05	Complex Bayesian Models with Applications in Genomics
1:00-4:30	**Ski/Spa Time**
4:45-6:45	Bayesian Applications in Technology
8:00-11:00	Closing Banquet &Cabaret

Other Meetings Around the World:
Announcements and Calls for Papers

NISS/ASA Writing Workshop for Junior Researchers
July 29, 2007 and August 1, 2007
Salt Lake City, UT

w http://www.amstat.org/meetings/wwjr/index.cfm?fuseaction=main
The National Institute of Statistical Science (NISS) and the American Statistical Association (ASA) will hold a one-day writing workshop for junior researchers. The goal of the workshop is to provide instruction in how to write journal articles and grant proposals. Participants will be required to provide a recent sample of their writing, which will be reviewed by a senior mentor. The sample could be a current draft of an article being submitted for publication, or it could be a grant proposal. The mentors will be former journal editors and program officers, who will critique (a portion of) the submitted material. Individual feedback will be provided at the opening session, and participants will be expected to prepare a revision. In addition to the individual feedback, there will be a one-day session of general instruction in effective writing techniques and a follow-up lunch.

The one-day session is scheduled for Sunday, July 29, in Salt Lake City. At the end of the session, mentors will meet with participants to go over the writing samples they submitted. The participants will prepare a revision of the critiqued portion of their paper and give it to their mentor by Tuesday evening, July 31. A lunch will be held on Wednesday, August 1, by which time the participants will receive additional feedback on their revisions. The lunch will also be used to provide general feedback to the participants, mentors, and organizers.

Attendance will be limited and will depend on the number of mentors available. To apply, see the application form on the website above. Applications are due by June 15, 2007, and successful applicants will be notified by June 30. Applications received after June 15 will be considered if space is available. There is no fee for participation. Participants will receive lunch on Sunday, July 29, and Wednesday, August 1. Participants must agree to attend both the Sunday session and the Wednesday lunch. We anticipate funding for partial travel support.

For more information contact Keith Crank, Assistant Director for Research and Graduate Education, American Statistical Association: keith@amstat.org

Modern challenges of curve modelling: inverse problems and qualitative constraints
November 7–9, 2007
Bristol, UK

w http://www.sustain.bris.ac.uk/ws-curves.html
The scope of the workshop will be inverse problems (especially measurement errors) and curve estimation under qualitative constraints. Contact Aurore Delaigle aurore.delaigle@bristol.ac.uk

The number of participants is limited. If you are interested in participating, please write to sustain-admin@bristol.ac.uk by 1 August, with a short note about your work in the area of the workshop topic, and including a title and abstract if you wish to make an oral or poster presentation.

Construction and Properties of Bayesian Nonparametric Regression Models
August 6–10, 2007
**Isaac Newton Institute for Mathematical Sciences, Cambridge, UK**

w http://www.newton.cam.ac.uk/programmes/BNR/bnrw01.html
This meeting is in association with the Newton Institute programme *Bayesian Nonparametric Regression: Theory, Methods and Applications* (30 July to 24 August 2007).

If you are interested in NP Bayes, please consider joining the fun at this workshop. We have an exciting program shaping up. Please visit the workshop homepage above to sign up online (by June 30).

Organisers: Nils Hjort (Oslo), Chris Holmes (Oxford), Peter Müller (Texas) and Stephen Walker (Canterbury)
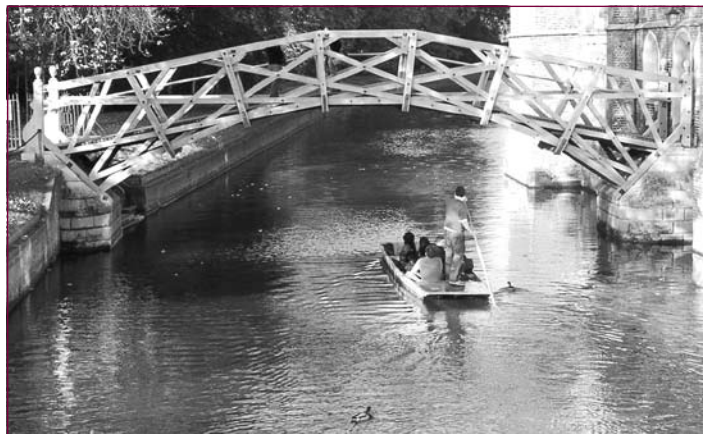
Punting on the River Cam, Cambridge, UK
Photo: OldGreySeaWolf/Morguefile.com

**The First Arab Statistical Conference
November 12–13, 2007
Doha-Qatar**

NEW

w www.aitrs.org/english/fasc

Organized by the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics and The Statistics Organization of Qatar State Under the slogan *"No Development without Statistics"*, the objectives of this conference are to call on Arab statisticians from government statistical agencies, universities, international and regional organizations, policy makers and planners or any other users, to get together for the first time in the Arab world, to announce and emphasize the importance of good statistical work, and to point out the role of the National Statistical Organizations, and the need of capacity building in statistics.

It also aims to bring to discussion certain topics between academic people and field statisticians to improve statistical educational and training materials.

The main of themes of the conference are:

Statistics & its importance to development: Millennium Development Goals; Strategic Planning; Human Resources Development; Demographic Statistics; Migration Statistics; Economic Statistics

Capacity Building: Present situation of the NSO; Human Resources of the NSO (its qualification); Present situation of the Arab Statistical work statistics; Capacity Buildings

The Arab Statistical System: Ethics in Statistics work; Independence statistics work; International classifications and Indices and the Arab situation.

The relation between Academic statistics and applied statistics: statistics science; information technology & Statistics; Sampling

We hope that all those who would like to submit a paper, send us a short abstract before July 15 and then they should send the final paper in a typed paper form and electronic form Copy to: *The Preparatory Committee, P. O. Box 851104, Amman 11185 Jordan* (Telefax: 00962-6-5562169;

e diwan@aitrs.org

Note: there will be a statistical exhibition alongside the conference. To participate please see the contact details on the website.

**International conference to honor two eminent social scientists: Corrado Gini and Max Otto Lorenz (held May 23–26, 2005)
Proceedings published:**

The process of publication of the proceedings of selected papers is under way. Among others, the first (out of three) Special Issues of the Journal "*Statistics & Application*" has been released.

If you are interested in receiving a copy of this, and of the next two Special Issues, please communicate your postal address to Miss Monica Sechi **e** monica.sechi@unimib.it at the University of Milan, Bicocca, Italy.

Send your meeting announcement to erg@imstat.org

Employment Opportunities around the world

Directory of Advertisements

Canada

Newfoundland: Memorial University of Newfoundland [2 ads: Tenure-track position in Statistics; University Faculty Award in Statistics]

New Zealand

Dunedin: University of Otago [Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Statistics]

Canada: Newfoundland

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

Tenure-Track Position in Statistics

The Department of Mathematics and Statistics at Memorial University of Newfoundland is undergoing a process of faculty renewal and will be making a number of appointments in Mathematics and Statistics.

The Department invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position in Statistics.

Applicants must have an earned doctorate and an excellent record of publications in Statistics. Candidates should have some teaching experience and the skills required to become an excellent teacher.

Duties for the position include: graduate teaching and supervision; undergraduate teaching and the development of a vigorous research program.

Applications in all areas of Statistics will be considered. The closing date for applications to the University is August 27, 2007.

Candidates should submit a Curriculum Vitae, a description of research interests; and the names and addresses (include e-mail) of at least three referees. Applications should be sent to:

Head of Department
VPA-MAST-2007-004
Department of Mathematics & Statistics
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, NL, A1C 5S7 Canada

E-mail: mathstat@math.mun.ca
Internet: www.math.mun.ca

You MUST use the code VPA-MAST-2007-004 on all correspondence.

Memorial University is the largest university in Atlantic Canada. As the province's only university, Memorial plays an integral role in the educational and cultural life of Newfoundland and Labrador. Offering diverse undergraduate and graduate programs to almost 18,000 students, Memorial provides a distinctive and stimulating environment for learning in St. John's, a very safe, friendly city with great historic charm, a vibrant cultural life, and easy access to a wide range of outdoor activities.

Memorial University is committed to employment equity and encourages applications from qualified women and men, visible minorities, aboriginal people and persons with disabilities. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however Canadian citizens and permanent residents will be given priority. Partners of candidates for positions are invited to include their resume for possible matching with other job opportunities.

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

University Faculty Award in Statistics

The Department of Mathematics and Statistics at Memorial University of Newfoundland invites applications for an NSERC University Faculty Award (UFA) directed at increasing the representation of Women and Aboriginal Peoples in Science and Engineering. A successful candidate will be appointed as a regular tenure-track faculty member at the Assistant Professor level in the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, starting September 1, 2008. A PhD in Statistics with evidence of outstanding research and excellent teaching is required.

Applications in all areas of Statistics will be considered. The closing date for applications to the University is August 27, 2007.

Candidates should submit a Curriculum Vitae, a description of research interests; and the names and addresses (include e-mail) of at least three referees. Applications should be sent to:

Head of Department

VPA-MAST-2007-003

Department of Mathematics & Statistics, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NL, A1C 5S7 Canada

E-mail: mathstat@math.mun.ca ; Internet: www.math.mun.ca

You MUST use the code VPA-MAST-2007-003 on all correspondence.

Memorial University is the largest university in Atlantic Canada. As the province's only university, Memorial plays an integral role in the educational and cultural life of Newfoundland and Labrador. Offering diverse undergraduate and graduate programs to almost 18,000 students, Memorial provides a distinctive and stimulating environment for learning in St. John's, a very safe, friendly city with great historic charm, a vibrant cultural life, and easy access to a wide range of outdoor activities.

In accordance with NSERC UFA eligibility requirements only Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada should apply. Partners of candidates for positions are invited to include their resume for possible matching with other job opportunities.

Dunedin, New Zealand

Lecturer/Senior Lecturer (Statistics) (Confirmation Path)

Department of Mathematics and Statistics

Applications are invited for a full-time, confirmation path position as Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Otago, specialising in statistics. The successful applicant will be expected to teach at undergraduate and postgraduate levels, develop an active research programme, and supervise postgraduate research students.

Candidates should have a PhD in Statistics, a commitment to ongoing statistical research, and experience in teaching. We particularly welcome applicants whose research interests complement that of statistics staff at Otago or which will help develop new links with other departments on campus. Research interests of staff at Otago include statistical ecology, Bayesian inference, time-series analysis, biostatistics, bioinformatics, and statistics in finance.

The Department is committed to diversity in staffing and we encourage applications from women and other groups who are under represented in the Mathematical and Statistical Sciences.

Specific enquiries may be directed to Professor Richard Barker, Chair in Statistics, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Tel 64 3 479 7756, Fax 64 3 479 8427, Email rbarker@maths.otago.ac.nz

Further details about the Department, its staff, courses, and research interests can be obtained from http://www.maths.otago.ac.nz

Reference Number: A07/73.   **Closing Date: Tuesday 31 July 2007.**

APPLICATION INFORMATION

With each application you must include an application form, an EEO Information Statement, a covering letter, contact details for three referees and one copy of your full curriculum vitae. For an **application form, EEO Information Statement and a full job description go to: www.otago.ac.nz/jobs** Alternatively, contact the **Human Resources Division, Tel 64 3 479 8269, Fax 64 3 479 8279, Email** job.applications@otago.ac.nz

EEO Employers Group

Equal opportunity in employment is University policy.

www.otago.ac.nz/jobs

International Calendar of Statistical Events

IMS meetings are highlighted in maroon with the ⌇ims logo and new or updated entries have the ✦NEW✦ symbol. t means telephone, f fax, e email and w website. Please submit your meeting details and any corrections to Elyse Gustafson at erg@imstat.org

July 2007

⌇ims July 1–21: Park City, Utah. **IAS/Park City program on Statistical Mechanics. w** http://www.admin.ias.edu/ma/

July 2–6: Barcelona, Spain. **IWSM 2007: International Workshop on Statistical Modelling**. Also short course on July 1: **Models for repeated discrete data. w** http://mat.uab.es/~iwsm2007/

July 4–6: Leeds, UK. **LASR 2007: Systems Biology & Statistical Bioinformatics**. Contact Stuart Barber **e** workshop@maths.leeds.ac.uk **w** http://www.maths.leeds.ac.uk/lasr2007

July 4–7: Todi, Italy. **Fluctuations and Scaling in Materials. e** fsm@isc.cnr.it **w** http://fsm.isc.cnr.it/

July 8–21: Saint-Flour, Auvergne, France. **37th Saint-Flour Probability Summer School. w** http://math.univ-bpclermont.fr/stflour/

July 9–11: Vienna, Austria. **MCP 2007 Vienna:** Fifth international conference on Multiple Comparison Procedures. **w** www.mcp-conference.org

⌇ims July 9-11: Eindhoven, The Netherlands. **2007 Applied Probability INFORMS Conference.** Hosted by EURANDOM and Eindhoven University of Technology. IMS reps: R. Atar, B.D. Choi, D. Denteneer, P. Dupuis, P. Glynn, G. Grimmett, I. Kaj, O. Kella, T. Mikosch, I. Norros, W. Schoutens, H. Schmidli, A. Zeevi. Local organiser Onno Boxma **e** boxma@eurandom.tue.nl **w** http://appliedprob.society.informs.org/INFORMS2007/Index.html

July 9–13: Genova, Italy. **STATPHYS 23. w** http://www.statphys23.org

July 9–13: Texas A&M University. **Workshop in Analysis and Probability: Concentration Week on** *"Free Probability Theory"* **w** http://www.math.tamu.edu/research/workshops/linanalysis/

July 9–27: Institute for Pure and Applied Mathematics (IPAM), Los Angeles, CA. Graduate Summer School: **Probabilistic Models of Cognition: The Mathematics of Mind. w** http://www.ipam.ucla.edu/programs/gss2007/

July 14–19: Erice, Sicily. **Statistical physics of social dynamics: opinions, semiotic dynamics, language.** Satellite Meeting of STATPHYS23. **e** erice2007@gmail.com **w** http://pil.phys.uniroma1.it/erice2007 [Includes atelier by Luc Steels: *"Modeling Language Evolution with Computational Construction Grammar"*, Saturday 14 **w** http://www.csl.sony.fr/erice2007/]

July 16–20: Bressanone, Italy. **Stochastic processes: Theory and Applications, on the occasion of the 65th birthday of Professor Wolfgang Runggaldier. e** brixen07@math.unipd.it **w** http://www.math.unipd.it/~brixen07

July 22–25: Auburn University, AL. **First International Workshop in Sequential Methodologies 2007**. Co-Chairs Nitis Mukhopadhyay **e** nitis.mukhopadhyay@uconn.edu and Mark Carpenter **e** carpedm@auburn.edu **w** http://www.stat.auburn.edu/iwsm2007/

July 23–27: Bern, Switzerland. **Fifth Conference on Extreme Value Analysis. w** www.imsv.unibe.ch/eva2007

⌇ims July 24–28: University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT. **Tenth IMS Meeting of New Researchers in Statistics and Probability.** Co-chairs: Mayetri Gupta and Xiaoming Sheng **e** nrc@bios.unc.edu **w** http://www.bios.unc.edu/~gupta/NRC

⌇ims July 29 – August 2: Salt Lake City, Utah. **IMS Annual Meeting at JSM2007** IMS Program Co-chairs: Tony Cai and Mark Low. **w** www.amstat.org/meetings/jsm/2007

✦NEW✦ July 29 (and August 1): Salt Lake City, UT. **NISS/ASA Writing Workshop for Junior Researchers** at the Joint Statistical Meetings. Contact Keith Crank **e** keith@amstat.org **w** http://www.amstat.org/meetings/wwjr/index.cfm?fuseaction=main

July 31: University of Bath, UK. **South West England & South Wales Probability Meeting. w** http://www.bath.ac.uk/math-sci/events/prob2007/

August 2007

August 5–11: Urbana, Illinois. **32nd Conference on Stochastic Processes and their Applications.**
w http://www.math.uiuc.edu/SPA07/

August 6–8: UCLA, Los Angeles. 2007 **SOCR/CAUSEweb Statistics Education Workshop.**
w http://wiki.stat.ucla.edu/socr/index.php/SOCR_Events_Aug2007

NEW August 6–10: Isaac Newton Institute for Mathematical Sciences, Cambridge, UK. **Construction and Properties of Bayesian Nonparametric Regression Models.** Meeting in association with Newton Institute programme *Bayesian Nonparametric Regression: Theory, Methods and Applications* (which runs from 30 July to 24 August, 2007)
w http://www.newton.cam.ac.uk/programmes/BNR/bnrw01.html

August 6–10: Texas A&M University. **Workshop in Analysis and Probability: Concentration Week on** *"Probability Inequalities with Applications to High Dimensional Phenomena"*
w http://www.math.tamu.edu/research/workshops/linanalysis/

August 10–12: Texas A&M University. **Informal Regional Functional Analysis Seminar** (SUMIRFAS)
w http://www.math.tamu.edu/research/workshops/linanalysis/

August 9-12: Sandbjerg, Denmark. **Satellite Summer School on Lévy Processes: Theory and Applications.**
w http://www.math.ku.dk/conf/levy2007/levy.html

August 13–15: Yunnan University, Kunming, China. **International Conference on the Frontiers of Statistics: High Dimensional Data Analysis.** IMS Rep: Samuel Kou. Contact Heping Zhang **e** Heping.Zhang@yale.edu
w http://peace.med.yale.edu/pub/kunming.htm

August 13–17: Copenhagen, Denmark. **Fifth International Conference on Lévy Processes: Theory and Applications.**
w http://www.math.ku.dk/conf/levy2007/levy.html

August 16–20: Mikulov, Czech Republic. *ISI satellite mtg:* **Computational Environmetrics: Protection of Renewable Environment and Human and Ecosystem Health** (TIES07)

August 18–20: The Azores Archipelago, Portugal. *ISI satellite mtg:* **ISBIS-2007: International Symposium on Business and Industrial Statistics.** Contact Francisco Samaniego, Program Chair **e** fjsamaniego@ucdavis.edu or Bovas Abraham, ISBIS President **e** babraham@uwaterloo.ca **w** http://www.isbis2007.uac.pt

August 19–20 (Provisional date): DMCT, Universidade do Minho, Guimaraes, Portugal. *ISI satellite mtg:* **Assessing Student Learning in Statistics**

August 20–21: ISEG, Lisbon, Portugal. *ISI satellite mtg:* **Advances in Semiparametric Methods and Applications.**
w http://pascal.iseg.utl.pt/~cemapre/asma2007/

August 22–29: Lisbon, Portugal. **56th Session of the ISI**. Registration and abstract submission are now open.
w http://www.isi2007.com.pt/

August 30–31: Faculty of Medicine of Lisbon, Lisbon. *ISI satellite mtg:* **International Conference on Statistical Methods for Risk Analysis Conference** (ICSMRA)

August 30 – September 1: Aveiro, Portugal. *ISI satellite mtg:* **Statistics for Data Mining, Learning and Knowledge Extraction**
w http://www.mat.ua.pt/iasc07/

August 30 – September 1: FEUP (Faculty of Engineering of the University of Porto). *ISI satellite mtg:* **Probability and Statistics in Science and Technology. w** http://paginas.fe.up.pt/~bsconf07/

August 31 – September 2: S3RI, University of Southampton, UK. *ISI satellite mtg:* **Innovative methodologies for censuses in the new millennium. e** censusmeet@s3ri.soton.ac.uk
w http://www.s3ri.soton.ac.uk/isi2007/

International Calendar *continued*

September 2007

September 1–6: Hejnice, Czech Republic. **Robust and Nonparametric Statistical Inference.** Contact Jana Jureckova **e** jurecko@karlin.mff.cuni.cz **t** +420 221913285; **f** +420 222323316 **w** http://www.fp.vslib.cz/kap/centrumJH/workshop07/

September 3–5: University of Pisa, Faculty of Economics, Italy. *ISI satellite mtg:* **Conference on Small Area Estimation**

September 6–8: Göttingen, Germany. **Biometrical Feature Identification and Analysis.** **w** http://www.stochastik.math.uni-goettingen.de/biometrics2007/

September 10–14: Castro Urdiales, Spain. **European Young Statisticians Meeting (EYSM 2007).** **w** http://kolmogorov.unex.es/~idelpuerto/15thEYSM

September 11–15: Belarusian State University, Minsk, Republic of Belarus. **8th International Conference on Computer Data Analysis and Modelling:** Complex Stochastic Data and Systems. Contact Prof Dr Yuriy Kharin **e** kharin@bsu.by **w** http://www.cdam.bsu.by

September 12–15: Jaca, Spain. **Pyrenees International workshop on Statistics, Probability and Operations Research (SPO 2007).** Dr Gerardo Sanz, Universidad de Zaragoza **t** +34 976 762860 **f** +34 976 761115 **e** gerardo.sanz@unizar.es **w** http://metodosestadisticos.unizar.es/~jaca2007

September 24–28: Aussois, France. **European Course in Advanced Statistics (ECAS).** Topic: Structural Equation Models **w** http://web.upmf-grenoble.fr/labsad/pages/ecas2007

October 2007

October 11–12: Harvard Medical Conference Center, Boston, MA. **Conference on Emerging Design and Analysis Issues in Genomic Studies in Population Sciences.** **w** http://biosun1.harvard.edu/complab/genomics_workshop/

October 11–12: University of South Carolina, Columbia. **Current and Future Trends in Nonparametrics.** **w** http://www.stat.sc.edu/~hitchcock/2007nonparametrics.html

October 19–20: Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA. **9th Workshop on Case Studies of Bayesian Statistics.** Jay Kadane **e** kadane@stat.cmu.edu **w** http://workshop.stat.cmu.edu/bayes9

October 22–24: Beijing, China. **Fourth International Conference on Agricultural Statistics (ICAS-4).** **w** http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/icas/

November 2007

NEW November 7–9: Bristol, UK. **Modern challenges of curve modelling: inverse problems and qualitative constraints.** Contact Aurore Delaigle **e** aurore.delaigle@bristol.ac.uk **w** http://www.sustain.bris.ac.uk/ws-curves.html

NEW November 12–13: Doha-Qatar. **The First Arab Statistical Conference. w** www.aitrs.org/english/fasc

December 2007

December 3–7: Atlantic City, NJ. **63rd Deming Conference on Applied Statistics.** Walter R. Young **e** demingchair@gmail.com **w** www.demingconference.com

December 10–14: Australian National University, Canberra, Australia. **BioInfoSummer07: Sequence, Structure, Evolution & Networks.** ICE-EM Summer Symposium in BioInformatics **w** http://wwwmaths.anu.edu.au/events/BioInfoSummer07/

December 16–20: University of Texas at San Antonio. **Finite Morse Index Solutions and Related Topics.** Contact Shair Ahmad **t** 210-458-4758 **e** shair.ahmad@utsa.edu **w** http://math.utsa.edu/~ahmad/cbms/

December 16–22: Hyderabad, India. **Instructional workshop in Bioinformatics** (December 16–19) and **International conference on Bioinformatics** (December 20–22). Contacts: Anand Kondapi **e** akondapi@yahoo.com or C.R. Rao **e** crr1@psu.edu **w** http://www.uohyd.ernet.in/sls/cbt/bif/Training/conf2007.htm

December 28–30: Shin-Juang, Taipei County, Taiwan. **International Conference on Multiple Decisions and Related Topics in Honor of DY Huang.** Contacts: Prof. Ming-Chung Yang **e** yang@stat.ncu.edu.tw ; Prof. Sheng-Tsaing Tseng **e** sttseng@stat.nthu.edu.tw ; Prof. Fu-Chuen Chang **e** changfc@math.nsysu.edu.tw

January 2008

January 9–11: Bormio, Italy. **MCMSki II: Markov Chain Monte Carlo in Theory and Practice.** Third joint international meeting of the IMS and ISBA. Program Chairs: Bradley P. Carlin and Antonietta Mira. **w** http://musing.unipv.it/IMS-ISBA-08/

March 2008

March 4–7: Aachen, Germany. **8th German Open Conference on Probability and Statistics ("Aachener Stochastik-Tage 2008").** Contact Christine Müller, University of Kassel **e** gocps2008@stochastik.rwth-aachen.de **w** http://gocps2008.rwth-aachen.de

March 16-19: Hyatt Regency Crystal City, Arlington, VA. **2008 ENAR/IMS Spring Meeting. w** www.enar.org/meetings.htm

May 2008

May 25–29: Ottawa, Canada. **2008 Joint Meeting of SSC and the Société Française de Statistique.** Local Arrangements: Pierre Lavallée, Statistics Canada **e** pierre.lavallee@statcan.ca . Program: Bruno Rémillard (HEC Montréal) **e** bruno.remillard@hec.ca **w** http://www.ssc.ca/2008/index_e.html

June 2008

June 26–28: University of Coimbra, Portugal. **Workshop on Nonparametric Inference: WNI2008. w** http://www.mat.uc.pt/~wni2008

July 2008

July 7–10: University of Technology of Compiegne, France. **IWAP2008: International Workshop on Applied Probability.** Contact: N. Limnios **e** nikolaos.limnios@utc.fr and J. Glaz **e** joseph.glaz@uconn.edu **w** http://www.lmac.utc.fr/IWAP2008/

July 13–18: University College, Dublin, Ireland. **IBC2008: XXIVth International Biometric Conference. w** http://www.conferencepartners.ie/ibcdublin2008/

July 14–18: Sandbjerg, Denmark. **Efficient Monte Carlo: From Variance Reduction to Combinatorial Optimization.** Conference on the occasion of Reuven Y. Rubinstein's 70 birthday. Contact Oddbjørg Wethelund **t** +45 8942 3515 **w** http://www.thiele.au.dk/Rubinstein/

July 14–19: Singapore. **IMS Annual Meeting/7th World Congress in Probability and Statistics.** Local chair: Louis Chen. **w** http://www.ims.nus.edu.sg/Programs/wc2008/index.htm **e** wc2008@ims.nus.edu.sg

23–26 July: Tomar, Portugal. **17th International Workshop on Matrices and Statistics (IWMS08) in Honor of Professor T.W. Anderson's 90th Birthday.** Contact Professor Francisco Carvalho **t** +351 249 328 100; **f** +351 249 328 186; **e** fpcarvalho@ipt.pt **w** www.ipt.pt/iwms08

July 29 – August 2: Denver, CO. **Eleventh IMS Meeting of New Researchers in Statistics and Probability.** Local chair: Ryan Elmore.

International Calendar *continued*

2008 continued

August 2008

ims August 3–8: Denver, Colorado. **JSM2008. w** http://www.amstat.org/meetings/jsm/2008/

March 2009

ims March 15-18: Grand Hyatt, San Antonio, Texas. **2009 ENAR/IMS Spring Meeting. w** www.enar.org/meetings.htm

July 2009

UPDATED *ims* July 27–31: Berlin, Germany. **33rd Conference on Stochastic Processes and their Applications.** Organising committee chair: Peter Imkeller. **w** http://www.math.tu-berlin.de/SPA2009/

August 2009

ims August 2–6: Washington, DC. **IMS Annual Meeting at JSM2009**

August 2010

ims August 1–5: Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. **JSM2010.**

August 19–27: Hyderabad, India. **International Congress of Mathematicians 2010.** Program Committee Chair: Prof. Hendrik W. Lenstra, Leiden University **e** hwlicm@math.leidenuniv.nl

July 2011

ims July 31 – August 4: Miami Beach, Florida. **IMS Annual Meeting at JSM2011.**

July 2012

ims July 29 – August 2: San Diego, California. **JSM2012.**

August 2014

ims August 3–7: Boston, MA. **JSM2014.**

Membership and Subscription Information

Journals:
The scientific journals of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics are *The Annals of Statistics*, *The Annals of Probability*, *The Annals of Applied Statistics*, *The Annals of Applied Probability*, and *Statistical Science*. The *IMS Bulletin* is the news organ of the Institute.

Individual and Organizational Memberships:
Each individual member receives the *IMS Bulletin* and may elect to receive one or more of the five scientific journals. Members pay annual dues of $75. An additional amount is added to the dues of members depending on the scientific journal selected as follows: *Statistical Science* ($20), *The Annals of Statistics* ($40), *The Annals of Probability* ($40), and *The Annals of Applied Probability* ($30). *The Annals of Applied Statistics* is free to subscribers of *The Annals of Statistics*. Of the total dues paid, $28 is allocated to the *Bulletin* and the remaining amount is allocated among the scientific journals received. **Reduced membership** dues are available to full-time students, new graduates, permanent residents of countries designated by the IMS Council, and retired members. **Organizational memberships** are available to departments, corporations, government agencies and other similar research institutions at $150 per year. Organizational members may subscribe to the journals at an additional cost.

Individual and General Subscriptions:
Subscriptions are available on a calendar-year basis. Individual subscriptions are for the personal use of the subscriber and must be in the name of, paid directly by, and mailed to an individual. Individual subscriptions for 2007 are available to *The Annals of Probability* ($110), *The Annals of Applied Probability* ($105), *The Annals of Statistics* ($115), *The Annals of Applied Statistics* (free to subscribers of *The Annals of Statistics*), *Statistical Science* ($100), and *IMS Bulletin* ($60). General subscriptions are for libraries, institutions, and any multiple-readership use. General subscriptions for 2007 are available to *The Annals of Probability* ($270), *The Annals of Applied Probability* ($186), *The Annals of Statistics* ($270), *The Annals of Applied Statistics* (free to subscribers of *The Annals of Statistics*), *Statistical Science* ($150), and *IMS Bulletin* ($75). Airmail rates for delivery outside North America are $80 per title (excluding *IMS Bulletin*).

The *IMS Bulletin* publishes articles and news of interest to IMS members and to statisticians and probabilists in general, as well as details of IMS meetings and an international calendar of statistical events. Views and opinions in editorials and articles are not to be understood as official expressions of the Institute's policy unless so stated; publication does not necessarily imply endorsement in any way of the opinions expressed therein, and the *IMS Bulletin* and its publisher do not accept any responsibility for them. The *IMS Bulletin* is copyrighted and authors of individual articles may be asked to sign a copyright transfer to the IMS before publication.

Information for Advertisers

General information

The *IMS Bulletin* and webpages are the official news organs of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics. The *IMS Bulletin*, established in 1972, is published 10 times per year. Circulation is 4,698 paper copies (December 2006); the *Bulletin* is also available free online in PDF format at www.imstat.org/bulletin; it is usually posted online about two weeks before mailout. Subscription to the *IMS Bulletin* costs $60. To subscribe, call (301) 634 7029 or email staff@imstat.org. The IMS website, www.imstat.org, established in 1996, receives over 30,000 visits per month (31,338 in January 2005). Public access is free.

Advertising rates and requirements

Ad rates include copy in *IMS Bulletin* and on IMS web page (same price for placing ad in one medium). Ads will be posted on the web site within 7–10 days of receipt. See below for *Bulletin* deadlines.

We accept two kinds of adverts: camera-ready and text. Camera-ready ads should be sent as grayscale PDF with all fonts embedded. Text ads can be sent as a Word or plain text attachment, or in the body of an email. If you want a logo or other graphic to be included with your text ad, please send it separately as a grayscale 300 dpi TIFF. Please ask if you need help with these formats.

	size: width x height (camera ready/PDF)	words (text ads)	rate
Single Paragraph	N/A	0-100	**$150**
⅓ Page	4.93″ x 4″ (125.2 x 102 mm)	101-200	**$175**
½ Page	7.5″ x 4″ (190 x 102 mm)	201-300	**$225**
⅔ Page	4.93″ x 8″ (125.2 x 203 mm)	301-450	**$275**
Full Page	7.5″ x 8″ (190 mm x 203 mm)	451-600	**$325**

Email your advert to Audrey Weiss, IMS Advertising Coordinator admin@imstat.org who will arrange for it to be placed in the *Bulletin* and on the website.

Deadlines and Mail Dates for *IMS Bulletin*

Issue	Deadline for Advertisement	Online by	Scheduled Mail Date
1: January/February	*December 1*	December 15	January 1
2: March	*February 1*	February 15	March 1
3: April	*March 1*	March 15	April 1
4: May	*April 1*	April 15	May 1
5: June	*May 1*	May 15	June 1
6: July	*June 1*	June 15	July 1
7: August/September	*July 1*	July 15	August 1
8: October	*September 1*	September 15	October 1
9: November	*October 1*	October 15	November 1
10: December	*November 1*	November 15	December 1

in the
next
issue
August/ September 2007

IMS news and information, news of members, announcements and information about meetings, and new job opportunities.

We'd love to hear from you! Send in your articles, feedback, letters…

DEADLINE
for submissions
July 1, 2007

Please see inside the back cover for subscription details and information for advertisers, including all our deadlines and requirements

*The **purpose** of the **Institute** is to foster the **development** and **dissemination** of the **theory** and **applications** of **statistics** and **probability***

IMS: Organized September 12, 1935

Kakuro corner

How to play: Place single digits (1 to 9 inclusive) in the white boxes in the grid. The row or column of digits which make up a sequence must add up to the black box to the left or at the top. Each digit in a sequence must be different. In the example below, the first row sequence is to make 8:

8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ✗   *No repeated digits in a sequence.*

8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ✗   *This row sequence doesn't add up to 8.*

8 | 1 | 5 | 2 | ✓   *…this one does! (So does 1,2,5 and 3,1,4 and so on)*

Solution 15 from last issue

Puzzle 16

Puzzle by www.yoogi.com