April 2006

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Fienberg co-chairs forensic commission

Stephen E Fienberg, the Maurice Falk Professor of Statistics and Social Science at Carnegie Mellon University, has been appointed a co-chair, with former Attorney General Janet Reno and former CIA and FBI Director William Webster, of a newly created National Commission on Forensic Science and Public Policy created by the American Judicature Society (AJS). The commission will advise AJS on the research agenda for its new Institute of Forensic Science and Public Policy and periodically consider national standards for forensic science, such as those used for the collection, testing, preservation and admissibility of evidence.

Stephen, who is a past President of IMS and ISBA (the International Society for Bayesian Analysis), is an elected member of the US National Academy of Sciences, a Thorsten Sellin Fellow of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Statistical Association, and IMS. He has also served as a member of the Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, National Research Council, and co-edited the Section for Statistics in the International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences (2001).

Steve commented, “There is a major push in the US to try to make forensic science more scientifically responsible and this is one part of the movement. Statistical thinking turns out to be at the heart of many of these efforts.”

Steve received his BSc (Mathematics and Statistics) from the University of Toronto in 1964, and an AM (Statistics, 1965) and PhD (Statistics, 1968) from Harvard University.


IMS Council Elections 2006

Vote online now at www.imstat.org/elections
IMS Members’ News

It’s election time at the American Statistical Association too. Some IMS members have been selected as candidates for positions on the ASA Board of Directors.

For ASA President-Elect (2007), Peter A Lachenbruch is standing. Peter is a retired consultant and part-time senior biological research scientist at the FDA. He is standing against Cynthia ZF Clark, who is Executive Director for Methodology, Office for National Statistics UK.

Two IMS members are standing for ASA Vice President (2007–09). Alicia L Carriquiry, Professor of Statistics and Director of Graduate Education at Iowa State University, is standing against Xiao-Li Meng, Professor and Chair of the Department of Statistics at Harvard University.

IMS members standing for positions on the ASA Council of Sections Board Representative (2007–09) are Roxy Peck, Associate Dean and Professor of Statistics, College of Science and Mathematics, Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, and Thomas J. Santner, Professor, Department of Statistics, The Ohio State University.

Heard some news about an IMS member?
Don’t keep it to yourself—share it!

Email bulletin@imstat.org
Alan E Gelfand wins 2006 Parzen Prize for Statistical Innovation

Texas A&M University Department of Statistics will proudly award the 2006 Emanuel and Carol Parzen Prize for Statistical Innovation to Alan E Gelfand, Professor of Statistics and Decision Sciences at Duke University. The prize is for his "significant research on statistical theory and applications which have transformed Bayesian practice by pioneering statistical inference by Markov Chains Monte Carlo (MCMC) and the Gibbs sampler, innovated methods for spatial statistics, hierarchical modeling and model determination, and environment and earth sciences".

Professor Gelfand will present a popular lecture entitled “Looking Back on 15 Years of MCMC: Its Impact in the Statistical (and Broader) Research Community”. He will describe his exciting research on the involvement of the Bayesian community with MCMC and Gibbs sampling.

Alan Gelfand is a Fellow of IMS and ASA, and is currently president of the International Society for Bayesian Analysis. In 2001 he received the Mosteller Statistician of the Year Award. His career is extraordinary for the number and influence of papers he publishes, and the friendship he extends to colleagues. Professor Gelfand has an international reputation as a world class pioneer in the theory and practice of Bayesian statistics and spatial statistics. He has given an extraordinary number of invited talks and is one of the most cited mathematical scientists in the world. The number and influence of his PhD students (most of whom are having distinguished careers as academics) is unusually high.

Alan Gelfand received his PhD from Stanford University in 1969, and has been a Professor of Statistics and Decision Sciences at Duke University since 2002.

Michael P Cohen has taken early federal retirement. He had been Assistant Director for Survey Programs, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Research and Innovative Technology Administration, US Department of Transportation. During his federal government career, he also worked for the National Center for Education Statistics, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Mike is a life member of IMS and an ASA Fellow.

Peter Hall, Australian National University, an IMS Fellow and this year’s Wald lecturer, has been awarded the Australian Academy of Science’s 2007 Matthew Flinders Medal and Lecture. The award recognizes scientific research of the highest standing in the physical sciences, and honours the contributions of Australia’s early scientific researchers. The Lecture is awarded every second year at the Annual General Meeting of the Academy.

Peter gives us a preview of the Wald Lectures, which will be delivered in Rio at the Annual Meeting, on page 13.
IMS Elections 2006: don’t forget to vote!

This year there is a vote on two amendments to the IMS constitution and bylaws (see below), as well as the regular voting for Council members. See last issue for the candidates’ statements, or read them online at http://www.imstat.org/elections/candidates.htm. Voting electronically is encouraged, though paper ballots are also accepted. By the time you read this, you should have received your voting information via email and, depending on where you live, you may have received this information by now on a postcard. You will need your Member ID for voting. It can be found on the top left corner above your name on the mailing label of an IMS journal or Bulletin. If you prefer a paper ballot, or don’t know your member ID, please contact Elyse Gustafson, IMS Executive Director, erg@imstat.org, or phone 1-216-295-2340.

Online voting is open until June 17, 2006.

Amendments to Constitution
This year, members will be voting to approve the following amendments to the IMS Constitution and Bylaws. You can find the current Constitution and Bylaws at http://www.imstat.org/handbook/structure.htm.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT #1
The amendment will identify voting procedures for IMS Council.

AMENDMENT TO BYLAWS
Add Section 5 to Article II:
Section 5. Motions may be presented to the Council between regular meetings. Presentation of a motion shall be followed by a 7-day discussion period before the vote is called. After the vote is called, Council members have 10 days to vote. A motion passes once affirmative votes are received from a majority of the Council. If sufficient affirmative votes are not received within the 10 voting days, the motion is defeated. After the 10 day voting period, the vote tally (number of votes for, against and abstaining) will be reported to the Council.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS #2
The amendments will allow for the addition of an Information Technology Secretary.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION
Article IV: Officers. Section 2.
Add the following: “the Information Technology Secretary.” Amended it will read:
“Section 2. Administrative Officers. The Administrative Officers of the Institute shall be the Executive Secretary, the Treasurer, the Program Secretaries, the Information Technology Secretary and the Managing Editors.”

Article VI: Executive and Officers Committees. Section 1.
Add the following: “the Information Technology Secretary.” Amended it will read:
“Section 1. The Elective Officers, Executive Secretary, Treasurer, Information Technology Secretary and Program Secretaries under the Chairmanship of the President shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Council, and following the general policies established by the Council, shall conduct all the affairs of the Institute between meetings of the Council.”

AMENDMENT TO BYLAWS
Article I. Officers
Add the following text: “Section 1.5. The Information Technology Secretary shall arrange and coordinate all activities concerned with information management for the Institute.”

Renumber current 1.5–1.10 to 1.6–1.11 to allow for above item.

JUSTIFICATION
The Executive Committee agreed at its January 2006 meeting that IMS should make a significant commitment to management of professional information in probability and statistics. Already, the IMS plays a role in this through the publication of its journals, support of Current Index of Statistics, and to a lesser extent through the IMS website. Much more could be done to enhance the quality and quantity of professional information now becoming available electronically.

Developments beyond IMS such as arXiv, the Probability Abstract Service, and Google Scholar, have far reaching implications on the role of IMS in professional information management. We want to see IMS play a central role as an aggregator and disseminator of many kinds of professional information, both through free services to raise its visibility on the web, and through subscription services to attract individual and institutional memberships. IMS will need to employ more staff or contractors to provide such services. We think IMS will have a continuing need for an Executive Committee member familiar with modern IT developments such as databases, web portals, digital libraries, web services and web search, to advise the IMS leadership about allocation of IMS resources to such developments.
The purpose of the IMS Child Care Initiative is to encourage and support the participation at IMS Annual Meetings of IMS members who have child care responsibilities.

The IMS will reimburse members 80% of the costs of privately arranged child care (for a dependent under the age of 13) at this year’s IMS Annual Meeting in Rio de Janeiro, up to a maximum of US$250 per family.

Priority will be given to those presenting papers or posters at the meeting. Not more than 40 grants may be awarded.

How to apply:
A letter requesting funds must be submitted to IMS Executive Director, Elyse Gustafson, at the IMS office (see page 2 for address) by June 1, 2006. The letter should include the following:
1. The member’s name and email address
2. Copy of IMS annual meeting registration
3. Copy of receipt for abstract submission (if applicable)
4. Projected amount of child care expenses for the time of the meeting
After the meeting, the following should be submitted:
1. Complete receipt showing total amount of child care expenses, dates of care, and names and birth dates of dependents
2. The member’s name and address

Albert Einstein (1879–1955) on success:
"If A equals success, then the formula is 
\[ A = X + Y + Z \]
X is work. Y is play. Z is keep your mouth shut."
Rio de Janeiro: keeping safe

Safety in Rio de Janeiro is an issue most travelers are aware of before they get to Brazil. It is said that many visitors arrive with money concealed in their shoes and an elaborate system of hiding valuables to ensure they don’t get mugged the minute they step through customs. While it is true that Rio has a higher level of crime than, say, Copenhagen, reports of it being like the Wild West are (thankfully) exaggerated. Nevertheless, here are some tips for staying out of bother during your trip to Rio for the 2006 IMS Annual Meeting and XEBP.

Common sense and vigilance

Rio de Janeiro’s reputation as a dangerous place is not entirely undeserved, but it would be a mistake to allow worries about your personal safety to interfere with your enjoyment of your trip. The most common problem faced by tourists is petty theft, but even this can be avoided by following some obvious guidelines below. Most actual violence is drug-related, and confined to the favelas. You should take sensible precautions, rather than be in a state of panic.

Assaltos

If you are unlucky enough to be the victim of an assalto, or hold-up, try to remember that it is your possessions, rather than you that is the target. Do not resist: it’s not worth it. Just hand over what is demanded and walk away. Of course, you should take out travel insurance before you leave home, and consider carefully whether you need to bring laptops and cameras at all.

This may be stating the blindingly obvious, but avoid isolated areas or poorly-lit streets at night.

Furtos

More common than being held up is being pickpocketed. A furto is more likely to happen if you look like a tourist, have a flashy bag, camera, or jewelry. Dress to blend in with the locals: many Brazilians wear shorts and t-shirts all year round.

If you’re carrying something valuable, put it in a cheap bag. Cameras dangling from the wrist are easy targets. Laptops are harder to conceal because of their size: if you have to carry it to and from the meeting, remember to back up your data before your journey!

Be discreet when paying for anything, and carry the minimum amount of cash that you will need. If you’re going to the beach, don’t bother with a bag: a towel, sunscreen and a small amount of cash will do. If you’re eating out or going shopping, many stores and restaurants take credit cards.

Use the safe in your hotel room for your passport and any valuables. You can carry a photocopy of the relevant passport page for identification purposes.

Moving around the city

As a general rule, even if you don’t feel it, act confidently. Plan your route so you know where you are going and what you are doing. Try to avoid looking lost or confused.

As stated above, stick to busy, well-lit streets. Use taxis to get around, even for short trips. Your hotel, or the restaurant you’re eating in, will be able to order one for you. (See below for more on taxis.)
You should be vigilant at all the main tourist sites [we’ll bring you some information on Rio’s must-see highlights in the next issue]. This includes the buses and taxis that serve them, and everywhere on Sundays when police presence in districts like Centro is limited.

If someone accidentally spills something on you in the street and offers to clean it, say thank you, and walk away. They may have a partner waiting for a chance to pick your pocket while you are distracted with the action.

**Getting from the airport to your hotel**

Transportation from airport to hotel is easy: arrange a taxi ride at the airport, at one of the booths next to the customs exit gates (pay at the counter).

There are two types of taxi companies that operate at the airport: special and regular taxis. We recommend the special taxis, either Covramo (blue cars) or Transcoopas (red). A one-way ticket from the airport to Copacabana (where most of the meeting hotels are) costs around R$67 (US$31). Taxi drivers are generally gentle and honest, but rarely speak English: it might be a good idea to have your destination written down in advance.

If you are staying in one of the Othon hotels (Rio Othon, Savoy, Lancaster and Olinda), there is shuttle bus to and from the airport. This must be pre-booked: see the meeting website for details.

**Getting from your hotel to IMPA**

During the conference, transportation will be provided from hotels to the conference site at IMPA in the morning before the beginning of the activities, and back to hotels at the end of the day.

If this schedule doesn’t suit you, or you miss the conference bus, you can take a taxi: a special taxi from Copacabana to IMPA will cost approximately R$25 (US$12). There is also a public bus service, but we would recommend that unless you are familiar with Rio, you should use the conference transportation or a taxi.

If you do use the buses, don’t do so alone, and avoid the window seats and the back rows. Keep the exact change in your hand, so you don’t have to fiddle with your wallet (which, obviously, is in your front pocket, right?) or your moneybelt.

**Police**

Though police officers in the street will try to be helpful, most do not speak languages other than Portuguese. If you need to report that something has been stolen for insurance purposes, go directly to the tourist police (DEAT). The DEAT offices, open 24 hours a day, are located in Leblon, opposite the Casa Grande and Scala theaters. The DEAT police officers are used to dealing with tourists’ concerns; they speak English and efficiently process reports of theft or other incidents. **Delegacia de Atendimento ao Turista - DEAT**

Av. Afrânio de Mello Franco, s/nº - Leblon 22430-060 Rio de Janeiro - Brasil

Tel: (55 21) 2511-5112 / 3399-7170

**Health**

Rio de Janeiro has a number of internationally respected hospitals, clinics and doctors. However treatment is expensive so visitors are strongly advised to take out medical trip insurance before traveling to Brazil.

**Feeling better?**

We hope that this article has allayed any lingering concerns you may have had over safety and security. If you haven’t done so already, you can register for the meeting at http://www.imstat.org/meetings/ims2006/
I have been asked on a few occasions why I never discuss probability. The answer is that although I love probability, and would like to extol its virtues and the brilliance of its many exponents as often as possible, I’ve not felt free do so until now. Here’s why.

Thirty years ago I had a bee in my bonnet about the alarming number of negligible probabilities that were coming up in public discourse. At that time I thought I’d put my finger on part of the reason this was happening. My idea was that there was genuine confusion about the multiplication rule for probabilities and independence, largely due to the way we (the probability and statistics faculty at universities and colleges) teach the basics. I was laughed out of the room at the time, and haven’t felt able to advance this idea in public since then.

But now I feel free to speak about it, free in the sense Kris Kristofferson used in Me & Bobby McGee.

At that time and since, I thought that defining the conditional probability of $B$ given $A$ by $\text{pr}(B|A) = \text{pr}(A \& B)/\text{pr}(A)$, and then stating the multiplication rule to be $\text{pr}(A \& B) = \text{pr}(A)\text{pr}(B|A)$ was quite misleading and basically wrong.

My view then and now is that definitions in mathematics are abbreviations, devoid of substantive content, and that nothing would be lost but a little time and space on the page if we dispensed with them entirely. Think of the definition of continuity of a real valued function $f$ at a point $x$: for all $\varepsilon$ there exists $\delta$ such that… This encapsulates a concept, but tells us nothing about $f$ that we don’t know already.

However, the multiplication rule for probabilities does have substance: we use it every day in either direction. If you know two of the three terms, you can get the third. The Venn diagram calculations of elementary texts use it right to left, but most other calculations use it in the reverse direction.

Apart from this logical argument, I pointed out that almost immediately after introducing this “definition”, most texts proceed to calculate expressions of the form $\text{pr}(A \& B)$ in contexts such as urn models, probability trees or Markov chains, where it is the conditional probabilities that are given directly, and the joint probabilities one wants. I also said that De Moivre, C. S. Pierce, J. M. Keynes and numerous other luminaries of the past seemed to agree with my view. I really liked the compactness of Pierce’s formulation of the multiplication rule, which was $\text{abc} = \text{a} \times \text{b/ac}$, but don’t cancel!

Finally, I mentioned a argument due to De Finetti, who showed that you can define $\text{abc}$, $\text{a} \times \text{b/ac}$ however you like, but if you are willing to place and accept bets based on the equivalent odds, your three quantities had better satisfy the multiplication rule, or you will certainly lose money.

Well, none of this impressed my audience of probabilists 30 years ago, and introductory books then and now define conditional probabilities as above.

Then I went on to the definition of independence. Let’s use Pierce’s notation: $a$ and $b$ are said to be independent given $c$ if

$$\text{abc} = \text{a} \times \text{b/ac}, \text{equivalently, if b/ac = b/c}.$$  

I asserted that this really was a definition in the sense I understood the term: totally devoid of content. Absolutely nothing would be lost, so I said, if probabilists completely dropped the word from their vocabulary. Sometimes $\text{b/ac = b/c}$ for particular $a$, $b$ and $c$, sometimes not; who needs a new word for when it happens? If you want that property, you simply assign your probabilities to make it happen; if you don’t want it, then don’t assign your probabilities that way.

Naturally this view enraged them, as probabilists see their house as built on independence. Of course they want it a lot, so they assign a lot of probabilities to make it so. But that was precisely my point: we usually don’t discover independence, we put it there. Events are usually independent because people define them to be so using the multiplication formulae. However, this doesn’t make them so out in the real world, which was my original concern. Is it any wonder, I argued, that most non-specialists and many specialists think that all you can do with probabilities is multiply them. How long is it since you have used the extended multiplication rule $\text{abcd…/h = ab/h} \times \text{blah} \times \text{c/dlahb} \times \cdots$?

Maybe I’m wrong, and the business about the multiplication rule is a trivial issue, and maybe none of this has anything to do with the widespread tendency of people to assume everything in sight independent of everything else. Either way, I look forward to commenting about probability in future columns.
Get your free copy now: download it from http://imstat.org/publications/books/NewResearchersGuide.pdf or request print copies from Elyse Gustafson erg@imstat.org
Nicole Lazar reports: The Annual Survey of the Mathematical Sciences is directed by a joint committee of the AMS, ASA, IMS, and MAA. The 2005 Annual Survey represents the forty-ninth in an annual series begun in 1957 by the American Mathematical Society. The 2005 Annual Survey First Report has been published in the Notices of the American Mathematical Society. Some highlights are detailed below.

Full copies of all reports published since 1996 are available at http://www.ams.org/outreach/surveyreports.html.

There were 1116 new doctoral recipients in the Mathematical Sciences from US universities in 2004–2005, from departments responding in time for the first report. This is the highest number reported since 1999–2000. Statistics and Biostatistics doctorates continue to form the largest group, with 285, a considerable increase over last year, when 243 doctorates were granted in these disciplines. The next largest group is Algebra and Number Theory, with 161.

In this summary, we look at some of the differences between the Statistics/Biostatistics group and the rest of the Mathematical Sciences.

Only 433, or 39%, of the new doctoral recipients, over all groups combined, are US citizens. This represents the lowest percentage of US citizens observed in the last ten years. Among Statistics and Biostatistics doctorates, 28% are US citizens, compared to 33% last year.

Of the 1116 new doctorates, 330, or 30%, are female. This is little changed from last year, when 31% of the new recipients were women. On the other hand, 44% of the new doctoral recipients in Statistics and Biostatistics are female, compared to 40% last year.

Employment figures for the new doctoral recipients are not as good as in previous years. Of the 950 in all groups combined with known employment status, 7.3% are unemployed; this represents an increase compared to last year (see Figure 2 from the report, printed below left). In the Statistics/Biostatistics group, 4.5% are unemployed, compared to 8.2% for the rest of the groups.

The number of new PhDs employed in US academic positions is 602, down slightly from last year’s high of 614. The Statistics/Biostatistics group, not unnaturally, continues to find more jobs in industry and government, and fewer in academia, than the other groups in the Mathematical Sciences. The number of new PhDs from Statistics/Biostatistics taking jobs in business and industry is 64, up from 50 last year. 42% of new PhDs hired by Statistics or Biostatistics departments were female, a rebound from the low of 24% reported last year.

Salaries for academic Biostatisticians continue to be higher than those for Statisticians, not unexpectedly. However, both groups still compare favorably to the rest of the Mathematical Sciences, and this is true across ranks.

It is also worth noting that the response rate for Statistics/Biostatistics/Biometrics departments (“Group IV” in the Annual Survey) is much lower than in the other groups. Since this group is also the largest group of departments in the Survey, the low response rate has an effect on the overall findings, as well as on the results for this group.

### Figure 2: Percentage of New Doctoral Recipients Unemployed (as reported in the respective Annual Survey Reports 1993–2005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Fall</th>
<th>Final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>1993–94</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994–95</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995–96</td>
<td>9.4</td>
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<td>5.7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004–05</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OBITUARY: Narayan Chandra Giri

1928–2006

Professor Narayan Chandra Giri, IMS Fellow and professor emeritus of the University of Montreal, died peacefully in his sleep on Sunday, January 29, 2006, at his residence in Montreal, Canada.

Narayan Giri was born on May 1, 1928 on the remote Sagar Island in the Bay of Bengal, about 80 miles from the city of Kolkata, West Bengal, India. After finishing his early and secondary education in the village, he joined Midnapore College under the University of Calcutta and received his BSc with a major in statistics in 1951, followed by his MSc in statistics in 1953 from the same university.

Professor Giri’s first appointment was as a statistical assistant in the Jute Agricultural Research Institute in West Bengal, followed by a statistical research investigator position at the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics in New Delhi. His keen interest in the design of experiments grew out of these assignments.

Professor Giri moved to the USA in 1958 as a graduate student first at the University of Oregon and then Stanford University in 1959, where he came into contact with Charles Stein and Samuel Karlin, and developed his deep interest and excellent skills in multivariate analysis.

After finishing his PhD in statistics in 1961, Professor Giri joined the University of Arizona and then visited Cornell University for two years where he came in close contact with the late Professor Jack Kiefer. After a brief stay at the University of Montreal, Professor Giri joined the Indian Institute of Technology (I.I.T.) at Kanpur, India, in 1966 as an Associate Professor and was promoted to a Full Professor after just one year. Professor Giri left Kanpur I.I.T. in 1968 and returned to Canada permanently with a professorship position at the University of Montreal, a position he held until his retirement in 2003.

Although Professor Giri worked in many areas of statistics, his first, and abiding, love was in the area of multivariate analysis. His several papers published in the Annals of Mathematical Statistics in the 1960s, joint with Professors Stein and Kiefer, provide fundamental contributions in classical multivariate analysis. They established minimaxity of Hotelling’s T-square test, as well as the test for multiple correlation exploiting underlying group structures. They also defined a new concept of local and asymptotic minimaxity and such properties were proved for some general multivariate tests.

During my academic visit to the University of Montreal in 1974, under a postdoctoral fellowship from Professor Giri for which I am eternally grateful to him, I read with great interest his papers with Professors Stein and Kiefer and appreciated very much their novel skills in handling of very complex multivariate testing problems using the powerful tool of invariance!

Professor Giri always had a soft spot for his countrymen and whenever there was an opportunity to invite them, he was eager to do so even without expecting any return. He enjoyed his collaboration with late Professor Anadi Roy (Lucknow University), late Prof. M.N. Das (IARS, New Delhi), late Prof Ajit Bhattacharya (I.I.T., Kharagpur), Prof. S.R. Chakravorti (I.S.I., Calcutta), Professor Pradeep Banerjee (Univ. of New Brunswick, Canada), Prof. Sujit Basu (Vice-Chancellor, Biswabiharati), and Prof. Kalyan Das (Calcutta). Personally I will always cherish fond memories of fruitful interaction with him during well over twenty years.

Professor Giri published more than 75 research articles, mainly on analysis of designed experiments and multivariate analysis, and also 12 books on design of experiments, multivariate analysis, and basic statistics and probability. His book Multivariate Analysis published by Academic Press is an excellent addition to the statistics literature. Over a dozen of his doctoral students are well placed in and outside academia all over Canada.

Professor Giri was a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society (1970), American Statistical Association (1971), Institute of Mathematical Statistics (1973), and also an elected member of the International Statistical Institute. He was the founding editor of the Canadian Journal of Statistics. He is survived by his wife Nilima, daughter Nabanita, son Nandan and grand daughter Ava Rose.

Bimal K Sinha
University of Maryland, Baltimore County
Statistica Sinica: New Look and New Outlook

Michelle Liou and Xiao-Li Meng, Co-Editors of Statistica Sinica write:

Statistica Sinica features its new cover with a “Ying-Yang” design, beginning the first issue of Volume 16 (2006). The outward “Yang” design on the front cover and the inward “Ying” design on the back cover symbolize what Statistica Sinica is intending to be: a journal enabling the dissemination of wisdom and absorption of knowledge.

The back cover also highlights its new scope. It reads: “Statistica Sinica endeavors to meet the needs of statisticians faced with a rapidly changing world. It publishes significant and original articles that promote the principled use of statistics along with related theory and methods in quantitative studies, essential to modern technologies and sciences.”

We welcome your suggestions and proposals on theme topics that closely reflect the new scope. For example, please be alerted to our recent call for submissions to the theme of “Algebraic Statistics and Computational Biology” posted at http://www3.stat.sinica.edu.tw/statistica/J16N1/editorial.pdf. We also welcome comments and submissions on general topics.

In this issue, our editorial serves as a debut of the “Editor’s Mélange” column, which can be downloaded from http://www3.stat.sinica.edu.tw/statistica/. We also welcome comments and submissions on general topics.

The following is taken from the editorial:

“As the new editors, we are deeply honored to be called upon to guide Statistica Sinica through its next scholarly venture. In just 15 years since the first issue appeared in January 1991, Statistica Sinica has been built into a viable choice for scholarly publication in statistics. We are indebted to the tremendous efforts of its founding editor, Professor George Tiao, and all of our predecessors. We feel privileged to be trusted to reach out to a new generation of statisticians. At the same time, we feel a weight on our shoulders. Perhaps our feelings can be best related to those of parents of a well brought up youth, who strive to do whatever they can before the end of the teenage years (or of our term), to assist the building of her/his life for many years to come.

“Nature holds its own process of selection and evolution. The same applies to journals—the survival of the fittest undoubtedly ensures a better future. Through this editorial, we introduce our plans to more efficiently handle submissions and publish the best and most engaging papers, with an understanding that a journal not only survives on, but also strives for, a reflection of the emerging interests of the authors and readers. Our planned efforts, therefore, focus on higher intellectual standards, faster publication time, and enhanced readability.

“The new cover, a piece of artwork generated by computer software, also helps to symbolize what Statistica Sinica is striving to be—a journal that meets the needs of statisticians faced with a rapidly changing world. Indeed, our entire editorial system has been served by computer technology; it is also our strong preference to solicit and publish papers on what statisticians should stand for in the information age in promoting statistical theory and methods needed by modern technologies and sciences to benefit human welfare.

“We certainly hope that you like the new cover as much as we do, so much so that you will put a copy of Statistica Sinica in your living room, or study, or bedroom, or wherever you do most of your enjoyable reading. And imagine the admiring expression on your favorite guest’s face, when you accidentally flip to the page where the host’s name is prominently featured…”

We very much hope you will pick up a copy of the new issue of Statistica Sinica to view the new cover and much more…

Pakistan Journal of Statistics

The Pakistan Journal of Statistics (PJS) was first published in 1985, with the personal support of the late Mazhar Hussain Shah, then Director of the Social Science Research Centre at the University of the Punjab in Lahore, Pakistan. Chief Editor, Professor Munir Ahmad, and Editor, Dr Muhammad Hanif, have been publishing regularly since then.

The PJS is ranked 14th amongst 156 international journals in statistics and is abstracted by many international abstracting and reviewing journals. It is one of the Current Index to Statistics core journals. In order to keep up with research activities in the world, and particularly in Pakistan, the publication of a journal is essential.

The Journal can be accessed free of charge at its website, www.pakjs.com
Peter Hall is a Professor in the Centre for Mathematics and its Applications, Mathematical Sciences Institute, at the Australian National University in Canberra, Australia. He will be delivering the Wald Lectures (see box, below) at the IMS Annual Meeting in Rio. His lecture title is Methodology and Theory for Functional Principal Components Analysis.

One of the ways in which new technologies are changing the nature of statistical information is by permitting inexpensive generation of samples where each data value is a curve, or a surface, or an image. Each such quantity can be represented mathematically as a random function. Since the description of a function is intrinsically infinite-dimensional, then dimension reduction plays a particularly important role in the analysis of functional data. The most frequently used approach to dimension reduction for functional data is principal component analysis, or PCA. However, while this technique is often discussed, its properties in the functional-data case are arguably not sufficiently well understood. The lectures will briefly describe functional PCA, introduce and illustrate new approaches, and show how their properties can be elucidated via stochastic expansions and related results.

The expansions allow quantification of the errors that arise through statistical approximation, in successive terms of orders \( n^{-1/2}, n^{-1}, n^{-3/2}, \ldots \), where \( n \) denotes sample size. Expansions point to the impact that spacings among eigenvalues have on statistical performance. In particular, the term of size \( n^{-1/2} \) illustrates first-order properties, and leads directly to large-sample theory which describes the dominant impact of spacings.

Thus, for example, spacings are seen to have an immediate, first-order effect on properties of eigenfunction estimators, but only a second-order effect on eigenvalue estimators. Results such as these can be used to explore aspects of existing methods for functional PCA, and also to suggest new techniques.

Conventional PCA is founded on properties of the linear operator that is defined by a covariance matrix. Analogously, functional PCA has at its core the behaviour of a linear operator on a function space, mapping one square-integrable function to another. The kernel of the operator is the covariance function corresponding to the distribution of the functional data. It therefore comes as no surprise to learn that results and mathematical techniques borrowed from operator theory can be used very effectively, both as the basis for methodology and to elucidate large-sample properties of functional PCA.

The borrowed results include simultaneous bounds for both the eigenfunctions and the eigenvalues that arise in functional PCA. Such bounds can in principle be employed as the basis for simultaneous confidence bands for those quantities, although only the bands for eigenvalues are of practical use. In the case of eigenfunctions the bands turn out to be particularly conservative, and moreover they are directly applicable only when distance is measured in the \( L^2 \) metric; statisticians usually wish to interpret bands in an \( L_\infty \) sense.

Indeed, this tension between \( L_2 \) and \( L_\infty \) approaches to functional PCA is one of the interesting, and challenging, aspects of the theory. Methodology for functional PCA is founded on an \( L_2 \) view of the problem, but a satisfactory statistical interpretation of properties requires us to take an \( L_\infty \) perspective.

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**Abraham Wald: biographical notes**

Abraham Wald, best known for his work on statistical decision theory and sequential analysis, was born in 1902 in what was then Hungary and is now part of Rumania. He was taught competently at home by his parents and family (as a Jew he could not attend school as required on Saturdays). In 1927 he entered the University of Vienna and earned his doctorate in 1931. He was an active participant of the Vienna Colloquium as were Von Neumann and Morgenstern. When the Colloquium was disbanded in 1938, he accepted an invitation by the Cowles Commission to work in the United States, a move which probably saved his life; almost all his family died in the Nazi death camps. Wald taught statistics at Columbia University: his students remember him as a superb teacher of unrivalled clarity and precision. However, his career was cut short by a plane crash during a lecture tour of India: he was just 48. During his short life, Wald made major contributions to statistics, geometry, econometrics, and mathematical economics, publishing over 90 books and papers.
IMS Medallion Lecture: Rick Durrett

Richard Durrett is Professor of Mathematics at Cornell University. He will be delivering his Medallion Lecture at the 31st Conference on Stochastic Processes and their Applications, July 17-21, 2006, in Paris, France. See http://www.proba.jussieu.fr/spa06/ for details. Rick describes the content of his lecture:

For almost twenty years, I have worked on probability models that arise from biology. For much of this period the topic was stochastic spatial models (also known as interacting particle systems). Most of the inspiration for that work and ten published papers came from my interactions with Simon Levin, who won one of three 2005 Kyoto Prizes for creating “the field of spatial ecology by using mathematical models to understand the complex patterns of the biosphere comprehensively.”

For the last half dozen years, my work has focused on probability problems that arise from genetics and my medallion lecture will tell two stories from my work related to genetics. The first concerns genome rearrangement. Genomes evolve not only by nucleotide substitutions, but also by inversions that rearrange the order of genes on a chromosome, by translocations that exchange chromosomal material between chromosomes, and by fissions and fusions that change chromosome number. In 1995 Hannenhalli and Pevzner developed a polynomial time algorithm for computing the distance between two genomes, i.e., the minimum number of events need to change one into the other. However, computer experiments of Bourque and Pevzner in 2002, showed that if a chromosome with n markers evolves according to inversions then the minimum distance starts to underestimate the true distance when the number of inversions is about 0.4n.

In joint work with Nathanael Berestycki, who received his degree from Cornell in 2005 and is now at the University of British Columbia, we were able to show that the true cut off was n/2 and obtain asymptotic formulas for the distance by studying a phase transition in the size of the largest component of the breakpoint graph that is used to compute the genomic distance. This result is closely related to a phenomenon in the random transposition random walk, which had not been previously noticed. The distance of the walk from the starting point grows linearly until there have been n/2 steps, and then becomes sublinear in time.

The second story comes from joint work with current PhD student Deena Schmidt, which arose from a question asked by Eric Siggia, a Cornell physicist turned Rockefeller biologist. He showed me a 2001 paper by Stone and Wray and told me he thought they were off in their calculations by a factor of one million, an event that is fairly common in mathematical bounds, but disturbing to a physicist.

Stone and Wray studied the evolution of regulatory sequences that control the expression of genes. Their main result, highlighted in the title of their paper, is that these can evolve rapidly, in a time they estimated to be 5,950 years for humans. As MacArthur and Brookfield have already pointed out in a 2004 paper, there are two problems with this calculation. The first, which may be difficult for probabilists to appreciate, is that they use the wrong value for the “effective size” of the human population, which changes the answer to 595,000 years. The second flaw, which will be obvious to most readers of the IMS Bulletin, is that they assume that DNA in different humans changes independently!

The second flaw increases the expected time even further and brings up the question: is regulatory sequence evolution fast enough to contribute significantly to differences between humans and chimpanzees, species that diverged 6 million years ago? Much of the second half of my talk will be devoted to explaining how one solves this problem using Aldous’ Poisson Clumping Heuristic, Arratia, Goldstein and Gordon’s two moment approach to Poisson approximation, and some calculations for the Moran model.

Our answer for finding a specific eight-letter DNA word somewhere in a 1000 nucleotide region upstream from a gene is somewhat surprising: it is roughly (5/16) exponential(μ) + (11/16) exponential(ν), where the means are μ = 375,000 years and ν = 650 million years. The first part of the distribution comes from having a seven out of eight match that is present in most of the initial population, so if we introduce the biologically realistic condition that matches in binding sequences do not have to be exactly, the second, unrealistically long, part of the distribution disappears.

A creationist would undoubtedly argue that this shows that the sloppiness of transcription factor binding is an intelligent design. Indeed it is a good idea, but one can understand the reason for its existence by looking into the thermodynamics of transcription factor binding. An interesting question, which is part of our current research, is to understand how the different binding specificities for transcription factors observed in humans, Drosophila, yeast, and bacteria, can be understood in terms of the differences in their population sizes, and how this affects their evolutionary trajectories. I hope to have something to say about this in my lecture in Paris.
IMS Meetings around the world

2006 IMS Annual Meeting &
X Brazilian School of Probability (X EBP)
IMPA, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil July 30–August 4, 2006
http://www.imstat.org/meetings/IMS2006/

Registration and hotel bookings now open
The 2006 IMS Annual Meeting will be held jointly with the 10th Brazilian School of Probability (X EBP) at IMPA (Instituto Nacional de Matemática Pura e Aplicada), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from July 30 to August 4, 2006.

IMS Special Invited Speakers:
The 2006 Wald Lectures will be delivered by Peter Hall; the Le Cam lecture by Stephen Stigler, and the Medallion Lectures by Paul Glasserman, Greg Lawler, Thomas Mountford, and Michael Woodroofe.

XEBP Mini-courses: Yuval Peres (UC Berkeley) “Determinantal processes and zeros of Gaussian analytic functions”; Murad Taqqu (U Boston) “Self-similarity and long-range dependence”. EBP invited speakers are: Vincent Beffara (ENS Lyon); J van den Berg (CWI); Stella Brassesco (IVIC); Donald Dawson (Carleton Univ); Paul Dupuis (Brown Univ); Vlada Limic (UBC); Jim Pitman (UC Berkeley).

Travel grants for students and new researchers: deadline for Laha Travel Award has passed; apply for a travel grant from EBP; check the EBP website for details: http://www.impa.br/eventos/2006_escola_brasileira_de_probabilidade_impa.html

Statistics and probability programs
Details of the statistics and probability programs are on the website.

Statistics program (July 30–August 2)
Co-chairs for statistics: Sara van de Geer and Guenther Walther
1. Analysis of longitudinal data (Damlu Senturk)
2. Statistical learning (Sayan Mukherjee)
3. Statistics in Finance (Yacine Ait-Sahalia)
4. Aggregation of estimators (Yuhong Yang)
5. Statistical analysis of shapes and images (Victor Patrangenaru)
6. Estimation in time series that are both non-linear and non-stationary (Joon Park)
7. Adaptive smoothing applied to images and processes (Vladimir Spokoiny)
8. Inference for high-dimensional data and models (Peter Bickel)
9. Graphical models: Algorithms and statistics (Martin Wainwright)
10. Statistics and the Environment (Bin Yu)
11. Inverse problems, deconvolution and applications (Geurt Jongbloed)
12. Modeling dependencies via copulas and applications (Irene Gijbels)
13. Information and complexity (Peter Grunwald)
14. Advances in statistical genomics (Sylvia Richardson)
15. Analysis of functional data (Hans Mueller)
16. Astrostatistics (Chad Schafer)
17. Multiple hypothesis testing and false discovery rate (Felix Abramovich)
18. Frequentist analysis of Bayesian procedures (Aad van der Vaart)
19. Likelihood/Bayesian methods for discretely observed stochastic processes (Gareth Roberts)
21. Session organized by Brazilian Society (ABE) (Silvia Regina-Lopez)
22. Session organized by Argentinian Society (SAE) (Victor Yohai)
23. Session organized by the Chilean Society (SOCHE) (Wilfredo Palma)
24. Vardi memorial session
25. Medallion lecture: Michael Woodroofe (Guenther Walther)
26. LeCam lecture: Steven Stigler (Guenther Walther)
27-9. Wald lectures: Peter Hall (Guenther Walther)

Fifth International Symposium on Probability and its Applications (August 2–4)
Co-chairs for probability: Robert Adler and Steve Lalley
Medallion Lectures: Greg Lawler, Tom Mountford, Paul Glasserman
Invited Speaker Sessions:
1. Random motion in a random environment (Nina Gantert)
2. Percolation (Russ Lyons)
3. Random matrices (Alexander Soshnikov)
4. SLE and Scaling Limits of Planar Processes (Wendelin Werner)
5. Interacting particle systems (Pablo Ferrari)
6. Stochastic networks (Marty Reiman)
7. Mathematical finance (Steve Shreve)
8. Levy processes and applications (Gennady Samorodnitsky)
9. Probability and Genetics (Vlada Limic)
10. Stochastic Geometry and Applications (Eva Velleda Jensen)
11. Combinatorial probability (Alexander Gnedin)
12. Spin glass: statics, dynamics, and aging (Erwin Bolthausen)
13. Concentration inequalities (Michel Ledoux)
14. Mixing rates of finite Markov chains (Dana Randall)
15. Gaussian processes, geometry and applications (Jonathan Taylor)
16. SPDE and measure-valued processes (Sylvie Meleard)
17. Stochastic Numerical Methods (Denis Talay)
18. Random flows (Yves Le Jan)
IMS Meetings around the world

Joint Statistical Meetings:
Seattle, August 6–10, 2006
http://www.amstat.org/meetings/jsm/2006/

Join the largest international gathering of statisticians in the world. Each year, the Joint Statistical Meetings offer cutting-edge presenters for four days of Technical Sessions, Roundtable Sessions, Continuing Education Courses, Computer Technology Workshops, and Poster Sessions, as well as the Career Placement Service, Exhibitors, and Marketplace. Attendees can network at several receptions, stay in touch at the Cyber Café and Message Center, and enjoy business, committee, and social meetings.

JSM (the Joint Statistical Meetings) is held jointly with IMS, ASA, the International Biometric Society (ENAR and WNAR), and the Statistical Society of Canada. Attended by over 5000 people, activities of the meeting include oral presentations, panel sessions, poster presentations, continuing education courses, exhibit hall with state-of-the-art statistical products and opportunities, career placement service, society and section business meetings, committee meetings, social activities, and networking opportunities. For information, contact jsm@amstat.org or phone toll-free (800) 308-8943.

Key Dates for JSM
March 31 Preliminary Technical Program available online
April 16 Deadline for revisions to abstracts for final publication
May 1 Registration and hotel reservations open
May 31 Preliminary program posted on the JSM website
May 19 Draft manuscripts due to session chairs.
June 30-July 20 Advance registration (increased fees apply).
July 7 Hotel reservations deadline.
July 14 Final program available on JSM website.
August 5-10 On site registration (increased fees apply)

IMS sponsored meeting:

9th IMS meeting of New Researchers in Statistics and Probability

University of Washington, Seattle, WA
August 1–5, 2006

Co-chairs: Peter Craigmile and Peter Hoff:
nrc@stat.ohio-state.edu
http://www.stat.ohio-state.edu/~pfc/NRC/

The IMS Committee on New Researchers is organizing another meeting of recent PhD recipients in statistics and probability. The conference aims to promote interaction among new researchers, primarily by introducing them to each other’s research in an informal setting. Participants will present talks and posters on their research and discuss interests and professional experiences over meals and social activities organized through the meeting as well as by the participants themselves.

The meeting is to be held immediately before the 2006 Joint Statistical Meetings in Seattle, WA (see above).

Application is now closed. For any questions or comments contact Peter Craigmile (Department of Statistics, The Ohio State University) or Peter Hoff (Department of Statistics, University of Washington).

At 605 feet, the Seattle Space Needle towers over the Experience Music Project on the Seattle Center grounds.
Photo: Tim Thompson/Seattle CVB
Participant Support for 31st Conference on Stochastic Processes and their Applications

Travel support is requested for US participants attending the 31st Conference on Stochastic Processes and their Applications, an international meeting to be held July 17-21, 2006, in Paris, France. Junior researchers and members of groups underrepresented in the research area will be particularly encouraged to apply for the available support. See [http://www.proba.jussieu.fr/spa06/u Travelsupport.php](http://www.proba.jussieu.fr/spa06/u Travelsupport.php)


The conference program is a mix of plenary invited lectures in the mornings and parallel sessions for contributed talks in the afternoon, and is designed to allow time for research discussions outside the formal presentations. This year the invited speakers are: Rick Durrett, Cornell University (IMS Medallion Lecture); Nicole El Karoui, École Polytechnique; Hans Föllmer, Humboldt Universität (Lévy Lecture); Harry Kesten, Cornell; Michel Ledoux, Université Paul-Sabatier (IMS Medallion Lecture); Zeng Hu Li, Beijing Normal U; Sean Meyn, U of Illinois; Thomas Mikosch, University of Copenhagen; Elchanan Mossel, UC Berkeley; Jaime San Martin, U de Chile; Marta Sanz-Solé; Terry Speed, UC Berkeley; Maria Eulália Vares, IMPA, Brazil; Cedric Villani, École Normale Supérieure de Lyon; and Balint Virag, U of Toronto.

Check the website for updates.

Moreover, we are planning to publish a collection of review articles based on selected articles presented at the workshop.

The proposed workshop will build on the success of IWAP 2002, which took place at the University of Simon Bolivar, Caracas, Venezuela, and IWAP 2004, held at the University of Piraeus, Greece. Seventy researchers from fifteen countries attended IWAP 2002 and over two hundred participants from twenty countries attended IWAP 2004. IWAP 2002 and 2004 were co-sponsored by the Bernoulli Society and the Institute of Mathematical Statistics. Financial support was provided by several organizations, including: Institute of Mathematical Statistics and National Security Agency.

Information on registration and abstract submission is available on the workshop website.

Contact Joseph Glaz, Department of Statistics, University of Connecticut e joseph.glaz@uconn.edu

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**IMS sponsored meeting:**

**31st Conference on Stochastic Processes and their Applications**

**July 17–21, 2006, Paris, France**

w [http://www.proba.jussieu.fr/spa06/](http://www.proba.jussieu.fr/spa06/)


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**Above:** the Louvre museum, one of Paris’s foremost attractions.

**Below:** getting around Paris is easy on the metro.

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**Check the website for updates.**

**Contact Joseph Glaz, Department of Statistics, University of Connecticut e joseph.glaz@uconn.edu**
IMS Meetings around the world

Statistical Models for Biomedical and Technical Systems
May 29–31, 2006
Limassol, Cyprus

IMS Rep: Filia Vonta

The conference will provide a forum for presenting new statistical models and mathematical methods for Survival Analysis, the Reliability of Engineering and Technical Systems as well as the Reliability of Biological and Biomedical Systems. The Conference is organized by the University of Cyprus and the Seminaire Européen – European Seminar “Méthodes Mathématiques pour l’Analyse de Survie, Fiabilité et Qualité de Vie”. The meeting will be held at the Beach Hotel Miramare Bay Resort, in the seaside town of Limassol, Cyprus http://www.miramare.com.cy/

The topics at the meeting will include: Epidemiology of Cancer Risk and Environmental or Nutrition Factors; Statistical Models and Methods in Epidemiology; Semi-Markov Processes with Applications; Generalizations of the Cox Regression Model; Statistical Models and Methods in Reliability; Probabilistic Models in Reliability; Semi-parametric Inference in Survival Analysis; Models and Methods in Longevity, Aging and Degradation; Models and Methods in Survival Analysis; Models in Biosciences and Medicine; Accelerated Life Models; and Analysis of Quality of Life

For further information, please contact the conference organizer, I Vonta:
Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Cyprus, CY-1678 Nicosia, CYPRUS
Phone: (357) 22892625; Fax: (357) 22892601; email: biostat2006@ucy.ac.cy

Recent Advances on Stochastic Computation and Bioinformatics
August 2–3, 2006: University of British Columbia, Vancouver

Organizers: Arnaud Doucet and IMS Rep Raphael Gottardo e raph@stat.ubc.ca

Advances in molecular biology and high-throughput sequencing, and the long and expensive drug-discovery cycle created a huge increase in bioinformatics research. Because of the unique circumstances that generated the data (e.g., large \( p \) small \( n \) paradigm), standard statistical methods are not suitable. Complex statistical models making the most of the available prior information have been developed. These models, popular for genomic/proteomic applications, provide a challenge for stochastic simulation techniques due to their complex local dependency structures and the large amount of parameters. The meeting will focus on recent developments in both statistical modeling and stochastic computing for bioinformatics.

Invited Speakers: Christophe Andrieu (Bristol University), Peter Muller (MD Anderson), Dave Stephens (Imperial College), Jon Storey (UW, to be confirmed), Jon Wakefield (UW), Mike West (Duke)

Registration: Please note that there is no registration fee at this stage but we have limited the number of participants to 40 (including invited speakers). Registration is mandatory, and will be on a first come first serve basis. Please email Raphael Gottardo if you would like to register, be sure to indicate your name and your institution in the email. Once the maximum number of participants has been reached, an announcement will be made on the meeting’s website.

Practical details: The meeting will take place in the MSL lecture theater on the UBC campus in Vancouver. Participants are responsible for making their own travel and accommodation arrangements. Please be advised that summer is a very busy season and we urge you to make reservations as soon as possible.

Acknowledgments: This meeting is sponsored by the Institute of Mathematical Statistics and the UBC bioinformatics centre (UBiC).
IMS co-sponsored meeting
International Indian Statistical Association Joint Statistical Meeting and International Conference on Statistics, Probability and Related Areas
January 2–5, 2007
Cochin, India

The conference will be organized by Department of Statistics, Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin, India. The venue for the International Conference on Statistics, Probability and Related Areas is Hotel Renaissance in Cochin, a beautiful coastal town in Southern India. The sessions will cover a wide range of topics and the International Advisory Committee consists of Professors James Berger, Peter Bickel, Kjell Doksum, Peter Hall, and C.R. Rao.

The International Organizing Committee is chaired by Professor J. K. Ghosh while the Program Committee is chaired by Professor S. Rao Jammalamadaka. Please contact him at rao@pstat.ucsb.edu or the Co-Chair Dr. P.G. Sankaran at pgsankaran@cusat.ac.in if you would like to participate or receive an invitation to attend. More details can be found at the conference website given above.

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IMS co-sponsored meeting
15th International Workshop on Matrices and Statistics
June 13–17, 2006
Uppsala, Sweden
w www.bt.slu.se/iwms2006/iwms06.html
The purpose of the workshop is to stimulate research, in an informal setting, and to foster the interaction of researchers in the interface between matrix theory and statistics. Additional emphasis will be put on related numerical linear algebra issues and numerical solution methods, relevant to problems arising in statistics. The workshop will include a special session in honour of Dr Tarmo Pukkila’s 60th Birthday.

IMS co-sponsored meeting
Markov Processes and Related Topics: A conference in honor of Tom Kurtz on his 65th birthday
July 10–13, 2006
University of Wisconsin–Madison
w http://www.math.utah.edu/~ethier/kurtzfest.html
IMS Representative(s) on Program Committees: Stew Ethier

IMS co-sponsored meeting
Classification Society of North America 2006 Meeting on Network Data Analysis and Data Mining: Applications in Biology, Computer Science, Intrusion Detection, and Other areas
May 10–13, 2006
DIMACS, CoRE Building, Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ
http://dimacs.rutgers.edu/Workshops/CSNA/
IMS Representative: David Banks

IMS co-sponsored meeting
Multivariate Statistical Methods in the 21st Century
December 28–29, 2006
Eastern Zonal Cultural Center, Govt. of India, Salt Lake City (Kolkata), India
Program Committee: International Advisory Committee: J
IMS Representative(s) on Program Committees: Barry C. Arnold, Ashis SenGupta, J.K. Ghosh, K.V. Mardia and P.K. Sen
2006 Joint AMS-IMS-SIAM Summer Research Conferences
Snowbird Resort, Snowbird, Utah
June 4–29, 2006

The 2006 Joint Summer Research Conferences will be held at the Snowbird Resort (http://summer.snowbird.com/pages/home/default.php) from June 4 to June 29, 2006. The topics and organizers for the conferences were selected by a committee representing the American Mathematical Society (AMS), the Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMS), and the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics (SIAM).

It is anticipated that the conferences will be partially funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation and perhaps others. Particular encouragement is extended to junior scientists to apply. A special pool of funds expected from grant agencies has been earmarked for this group. Other participants who wish to apply for support funds should so indicate; however, available funds are limited, and individuals who can obtain support from other sources are encouraged to do so.

All persons who are interested in participating in one of the conferences should request an invitation by sending the information required (see list at http://www.ams.org/meetings/src06.html) to Summer Research Conferences Coordinator, AMS, P.O. Box 6887, Providence, RI 02940, or by email to wsd@ams.org no later than March 3, 2006.

IMS co-sponsored meeting
Statistical Challenges in Modern Astronomy IV
June 12—15, 2006 (plus associated tutorials, June 6–10 & June 11)
The Penn State University, University Park, PA, USA
Website: http://astrostatistics.psu.edu/scma4/
IMS Rep: G Jogesh Babu babu@stat.psu.edu

The SCMA conferences, held every five years since 1991, are the premier cross-disciplinary gatherings of statisticians and astronomers to discuss methodological issues arising in astronomical research. Invited talks from each field are intermixed with commentaries by scholars in the other field. Poster contributed papers will be on display throughout the meeting. The schedule will encourage informal interchange between the two communities.

The conference proceedings will be published by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific Conference Series. Full text will also be available online.

Funding for young researchers: Limited funds are available for partial support of participant costs of graduate students and young researchers at U.S. institutions to attend the SCMA IV research conference. Contact Eric Feigelson (edf@astro.psu.edu) by March 1, 2006 to apply for this funding. Please give your full name, institution & educational status; briefly describe your research interests; state whether you intend to present a contributed poster paper at SCMA IV; state whether you are a U.S. citizen or green card holder or not; and outline your travel funding situation.

The registration deadline for all the events is May 1, 2006.

The sessions for SCMA IV (Monday-Thursday, June 12-15) conference include: cosmology (cosmic microwave background, galaxy clustering & spatial statistics, weak & strong gravitational lensing); planetary systems (extrasolar planets detection & characterization, Solar System minor bodies); large survey projects & mega-datasets (Large Synoptic Survey Telescope, Sloan Digital Sky Survey, Virtual Observatory); time series analysis (periodicity detection, pulsating stars, gravitational wave detection); small-N problems in physics and astronomy (Feldman-Cousins upper limits, Poisson images); recent developments in statistics (False Discovery Rate, wavelets & image reconstruction, Bayesian & MCMC methodology, model selection); cross-disciplinary perspectives.

There will be a pre-conference software tutorial (Sunday, June 11, 2006) and a Summer School in Statistics for Astronomers & Physicist II (Tuesday-Saturday, June 6-10, 2006). Attendance at the tutorials require separate registration. See the website for details.
The 2006 Cornell Probability Summer School will be held June 26–July 7, 2006 at Cornell. The theme is probability problems that arise from genetics. The aim is to introduce probabilists who have no prior experience in this area to research problems in this exciting interface. No knowledge of molecular biology will be assumed. The three main lecturers who will give six lecture series are Warren Ewens (U of Pennsylvania), Bob Griffiths (Oxford), and Simon Tavare (U of Southern California). There will also be one hour lectures by Allison Etheridge, Steve Evans, Steve Krone, Paul Joyce, Jason Schweinsberg, and Vlada Limic. This conference is supported by an NSF grant to the probability group at Cornell. We ask that participants please register on the web page above. Graduate students and young faculty members can apply for support for local expenses. In addition, participants who would like to give a thirty minute talks on a topic related to the conference theme can submit the proposed title of their lecture. People who want support or to give a lecture should submit their information by March 17, 2006 [new date].

Please note: Due a glitch in the Cornell computer system, some registrations submitted around the END OF DECEMBER were lost. If you are uncertain about your registration you can contact rtd1@cornell.edu

IMS co-sponsored meeting:
International Conference on Frontiers in Statistics: Biostatistics and Bioinformatics
July 7–8, 2006
Northeast Normal University, Changchun, China
IMS Representative on Program Committees: Samuel Kou
http://math.nenu.edu.cn/icf

The purpose of the Conference is to stimulate research at the interface between statistics and the biomedical and biological sciences. The Conference will provide a forum through which the participants may exchange ideas and be better informed of the latest developments in biostatistics and bioinformatics.

Co-organized by Northeast Normal University and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the meeting is co-sponsored by the Chinese Society of Probability and Statistics, the National Natural Science foundation of China and the IMS.

Featured speakers: Norman Breslow, University of Washington; Burton Singer, Princeton University; Jianqing Fan, Princeton University; and Jun Liu, Harvard University.

Contacts:
Professor Jianhua Guo, Northeast Normal University (Chair) ejhguo@nenu.edu.cn
Professor Min Chen, Chinese Academy of Science
Professor Baoxue Zhang, Northeast Normal University e bxzhang@nenu.edu.cn
WNAR/IMS 2006
at 7,000 feet!

June 27–30, 2006 Flagstaff, Arizona
www.math.nau.edu/wnar/

Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, AZ, is hosting the 2006 WNAR/IMS meeting (Western North American Region of the International Biometrics Society and the Institute of Mathematical Statistics)

Short Course, June 27
Statistical Methods for Analysis of Missing Data
XH Andrew Zhou, University of Washington

WNAR Presidential Invited Address:
“(Data) Size Does Matter, but you might be in for a surprise…”
Xiao-Li Meng, Harvard University

Sample of Invited Sessions
Mixture Models in Genetic and Genomic Studies; Statistical Methods in Functional Imaging; Spatial Aspects of Design-Based Samples in Model-Based Estimation; New Methods for Sample Size Calculation

Activities for New Researchers
Student paper competition
New researchers’ luncheon
New researchers’ session on longitudinal data analysis

Traveling to Flagstaff
America West offers flights to Flagstaff, or fly to Phoenix and take the shuttle. Amtrak trains serve Flagstaff. Some student travel awards are available.

Join our societies!
WNAR: www.wnar.org
IMS: www.imstat.org

Other Attractions
Conference banquet
Textbook publishers’ booths
Comfortable weather, with daily highs around 82°F, and less than half an inch of rain in June

And a whole lot more!

Main photo above: Grand Canyon from Pima Point, West Rim Drive (US National Park Service [NPS] photo). Below: Ponderosa pine forest around Flagstaff [Oregon State University, Dept of Botany and Plant Pathology]; Wupatki National Monument [NPS]; California Condor [Mark Lellouch, NPS]; Walnut Canyon [NPS]; Sunset Crater [NPS]
Other Meetings Around the World: Announcements and Calls for Papers

8th Northwest Probability Seminar
October 22, 2006
University of Washington, Seattle

The Eighth Northwest Probability Seminar will be held on Sunday October 22, 2006. This one-day mini-conference will be dedicated to the memory of Ron Pyke (1931-2005). There will be only four talks. The invited speakers will be:

Robert Adler (Technion)
Mina Ossiander (Oregon State University)
John Walsh (University of British Columbia)
Jon Wellner (University of Washington)

If you are interested in attending this event, please send an e-mail message to Chris Burdzy (burdzy@math.washington.edu).

Some information on Ron Pyke’s contributions to the profession is posted at http://www.math.washington.edu/People/pyke.php

17th Brazilian Symposium of Probability and Statistics
July 24–28, 2006
Caxambu, Minas Gerais, Brazil

The 17th Brazilian Symposium of Probability and Statistics (SINAPe: Simpósio Nacional de Probabilidade e Estatística), sponsored by the Brazilian Statistical Association (ABE: Associação Brasileira de Estatística), will be held on July 24-28, 2006, at the Hotel Gloria, in the city of Caxambu, Minas Gerais state.

This event is generally attended by about 600 people: scholars, professionals and students. The program includes conferences, short courses, round tables, oral and poster communications.

More information about this conference can be found at http://www.redeabe.org.br

Conference and Celebration for Leon Gleser and Tom Savits
May 5–6, 2006
University of Pittsburgh, PA

In honor of the 65th birthday of Leon Gleser and the retirement of Tom Savits we are planning a Conference and Celebration to be held on May 5 and 6, 2006. We have invited special lecturers during this celebration. Some of the people who will speak are Ray Carroll, George Casella, Ingram Olkin, Frank Samaniego and J Sethuraman. We will also have a number of contributed talks.

Leon joined the Department in 1989. He has notable achievements in many areas of statistics, particularly in multivariate analysis. Among his specialties are errors-in variables and meta-analysis. Leon has also had a successful term as Executive Editor of Statistical Science. In addition, he has been an extremely effective Graduate Director at the University of Pittsburgh. Tom joined the Department in 1971. He is well known for his many contributions in applied probability with an emphasis on branching processes in his early work and later for notable achievements in reliability. He solved a long standing conjecture, the IFRA convolution conjecture, in 1976. Both Tom and Leon are Fellows of ASA and IMS and also elected Members of ISI.

The Conference/Celebration will take place on the University of Pittsburgh campus with hotel accommodations available at a nearby hotel for out-of-town guests. This event will be attended by the honorees, friends, colleagues and our present and former students. There will be a conference banquet on the night of Friday, May 5. Other information will be posted on the conference web site at www.stat.pitt.edu/conference or contact Henry W. Block (hwb@stat.pitt.edu) or Allan R. Sampson (asampson@stat.pitt.edu)

MCP 2007 Vienna
July 9–11, 2007
Vienna, Austria

The fifth international conference on multiple comparison procedures will be held from July 9 to 11, 2007, in Vienna, Austria. The conference intends to bring statisticians from academy, industry and regulatory agencies together to present new research findings in multiple testing.

Further information can be found at our website: www.mcp-conference.org
The Book of Ester Samuel-Cahn: From Empirical Bayes to Prophet Inequalities
December 18–20, 2006
Jerusalem, Israel

A conference in honor of Professor Ester Samuel-Cahn, who recently retired from the Hebrew University, will be held near Jerusalem on December 18–20, 2006.

The general theme of the conference will be statistics and its applications. Ester’s lifelong commitment and contributions to the profession and science of statistics, her endless fostering of young statisticians and her impressive record of teaching statistical theory are highly respected by her many colleagues and her countless former students. Her achievements have earned her worldwide recognition and many awards, including the Israel Prize. We all feel Ester merits honoring her with a conference.

Among those who already approved their participation in the conference are: Robert J Aumann (Hebrew U); Lawrence D Brown (Penn); F Thomas Bruss (ULB); Theofilos Kakoullos (Athens U); Yuan S Chow (Columbia U); Thomas Ferguson (UCLA); Larry Goldstein (USC); Alexander Gnedin (Utrecht U); Neil Turner (Keele U); Alexander Yushkevich (UNC –Charlotte); Wolfgang Stadje (Osnabrueck U); Theodore P Hill (Georgia Tech); Ioannis Karatzas (Columbia U); Abba M Krieger (Penn); Tze L Lai (Stanford); Isaac Meilijson (Tel Aviv U); Ingram Olkin (Stanford U); Emanuel Parzen (Texas A&M); Jerome K Percus (NYU); John Preater (Keele U); Ernst Presman (Russian Academy of Sciences); Joseph Rinott (Hebrew U); Uwe Saint-Mont (Deutscher Herold); Stephen M Samuels (Purdue U); Marco Scarsini (Torino U); Norbert Schmitz (Muenster U); Edward Schumann (Stanford); Isaac M Sonin (UNC –Charlotte); Wolfgang Stadje (Osnabrueck U); Krzysztof Szajowski (Wrocław Tech); Mitsushi Tamaki (Aichi U); Neil Turner (Keele U); Alexander Yushkevich (UNC –Charlotte); Shelemyahu Zacks (Binghamton U) and Cunhui Zhang (Rutgers).

People interested in participating in, and contributing to, this special conference are kindly requested to contact either Professor Isaac Meilijson (Chair, Program Committee) at isaco@post.tau.ac.il, tel: +972-3-640-8826 or Ms Aliza Shadmi (Conference Coordinator) at shadmi-n@post.tau.ac.il, tel: +972-2-641-6394.

For further information see http://www.EsterConference.huji.ac.il (under construction).

The Sixth Annual Winemiller Conference on Methodological Developments of Statistics in the Social Sciences
October 11–14, 2006
University of Missouri, Columbia, MO

The aim of this conference is to foster collaboration among mathematical statisticians and quantitatively-oriented social science researchers. The interdisciplinary conference brings together top researchers from major social science disciplines, highlighting the interface between recent developments in each area.

Invited speakers will discuss statistical methods used in the social sciences, including structural equation modeling (K Bollen, P Bentler), multilevel models (S Raudenbush, S Rabe-Hesketh), cluster analysis (M Brusco), social networks (M Handcock), measurement theory (R Hambleton), Bayesian methods (J Gill), survey data analysis (J Eltinge), computational issues (J Hilde), missing data (R Little), and program evaluation (G Imbens).

Pre-conference workshops on October 11 will provide overviews of popular statistical software (PROC CALIS in SAS and longitudinal and multilevel -xt- commands in Stata).

Applications are invited for contributed presentations and posters. Junior researchers are especially encouraged to apply. Funds are available to support recipients of doctoral degrees awarded no earlier than 2000 and current graduate students.

Further information, registration form and tentative program is available at http://www.socialsciencestatistics.com

Contact information:
Lori Thombs: (573) 882-3844, lthombsl@missouri.edu
Stas Kolenikov: (573) 882-1577, kolenikovs@missouri.edu
Meeting announcement: Harvard University Summer Statistics Retreat

**HARVARD UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS ANNOUNCES ITS INAUGURAL SUMMER STATISTICS RETREAT**

**RECENT ADVANCES IN COMPUTATIONAL FINANCE: STATISTICAL METHODS IN CREDIT RISK MODELING AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

**JUNE 19-23, 2006**

An intensive intellectual retreat, a week of Harvard experience, and a unique opportunity to interact with world-class faculty and scholars for professionals using sophisticated quantitative methods with financial data, for financial quantitative analysts wishing to jump-start their careers, and for those seeking to enhance their quantitative skills and knowledge through intensive statistical training.

Harvard faculty members will lecture on topics to include Credit Risk Modeling, Credit Derivative Pricing, Risk Management, Asset Pricing Theory, Continuous-Time Finance Modeling, Extreme Value Theory, Monte Carlo Simulations, Missing Data, Bayesian Inference for Time Series.

Also featuring Opening Keynote Speaker Olshan Professor of Economics John Campbell of Harvard, Closing Keynote Speaker Harris Professor of Finance Andrew Lo of MIT, and Plenary Invited Speaker Epstein Chair Professor Sheldon Ross of University of Southern California.

Registration fee of $3,500 (early registration $3,000) covers material and autographed books by Campbell, Lo, and Ross, a certificate of completion, daily continental breakfast, lunch, and coffee breaks, a cocktail reception and a banquet, and a tour of Harvard campus and selected museums.

For details on the program and to register, please go to [www.stat.harvard.edu/summer](http://www.stat.harvard.edu/summer).

ENROLLMENT IS LIMITED and is provided on a first come first served basis.
The University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, is seeking to hire

**A Full Professor (professeur ordinaire/Ordinariat) of Statistics applied to natural sciences**

**Description**: The successful candidate will create a group in statistics applied to natural sciences. He will develop a research program in modelling and statistics in collaboration with groups belonging to the faculty or the NCCR “Plant Survival”. He will contribute to the teaching in statistics and participate in the training and support in statistics within the faculty.

**Duties**: Full chair (teaching in French or English, 6 hours weekly, research activities and consulting in statistics, administrative tasks).

**Requirements**: A successful candidate should have a PhD, a strong record of internationally recognized research in statistics and modelling and a proven established experience in scientific collaboration in natural sciences. She or he will teach statistics at the bachelor level in mathematics and biology. She or he will also teach statistics at the master level in cooperation with the Faculty of Economics (Master of Advanced Studies).

**Starting date**: February 1, 2007 or to be convened.

**Application**: The University of Neuchâtel encourages female applicants.

The candidate’s application should include the following:
- Curriculum vitae, with a list of publications (please do not send any publication at this point)
- Copies of diploma and / or transcripts
- Description of teaching and research experiences
- Outline of research programme (scientific vision that the candidate plans to develop as a professor)
- List of five scientific experts able to evaluate her/his scientific competences.

**Application deadline**: April 30, 2006. The deadline may be extended.

Applications should be sent by regular mail and by e-mail to the chair of the search committee: prof. Michel Benaim, président du comité de recrutement (Chaire de statistique), Faculté des sciences, Rue E. Argand 11, CP 158, CH-2009 Neuchâtel, tél : +41 32 718 2810, email : michel.benaim@unine.ch. Please contact the same address for further details.

More information is available at [http://www.unine.ch/sciences](http://www.unine.ch/sciences) under “emploi”.

::: Check deadlines and requirements inside back cover :::: Send your advert to Elyse Gustafson erg@imstat.org :::
International Calendar of Statistical Events

IMS meetings are highlighted in maroon with the \textit{\textsc{IMS}} logo and new or updated entries have the \textbf{NEW} symbol. \textit{t} means telephone, \textit{f} fax, \textit{e} email and \textit{w} website. Please submit your meeting details and any corrections to Eyse Gustafson at erg@imstat.org

April 2006

\textbf{April 5:} Southampton Statistical Sciences Research Institute Southampton, UK. Analysis of Panel Data: short course. Peter Smith \texttt{e} panel@s3ri.soton.ac.uk \texttt{w} www.s3ri.soton.ac.uk/\texttt{events/seminars/index.php}

\textbf{April 6-7:} Southampton, UK. Convergence of Methods for the Analysis of Panel Data. \texttt{w} www.s3ri.soton.ac.uk/\texttt{events/seminars/index.php}


\textbf{April 21-23:} Indiana University, Bloomington. Seymour Sherman Lecture and Conference: Probability and Statistical Physics. Sherman Lecturer: Tom Liggett. \texttt{w} http://mypage.iu.edu/~rdlyons/other/sherman.html

\textbf{May 2006}

\textbf{NEW} \textbf{May 5-6:} University of Pittsburgh, PA. Conference and Celebration for Leon Gleser and Tom Savits. Contact Henry W Block (hwb@stat.pitt.edu) or Allan R Sampson (asampson@stat.pitt.edu). \texttt{w} www.stat.pitt.edu/conference

\textbf{NEW} \textbf{May 10-13:} Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ. Classification Society of North America 2006 Meeting on Network Data Analysis and Data Mining: Applications in Biology, Computer Science, Intrusion Detection, and other areas. IMS Rep: David Banks \texttt{w} http://dimacs.rutgers.edu/Workshops/CSNA/

\textbf{May 12-13:} Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA. Third Workshop on Statistical Analysis of Neuronal Data (SAND 3). \texttt{w} http://sand.stat.cmu.edu

\textbf{May 15-17:} Ottawa, Canada. Workshop on Probabilistic Symmetries and Their Applications. Organizers: Gail Ivanoff and Raluca Balan \texttt{w} www.mathstat.ottawa.ca/~givanoff/workshop.htm

\textbf{May 15-17:} Al-Azhar University, Gaza, The Palestinian Authority. First International Conference on Mathematical Sciences in Gaza. Contact Dr Mahmoud K Okasha \texttt{e} m.okasha@alazhar-gaza.edu or m.okasha@palnet.com \texttt{t} +970 59 9441133 \texttt{w} www.alazhar-gaza.edu/ICMS


\textbf{May 22-26:} U of Nevada, Las Vegas. NSF-CBMS: Mathematical and Numerical Treatment of Fluid Flow and Transport in Porous Media. Organizers Jichun Li jichun@unlv.nevada.edu and Yi-Tung Chen uuchen@nscee.edu \texttt{w} www.ncacm.unlv.edu/cbms/

\textbf{May 24-27:} Pasadena, California. Interface 2006: Massive Data Sets and Streams. \texttt{e} Amy.Braverman@jpl.nasa.gov \texttt{w} www.galaxy.gmu.edu/Interface2006/i2006webpage.html

\textbf{May 28-31:} London, Ontario. 2006 Annual Meeting of the Statistical Society of Canada. Local Chair, David Bellhouse, U of Western Ontario, London. \texttt{e} bellhouse@stats.uwo.ca Scientific program chair Richard Lockhart \texttt{e} lockhart@sfu.ca

\textbf{May 29-31:} Limassol, Cyprus. Statistical Models for Biomedical and Technical Systems. IMS Rep: Filia Vonta, University of Cyprus. \texttt{e} biostat2006@ucy.ac.cy \texttt{w} www.ucy.ac.cy/biostat2006

June 2006

\textbf{June 1-7:} Benidorm, Spain. Valencia / ISBA 8th World Meeting on Bayesian Statistics. Valencia 18 mailing list: \texttt{e} valenciameeting@uv.es \texttt{w} www.uv.es/valenciameeting

\textbf{June 4-29:} Snowbird Resort, Utah. 2006 Joint AMS-IMS-SIAM Summer Research Conferences. Write for invitation: Summer Research Conferences Coordinator, AMS, PO Box 6887, Providence, RI 02940 \texttt{e} wsd@ams.org by March 3, 2006. \texttt{w} www.ams.org/meetings/src06.html

\textbf{June 5-9:} Smolenice, Slovak Republic. PROBASTAT 2006: 5th International Conference on Probability and Statistics. \texttt{e} probastat.savba.sk \texttt{w} http://aiolos.um.savba.sk/~viktor/probstat.html

\textbf{June 6-8:} Sydney, Australia. Salford Systems Data Mining 2006 Conferences. \texttt{w} www.salforddatamining.com

Continued on page 28
International Calendar continued

June 6–11: Penn State University. Summer School for Statistical Challenges in Modern Astronomy IV, June 6-10, and software tutorial, June 11. Precedes Statistical Challenges in Modern Astronomy conference (see below) w http://astrostatistics.psu.edu/scma4/

June 11–16: Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO. 2006 Graybill Conference: Multiscale methods and statistics. w www.stat.colostate.edu/graybillconference/

June 12–15: Penn State University, University Park, PA. Statistical Challenges in Modern Astronomy IV. IMS Rep: G Jogesh Babu e babu@stat.psu.edu w http://astrostatistics.psu.edu


June 13–17: North Carolina State Univ. NSF-CBMS: Cluster Algebras and Applications. Organizer: Nailhan Jing (919-513-3584, jing@unity.ncsu.edu) w www.math.ncsu.edu/~jing/conf/CBMS/cbms06.html


June 15–17: Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran. Conference on Ordered Statistical Data and Related Topics. Organizers: N Balakrishnan bala@univmail.cis.mcmaster.ca and N R Arghami arghami@math.umanitario.ca w http://odsrt.um.ac.ir/

June 18–23: Bressanone-Brixen, Italy. Computational and Statistical Aspects of Microarray Analysis (IV). Contact stefano.iaacus@unimi.it w www.economia.unimi.it/marray


June 26–29: Prague, Czech Republic. S4G (Stereology, Spatial Statistics, Stochastic Geometry): 6th International Conference. Viktor Benes e benesv@karlin.mff.cuni.cz or Radka Juzkova e radka.juzkova@svses.cz. w www.karlin.mff.cuni.cz/s4g/


June 27–30: Flagstaff, Arizona. 2006 WNAR/IMS Western Regional Meeting. IMS Program Chair: Wolfgang Polonik. w www.math.nau.edu/wnar/

July 2006

July 2–7: Salvador, Brazil. ICOTS7: Working Cooperatively in Statistics Education. Carmen Batanero e batanero@ugr.es w www.maths.otago.ac.nz/icots7


July 4–6: Leeds, UK. 25th LASR workshop: Interdisciplinary Statistics and Bioinformatics. e workshop@maths.leeds.ac.uk w http://www.maths.leeds.ac.uk/statistics/workshop/


July 16–21: Montreal, Canada. XXIII International Biometrics Conference. Travel Support: apply by May 1, 2006 to Lynne Billard t 706-542-3281 e lynne@stat.uga.edu w www.ibc2006.org


July 17–21: Caxambu, Minas Gerais, Brazil. 17th Brazilian Symposium of Probability and Statistics. w http://www.redeabe.org.br

July 24–28: Caxambu, Minas Gerais, Brazil. 17th Brazilian Symposium of Probability and Statistics. www.redeabe.org.br

July 24–28: Toruń, Poland. 26th European Meeting of Statisticians. e ems2006@umk.pl w www.ems2006.umk.pl

July 24–28: Rey Juan Carlos University Foundation, Madrid, Spain. 2nd SIPTA School on Imprecise Probabilities. Contact Enrique Miranda e enrique.miranda@urjc.es w http://bayes.escet.urjc.es/~emiranda/sipta


July 29–August 2: Kansas State Univ. NSF-CBMS: Interplay between Convex Geometry and Harmonic Analysis. Organizers: Dmitry Ryabogin ryabs@math.ksu.edu and David Auckly dav@math.ksu.edu w www.math.ksu.edu/main/events/convex-geom

July 30–August 4: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. IMS Annual Meeting and X EBP Brazilian School of Probability meeting.

Program Chairs: Robert Adler and Steve Lalley (Probability); Sara van de Geer and Guenther Walther (Statistics); Local Chair: Maria Eulália Vares, CBPF. Abstract submission deadline April 1; hotel reservation deadline May 30. Program online June 1. w www.imstat.org/meetings/IMS2006/

August 2006

August 1–5: University of Washington, Seattle. 9th IMS meeting of New Researchers in Statistics and Probability. Co-chairs: Peter Craigmile and Peter Hoff: e nrc@stat.ohio-state.edu w www.stat.ohio-state.edu/~pfc/NRC/

August 2–3: University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. IMS Mini-meeting: Recent Advances on Stochastic Computation and Bioinformatics. Organizers: Arnaud Doucet and IMS Rep Raphael Gottardo e raph@stat.ubc.ca w http://hajek.stat.ubc.ca/~raph/workshops/ims-mini/ims_workshop.html

August 6–10: Washington, Seattle. JSM2006. IMS Program Chair: Christopher Genovese; IMS Contributed Paper Chair: Jennifer Hoeting; IMS Local Chair: TBA w www.amstat.org/meetings/jsm/2006

August 6–12: Kent State University. NSF-CBMS: Probabilistic and Combinatorial Approach in Analysis. Organizers: Artem Zvavitch zvavitch@math.kent.edu, Per Enflo enflo@math.kent.edu and Andrew Tonge tongo@math.kent.edu w www.math.kent.edu/math/CBMS.cfm


August 22–24: Shiraz University, Iran. 8th Iranian Statistical Conference. Conference Secretary Dr A Borhani-Haghighi, e isc8@susc.ac.ir w www.shirazu.ac.ir/isc8


August 28 – September 1: Rome, Italy. COMPSTAT2006: 17th Conference of the International Association for Statistical Computing. w http://w3.uniroma1.it/compstat2006 e compstat2006@uniroma1.it

September 2006


September 10–14: Queen’s University Belfast, Northern Ireland. RSS 2006 Conference. Paul Gentry e conference@rss.org.uk w www.rss.org.uk/rss2006

Continued on page 30
International Calendar continued

September 14–15: Foggia, Italy. Spatial Data Methods for Environmental and Ecological Processes. w www.unifg.it/spatial

September 27–29: Pamplona, Spain. International Workshop on Spatio-Temporal Modelling (METMA3). Lola Ugarte: t +34 948 169 202 e metma3@unavarra.es w www.unavarra.es/metma3

October 2006


NEW October 22: University of Washington, Seattle. 8th Northwest Probability Seminar, dedicated to the memory of Ron Pyke. No formal registration, but please e-mail Chris Burdzy burdzy@math.washington.edu. w http://www.math.washington.edu/~burdzy/nwprob2006.shtml

December 2006

NEW December 18–20: Jerusalem, Israel. The Book of Ester Samuel-Cahn: From Empirical Bayes to Prophet Inequalities. Isaac Meilijson, Chair of Program Committee e isaco@post.tau.ac.il, t +972-3-640-8826 or Aliza Shadmi, Conference Coordinator e shadmi-n@012.net.il, t +972-2-641-6394. w http://www.EsterConference.huji.ac.il

NEW December 28–29: Calcutta, India. Now an IMS co-sponsored meeting: Multivariate Methods in the 21st Century: international conference to mark the birth centenary of Professor SN Roy and his legacy in Statistics. Co-organizers: Barry C Arnold barry.arnold@ucr.edu or Ashis SenGupta ashis@isical.ac.in or ashis@stat.ucr.edu

January 2007


March 2007

March 11-14: Hyatt Regency Atlanta, Georgia. 2007 ENAR/IMS Spring Meeting. w www.enar.org/meetings.htm

March 27–30: Bielfeld, Germany. Statistik unter einem Dach / Statistics under one roof. w www.statistik2007.de/enhome/index.html e dagstat2007@uni-bielefeld.de

June 2007

June 9–13: St John’s, Newfoundland. 35th Annual Meeting of the Statistical Society of Canada. Local Arrangements Chair: Brajendra Sutradhar e bsutradh@math.mun.ca t (709) 737-8731 f (709) 737-8731

July 2007

NEW July 9–11: Vienna, Austria. MCP 2007 Vienna: 5th international conference on multiple comparison procedures. w www.mcp-conference.org


March 2008


July 2008

July 20–26: Singapore. 71st IMS Annual Meeting in conjunction with 7th Bernoulli Society World Congress. Details to follow.

August 2008


August 2009

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

August 2010


July 2011

July 31 – August 4: Miami Beach, Florida. IMS Annual Meeting at JSM2011.
Membership and Subscription Information


Individual and Organizational Memberships: Each individual member receives the IMS Bulletin and may elect to receive one or more of the four 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 ($15), The Annals of Statistics ($30), The Annals of Probability ($30), and The Annals of Applied Probability ($20). 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 institutions at $680 per year and to corporations at $850 per year. Organizational memberships include two multiple-readership copies of all IMS journals in addition to other benefits specified for each category (details available from the IMS Business Office).

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 2006 are available to The Annals of Applied Probability ($105), The Annals of Probability ($110), The Annals of Statistics ($115), IMS Bulletin ($80), and Statistical Science ($100). General subscriptions are for libraries, institutions, and any multiple-readership use. General subscriptions for 2006 are available to The Annals of Applied Probability ($170), The Annals of Probability ($250), The Annals of Statistics ($250), IMS Bulletin ($70), and Statistical Science ($140). 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.

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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 4,623 paper copies (January 2005); 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>size: width x height (camera ready/PDF)</th>
<th>words (text ads)</th>
<th>rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Paragraph</td>
<td>0-100</td>
<td>$125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ Page</td>
<td>101-200</td>
<td>$175</td>
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<tr>
<td>¼ Page</td>
<td>201-300</td>
<td>$225</td>
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<tr>
<td>Full Page</td>
<td>301-450</td>
<td>$275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>451-600</td>
<td>$325</td>
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Email your advert to Elyse Gustafson, IMS Executive Director, erg@imstat.org who will arrange for it to be placed in the Bulletin and on the website.

Deadlines and Mail Dates for IMS Bulletin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Deadline for Advertisement</th>
<th>Online by</th>
<th>Scheduled Mail Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: January/February</td>
<td>December 1</td>
<td>December 15</td>
<td>January 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: March</td>
<td>February 1</td>
<td>February 15</td>
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<td>3: April</td>
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<td>4: May</td>
<td>April 1</td>
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<td>5: June</td>
<td>May 1</td>
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<td>6: July</td>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>July 1</td>
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<td>7: August/September</td>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>August 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>8: October</td>
<td>September 1</td>
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<td>9: November</td>
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<tr>
<td>10: December</td>
<td>November 1</td>
<td>November 15</td>
<td>December 1</td>
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in the next issue

May 2006

More information about Rio as we look forward to the 2006 IMS Annual Meeting, as well as news of members around the world, meeting announcements and job opportunities.

Send in your articles, feedback, letters…

DEADLINE for submissions

April 1, 2006

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

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:

No repeated digits in a sequence.

This row sequence doesn’t add up to 8.

...this one does! (So does 1,2,5 and 3,1,4 and so on)

Solution 02 from last issue

Puzzle 03

Puzzle by www.yoogi.com