Volume 42 • Issue 5

IMS Bulletin

August 2013

CONTENTS

IMS Council election results


Erwin Bolthausen


Richard Davis

The annual IMS Council election results are in! We are pleased to announce that the next IMS President-Elect is Erwin Bolthausen.

This year 12 candidates stood for six places on Council (including one two-year term to fill the place vacated by Erwin Bolthausen). The new IMS Council members are: Richard Davis, Rick Durrett, Steffen Lauritzen, Susan Murphy, Jane-Ling Wang and Ofer Zeitouni. Ofer will serve the shorter term, until August 2015, and the others will serve three-year terms, until August 2016. Thanks to Council members Arnoldo Frigessi, Nancy Lopes Garcia, Steve Lalley, Ingrid Van Keilegom and Wing Wong, whose terms will finish at the IMS Annual Meeting at JSM Montreal.


Rick Durrett

IMS members also voted to accept two amendments to the IMS Constitution and Bylaws. The first of these arose because this year the IMS Nominating Committee has proposed for President-Elect a current member of Council (Erwin Bolthausen). This brought up an interesting consideration regarding the IMS Bylaws, which are now reworded to take this into account.


Steffen Lauritzen

The second amendment concerned Organizational Membership. Prior to 2006, IMS offered Institutional Membership, which included two print subscriptions to IMS journals, highly discounted off the regular institutional rate. Institutional membership was to be limited to departments only. However, upon investigation we found several libraries were ordering journals through their department to get this rate. In 2006, we had 111 institutional members. At that time, the IMS changed it to Organizational Membership with the structure outlined here: http://imstat.org/membership/organizations.htm. We successfully transferred most of the former institutional members to institutional subscribers and they therefore paid the appropriate subscription rate. However, in the first year we lost over half of the organizational members, and by 2012 we were down to only five. The IMS focuses well on individual members and institutional subscribers. However, the management of organizational members currently outweighs any benefit. The proposed amendment to the constitution allows the IMS to have organizational members in the future, as desired, but does not require it.


Susan Murphy


Jane-Ling Wang

The full Constitution and Bylaws can be read online at http://imstat.org/handbook/. Watch your inbox for the call to vote, and read about the candidates at http://imstat.org/elections.


Ofer Zeitouni

IMS Bulletin

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Executive Committee

IMS Members' News

2013 Shaw Prize Laureate


Photo courtesy of Stanford University's Department of Statistics
David Donoho

David L. Donoho, Stanford University, has been named the 2013 Shaw Prize Laureate in the Mathematical Sciences for his profound contributions to modern mathematical statistics, and in particular, the development of optimal algorithms for statistical estimation in the presence of noise and of efficient techniques for sparse representation and recovery in large data-sets.

Established under the auspices of Mr Run Run Shaw in 2002, the prize honors individuals who have achieved significant breakthrough in academic and scientific research or application, and whose work has resulted in a positive and profound impact on mankind. The three annual Shaw Prizes—in Astronomy, Life Science and Medicine, and Mathematical Sciences—each bear a monetary award of one million US dollars. The presentation ceremony will be on 23 September. See www.shawprize.org/en/

David Donoho is an IMS Fellow and the Anne T. and Robert M. Bass Professor of the Humanities and Sciences, and Professor of Statistics, at Stanford University. David has received numerous honors. In 1991, he was named a MacArthur Fellow. He was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1992, and won the COPSS Presidents' Award in 1994. In 2001, he won the SIAM John von Neumann Prize, and was elected a SIAM Fellow and a foreign associate of the French Académie des sciences in 2009; in the same year he received an honorary doctorate from the University of Chicago. In 2010 he won the Norbert Wiener Prize in Applied Mathematics, given jointly by SIAM and the American Mathematical Society. David is a member of the US National Academy of Science, and last year was made a fellow of the American Mathematical Society.

Kathryn Roeder receives Janet Norwood Award

The University of Alabama at Birmingham's School of Public Health and Department of Biostatistics has selected the twelfth annual recipient of the Janet L. Norwood Award For Outstanding Achievement by a Woman in the Statistical Sciences. The 2013 recipient is IMS Fellow Kathryn Roeder, Professor in the Department of Statistics at Carnegie Mellon University's Dietrich College of Humanities & Social Sciences. Kathryn will receive the award at UAB on Wednesday, September 11, 2013. All are welcome: please RSVP to rsarver@uab.edu by September 4. Kathryn's research interests in theoretical and applied statistics are grounded in an early fascination with basic biology. This translational interest in statistical genetics led to the use of mixture models methodology striving to explain the heterogeneity of nature. Roeder is an elected Member of the International Statistical Institute, and a Fellow of IMS and ASA; she has received the COPSS Presidents' Award and Snedecor Award.

Maurice Bertram Priestley, 1933–2013

IMS Fellow Maurice Priestley, who passed away on June 15, 2013, was emeritus professor of statistics at the University of Manchester, UK. He gained his first degree at the University of Cambridge (he was a "Wrangler"), and a PhD from the University of Manchester. He is known for his work on time series, especially spectral analysis for stationary series, and modeling nonstationary series via evolutionary spectra. He was the founding editor of the *Journal of Time Series Analysis,* editing it from 1980–2012.

IMS Members' News

C R Rao receives State University of New York Honorary Doctorate

Calyampudi R. Rao received the State University of New York Honorary Doctorate Degree at the 167th commencement of the University at Buffalo on May 12, 2013—his 37th honorary degree, received from universities in 19 countries. C.R. Rao is considered a world leader in statistics whose achievements have had a profound impact on a wide range of fields over the past seven decades, including engineering, biostatistics, economics, genetics, medicine and anthropology. Rao is a member of the National Academy of Sciences (USA),the Indian National Science Academy and the UK's Royal Society. The author of 14 books and 475 research papers, and advisor to 50 PhD students, Rao has received numerous prestigious awards recognizing his work. In addition to the aforementioned National Medal of Science in 2002, these honors include a gold and silver Guy Medal presented by the Royal Statistical Society (the highest awards given to a statistician in UK), Samuel Wilks Medal of the American Statistical Association (the highest award given to a statistician in the US) and the International Mahalanobis Prize for lifetime achievement in statistics.

Donald Richards becomes IMS Executive Editor of *Statistics Surveys*

Donald Richards is the new IMS Executive Editor, until the end of 2015, of *Statistics Surveys,* http://imstat.org/ss/. *Statistics Surveys* is a co-sponsored journal; each supporting society appoints an Executive Editor. Don has taken over from Lutz Dümbgen. Don is a Professor of Statistics at Penn State; his webpage is http://sites.stat.psu.edu/~richards/

If you hear of the passing of an IMS member, please let us know so we can organize an obituary. Email bulletin@imstat.org

Wenbo Li, 1963–2013

IMS Fellow Wenbo Li, University of Delaware, died suddenly in January of a heart attack.

Professor Li joined the University of Delaware upon completing his PhD at the University of Wisconsin–Madison in 1992. He held adjunct positions with the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering at UD, Delaware State University, and Harbin Institute of Technology, China. During his distinguished career, Professor Li also held visiting positions at the University of Pennsylvania, Peking University, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, and was a Distinguished Visiting Professor at the Institute of Applied Mathematics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. In 2006, his numerous and deep contributions to the fields of probability and statistics were recognized with his election as an IMS Fellow.

According to the departmental webpage, "Wenbo advised numerous graduate students during his career and was an active mentor for many undergraduate research students. Since joining the university, Professor Li spearheaded the development of probability as a research focus of the Department of Mathematical Sciences and was a central figure in the growing research prominence of the department. The *Proceedings of High Dimensional Probability VI, Banff, 2011*, will be dedicated to Professor Li's memory. His passing leaves a huge void in the mathematical community, in the life of the department, and in the lives of his students, friends, and family."

An obituary will be published in a forthcoming issue.

The XL-Files: From *t* to T

Contributing Editor Xiao-Li Meng writes:

Giving a banquet speech after a whole conference day is never easy—few people long for yet another speech. My recent speech also faced an extra challenge. The speech was scheduled after as many karaoke performances as the number of Chinese dishes, except that the former had a much higher variance in quality than the latter.

To an audience already saturated with "noise," delivering a speech with sufficient "signal" requires both an attractive topic and an engaging style. Whereas the latter should be expected of any banquet speaker, I apparently had chosen a tough—and mysterious—topic for this occasion.

"What is *t*?" That, evidently, was an easy question for a room of statisticians. "But what's so special about the *t* statistic?" Far fewer raised their hands. Although knowing the *t*-statistic is a minimal requirement for statisticians, not all of us are taught to fully appreciate the conceptual quantum leap made by the discovery of Student's *t* more than a century ago. It demonstrated the possibility of moving from "unknowable unknown" to "knowable unknown." If no inferential pivotal quantities such as *t* existed, our inference of a normal mean would have to depend on the unknown variance. This dependence then requires a second inference for the variance, which in turn would need a third inference for a similar reason, leading us into an "infinite regress" trap.

Perhaps a reasonable analogy is to consider that in order to know which rank list (for example, who is the most opinionated statistician) to trust, we need to know which ranker is the most trustworthy. This would then require a rank list of the rankers. But then we need to know how trustworthy is this ranker of the rankers, leading to a "Catch 22" situation (at least, in theory).

The availability of pivotal quantities such as the *t*-statistic eliminates the infinite regress, permitting us to make precise probabilistic and completely knowable (e.g., verifiable via simulation) statements about the unknown.

Hold on to your bewilderment about how could this be anything but an "attractive topic," because I was not yet done generating more bewilderment for my audience!

"So what's so special about the Behrens–Fisher problem for two-sample *t* test?" Silence settled in the room.

Time for a story then, now that I had the audience's undivided attention. Years ago I was involved in interviewing a candidate for a lectureship, and we asked him to teach the two-sample *t*-test. After his sample lecture, I asked the following question: "Why do we still need the *t*-approximation or normal approximation, when we now can simulate almost any distribution?"

One audience member started to smile, as she saw this was a trap. The candidate did fall into the trap, by answering, "Oh, we need them just for convenience." The real answer is far deeper. For the Behrens–Fisher problem, there is actually no mathematically meaningful target distribution to be approximated (at least not in the classical sense as with the *t*-statistic). Yet the usual two-sample *t*-approximation permits us to achieve "approximately knowable unknown" when it is impossible to achieve "knowable unknown" due to lack of inferential pivotal quantities.

Of course that would be a dreadful punch line for any banquet speech! But it was a good moment to perplex the audience by giving them an even bigger puzzle: "So, what is T?"

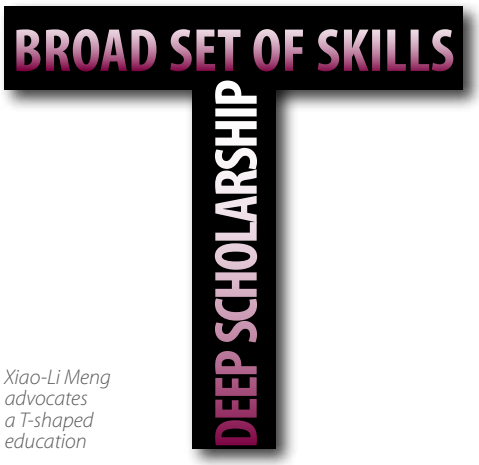
What followed was perhaps the most active audience participation I have ever experienced as a speaker. The answers varied from many expected ones such as "Hotelling's T" and "Teaching" to cute ones such as "Teasing" (and I was!) and creative ones such as, "'*t* to T' is 'time to Tenure'!" (this answer won the book that I described in April's *X-L Files*, with which I bribed the audience for their attention).

The answer I intended, which you might have guessed if you read the last *X-L Files*, is just that T represents a T-shaped education.

"Much of the discussion we just had about the *t*-statistic is an example of depth of scholarship. Although the *t*-statistic is used every day by so many, those who appreciate its deep and broad implications are far fewer." Then my punch line: "But depth of scholarship and expertise is only the vertical stroke of the T-shaped education. We also need the horizontal stroke, representing a broad set of knowledge and skills, especially communication skills."

I then introduced the audience to the Harvard Horizons initiative launched by our graduate school this past May. This program selected 8 PhD candidates across our 57 degree programs, based solely on their research accomplishment. They then went through six weeks of professional training on how to deliver a TED-like talk, *but in 5 minutes*, to a general audience about their research. How did they do? Check out http://www.gsas.harvard.edu/harvardhorizons.

And how did I do as the banquet speaker? Did I get good laughs or was I laughed at? Well, it is "time to Tease": come to my next banquet speech to collect your own data!



Xiao-Li Meng advocates a T-shaped education

Anirban's Angle: Randomization, Bootstrap and Sherlock Holmes

Contributing Editor Anirban DasGupta writes:

It might well be an exercise in frivolity, but I see a common thread between Sherlock Holmes and the bootstrap. It's randomized inference. A standard example in a statistics class is that if a coin is tossed 20 times, the 5% UMP unbiased test concludes that the coin is fair if 10±3 heads are observed, that the coin is unfair if less than 6 or more than 14 heads are observed, and if exactly 6 or exactly 14 heads are observed, then the decision is left to the toss of a customized coin that produces heads 39.2% of the times. When in a quandary, leave it to a machine. Crazy?

Notwithstanding the prestige of the dainty and enduring Neyman–Pearson theory, and that Wald himself considered using post-data randomization in his 1950 book, randomized tests and confidence intervals have been met with polite scorn and a cold shrug. Even the staunchest believer in optimal decisions runs away from post-data randomization (discussions of Basu, 1980, *JASA*).

There is one celebrated exception, the bootstrap, and to a lesser extent Pitman's permutation tests. It is not my intention to knock or malign a wildly popular method. But, because bootstrap Monte Carlo is all but essential in estimating a bootstrap distribution, or its functionals, the final bootstrap inference is machine randomized. In different sittings, the machine would produce different answers for the same question and the same data. Sometimes visibly different. But it hasn't caused the bootstrap a smidgen of a dent in its popularity (Efron and Tibshirani, 1993, CRC Press; Edgington, 1995, CRC Press).

I quote a small part of an example. Take the usual one dimensional iid F scenario, and consider the mean absolute median-deviation $T_n = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}|X_i - M_n|$, M_n being the median of the data. Under two moments, $\sqrt{n}[T_n - E|X-\xi|]$ is asymptotically normal, ξ being any median of F. For general absolutely continuous F, modern empirical process theory (Donsker classes) can be used to rigorously obtain the asymptotic variance. I take F to be a Laplace distribution with parameters μ, σ, for, in that case, we have the crisp result $\frac{\sqrt{n}[T_n - \sigma]}{\sigma}$ is asymptotically $N(0, 1)$. So the traditional percentiles for the 95% CLT interval would be $\pm 1.95996 \approx \pm 1.96$. With $n = 35$, and one fixed simulated dataset, I bootstrapped $\frac{\sqrt{n}[T_n - \sigma]}{\sigma}$ 15 different times, using each of five values of B three times, $B = 600, 750, 900, 1000, 1200$ [choice of B is discussed in Hall (1986, *AoS*), Horowitz (1994, *JoE*), or Shao and Tu (1995, Springer)]. The bootstrap substitutes for 1.96 varied between 1.651 and 2.030, with an average of 1.845 and the lower percentile varied between −2.021 and −1.777 with an average of −1.883. Thirteen of the 15 times, the bootstrap interval was shorter than the CLT answer, and twice, essentially identical. I would like to be corrected, but I am not sure that in practice the bootstrap is repeated (even if with the same B), and the different randomizations properly recombined; I do not have any space to discuss sensible recombination here. The Jackknife is secure on that front. Nonetheless, the bootstrap is a singular success story for randomized inference.

Photo: RJDoll2/Picasa

Jeremy Brett: for many, the definitive on-screen Sherlock Holmes

Let me proceed to the Sherlock Holmes example, one of wide notoriety. This is the story of the *Final Problem*. Holmes is fleeing London to escape the ruthless revenge of his mortal enemy, the certified evil genius and "Napoleon of crime," Professor Moriarty. I apologize to the world that the Professor was a mathematician, and one of "phenomenal faculty"; Euler must be bowing his head in shame. Holmes boards the train at London, intending to get off at the terminal station Dover, and then to take a ship to the continent. The train has one intermediate stop at Canterbury. As the train leaves Victoria station, Holmes sees Moriarty on the platform, and must assume that Moriarty knows he is on this train. Moriarty can surely arrange express transportation to beat him to Dover. Anticipating this, Holmes may instead get off at Canterbury. But being the wily master mathematician that he is, Moriarty will anticipate what Holmes anticipated, and may himself proceed instead to Canterbury. Now, Holmes of course is mighty astute, and so surely he anticipates that Moriarty anticipates what Holmes first anticipated, and so on, yes, we have two great stalwarts, adversaries in a decision problem: where to alight? Philip Stark kindly pointed out that the Sicilian scene in *The Princess Bride* is formally equivalent to the Holmes-Moriarty game.

There is excellent literature on this fascinating example. Let me cite only Morgenstern (1935, NYU Press), Clayton (1986, discussion of Diaconis and Freedman, 1986, *AoS*), Eichberger (1995, *GEB*), Case (2000, *AMM*), and Koppl and Rosser (2002, *SCE*). The

Continues on **page 13**

Obituary: George E. P. Box

1919–2013

"Never imagine yourself not to be otherwise."

❧ Lewis Carroll, *Alice in Wonderland*

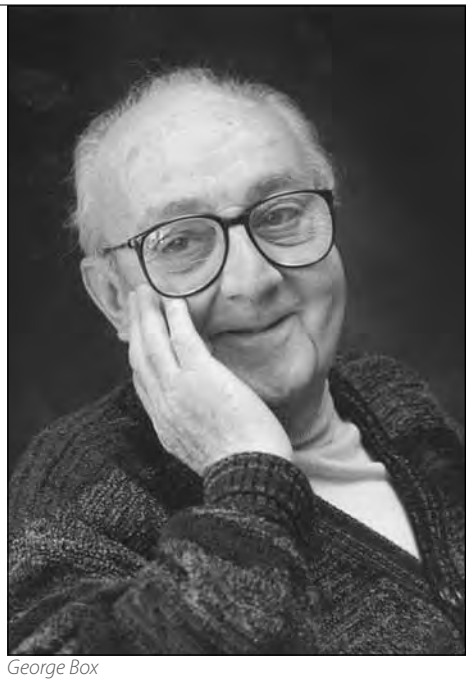


Photo: Brent Nicastro

George Box

George Edward Pelham Box, professor emeritus of Statistics and of Industrial & Systems Engineering at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, died on Thursday, March 28, 2013, at the age of 93. George founded the Department of Statistics in 1960 and co-founded the Center for Quality and Productivity Improvement, both at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. George made profound contributions in many areas, particularly experimental design, time series analysis, process control and quality improvement. He mentored generations of grateful students and influenced researchers far and wide. He was known for his humor, genial nature and compelling storytelling abilities. His most famous quote is, "All models are wrong but some are useful."

George was born in Gravesend, Kent, England in 1919. Born into a family of modest means, both he and his brother Jack earned scholarships at an elite public school in Kent. George began as a chemist, publishing his first paper at 19. Understanding the dangers of fascism, he abandoned his education and enlisted in the army on the very first day he was eligible. While in the army, he studied the impact of poison gases at Porton Down Experimental Station. George realized that only a statistician could get reliable conclusions from experiments so he taught himself statistics and a career was born.

After the war, George obtained a BSc in mathematical statistics from University College London in 1947. He interrupted a master's program to begin working in the Dyestuffs Division of Imperial Chemical Industries for eight years. While at ICI, he completed a PhD at University College in 1952, under Egon Pearson and H. O. Hartley. He spent the academic year 1953–54 at the North Carolina State College (now University) in Raleigh, where he met some of the preeminent statisticians of the day. In 1957, he left ICI and became Director of the Statistical Techniques Research Group at Princeton University.

Milton Friedman suggested in 1940 that the University of Wisconsin–Madison establish a statistics department. The second try came when UW–Madison invited George Box in 1959 to establish the Department of Statistics, which he created in 1960. George became the Ronald Aylmer Fisher Professor of Statistics in 1971. He co-founded the UW Center for Quality and Productivity Improvement with William "Bill" Hunter in 1985. He retired as an emeritus professor in 1992, though he continued to contribute research papers and write books until his death.

George wrote or co-authored over 200 scientific papers and nine major statistical books on evolutionary operation, times series, Bayesian analysis, the design of experiments, statistical control, and quality improvement. Box, Hunter and Hunter's *Statistics for Experimenters* remains a classic today. George loved his students and was proud of all their contributions. His last book, a memoir called *An Accidental Statistician: The Life and Memories of G.E.P. Box*, was published in 2013 by Wiley.

George received many honors, which are listed at www.stat.wisc.edu/people/george_box, although his favorite was being presented to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Several well-known statistical concepts bear his name: Box–Jenkins model, Box–Cox transformations, Box–Behnken designs, Box–Muller transform, Ljung–Box test and Box–Pierce test. The Box Medal for Outstanding Contributions to Industrial Statistics honors the development and the application of statistical methods in European business and industry.

George served as president of both the American Statistical Association (1978) and the Institute of Mathematical Statistics (1979). He was a visiting professor at Harvard Business School (1965–66) and University of Essex (1970–71), and Fellow at Stanford's Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1990–91); he received honorary degrees from University of Rochester, New York (1985), Carnegie Mellon University (1989), Universidad de Don Carlos III, Madrid (1995), and the University of Waterloo, Canada (1999).

George is especially remembered for his long-running Monday Night Beer and Statistics sessions, held at his home and open to all. He gave uniquely penetrating insights for practical problems, and many students claimed they learned more from these sessions than from any classroom or textbook.

Obituary: George Box, 1919–2013
Continued from **page 6**

George also reached out to the local community and was instrumental in spreading the word about quality improvement in the city of Madison.

George had an encyclopedic knowledge of song lyrics and remembered almost every poem or verse he ever heard. His favorite book was *Alice in Wonderland*. We also recall his contributions to holiday party skits and song lyrics such as "There's no theorem like Bayes' Theorem" sung to the tune of "There's no business like show business" from *Annie Get Your Gun*. We treasure his wit, modesty, kindness and warmth.

Written by Brian Yandell, Norman Draper, Bovas Abraham, and Conrad Fung.
A version of this document appeared in the memorial resolution at UW–Madison for 6 May 2013.

Obituary: William J. Studden

1935–2013

Photo: Purdue University Department of Statistics

Bill Studden in 1970

William J. Studden passed away suddenly on March 19th, 2013.

Bill was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada on September 30, 1935. Professor Studden received his B.Sc. from McMaster University (1958) and his PhD in Statistics in 1962 from Stanford University for a thesis on Asymptotic Laws for Birth and Death Processes under the supervision of James McGregor and Samuel Karlin. At the same time he was working intensively with Samuel Karlin writing the book on Chebyshev Systems. He joined the Department of Statistics at Purdue University in 1964. Although Bill retired in 2005 as a faculty member in Statistics, he remained active in research, was an avid reader, enjoyed exploring genealogy, and had a lifelong interest in antiques.

Bill Studden served as Advisory Editor of Journal of Statistical Planning and Inference for many years and he was a member of Sigma Xi, a Fellow of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, and an elected member of the International Statistics Institute.

Bill was a leading figure in the field of optimal experimental design. During his career Bill published over 80 articles in peer-reviewed journals; he co-authored two books. His publications cover a broad range in mathematics, statistics and probability. He is very well known beyond the statistics community for his book with Samuel Karlin on Chebyshev Systems. In statistics Bill has made important contributions in the field of optimal experimental design. At the beginning of his career Bill worked on geometric characterizations of optimal designs in regression models and provided a deeper understanding of the famous Elfving Theorem. He also worked with Jack Kiefer on designs for large degree polynomial regression models. In the middle of the eighties he used classic results in mathematics on continued fractions and orthogonal polynomials to develop the theory of canonical moments of probability measures on a compact interval. These are in one-to-one correspondence with the common moments but provide an extremely useful and powerful tool for solving difficult design problems in polynomial regression models explicitly. Interestingly, these objects are related to Verblunsky coefficients, which have recently found much interest in mathematical physics and random matrices.

Bill advised sixteen PhD students. His office door was always open and he generously shared his great mathematical ideas with his colleagues. Bill is survived by his wife, Myrna M. Harrison Studden and numerous friends in the statistics and mathematics world. He will be remembered as an excellent scientist in mathematical statistics working on very deep problems until he had understood and solved them completely.

Written by Holger Dette,
Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany

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Medallion Lecture: Peter Guttorp

Peter Guttorp is Professor of Statistics, Quantitative Ecology & Resource Management, and Urban Design & Planning at the University of Washington, Professor at the Norwegian Computing Center in Oslo, Norway, and Adjunct Professor of Statistics and Actuarial Science at Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, Canada. He is an invited member of the ISI, and a fellow of the ASA. He has served as president of the International Environmetric Society, is co-editor of *Environmetrics*, and has served on the editorial boards of many journals. His research interests include stochastic models in biological and earth sciences. Recently his focus has been on statistical climatology, but he also has a long-standing interest in point processes and the history of statistics. Peter will present his IMS Medallion Lecture at the JSM in Montreal on Tuesday, August 6, 2013, at 10:30am in room 710b.

Pointing in new directions

Over the last decade or two, much of point process analysis has focused on Markovian point process models and log-Gaussian doubly stochastic Poisson processes. While these are flexible models, they are of the black box type, in which the modeling is not directly driven by understanding of the underlying scientific phenomenon. Much of the analysis of spatial patterns has been done using second order parameters, such as Ripley's K-function, that are essentially designed for isotropic patterns, with dependence structure depending only on distance. Modern data tend to be collected in streams, and so the patterns should have some dynamic aspects to them. While a pattern of large tree locations may not be changing much over time (with the exception of the occasional tree death), the pattern of eye movements in a person viewing a painting is inherently dynamic, with temporal as well as spatial nonstationarity evident in the data.

The history of point processes goes back to 1767, at least, when Michell studied the probability of observing two stars close together "upon the supposition that they had been scattered by mere chance," in other words, using a homogeneous Poisson process. The same type of calculation was done by Clausius in 1857 in the molecular kinetic theory of heat, and by Abbe in 1879 to describe the distribution of blood cells over a microscope slide. New point process models have often come from scientific applications. Neyman described the distribution of larvae on a potato field to introduce cluster processes in 1939, while Le Cam described a doubly stochastic precipitation mechanism in 1949.

Epidermic nerve fibers and self-avoiding clusters

The nerve fiber bundles that go from deep skin to the epidermic layer can be damaged by high blood sugar, and are therefore thought to have potential diagnostic value for diseases such as diabetes. The availability of realizable techniques for obtaining data on these nerve fibers is relatively recent. While the process really is three-dimensional, a two-dimensional projection is all that is needed when looking at the locations of the nerve fibers. This process is a cluster process, with cluster centers being the roots of the fibers, and cluster points being nerve fiber ends. For physiological reasons, the clusters tend not to overlap, and thus models in which clusters are not independent but in essence avoiding each others are needed. The cluster centers have different characteristics depending on what body part the sample is taken from. Thus, a more general approach to cluster processes is needed to analyze these data. Furthermore, the data sets originating in a neurophysiological laboratory at the University of Minnesota, can be used as a laboratory for looking at separation of model assumptions.

Art and the eye

The first major experiment in tracking eye movements when watching art was published in 1935 by Buswell, using film recording with a time resolution of 30 frames per second. Since then the technology of course has improved, and the subjects no longer need to have their heads held fixed in a frame. The time resolution is now a millisecond.

In an experiment in Finland, the eye movement of ten subjects with some experience in watching art, and ten novices, were recorded for different paintings. The basic structure of eye movement when viewing a painting or other structured image is to fixate the pupil in a spot for some amount of time, and then very quickly move the eye to a different spot. The movement is called a saccade. Previous research indicates that especially experienced viewers would fixate the most important parts of the painting (if there are people in the picture, they tend to have high frequency of fixations, for example), and then follow the structural construction of the painter to the next point of importance. On the other hand, novices tend to focus in different areas from experienced viewers, and follow less important structural elements.

A simple model puts together independent fixation durations and saccades between fixation locations. Temporal nonstationarity can be modeled through time dependent, intensity-based new locations, and differences between novices and non-novices modeled using different distributions to draw the fixation and saccade durations from.

Wald Lectures: Piet Groeneboom

Piet Groeneboom has been professor of statistics at Delft University since 1988, having previously been professor of statistics at the University of Amsterdam. He earned his PhD in Mathematics in 1979 under the direction of J. Oosterhoff. He has been visiting professor at the University of Washington, Seattle, Stanford University and Université Paris VI and has done research in the areas of large deviations, stochastic geometry, particle systems, inverse statistical problems and statistical inference under order restrictions. Piet Groeneboom has been on the editorial board of the Annals of Statistics (three times) and is IMS fellow, elected member of the ISI, and a recipient of the Rollo Davidson Prize. Presently he is finishing a book to be published by Cambridge University Press, with co-author Geurt Jongbloed, on the topic of his Wald lectures. Piet will present his Wald Lectures at the JSM in Montreal on Tuesday, August 6, and Wednesday, August 7.

Nonparametric estimation under shape constraints

Research on nonparametric estimation under shape constraints started in the fifties of the preceding century, with papers by (among others) Daniel Brunk and Constance van Eeden on estimation of parameters under the restriction of monotonicity or unimodality. Ronald Pyke states in his discussion on a paper of Daniel Brunk at a conference in Bloomington, Indiana, in 1970: "The adjective 'isotonic' is a relatively new term which has been introduced by the author of this paper. To several people in the Northwest corners of the United States, this concept has for a number of years been commonly referred to as Brunkizing.". An isotonic estimator is an estimator which is computed under an order restriction, where the order can be a partial order. The order restriction can also be put on the derivative of the estimator, and in this sense the estimator of a convex function (in dimension 1 or higher), which is itself also convex, is also an isotonic estimator.

A summary of the early work was given in the well-known book of the "four B's" (Barlow, Bartholomew, Bremner and Brunk) on isotonic regression. This book appeared in 1972, but is (unfortunately) out of print now. Originally, the focus was on defining the estimators satisfying these order constraints. As an example, the maximum likelihood estimator of a monotone decreasing density was in 1957 proved by Grenander to be the left-continuous slope of the least concave majorant of the empirical distribution function. Developing distribution theory for these estimators turned out to be rather difficult and is now commonly classified as belonging to the area of "non-standard asymptotics", with non-normal limit distributions and rates of convergence slower than the square root of the sample size.

In a pioneering paper, published in 1964, Herman Chernoff showed that a nonparametric estimator of the mode of a unimodal distribution has a limit distribution which can be characterized by the solution of a heat equation under certain boundary conditions, and in 1969 Prakasa Rao showed that Grenander's maximum likelihood estimator of a smooth strictly decreasing density also has this limit distribution. If the density is strictly decreasing and smooth the local limit distribution is the distribution of the location of the maximum of Brownian motion minus a parabola.

The original computations of this limit distribution were based on numerical solutions of Chernoff 's heat equation. However, by the rather awkward boundary conditions, one cannot expect that numerical solutions, obtained in this way, will be very accurate. But around 1984, several authors discovered (independently) that the limit distribution has an analytic representation in terms of Airy functions. This means that nowadays one can compute the limit density quickly and accurately, using computer algebra packages such as Mathematica.

Simulations of the limiting distribution of the estimator were found not to be very accurate and one might wonder whether some form of bootstrapping will work. A negative result in this direction was proved in 2008 by Kosorok, who showed that bootstrapping from the empirical distribution function will produce an inconsistent estimate of the local limit distribution of Grenander's estimate of a decreasing density. In continuation of this, Sen, Banerjee and Woodroofe have a result (2010) which suggests that bootstrapping from the Grenander estimate itself will also not reproduce the local limit behavior (the proof is presently still not complete, though).

The estimators under restriction of monotonicity have a rather different limit behavior if the underlying density or regression function is not strictly monotone. For example, if the underlying density is uniform, Grenander's density estimate does not have as local limit distribution the distribution of the location of the maximum of Brownian motion minus a parabola. In that case the local limit can be described by the least concave majorant of the Brownian bridge and the limit behavior of global distances can be characterized using properties of the least concave majorant of Brownian motion without drift. In fact, it has been proved that the vertices of the least concave majorant of Brownian motion are generated by an inhomogeneous Poisson process of which the Poisson measure can be explicitly characterized. This topic has recently been taken up again by Jim Pitman, Fadoua Balabdaoui and others who have extended and generalized

Continues on **page 13**

Wald Lectures *continued from page 11*

the results which were obtained in this area in the eighties of the preceding century.

Research on isotonic regression got a new impetus in the nineties when it became clear that it was the right setting for studying estimators of the distribution function in inverse problems, such as current status or more generally interval censoring models. Here we see again the limit distribution of Grenander's density estimator appear, but this time not as the limit distribution of a density estimator, but as the limit distribution of the estimator of a distribution function, which is monotone by definition. Whether this really gives the limit behavior of the nonparametric maximum likelihood estimator of the distribution function for interval censoring is still an open question though, although a very specific conjecture for the convergence to this limit distribution has been formulated. For the case where the interval to which the variable of interest belongs is not arbitrarily small (the so-called "strict separation case") the limit distribution has been determined. And for the simplest case of interval censoring, current status, this limit distribution had already been derived in 1987. In the current status model the only information one has about the data of interest is provided by an observation time and the information telling us whether the event of interest happened before the observation time or still did still not happen. Current status data or interval censored data are quite common in medical research, but are also relevant for econometric models like the binary choice model.

Other functionals of Brownian motion appear in the limit theory for nonparametric estimators of convex functions. In particular, the local limit of a nonparametric least squares estimator of a smooth convex regression function can be characterized as the second derivative of the "invelope" of integrated Brownian motion motion plus the 4th power of the time variable, instead of Brownian motion with parabolic drift, which figured in the limit distribution of monotone estimators. Also, the rate of convergence is faster in the convex case than in the monotone case.

The theory is equally relevant for isotonic nonparametric estimators in deconvolution problems, where most of the limit theory is still unknown. Further development of the theory will depend on the ability to deal with certain integral equations, associated with these models. These integral equations were first studied in the 90's for the case of interval censoring, and were used to show that certain smooth functionals of the model (like moments) could be estimated efficiently, using the MLE, at the usual $\sqrt{n}$ rate with normal limit distributions. Progress in this field is rather slow, though, and there remain lots of open problems.

Anirban's Angle *continued from page 5*

Holmes–Moriarty problem may be set up as a decision problem with a loss function. Each of Holmes's non-randomized actions a_0 = detrain at Canterbury, a_1 = detrain at Dover, is admissible as well as minimax. Given the infinite chain of reasonings—"I believe that you believe that I believe that..."—each makes, paradoxes of self-reference arise and convergence is not attained. Randomized decisions seem to make sense here, and only those seem to make sense! If Holmes's loss, should he find himself at the same station with Moriarty, is L, is zero should he detrain at Canterbury while Moriarty merrily proceeds to Dover, and is cL, $c<1$, should Moriarty detrain at Canterbury but Holmes continues to Dover, then Holmes's optimum randomized strategy is $pa_0+(1-p)a_1$ and Moriarty's is $(1-p)a_0+p\,a_1$, where $p=\frac{1-c}{2-c}$, and in this case, the game is a stalemate in the sense of von Neumann. And a stalemate is reasonable in a battle of two equal giants.

The Sherlock Holmes stories are such monuments of first-rate literature, unequalled and transcendent, that I know connoisseurs who do not leave home for long without Holmes in their suitcase. As in a laughing baby, a rose, a Mozart symphony, sunset over the ocean, raindrops on the window, or a beautiful theorem, in Holmes a man can find his solace. Sir Conan Doyle chose his favorite 19 Holmes stories: *The Final Problem* is on that list; *The Dancing Men* is categorically statistical. The British TV *Sherlock Holmes* series, while romancing all that is bizarre, is also marvelous entertainment.

Professional Societies: *Still Relevant for Junior Researchers?*

Nicole Lazar is a contributing editor of the *IMS Bulletin*. She writes:

A February 27, 2013 posting by Alice Meadows on the website scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org bore the title *Are Scholarly Societies Still Relevant to Young Researchers? Perhaps Surprisingly, Yes They Are*. The article dealt with the reality that many professional societies have an aging membership, as well as membership decline. That is, not only are existing members inevitably aging, but new members are not joining to replenish the pool. Meadows reported on the results of a small survey, of 140 young scientists from Wiley's advisory group. The purpose of the survey was to gain insight into the reasons why young researchers do, or do not, join their professional societies, and to understand the value that professional societies bring to their members.

What are the benefits of belonging to a professional society? The scholars who responded to the survey gave a variety of answers. Attending the society's conferences, networking with society members, and quality of scholarly publications were among the leading responses. Least important were discounts on publications, access to the society's newsletter (sorry, *IMS Bulletin*!) and public outreach. I think that those of us who are members of the various statistical associations can recognize the validity of these reasons. Our membership gives us access to some of the best statistical work, conferences sponsored by the major societies are exciting venues to gain exposure to cutting-edge research, see old friends, meet new colleagues, and bolster our interactions and collaborations.

What about those who did not belong to any professional society, some 13% of the respondents? A major deterrent was high membership dues—and, indeed, membership in professional societies is not cheap. Many societies charge regular members (that is, those who are not students, or retired, for instance) in the range of $100–300 per year. This often includes some publications; these days, electronic versions of some society journals are often free, but print versions cost extra. In addition, society membership usually does not include registration for the society's conference, which by itself can be a considerable expense even for members. Not surprisingly, then, this reason was given more often by the youngest of researchers, those with less than five years' experience. That population is still relatively close to graduate school, with memories of scrimping, saving, and eating ramen noodles, fresh in their minds. As experience is gained, and financial security increased, high membership dues become less of a deterrent. Which leads to the second main reason given by those who did not belong to any professional organization: a perceived lack of benefits to being a member. I find it hard to relate to this answer; in my mind the benefits are many and clear. Interestingly, though, this answer was given by experienced scholars (those with five to 10 years of experience) more often than by younger researchers. Perhaps statistics is a more welcoming community than some others; or perhaps "you get out what you put in": researchers, like me, who invest energy and time in their associations at earlier stages of their careers, reap the benefits later on. Unfortunately, information of this type was not reported in the article, but it would be an interesting question to explore further.

What is the landscape in our discipline? Statistical researchers have a variety of professional societies from which to choose. Of course there's the IMS and the American Statistical Association (ASA), not to mention the International Statistical Institute (ISI), Royal Statistical Society (RSS), and the Statistical Society of Canada (SSC). There are international umbrella organizations for statisticians from China (International Chinese Statistical Association; ICSA), India (International Indian Statistical Association; IISA), and Korea (Korean International Statistical Society; KISS). The Bernoulli

Continues on **page 15**

For Nicole Lazar, the benefits of joining professional societies—like the IMS—outweigh the costs. What do ***you*** *think?*

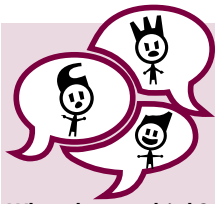
Continued from **page 14**

Society, the International Biometric Society (with various regional subgroups), the International Society for Bayesian Analysis, the Classification Society of North America…the list goes on and on. I joined the ASA as a beginning graduate student, having earlier joined the Israeli Statistical Association before moving to the United States. A few years into graduate school, as my identity as a mathematical statistician solidified, I joined IMS. I have recently also become a member of ISBA, and sporadically maintain membership still in the Israeli Statistical Association. Most of my junior colleagues are members of ASA and IMS, and many of them are also members of IBS (ENAR), ICSA, IISA, or KISS.

From my own perspective, membership in multiple societies has brought different benefits. I've served on various ASA committees since I was a starting Assistant Professor, and have recently become more active in some Sections as well. These activities have helped me to form relationships that might have been difficult to forge otherwise. My involvement in the IMS has mostly been through this *Bulletin*, and attending conferences and IMS-sponsored sessions at JSM, which I often find to be among the most interesting and high quality. Membership in the Israeli Statistical Association has allowed me to keep abreast of the community in which I received my first training in statistics. And joining ISBA has put me more closely in touch with Bayesian colleagues around the world.

Many modern statisticians are also very active in applied collaborations—engineering, neuroscience, astronomy, economics, and so on. This offers us yet another group of professional societies in which to become involved, should we so wish. I'd argue that there are yet additional benefits to be gained from such involvement, in particular facilitating the dissemination of statistical ideas in the subject-matter communities. It's important that we talk to each other about new methods and approaches, but we also need to bring them to the attention of subject-matter experts if they are to be used in practice. The journals and conferences of professional societies outside of statistics are a natural venue for this. And we can have more impact if we actually join, and become active in, those societies.

We'd like to know what you think. If you are reading this article, you are probably a member of IMS. Do you belong to other statistical associations as well? Do you think there is value to be had in joining the professional societies of other disciplines in which we work? What do you feel are the benefits of your membership in the various societies? And what could we do better? Write and let us know!



What do you think? Go on, write us an email, or comment on the blog: **bulletin.imstat.org**

Nominations: Myrto Lefkopoulou Distinguished Lecturer

The Department of Biostatistics, Harvard School of Public Health, has named Nilanjan Chatterjee, Senior Investigator and Chief of the Biostatistics Branch, National Cancer Institute, Division of Cancer Epidemiology & Genetics, as the 2013 Myrto Lefkopoulou Distinguished Lecturer. Dr. Chatterjee will present a lecture entitled "Genetic Architecture of Complex Diseases: Implications for Discovery, Prediction and Prevention" on September 19 at the Harvard School of Public Health.

The lectureship was established in perpetuity in memory of Dr. Myrto Lefkopoulou, a faculty member and graduate of Harvard School of Public Health. Dr. Lefkopoulou tragically died of cancer in 1992 at the age of 34 after a courageous two-year battle. She was deeply loved by friends, students and faculty.

Each year the Lectureship is awarded to a promising statistician who has made contributions to either collaborative or methodologic research in the applications of statistical methods to biology or medicine and/or has shown excellence in the teaching of biostatistics. Ordinarily, the lectureship is given to a statistician within 15 years of receiving an earned doctorate.

Previous recipients of the Lefkopoulou Memorial Lectureship have been Louise Ryan, Kathryn Roeder, Giovanni Parmigiani, Hans-Georg Mueller, Trevor Hastie, Michael Boehnke, Ronald Brookmeyer, Steven N. Goodman, Bradley P. Carlin, Danyu Lin, Marie Davidian, Geert Molenberghs, Mark van der Laan, Jianqing Fan, Francesca Dominici, Heping Zhang, Xihong Lin, David Dunson, Jeffrey Morris and Rafael Irizzary.

Nominations for next year's lectureship are welcome and should be sent to the *Myrto Lefkopoulou Lecture Committee, Department of Biostatistics, Harvard School of Public Health, 655 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115* or via email to vbeaulie@hsph.harvard.edu. Nominations should include a letter of nomination and a CV. The nomination deadline is March 31, 2014.

Other News

Jesse Berlin to receive Lagakos Distinguished Alumni Award

The Department of Biostatistics at Harvard's School of Public Health has announced that Dr. Jesse Berlin will be this year's recipient of the annual Lagakos Distinguished Alumni Award. Dr. Berlin will be presented with the award and will deliver a lecture on October 31st, preceding the 2013 HSPH Alumni Weekend and the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association in Boston.

This award honors the career of Professor Stephen Lagakos by recognizing Department alumni whose research in statistical theory and application, leadership in biomedical research, and commitment to teaching have had a major impact on the theory and practice of statistical science.

Dr. Berlin did his dissertation research under the direction of Dr. Colin Begg and received his ScD from the Department in 1988. He joined the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania in 1989, later became the Director of Biostatistics for the University of Pennsylvania Cancer Center, and then became Faculty Director of the Biostatistics and Epidemiology Consulting Center. In 2004, he took the position of Senior Director of Statistical Science at Johnson and Johnson Pharmaceuticals, and is currently the Vice President of Epidemiology at Janssen Research & Development, LLC. Dr. Berlin is a Fellow of the ASA (2004).

The Lagakos Distinguished Alum award is being given in recognition of Dr. Berlin's achievements in education, scientific collaboration and statistical methodology, as well as his leadership in the pharmaceutical industry.

The lecture and award ceremony will take place on Thursday, October 31, 2013, at 1:30pm in FXB G13 at HSPH, with a reception to follow. All are invited. RSVP at http://www.doodle.com/w4n4vx2mwzwdainn To find out more, please visit www.hsph.harvard.edu/biostats/events/awards/alum or contact Shaina Andelman sandelma@hsph.harvard.edu

Travel Grants for ICM 2014, Seoul, Korea, August 13–21, 2014

The American Mathematical Society has applied to the National Science Foundation (NSF) for funds to permit partial travel support for US. mathematicians attending the 2014 International Congress of Mathematicians (ICM 2014) August 13–21, 2014, in Seoul, Korea. Subject to the award decision by the NSF, the Society is preparing to administer the selection process, which would be similar to previous programs funded in 1990, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006 and 2010.

Instructions on how to apply for support will be available on the AMS website at http://www.ams.org/programs/travel-grants/icm. The application period will be September 1–November 15, 2013. This travel grants program, if funded, will be administered by the Membership and Programs Department, AMS, 201 Charles Street, Providence, RI 02904-2294. You can contact us at ICM2014@ams.org, 800-321-4267, ext. 4113 or 401-455-4113.

This program is open to US mathematicians (those who are currently affiliated with a US institution). Early career mathematicians (those within six years of their doctorate), women, and members of US groups underrepresented in mathematics are especially encouraged to apply. ICM 2014 Invited Speakers from US institutions should submit applications, if funding is desired.

Applications will be evaluated by a panel of mathematical scientists under the terms of a proposal submitted to the National Science Foundation (NSF) by the Society.

Should the proposal to the NSF be funded, the following conditions will apply: mathematicians accepting grants for partial support of the travel to ICM 2014 may not supplement them with any other NSF funds. Currently, it is the intention of the NSF's Division of Mathematical Sciences to provide no additional funds on its other regular research grants for travel to ICM in 2014. However, an individual mathematician who does not receive a travel grant may use regular NSF grant funds, subject to the usual restrictions and prior approval requirements.

Visit http://www.ams.org/programs/travel-grants/icm for more details. All information currently available about the ICM 2014 program, organization and registration procedure is located on the ICM 2014 website, http://www.icm2014.org/.

Call for Nominations: 2013 Applied Probability Society Best Publication Award

The Applied Probability Society of INFORMS invites nominations for its 2013 Best Publication Award. The Award, which recognizes outstanding contributions to Applied Probability, consists of a plaque and $1000. It will be presented at the INFORMS Annual Meeting, in Minneapolis, 6–9 October, 2013. Nominations are being solicited until 1 August, 2013. See https://www.informs.org/Community/APS/APS-Awards-and-Nominations/Best-Publication-Award for more details.

JSM2014: Time to Start Thinking about Invited Session Proposals

Jean D. Opsomer is JSM 2014 Program Chair. He writes:

The 2014 Joint Statistical Meetings will be held in Boston, Massachusetts, August 2–7. As you know, this largest annual conference devoted to statistics is an event not to be missed. The theme for 2014, announced by ASA President-elect Nat Schenker, is *"Statistics: Global Impact—Past, Present, and Future."* This theme seeks to emphasize, celebrate, and share information about the contributions our profession has made, currently makes, and will continue to make to important problems in the world.

The JSM 2014 Program Committee will put together the conference program. The first major step in this process is to create the invited program, which, together with the keynote and other plenary sessions, makes up the heart of the scientific portion. The invited program is composed of 161 sessions selected by the members of the program committee from among the invited session proposals submitted by the end of August. This might sound like a lot of sessions, but there are a total of 700 sessions scheduled for JSM this year.

Do you have an idea for a session? If so, I encourage you to submit a proposal. There are three types of invited sessions: papers, posters, and panels. An invited paper session consists of two to six people, including speakers and discussants, while an invited poster session typically consists of 10 to 12 participants. For an invited panel, the session consists of three to six people who provide commentary, discussion, and engaging debate about a particular topic.

To organize a session, you should set a session theme of broad interest (connections with the JSM2014 theme are a plus) and contact potential participants. A proposal consists of a session title, a brief abstract/rationale for the session as a whole, a list of participants, and tentative titles of talks. When planning, note that JSM has strict rules for participation, with official guidelines at www.amstat.org/meetings/jsm/2014/guidelines.cfm. Talk to potential speakers to ensure they are not committing to more than one invited proposal.

With your proposal written, you need to contact a member of the JSM 2014 Program Committee (see www.amstat.org/meetings/jsm/2014/program.cfm) to see if they are willing to sponsor the session. If you are a member of an ASA section or another sponsoring society, going through the corresponding representative is often a good way to proceed. Alternatively, if you have a proposal that does not clearly fit any ASA sections or sponsoring society, do not hesitate to submit it to one of the general methodology chairs (for papers and panels) or the poster chair (for posters). I urge you to contact program committee members well ahead of the August deadline.

Decisions about the invited program are finalized by the end of September. With only 161 invited slots on the JSM program and growing attendance each year, the competition is increasingly severe. If you don't find success with your proposal, you can convert it to a topic-contributed session at that time or try again in the future.

Ultimately, the JSM 2014 invited program is only as good as the quality of the submitted proposals, so your input is important. On behalf of all the members of the program committee, I thank you for your help in putting together an exciting invited program for JSM 2014. In the meantime, à bientôt à Montréal!

Y Sawa/Wikimedia

Boston, location for the 2014 Joint Statistical Meetings

Participation Guidelines

The Committee on Meetings, with members drawn from all cosponsoring societies, has put into place some guidelines to help encourage a wide and diverse set of presenters. These guidelines are as follows:

Each participant may participate in one activity from each of the following categories A–I:

Deliver a main presentation (one of the following):
Present an invited paper
Serve on an invited panel
Present a contributed or topic-contributed paper
Present a contributed or topic-contributed poster
Present in a SPEED session
Serve as a discussant, panelist, or other presenter in a topic-contributed session
Chair a session
Present an invited poster
Present an Introductory Overview Lecture
Teach a short course or workshop for the Continuing Education program
Lead a roundtable (A.M. or P.M.) or speak at a speaker luncheon
Present in a first-time invited memorial session (first time a memorial session has been submitted and designated for a particular deceased person)
Present in a late-breaking session
Serve as a discussant in an invited session

While the above guidelines allow for multiple presenting roles within the JSM program, please note that a person cannot hold multiple roles within one session. In addition, the participation rules do not preclude individuals from being co-authors of as many papers as they wish or from organizing multiple sessions. Only the JSM program chair, with ample justification, can grant any exceptions to the above rules.

IMS Fellows 2013

Graciela Boente from Universidad de Buenos Aires, for her research in robust statistics and estimation, and for outstanding service to the statistical community.

Anton Bovier from Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, Bonn, for his research in the theory of random media.

Amarjit Singh Budhiraja from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, for his research in stochastic analysis and its impact on other disciplines including financial mathematics, network analysis, and stochastic modeling in biology.

Aurore Delaigle from University of Melbourne, for her research contributions in non-parametric function estimation, measurement error problems, and functional data; and her service to the statistical community.

Frank den Hollander from Leiden University, The Netherlands, for his research in probability and mathematical physics, and especially large deviation theory,

Pablo Ferrari from Universidad de Buenos Aires, for his fundamental contributions to exclusion processes and quasi-stationary distributions.

Allan Gut from Uppsala University, Sweden, for his contributions to probability theory, in particular renewal theory and stopped random walks.

Jianhua Z. Huang from Texas A&M University, for his contributions to the theory, methodology and practice of non-parametric and semi-parametric methods, longitudinal and functional data analysis, and statistical learning.

Michel Ledoux from University of Toulouse, France, for his influential contributions to probability theory, in particular probability on Banach spaces, the geometry of Markov semi-groups and the concentration of measure phenomenon.

Hongzhe Li from University of Pennsylvania, for his contributions to statistics in genomics, and applications to cancer, autoimmune diseases and microbiology.

Faming Liang from Texas A&M University, for his contributions to Markov chain Monte Carlo methods and their applications to biology, and for his service to the profession.

Hua Liang from the University of Rochester, for his outstanding work on semi-parametric models, model selection and statistical methodology, and his service to the profession.

Dennis K. J. Lin from Pennsylvania State University, for his contributions to experimental design and response surface methodology, and for service to the profession.

Peter Mueller from University of Texas at Austin, for his contributions to Bayesian statistics, biostatistical modeling, and the analysis of clinical trials.

Leonid Mytnik from Technion–Israel Institute of Technology, for his contributions to stochastic partial differential equations and measure-valued processes.

Jörg Polzehl from Weierstrass Institute for Applied Analysis and Stochastics, for his contributions to the non-parametric smoothing methods and medical imaging analysis.

Kavita Ramanan from Brown University, for her contributions to the theory of stochastic processes, especially to stochastic networks, fluid and diffusion approximations, Skorokhod maps and large deviations theory.

Jianguo (Tony) Sun from University of Missouri, for his contributions to data analysis, especially in the analysis of interval-censored failure times, doubly censored data and panel count data, and for his service to the community.

Frederi G. Viens from Purdue University, for his contributions to stochastic analysis and its applications to mathematical physics, finance and statistics, and for his service to the community.

The 17 new IMS Fellows will be presented at JSM Montreal, in the IMS Presidential Address session on Monday, August 5, from 8:00pm in room CC-517ab. All JSM attendees are welcome at this session, and at the reception afterwards.

IMS Laha and Travel Awards 2013

The IMS provides funds for new researchers to travel to attend IMS meetings. This year four Laha Travel Awards were made, and 12 IMS Travel Awards, helping 16 new researchers to travel to the JSM. If you see them there, say congratulations to them!

IMS Laha Award

Qiurong Cui
University of Wisconsin-Madison

IMS Laha Award

Tracy Ke
Princeton University

IMS Laha Award

Xinyi (Cindy) Lin
Harvard University

IMS Laha Award

Semhar Michael
University of Alabama

IMS Travel Award

Marcel Carcea
The University of Texas at Dallas

IMS Travel Award

Yumou Qiu
Iowa State University

IMS Travel Award

Zhao Ren
Yale University

IMS Travel Award

Yeonwoo Rho
Univ of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

IMS Travel Award

Seung Jun Shin
North Carolina State University

IMS Travel Award

Sunyoung Shin
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

IMS Travel Award

Tamar Sofer
Harvard School of Public Health

IMS Travel Award

Wei Sun
Purdue University

IMS Travel Award

Shanshan Wang
The University of Texas at Dallas

IMS Travel Award

Yin Xia
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

IMS Travel Award

Yao Yu
University of Rochester Medical Center

IMS Travel Award

Jingfei Zhang
Univ of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Recent papers

Brazilian Journal of Probability and Statistics

Volume 27, Number 3: August 2013

The *Brazilian Journal of Probability and Statistics* is an official publication of the Brazilian Statistical Association and is supported by the IMS. Starting in 2012, it is published four times a year, in February, May, August, and December. The Journal publishes papers in applied probability, applied statistics, computational statistics, mathematical statistics, probability theory and stochastic processes.

Access papers at http://projecteuclid.org/bjps

Bayesian Analysis

Volume 8, issue 2: June 2013

Bayesian Analysis is an electronic journal of the International Society for Bayesian Analysis. It seeks to publish a wide range of articles that demonstrate or discuss Bayesian methods in some theoretical or applied context. The journal welcomes submissions involving presentation of new computational and statistical methods; reviews, criticism, and discussion of existing approaches; historical perspectives; description of important scientific or policy application areas; case studies; and methods for experimental design, data collection, data sharing, or data mining.

Access papers at http://projecteuclid.org/ba

Terence's Stuff: Meeting the Public

Giving public lectures is a part of the job for senior academics. Terry Speed reflects on his recent experience of addressing a more general audience.

I've given a few public lectures over the years, but almost all have been in a lecture theater on a university campus. Often an academic program or research project has public outreach as one its secondary goals, and so they run some public lectures on their campus. In my experience with such talks, "the public" usually means people from departments other than statistics, and perhaps some high-school students who have unusually dedicated teachers. I have rarely talked to groups that include people with no link at all to any educational or research institution.

All this changed for me a few weeks ago, when I did a lecture tour of a small, English-speaking country. In this case the target audience really was the broader public, and not just academics or students, although everyone was welcome to attend.

I discovered that venues do matter. Some of my lectures were in city museums, and one in a high-school auditorium. I think this made a world of difference to the kind of person who turned up. Such locations signal possibly accessible, meant to be non-academic, to the audience, and I was instructed to be accessible to non-scientists. My sponsor was a society devoted to the advancement and promotion of science and technology, and I was part of their promotion activities.

How did I find it? For a start it was quite different from my previous efforts at meeting the public—they came! So did journalists, some of whom interviewed me, while others reported on my talk. Not too surprising, as my sponsors had strong links with both radio and the print press. Talking to journalists before or after a lecture is a particular form of meeting the public. Some caught on to my message quickly, while others took longer, and I wasn't sure of my success in communicating with them. But my audience wasn't just them, it was *their* audiences too, and one or two had wide audiences. Overall, I was very happy with my interaction with the media, and grateful that they viewed me positively as a statistician, without feeling obliged to mention lies and damned lies. I hope it counted a little towards the success of the International Year of Statistics—though I deliberately didn't mention this event, because I wasn't speaking as a statistician but as a scientist who happens to be a statistician, and my primary message was about science, not statistics. This may have been a bad call on my part, but I thought I could get better publicity for statistics by not focussing on statistics as an end in itself, but as a means to scientific ends. That this is really how I see statistics is hardly an accident.

Talking to locals during the day, giving my lecture early in the evening, having dinner afterwards with other locals, and then going to bed to get up in the morning to fly to another city to repeat the sequence, was usually enjoyable and interesting, but it did get tiring. We were plunged into darkness during one lecture, but I kept talking! I started to sympathize with politicians on the campaign trail, as I moved from city to city. They give their campaign speech several times each day, whereas I gave mine once a day, but in many respects my experience must have been similar to theirs. I spent more time in airports than I would have liked, I endured flight delays and cancellations due to bad weather, and I don't think anyone can say they enjoy sleeping in that many different beds, no matter how comfortable the hotels.

I was happy with the responses of my audiences. I encouraged people to ask questions during my talks, and this largely worked. Given that I really didn't know the background of my audiences—something we take for granted in academic talks—their questions and answers helped ground me. In one lecture a man asked me "What is a gene?" After I gave him a thumbnail explanation, he came back with "How do you know they exist?" I gave a succinct answer to that question. He then launched into a third question, at which point some of the audience shouted "Shut up! We came to hear him [i.e., me], not you!" and he did shut up. I got many positive reactions from people coming to me afterwards to ask questions, or seek guidance for further information. One email was from someone working in IT in a bank, who saw the "potential to contribute to interesting ventures" (like mine) with his scientific and mathematical background. Another wrote, "You stretched my understanding without leaving me behind!" I felt exactly the same about my meetings with the public.

IMS meetings around the world

IMS Annual Meetings, 2013 & 2014

IMS sponsored meeting

IMS Annual Meeting @ JSM 2013

August 3–8, 2013: Montréal, Canada

w http://amstat.org/meetings/jsm/2013/

JSM Program Chair: Bhramar Mukherjee

The meeting will be held at the Palais de congrès de Montréal, in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. The theme for JSM 2013 is *"Celebrating the International Year of Statistics."* Leading statistical societies have joined forces to declare 2013 the International Year of Statistics (http://statistics2013.org/) in order to promote the importance of our discipline to the broader scientific community, business and government data users, media, policymakers, employers, students, and the general public. As the largest gathering of statisticians in the world, the JSM embodies the spirit of the International Year, showcasing both fundamental contributions of statistical research and applications of statistics. The theme emphasizes the unique opportunity presented by the JSM program to highlight the power and impact of statistics on all aspects of science and society worldwide.

The IMS invited program includes two Wald Lectures (Piet Groeneboom), a Rietz Lecture (Larry Wasserman), seven Medallion Lectures (Gady Kozma, Jeremy Quastel, Martin Wainwright, Lutz Duembgen, Peter Guttorp, Judea Pearl and Ya'acov Ritov), and the IMS Presidential Address from Hans Rudolf Künsch. 2013 also marks the 300th anniversary of the publication of Jacob Bernoulli's *Ars Conjectandi* in 1713. In recognition of this, IMS and the Bernoulli Society are jointly sponsoring the Ars Conjectandi lecture; the speaker will be David Spiegelhalter.

All IMS members are welcome to attend the IMS Business Meeting, on Tuesday, August 6, at 2:30pm in the Westin Hotel, Ramezay room.

New researchers are particularly invited to attend a panel on "Building a Research Career" organised by the Committee of Presidents of Statistical Societies, featuring six former COPSS Presidents Award winners. See http://nisla05.niss.org/copss/. There is also a **COPSS Anniversary Reception** on Monday, August 5, from 6–8pm in the Westin, room Ville-Marie.

Advance registration closes July 18; housing reservations via the website have closed. See http://amstat.org/meetings/jsm/2013/ for details.

Joint Statistical Meetings dates, 2013–2018

IMS sponsored meeting

JSM 2013: August 3–8, 2013, Montreal, Canada

w http://amstat.org/meetings/jsm/2013

IMS sponsored meeting

JSM 2014: August 2–7, 2014, Boston, USA

w http://amstat.org/meetings/jsm/

IMS sponsored meeting

IMS Annual Meeting @ JSM 2015: August 8–13, 2015, Seattle, USA

w http://amstat.org/meetings/jsm/

IMS sponsored meeting

JSM 2016: July 30 – August 4, 2016, Chicago, USA

w http://amstat.org/meetings/jsm/

IMS sponsored meeting

IMS Annual Meeting @ JSM 2017: July 29 – August 3, 2017, Baltimore, USA

w http://amstat.org/meetings/jsm/

IMS sponsored meeting

JSM 2018: July 28 – August 2, 2018, Vancouver, Canada

w http://amstat.org/meetings/jsm/

At a glance:

forthcoming IMS Annual Meeting and JSM dates

2013

IMS Annual Meeting @ JSM: Montréal, Canada, **August 3–8, 2013**

2014

IMS Annual Meeting: Sydney, Australia, **July 7–10, 2014**

JSM: Boston, MA, **August 2–7, 2014**

2015

IMS Annual Meeting @ JSM: Seattle, WA, **August 8–13, 2015**

2016

IMS Annual Meeting: TBD

JSM: Chicago, IL, **July 30 – August 4, 2016**

2017

IMS Annual Meeting @ JSM: Baltimore, MD, **July 29 – August 3, 2017**

2018

IMS Annual Meeting: TBD

IMS-ASC 2014 meeting: Sydney, Australia

2014 IMS Annual Meeting & Australian Statistical Conference
July 7–10, 2014, Sydney, Australia

UPDATED

w http://www.ims-asc2014.com/

Registration and abstract submission open now

On behalf of the **Statistical Society of Australia** and the **Institute of Mathematical Statistics**, the organising committee invite you to register to attend the joint Australian Statistical Conference & IMS Annual Meeting, to be held 7–10 July, 2014, in Sydney, Australia. The venue for this meeting is the Australian Technology Park in Sydney.

Delegates from all areas of statistics will join with world class Australian and international statisticians and mathematicians to develop, network and share their knowledge and expertise. In 2014 the Statistical Society of Australia will hold its biannual ASC in conjunction with the IMS Annual Meeting. The conference will provide opportunities for presentations on a wide range of topics and recognizes the role that statistics plays in all aspects of modern life.

The conference objectives are to:

- attract world class statisticians to share their knowledge and expertise,
- inform delegates about new work and developments in statistics, probability and mathematical statistics,
- provide an opportunity for professionals from all of these areas to network, present and discuss ideas.

Iconic Sydney

Abstract submission: ASC–IMS 2014

You are invited to submit an abstract for consideration for a contributed oral or poster presentation, invited session or keynote presentation. Abstract submission is open.

www.ims-asc2014.com/program/

Abstract submission is open until October 30:

http://www.ims-asc2014.com/call-for-abstracts/

You are invited to submit an abstract for consideration as a contributed oral or poster presentation, invited session or keynote presentation at the ASC–IMS 2014 Conference. The deadline is 30 October, 2013.

As this conference is a joint meeting between the Statistical Society of Australia and the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, an extensive and wide-ranging program will be available. As befitting an event of this size, with approximately 12 Keynote presentations and multiple parallel streams, a large portion of the program is by invitation. However, a substantial part of the program is set aside for contributed presentations, both oral and poster. While there is no restriction on the topic or number of contributed presentations, the number of oral presentations is by nature limited.

Abstracts must be of a high scientific quality, contain original research, and must acknowledge all authors contributing to the research.

Themes

Themes for proposals include, but are not limited to, the following topics:
Bayesian Statistics; Bioinformatics; Biostatistics; Computational and Asymptotic Statistics; Causal inference; Dirichlet form theory; Econometrics; Experimental designs; Filtering theory; Finance and Physics; Financial Statistics; Functional data analysis; Graphical models and networks; Gaussian processes; High-dimensional statistics; Heavy tail phenomenon; Infinite dimensional analysis; Large-scale inferences; large deviations; Limit theory; Levy processes; Long range dependence; Malliavin calculus; Mathematical statistics; Markov processes; Measure-valued processes; Multivariate statistics; Nonparametric statistics; Non local operators; Official statistics methodologies; Particle systems; Percolation probability on trees and graphs; Probability; Random matrices; Random surfaces; Sample surveys methodology; SLE Stochastic Analysis; Spatial statistics; Stochastic differential equations; Stochastic optimization; Stochastic models in biology; Stochastic networks; Stochastic processes; Stochastic/statistical modelling; Statistical computing; Statistical learning; Robust statistics; Functional data analysis; Time series

For more information on how to submit your abstract, or about the program, please visit the website, www.ims-asc2014.com

More IMS meetings around the world

IMS co-sponsored meeting

Conference on Modeling High Frequency Data in Finance 5
October 24–26, 2013
Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey

w http://www.stevens.edu/hfconference

IMS Representative(s) on Program Committees: Ionut Florescu, Frederi Viens

IMS co-sponsored meeting

International Conference on
Recent Advances in Experimental Designs
December 12–16, 2013
Guangzhou, China

IMS Representative(s) on Program Committees: Jianqing Fan

w http://maths.gzhu.edu.cn/siced2013/

Topics of the conference include, but are not limited to: designs for non-linear models; factorial designs; mixture designs; optimal designs; response surface designs; uniform designs.

Conference registration and abstract submission deadline: 5 October 2013.

IMS co-sponsored meeting

37th Conference on Stochastic Processes and their Applications
July 28–August 1, 2014
Buenos Aires, Argentina

w http://mate.dm.uba.ar/~probab/spa2014/

The 37th Conference on Stochastic Processes and Applications (SPA) will take place in Buenos Aires during the week July 28 to August 1, 2014.

Plenary speakers are: Anton Bovier, Bonn; Ivan Corwin, MIT; Antonio Galves, São Paulo; Christophe Garban, Lyon; Milton Jara, Rio de Janeiro; Gady Kozma, Weizmann Institute; Eyal Lubetzky, Microsoft; Sylvie Méléard, Palaiseau; Felix Otto, Leipzig; Tomohiro Sasamoto, Chiba; Scott Sheffield, MIT; Fabio Toninelli, Lyon; and Balint Tóth, Budapest

Organized under the auspices of the Bernoulli Society for Mathematical Statistics and Probability and co-sponsored by the Institute of Mathematical Statistics.

IMS co-sponsored meeting

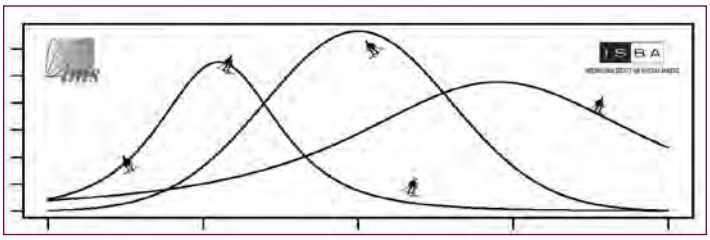
38th Conference on Stochastic Processes and their Applications
July 13–17, 2015
Oxford, United Kingdom

w TBC

IMS co-sponsored meeting

MCMSki IV
January 6–8, 2014
Chamonix Mont-Blanc, France

w http://www.pages.drexel.edu/~mwl25/mcmski/



The fourth MCMSki meeting will take place in Chamonix Mont-Blanc, France. It is jointly supported by the IMS and ISBA, as is the first meeting of the newly created BayesComp section of ISBA. Chairing the Scientific Committee are Gersende Fort (Telecom Paristech) and Dawn Woodard (Cornell University).

The conference will focus on all aspects of MCMC theory and methodology, including related fields like sequential Monte Carlo, approximate Bayesian computation, Hamiltonian Monte Carlo. In contrast with the earlier meetings, it will merge the satellite Adap'ski workshop into the main meeting by having parallel (invited and contributed) sessions on those different themes. There will be evening poster sessions open to all.

The three keynote speakers are Andrew Gelman, Chris Holmes, and Michele Parrinello. A round-table on MCMC softwares will also take place during MCMSki IV.

IMS co-sponsored meeting

Third IMS Asia Pacific Rim Meetings
June 30–July 3, 2014
Taipei, Taiwan

w http://www.ims-aprm2014.tw/

The third IMS Asia Pacific Rim Meetings will take place in Howard International House (http://intl-house.howard-hotels.com/), Taipei, Taiwan, during the period Monday, June 30–Thursday, July 3, 2014. This meeting series provides an excellent forum for scientific communications and collaborations for researchers in Asia and the Pacific Rim. It also promotes communications and collaborations between the researchers in this area and those from other parts of the world. The program covers a wide range of topics in statistics and probability, presenting recent developments and the state of the art in a variety of modern research topics and in applications. For more information, you may contact the program chairs: Byeong U. Park (bupark@stats.snu.ac.kr) and Feifang Hu (fh6e@virginia.edu).

IMS co-sponsored meeting

International Conference
***Ars Conjectandi* 1713–2013**
October 15–16, 2013, Basel, Switzerland
w http://www.statoo.ch/bernoulli13/

IMS Reps on the program committee are Hans Künsch and Lutz Dümbgen.

This conference will celebrate the 300th anniversary of the publication of Jacob Bernoulli's book "Ars Conjectandi" in 1713. It is organised by the Swiss Statistical Society (SSS) and co-sponsored by the Bernoulli Society for Mathematical Statistics and Probability, the IMS and the International Statistical Institute (ISI). The conference will consist of keynote presentations from:

David Aldous, Berkeley
Peter Bühlmann, Zurich
Louis Chen, Singapore
Hans Föllmer, Berlin
Tilmann Gneiting, Heidelberg
Hans-Ruedi Künsch, Zurich
Xiao-Li Meng, Cambridge
Fritz Nagel, Basel
Nancy Reid, Toronto
Stephen Stigler, Chicago
Edith Dudley Sylla, Raleigh
Grace Wahba, Madison

The conference will be combined with the **Swiss Statistics Meeting** to be held on October 16–18, 2013, in Basel, Switzerland, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Swiss Statistical Society, the 15th anniversary of its section "Official Statistics" and the tenth anniversary of its sections "Education and Research" and "Business and Industry".

Further information, a tentative programme and registration are available at the website above.

In the name of the organising committee, we look forward to welcoming you to Basel in October 2013.

Dr. Diego Kuonen, CStat PStat CSci, Co-president of the organising committee, and President of the Swiss Statistical Society (SSS)

ENAR, 2014–2016

IMS sponsored meeting

2014 ENAR/IMS Spring Meeting
March 16–19, 2014
Baltimore, Maryland, USA
w http://www.enar.org/meetings.cfm

IMS sponsored meeting

2015 ENAR/IMS Spring Meeting
March 15–18, 2015
Miami, Florida, USA
w http://www.enar.org/meetings.cfm

IMS sponsored meeting

2016 ENAR/IMS Spring Meeting
March 6–9, 2016
Austin, Texas
w http://www.enar.org/meetings.cfm

IMS co-sponsored meeting

2013 ICSA International Conference
December 20–23, 2013
Hong Kong, China
w TBA

IMS Rep: Elizaveta Levina, Department of Statistics, University of Michigan

IMS co-sponsored meeting

INFORMS Applied Probability Society Conference 2015
July 5–8, 2015
Istanbul, Turkey
w TBC

IMS sponsored meeting

2014 WNAR/IMS Annual Meeting
June 15–18, 2014
Hawaii, USA
w http://www.wnar.org/

The 2014 WNAR/IMS meeting will be June 15-18, in Hawaii. It will be held at the Conference Center of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, in Honolulu, HI.

Waikiki Beach in Honolulu could be another reason to attend the 2014 WNAR/IMS meeting? Photo Cristo Vlahos/Wikimedia

Other meetings around the world

samsi
NSF • Duke • NCSU • UNC • NISS

Opening Workshop for Computational Methods in Social Science NEW
August 18–22, 2013, SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC
w http://www.samsi.info/workshop/2013-14-cmss-opening-workshop-august-18-22-2013

Opening Workshop for Low-Dimensional Structure, High Dimensional Systems NEW
September 8–12, 2013, SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC
w http://www.samsi.info/workshop/2013-14-ldhd-opening-workshop-september-8-12-2013

Modern Math Workshop [*see call for applications, above right*] NEW
October 2–3, 2013
Institute for Computational and Experimental Research in Mathematics, San Antonio, TX
w http://www.samsi.info/workshop/modern-math-workshop-2013-october-2-3-2013

Dynamics of Seismicity, Earthquake and Patterns in Fault Networks NEW
October 9–11, 2013, SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC
w http://www.samsi.info/workshop/2013-dynamics-seismicity-earthquake-clustering-and-patterns-fault-networks-october-9-11-201

CMSS: Social Network Data: Collection and Analysis NEW
October 21–23, 2013, SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC
w http://www.samsi.info/workshop/2013-14-cmss-social-network-data-collection-and-analysis-oct-21-23-2013

Education and Outreach: Undergraduate Workshop NEW
October 24–25, 2013, SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC
w http://www.samsi.info/workshop/undergraduate-workshop-october-24-25-2013

LDHD: Topological Data Analysis NEW
February 3–7, 2014, SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC
w http://www.samsi.info/workshop/2013-14-ldhd-topological-data-analysis-february-3-7-2014

Education and Outreach: Undergraduate Workshop NEW
February 20–21, 2014, SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC
w http://www.samsi.info/workshop/undergraduate-workshop-february-20-21-2014

LDHD: Statistical Inference in Sparse High-Dimensional Models: Theoretical and Computational Challenges NEW
February 24–26, 2014, SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC
w http://www.samsi.info/workshop/2013-14-ldhd-statistical-inference-sparse-high-dimensional-models-theoretical-and-computati

NEW
Call for Applications: Modern Math Workshop
The eight NSF Mathematical Sciences Institutes and NIMBioS are pleased to offer their annual **Modern Math Workshop, October 2–3, 2013**[*see SAMSI meetings, left*] preceding the Society for Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in Science (SACNAS) national conference in San Antonio, Texas. Intended to invigorate the research careers of minority mathematicians and mathematics faculty at minority-serving institutions, the event features early career researcher sessions and undergraduate sessions.

Application deadline: July 19, 2013.

For more information and the online application, visit http://icerm.brown.edu/mmw2013

Call for Applications: ICM2014 Travel Grants
The Organizing Committee of ICM 2014 offers to invite 1,000 mathematicians in developing countries to Korea to participate in ICM 2014 (August 13–21, 2014).

NANUM means "generous sharing" in Korean. Travel grants awarded will be in the range of approximately US$1,500–2,500 per person according to the regional groups, making the total sum of US$2 million under this program. The application and selection procedures for NANUM 2014 will be based on merit and with due regard for gender and geographical balance. The ICM 2014 Organizing Committee will only consider applications for support made by individual mathematicians with a PhD or equivalent.

Applications can only be submitted online, the online submission system is active now, see http://www.icm2014.org/en/participants/mathematicians for more details, e.g., the prerequisites to be eligible for a travel grant.

The deadline for applications is August 31, 2013. For more information email
e icm@icm2014.org

NEW

Third Annual Workshop on Understanding Climate Change from Data
August 15–16, 2013
Evanston, IL, USA

w http://climatechange.cs.umn.edu/annual.php

Contact: Laura Connor **e** uccdata@umn.edu

Climate science has experienced a rapid transformation from a data-poor to a data-rich environment. Massive and information-rich datasets offer huge potential for advancing the science of climate change and assessments of climate change impacts. This workshop will bring together researchers who are advancing the computational analysis methods necessary for addressing key challenges in climate science. If you are interested in presenting your research at a poster session, please see the web site for details.

Measurement, Design, and Analysis Methods for Health Outcomes Research
August 19–21, 2013
Boston, MA, USA

w https://ecpe.sph.harvard.edu/MDA

Contact: Maryanne Kirby **e** mkirby@hsph.harvard.edu

Learn the basics of public health research. This program provides participants with an overview of several topics in the field of health outcomes research, equipping newcomers with knowledge of the language and concepts of both public health research and statistical methods. Taught in an interactive classroom setting, this program is geared toward introductory to intermediate outcomes research professionals.

The Third International Workshop on Climate Informatics
September 26–27, 2013
Boulder, Colorado, USA

w https://www2.image.ucar.edu/event/ci2013

Climate informatics broadly refers to any research combining climate science with approaches from statistics, machine learning and data mining. The Climate Informatics workshop series, now in its third year, seeks to bring together researchers from all of these areas. We aim to stimulate the discussion of new ideas, foster new collaborations, grow the climate informatics community, and thus accelerate discovery across disciplinary boundaries.

NEW

OBayes 2013
December 15–19, 2013
Durham, NC, USA

w http://bayesian.org/sections/OB/obayes-2013-celebrating-250-years-bayes

Contact: James Berger **e** berger@stat.duke.edu

The Objective Bayes meetings are one of the longest running and pre-eminent series of meetings in Bayesian statistics; this will be the tenth meeting. In addition to 21 invited talks and discussions, there will be a day of tutorials and a poster session. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the EFab@ Bayes250 meeting and Bayes 250 Day, a special event to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the publication of Bayes' paper. There will be some support for students and new researchers to attend the meeting; apply at the meeting website.

NEW

Biometrics by the Canals: The International Biometric Society's Australasian Region Conference 2013
December 1–5, 2013
Mandurah, Western Australia

w http://www.biometricsociety.org.au/conferences/Mandurah2013/

For professional statisticians working in the biosciences, including agriculture, biomedical science and public health, bioinformatics, ecology, environmental sciences and forestry.

Themes for the conference will be: Spatial and temporal statistics; Linear mixed models; Complex genetic mixed models; Design of experiments; Generalized linear and additive models; Bayesian methods. Speakers who have confirmed they are coming are Noel Cressie (University of Wollongong), Thomas Yee (Auckland University), Ian James (Murdoch University), Christine Müller (Technische Universität Dortmund), Alan Welsh (Australian National University) and Ric Coe (World Agroforestry Centre).

The four-day conference, Monday 2 December to Thursday 5 December, will be preceded by two, one-day short courses on Sunday 1 December:

Statistics for Spatio-Temporal Data — Noel Cressie

Vector Generalized Linear and Additive Models — Thomas Yee

More meetings around the world

NIMBioS Investigative Workshop: Insect Pest Resistance Evolution

NEW

November 14–15, 2013
NIMBioS at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville
w http://www.nimbios.org/workshops/WS_pestresist

The National Institute for Mathematical and Biological Synthesis (NIMBioS) is now accepting applications for its Investigative Workshop, "Insect Pest Resistance Evolution," to be held November 14–15, 2013, at NIMBioS.

Objectives: Crop protection strategies help stabilize food supplies and economies worldwide. Pest resistance to protectants and cultural practices represents a serious risk in terms of both economics and the public good. Mathematical models have come to play a central role in insect resistance management (IRM) and now inform the development, stewardship, and regulation of crop protectants. Such models confront a vast array of factors representing the major challenges facing ecological and evolutionary theory in general, including genetics, behavior, population dynamics, and spatial processes. Agricultural systems are highly manipulated landscapes and their theoretical idealization can be used to explore the consequences of managed spatial and temporal heterogeneity.

This investigative workshop will bring together scientists with diverse backgrounds, including empirical entomologists, applied and basic modelers, geneticists, and government agency scientists familiar with regulatory goals. The workshop will address two overarching goals. First, it will focus on developing a modeling framework that can provide guidance on the absolute time required for resistance to evolve in given systems. Second, it will aid in designing sustainable crop protection strategies through the investigation of resistance evolution across landscapes. The workshop will synthesize the state of knowledge about resistance evolution, define focused research goals for both the theoretical and empirical community, foster greater connection between theory and application, and broaden the role of agricultural entomology in elucidating general phenomena in applied evolution.

Co-Organizers: Nicholas A. Friedenberg, Applied Biomathematics, Inc., Setauket, NY and David Crowder, Dept. of Entomology, Washington State Univ., Pullman

For more information about the workshop and a link to the online application form, go to the website.

Participation in the workshop is by application only. Individuals with a strong interest in the topic are encouraged to apply, and successful applicants will be notified within two weeks of the application deadline. If needed, financial support for travel, meals, and lodging is available for workshop attendees. Application deadline: August 12, 2013

The National Institute for Mathematical and Biological Synthesis, NIMBioS (http://www.nimbios.org) brings together researchers from around the world to collaborate across disciplinary boundaries to investigate solutions to basic and applied problems in the life sciences. NIMBioS is sponsored by the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture with additional support from The University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

NIMBioS Investigative Workshop: Vectored Plant Viruses

NEW

March 17–19, 2014
Knoxville, Tennessee, USA
w http://www.nimbios.org/workshops/WS_plantviruses

Plant viruses are among the greatest limiting factors to modern agriculture. Climate change and the emergence of new viral strains affect the health and biodiversity of crops and of plants in general, while the continued growth of the human population emphasizes the need for sustainable agriculture. This workshop will provide a forum for discussion of current problems on vectored transmission of plant viruses, with the goal of identifying mathematical, computational, and statistical methods, as well as insights derived using these methods.

XVII Brazilian School of Probability (XVII EBP)

August 4–10, 2013
Mambucaba, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
w http://www.impa.br/opencms/pt/eventos/store/evento_1304
or **w** http://www.im.ufrj.br/ebp17/

The XVII Brazilian School of Probability (XVII EBP) will take place at Hotel do Bosque, Mambucaba, Rio de Janeiro, August 4–10, 2013. For more information, please visit the websites above.

Modelling, Analysis and Simulation in Economathematics

March 6–8, 2014
Ulm, Germany
w http://graduiertenkolleg.gpsd-ulm2014.de/

Commemorating the end of the successful DFG-funded research training group "Modelling, Analysis and Simulation in Economathematics" a conference is organised at Ulm University from Thursday, March 6th to Saturday March 8th, 2014. A plenary talk by Christoph Schwab (ETH Zurich) is organised jointly with the 11th German Probability and Statistics Days.

8th Annual International Conference on Mathematics Education & Statistics Education

NEW

June 30–July 3, 2014
Athens, Greece
w http://www.atiner.gr/edumatsta.htm

Call for Papers and Participation

The Mathematics & Statistics Research Unit of the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER), will hold its 8th Annual International Conference in Athens, Greece, from the 30 June & 1-3 July 2014. The registration fee is €300 (euro), covering access to all sessions, two lunches, coffee breaks and conference material. Special arrangements will be made with a local luxury hotel for a limited number of rooms at a special conference rate. In addition, a number of special events will be organized: a Greek night of entertainment with dinner, a special one-day cruise in the Greek islands, an archaeological tour of Athens and a one-day visit to Delphi.

The conference is soliciting papers (in English only) from all areas of Mathematics Education & Statistics Education and other related areas. Selected (peer-reviewed) papers will be published in a Special Volume of ATINER's book series. If you think that you can contribute, please submit a 300-word abstract by 2 December 2013, by email e atiner@atiner.gr to: Dr. Alexander Makedon, Head, Education Research Unit, ATINER & Professor, College of Education, Chicago State University, USA. Please include: Title of Paper, Full Name (s), Current Position, Institutional Affiliation, an email address and at least 3 keywords that best describe the subject of your submission. Please use the abstract submitting form available at http://www.atiner.gr/2014/FORM-EMS.doc. Announcement of the decision is made within 4 weeks after submission, which includes information on registration deadlines and paper submission requirements. If you want to participate without presenting a paper, i.e. chair a session, evaluate papers to be included in the conference proceedings or books, contribute to the editing of a book, or any other contribution, please send an email to Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos (gtp@atiner.gr), President, ATINER.

The Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER) was established in 1995 as an independent academic association with the mission to become a forum, where academics and researchers - from all over the world - could meet in Athens to exchange ideas on their research and to discuss future developments in their disciplines. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 200 international conferences, symposiums and events. It has also published approximately 150 books. Academically, the Institute consists of five Research Divisions and twenty-three Research Units. Each Research Unit organizes an annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects. Academics and researchers are more than welcome to become members and contribute to ATINER's objectives. The members of the Institute can undertake a number of academic activities. If you want to become a member, please download the form (membership form). For more information or suggestions, please send an email to info@atiner.gr.

11th International Conference on Statistical Sciences: *Social Accountability, Global Economics and Human Resource Development with Special Reference to Pakistan*

NEW

October 21–23, 2013
Dera Ghazi Khan, Pakistan
w http://www.analyticbridge.com/group/conferences/forum/topics/11th-international-conference-on-statistical-sciences

The 11th ICSS is scheduled to be held on October 21–23, 2013 at NCBA&E Sub Campus, Indus International University, 2-km Jampur Road, Dera Ghazi Khan, Pakistan. The Islamic Countries Society of Statistical Sciences (ISOSS) is holding this conference devoted to all aspects of Statistical Technology and Quality Management, Public Health, Management Sciences and Law, Pharmaceutical, Environmental and Demographic Sciences. The aim of the Conference is to highlight the role of computer technology in statistical computations and analysis specially surveys and censuses through GIS and other information technology tools. The conference will focus on theoretical and empirical aspects of Official Statistics in modern technology. It also aims to stimulate a comparative analysis of the role of the computer technology in conducting surveys and survey designs in Pakistan and Islamic countries. The analysis of the different structures of Official Statistics and viable practical use will contribute to better understand the problems facing the rapid change in global information system. The internationalization process of the statistical procedures will need deeper studies to point out problems and opportunities according to past and recent experiences in Islamic countries. The conference will give an opportunity both to researchers and statistical agencies and institutes to meet and compare experiences and analyses. The presentation of case studies will improve the discussion and the knowledge of its role in the present information system and computer technologies.

Employment Opportunities around the world

China: Harbin, Heilongjiang

Harbin Institute of Technology

Multiple tenure-stream positions in statistics and areas related to management science and economics

http://jobs.imstat.org/c/job.cfm?site_id=1847&jb=13949214

United States: Palmer, AK

The State of Alaska, Department of Fish & Game

Biometrician II/III (Flexibly Classed)

http://jobs.imstat.org/c/job.cfm?site_id=1847&jb=13472455

United States: Belmont, CA

Cengage Learning

Content Writer - Statistics

http://jobs.imstat.org/c/job.cfm?site_id=1847&jb=13296942

United States: Los Angeles, CA

UCLA

UCLA Department of Mathematics Faculty Positions 2013-14

http://jobs.imstat.org/c/job.cfm?site_id=1847&jb=13619779

United States: Chicago, IL

University of Chicago, Department of Statistics

William H. Kruskal Instructor

http://jobs.imstat.org/c/job.cfm?site_id=1847&jb=13271028

United States: Hoboken, NJ

Stevens Institute of Technology

Financial Engineering (Tenure & Non-Tenure Track) Faculty Positions Open

http://jobs.imstat.org/c/job.cfm?site_id=1847&jb=13240381

United States: Houston, TX

Rogue Wave Software, Inc.

Statistician

http://jobs.imstat.org/c/job.cfm?site_id=1847&jb=13444846

United States: Tukwila, WA

The Boeing Company

Applied Statistician

http://jobs.imstat.org/c/job.cfm?site_id=1847&jb=13446462

United States: Research Triangle Park, NC

samsi

NSF Duke NCSU UNC NISS

SAMSI Seeks New Deputy Director

Position Summary: The Statistical and Applied Mathematical Sciences Institute (SAMSI) invites applications for the position of Deputy Director for a term of up to five years beginning July 1, 2014.

SAMSI is one of eight mathematical sciences institutes funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF). The Deputy Director will be a distinguished researcher who will provide scientific direction to the Institute and oversight of the SAMSI grant, and who will work closely with the Director on all aspects of the Institute's oversight and program activities. The Deputy Director will also be strongly encouraged to pursue his/her personal research in conjunction with the SAMSI programs or independently.

SAMSI is managed by a Directorate which comprises five members: the Director, the Deputy Director and three part time Associate Directors. The Director and Deputy Director form the executive side of the Directorate and are responsible for the administration of programs, human resources and personnel issues, financial operation and infrastructure. Together with the other members of the Directorate, they also share the responsibilities of the selection, development and implementation of SAMSI programs. More information on SAMSI is available via http://www.samsi.info/.

The appointment will be made as a member of the research faculty at North Carolina State University. Rank and salary will be commensurate with the candidate's experience and qualifications.

Education Requirements: Candidate must have a minimum of a Ph.D. in mathematics or statistics or equivalent.

Qualifications and Experience: Qualified candidates should be mathematicians or statisticians with excellent management skills and research record. Proven administrative experience is an asset. They should have a strong interest in developing the programs of the Institute.

Applicant Instructions: Interested candidates may apply by going to https://jobs.ncsu.edu. Select Search Jobs in left menu; a Keywords window will appear. Enter position number 00102319 and the position description will appear. Select "Apply to this Job," create an account if you do not have one and submit the application along with an up-to-date curriculum vitae, letter of application and names of three references. We seek candidates who would intend to stay for at least two years. Applications will be accepted at any time until the job is filled but we will begin reviewing applications around November 15, 2013. Informal inquiries may be addressed to Richard Smith, Director of SAMSI, rls@samsi.info.

AA/EOE. In addition, NC State welcomes all persons without regard to sexual orientation or genetic information. The College of Sciences values opportunity and [illegible] suitable employment opportunities for spouses or partners. For persons with disabilities requiring accommodations, please contact Human Resources by email at employment@ncsu.edu or by calling (919) 515-3148.

International Calendar of Statistical Events

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

August 2013

IMS August 1–3, 2013: CRM Montréal, Canada. **15th IMS New Researchers Conference, jointly sponsored by the IMS and the SSC w** http://www.math.mcgill.ca/nrc2013/

IMS August 3–8: Montréal, Canada. **IMS Annual Meeting at JSM2013. w** http://amstat.org/meetings/jsm/

August 4–10: Mambucaba, RJ, Brazil. **XVII Brazilian School of Probability (XVII EBP), w** http://www.im.ufrj.br/ebp17/

August 5–9: Guanajuato, Mexico. **Mathematics Congress of the Americas w** http://www.mca2013.org/

August 11–16: Beijing, China. **8th International Workshop on Statistical Seismology (Statsei8) w** http://geophy.pku.edu.cn/statsei8/

August 12–15: Toronto, ON, Canada. **22nd International Workshop on Matrices and Statistics w** http://www.fields.utoronto.ca/programs/scientific/13-14/IWMS/

August 13-16: Braunschweig, Germany. **Building Bridges: Probability, Statistics and Applications w** https://www.tu-braunschweig.de/stochastik/tagungen/building-bridges

NEW August 15–16: Evanston, IL, USA. **Third Annual Workshop on Understanding Climate Change from Data w** http://climatechange.cs.umn.edu/annual.php

NEW August 18–22: SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC. **Opening Workshop for Computational Methods in Social Science w** http://www.samsi.info/workshop/2013-14-cmss-opening-workshop-august-18-22-2013

August 19–21: Boston, MA, USA. **Measurement, Design, and Analysis Methods for Health Outcomes Research w** https://ecpe.sph.harvard.edu/Outcomes-Research

August 22 – December 20: Berkeley, California, USA. **Theoretical Foundations of Big Data Analysis w** http://simons.berkeley.edu/program_bigdata2013.html

August 24–31: Hong Kong. **59th ISI World Statistics Congress w** www.isi2013.hk

August 25–30: Hong Kong, China. **The 59th World Statistics Congress (WSC) w** http://www.isi2013.hk/en/index.php

September 2013

NEW September 8–12: SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC. **Opening Workshop for Low-Dimensional Structure, High Dimensional Systems w** http://www.samsi.info/workshop/2013-14-ldhd-opening-workshop-september-8-12-2013

September 10–14: Belarusian State University, Minsk, Belarus. **10th International Conference on "Computer Data Analysis and Modeling: Theoretical and Applied Stochastics" w** http://www.cdam.bsu.by

September 12: Milan, Italy. **BarCamp S.Co.2013 w** http://mox.polimi.it/barcamp_sco2013/

September 17–19: Potsdam, Germany. **Structural Inference in Statistics w** www.mathematik.hu-berlin.de/~for1735/potsdam/

September 19–21: Istanbul, Turkey. **y-BIS 2013**, Joint Meeting of Young Business and Industrial Statisticians **w** http://ybis13.msgsu.edu.tr/

September 21 (*please note date change*): Harvard University Science Center, Cambridge, MA. **New England Symposium on Statistics in Sports w** http://www.nessis.org/

September 26–27: Boulder, CO, USA. **Third International Workshop on Climate Informatics w** https://www2.image.ucar.edu/event/ci2013

October 2013

NEW October 2–3: ICERM, San Antonio, TX. **Modern Math Workshop w** http://www.samsi.info/workshop/modern-math-workshop-2013-october-2-3-2013

International Calendar *continued*

October 2013 *continued*

NEW October 9–11: SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC. **Dynamics of Seismicity, Earthquake and Patterns in Fault Networks** w http://www.samsi.info/workshop/2013-dynamics-seismicity-earthquake-clustering-and-patterns-fault-networks-october-9-11-201

October 10–12: Mt Pleasant, MI, USA. **International Conference on Statistical Distributions and Applications** w http://people.cst.cmich.edu/lee1c/icosda/

October 15–16: Basel, Switzerland. **International Conference *Ars Conjectandi* 1713–2013** w http://www.statoo.ch/bernoulli13/

NEW October 21–23: SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC. **CMSS: Social Network Data: Collection and Analysis** w http://www.samsi.info/workshop/2013-14-cmss-social-network-data-collection-and-analysis-oct-21-23-2013

NEW October 21–23: Dera Ghazi Khan, Pakistan. **11th International Conference on Statistical Sciences:** *Social Accountability, Global Economics and Human Resource Development with Special Reference to Pakistan* w http://www.analyticbridge.com/group/conferences/forum/topics/11th-international-conference-on-statistical-sciences

October 21–23: Knoxville, TN. NIMBioS Investigative Workshop: **Multidisciplinary Approaches to Analyzing Animal Vocal Communication Sequences** w http://www.nimbios.org/workshops/WS_vocal

NEW October 24–25: SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC. **Education and Outreach: Undergraduate Workshop** w http://www.samsi.info/workshop/undergraduate-workshop-october-24-25-2013

October 28 – November 9: Tunis, Tunisia. **Lévy Processes and Self-similarity 2013** w http://levy-autosimilarity-tunis2013.math.cnrs.fr/index.html

November 2013

November 9–16: Cochin, Kerala, India. **International Conference & Workshop on Fractals and Wavelets** w www.icfwrajagiri.in

NEW November 14–15: NIMBioS at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. **NIMBioS Investigative Workshop: Insect Pest Resistance Evolution** w http://www.nimbios.org/workshops/WS_pestresist

December 2013

NEW December 1–5: Mandurah, Western Australia. **Biometrics by the Canals: The International Biometric Society's Australasian Region Conference 2013** w http://www.biometricsociety.org.au/conferences/Mandurah2013/

December 2–4: Oviedo, Spain. **EUROFUSE2013 on Imprecision and Uncertainty in Preference Modeling and Decision Making** w http://eurofuse2013.uniovi.es/

December 8–13: Atlantic City, NJ, USA. **69th Annual Deming Conference on Applied Statistics** **w** http://www.demingconference.com/

 December 12–16: Guangzhou, China. **International Conference on Recent Advances in Experimental Designs** **w** http://maths.gzhu.edu.cn/siced2013/

NEW December 15–19: Durham, NC, USA. **OBayes 2013** **w** http://bayesian.org/sections/OB/obayes-2013-celebrating-250-years-bayes

December 16–18: Pune, Maharashtra, India. **International Conference: Role of Statistics in the Advancement of Science and Technology** **w** http://stats.unipune.ac.in/Conf13.html

 December 20–23: Hong Kong, China. **2013 ICSA International Conference** **w** TBC

December 28–31: CRRao AIMSCS, India. **Statistics 2013: Socio-Economic Challenges and Sustainable Solutions** **w** www.statistics2013-conference.org.in

January 2014

 January 6–8: Chamonix, France. **MCMSki IV** **w** http://www.pages.drexel.edu/~mwl25/mcmski/

February 2014

NEW February 3–7: SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC. **LDHD: Topological Data Analysis** **w** http://www.samsi.info/workshop/2013-14-ldhd-topological-data-analysis-february-3-7-2014

NEW February 20–21: SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC. **Education and Outreach: Undergraduate Workshop** **w** http://www.samsi.info/workshop/undergraduate-workshop-february-20-21-2014

NEW February 24–26: SAMSI, Research Triangle Park, NC. **LDHD: Statistical Inference in Sparse High-Dimensional Models: Theoretical and Computational Challenges** **w** http://www.samsi.info/workshop/2013-14-ldhd-statistical-inference-sparse-high-dimensional-models-theoretical-and-computati

March 2014

March 4–7: Ulm, Germany. **11th German Probability and Statistics Days** **w** http://www.gpsd-ulm2014.de/

March 6–8: Ulm, Germany. **Conference on Modelling, Analysis and Simulation in Econamathematics** **w** http://graduiertenkolleg.gpsd-ulm2014.de/

March 7–9: Dallas, Texas, USA. **Ordered Data Analysis, Models and Health Research Methods:** An International Conference in Honor of H.N. Nagaraja for his 60th Birthday **w** http://faculty.smu.edu/ngh/hnnconf.html

 March 16–19: Baltimore, Maryland. **2014 ENAR/IMS Spring Meeting.** **w** http://www.enar.org/meetings.cfm

NEW March 17–19: Knoxville, Tennessee, USA. **NIMBioS Investigative Workshop: Vectored Plant Viruses** **w** http://www.nimbios.org/workshops/WS_plantviruses

June 2014

 June 15–18: Honolulu, Hawaii. **2014 WNAR/IMS Annual Meeting** **w** TBC

June 2–6: Będlewo, Poland. **11th International Conference on Ordered Statistical Data** **w** http://bcc.impan.pl/14OrderStat/

 June 30–July 3: Taipei, Taiwan. **Third IMS Asia Pacific Rim Meetings** **w** http://www.ims-aprm2014.tw/

NEW June 30–July 3: Athens, Greece. **8th Annual International Conference on Mathematics Education & Statistics Education** **w** http://www.atiner.gr/edumatsta.htm

July 2014

July 1–4: Montpellier, France. **International Statistical Ecology Conference** **w** http://isec2014.sciencesconf.org/

Continues on **page 34**

International Calendar *continued*

July 2014 *continued*

July 7–10: Sydney, Australia. **2014 IMS Annual Meeting with Australian Statistical Conference w** http://www.asc-ims2014.com/

2014 IMS Meeting in conjunction with the Australian Statistical Conference: registration and abstract submission are open now!

July 28 – August 1: Buenos Aires, Argentina. **37th Conference on Stochastic Processes and Applications w** http://mate.dm.uba.ar/~probab/spa2014/

August 2014

August 2–7: Boston, MA. **JSM2014 and ASA's 175th Anniversary. w** http://amstat.org/meetings/jsm/

NEW August 13–21: Seoul, Korea. **International Congress of Mathematicians: ICM2014 w** http://www.icm2014.org

August 25–27: Kermanshah, Iran. **12th Iranian Statistical Conference w** http://isc12.razi.ac.ir/index.php?slc_lang=en&sid=1

June 2015

June (exact dates TBC): Location TBC. **2015 WNAR/IMS Annual Meeting w** TBC

July 2015

July 5–8: Istanbul, Turkey. **INFORMS Applied Probability Society Conference 2015 w** TBC

July 13–17: Oxford, UK. **38th Conference on Stochastic Processes and Applications w** TBC

August 2015

August 8–13: Seattle, WA. **IMS Annual Meeting at JSM2015. w** http://amstat.org/meetings/jsm/

March 2016

March 6–9: Austin, Texas. **2016 ENAR/IMS Spring Meeting w** http://www.enar.org/meetings.cfm

July 2016

July 30 – August 4: Chicago, USA. **JSM 2016 w** http://amstat.org/meetings/jsm/

July 2017

July 29 – August 3: Baltimore, USA. **IMS Annual Meeting at JSM 2017 w** http://amstat.org/meetings/jsm/

July 2018

July 28 – August 2: Vancouver, Canada. **JSM 2018 w** http://amstat.org/meetings/jsm/

Are we missing something? If you know of any statistics or probability meetings which aren't listed here, please let us know. Email the details to Elyse Gustafson at erg@imstat.org**. We'll list them here in the *Bulletin*, and online too, at** www.imstat.org/meetings

Membership and Subscription Information

Journals

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

Individual and Organizational Memberships

Each individual member receives the *IMS Bulletin* (print and/or electronic) and may elect to receive one or more of the five scientific journals. Members pay annual dues of $112. An additional $62 is added to the dues of members for each scientific journal selected ($37 for *Stat Sci*). **Reduced membership** dues are available to full-time students, new graduates, permanent residents of countries designated by the IMS Council, and retired members. **Organizational memberships** are available to departments, corporations, government agencies and other similar research institutions at $169 per year.

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 2013 are available to *The Annals of Applied Probability* ($184), *The Annals of Applied Statistics* ($184), *The Annals of Probability* ($184), *The Annals of Statistics* ($184), *Statistical Science* ($159), and *IMS Bulletin* ($122). **General subscriptions** are for libraries, institutions, and any multiple-readership use. Institutional subscriptions for 2013 are available to *The Annals of Applied Probability* ($410), *The Annals of Applied Statistics* ($410), *The Annals of Probability* ($410), *The Annals of Statistics* ($445), *Statistical Science* ($235), and *IMS Bulletin* ($102). Airmail rates for delivery outside North America are $124 per title.

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.

The *IMS Bulletin* (ISSN 1544-1881) is published eight times per year in January/February, March, April/May, June/July, August, September, October/November and December, by the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, 3163 Somerset Dr, Cleveland, Ohio 44122, USA. Periodicals postage paid at Cleveland, Ohio, and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes to Institute of Mathematical Statistics, 9650 Rockville Pike, Suite L3503A, Bethesda, MD 20814-3998.

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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 8 times per year. Print circulation is around 2,000 paper copies, and it is also free online in PDF format at http://bulletin.imstat.org, posted online about two weeks before mailout (average downloads over 8,000). Subscription to the *IMS Bulletin* costs $90. To subscribe, call 877-557-4674 (US toll-free) or +1 216 295 2340 (international), or email staff@imstat.org. The IMS website, http://imstat.org, established in 1996, receives over 30,000 visits per month. Public access is free.

Advertising job vacancies

A single 60-day online job posting costs just $250.00. We will also include the basic information about your job ad (position title, location, company name, job function and a link to the full ad) in the *IMS Bulletin* at no extra charge. See http://jobs.imstat.org

Advertising meetings, workshops and conferences

Meeting announcements in the *Bulletin* and on the IMS website at http://imstat.org/meetings are free. Send them to Elyse Gustafson; see http://www.imstat.org/program/prog_announce.htm

Rates and requirements for display advertising

Display advertising allows for placement of camera-ready ads for journals, books, software, etc. A camera-ready ad should be sent as a grayscale PDF/EPS with all fonts embedded. Email your advert to Audrey Weiss, IMS Advertising Coordinator admin@imstat.org or see http://bulletin.imstat.org/advertise

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1/3 page	4.93" x 4" (125.2 x 102 mm)	$215
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Issue	Deadline	Online by	Mailed
1: January/February	**December 1**	December 15	January 1
2: March	**February 1**	February 15	March 1
3: April/May	**March 15**	April 1	April 15
4: June/July	**May 1**	May 15	June 1
5: August	**July 1**	July 15	August 1
6: September	**August 15**	September 1	September 15
7: Oct/Nov	**September 15**	October 1	October 15
8: December	**November 1**	November 15	December 1

Volume 42 · Issue 5

the next issue is
September 2013

Read Bulletin articles online at
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DEADLINES for submissions
August 15, then
September 15

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

Journal alerts

For alerts and special information on all the IMS journals, sign up at the IMS Groups site http://lists.imstat.org

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

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Articles

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