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Date: Wed, 28 Aug 2002 11:20:27 -0700  
Sender: AAPORnet American Association for Public Opinion Research  
<AAPORNET@ASU.EDU>  
From: Shapard Wolf <shap.wolf@ASU.EDU>  
Subject: May 2002 archive - one BIG message

This is the USC listproc archive of aapornet messages for this entire month. It is one big message, just the way the USC archive stored it. You can search within this month with your browser's search function.

Turning this into individual messages that Listserv can index and sort means a lot of reformatting. We will do this as time permits. Meanwhile, the search function works, so we have as much functionality as before. New messages are of course automatically formatted correctly--See August & September 2002.

Some of the early months have been completed. Take a look at them for an idea of how AAPORNET got started. (Thanks, Jim!)

Shap Wolf  
shap.wolf@asu.edu

Begin archive:

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Archive aapornet, file log0205.  
Part 1/1, total size 1409892 bytes:

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From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Dishonorable conduct in war (Ha`aretz)  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205010045020.14993-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

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[news.haaretz.co.il/hasen/pages/ShArt.jhtml?itemNo=158010](http://news.haaretz.co.il/hasen/pages/ShArt.jhtml?itemNo=158010)

Wednesday, May 01, 2002 Iyyar 19, 5762

Israel Time: 10:04 (GMT+3)

Last update - 02:05 01/05/2002

### Dishonorable conduct in war

While the government is conducting a difficult campaign to guarantee that the IDF's good name will not be besmirched by a UN investigation of the events at the Jenin refugee camp, it turns out that some IDF soldiers brought shame on themselves, and the army, through acts of vandalism and, in some cases, looting during Operation Defensive Shield. By doing so, they cast a shadow over the many soldiers who made an effort to behave properly and with humanitarian sensitivity during the campaign.

Reports about destruction of property by soldiers, which allegedly took place outside the course of the fighting itself, have unfortunately now been confirmed by the army. There were more than a few occasions in which private property owned by Palestinian families was vandalized indiscriminately, and without any visible purpose other than vandalism for its own sake. Apparently, there were also cases where soldiers purloined money and electronic equipment from homes and offices.

Particularly in Ramallah, the acting capital of the Palestinian Authority, soldiers vented their rage on computers found in PA offices and in offices of various civilian agencies. The damage to the computers, monitors, keyboards, office equipment and furniture went far beyond the original mission of a specific intelligence unit assigned to find and recover computer hard disks that might contain valuable intelligence information. To achieve that end, there was no need, as senior IDF officers admitted to Ha'aretz correspondent Amos Harel, to break and smash computer systems, damaging the fabric of knowledge that forms the foundations of civic society.

According to those same officers - and judging by any moral and logical criteria - there was no command or guidance for soldiers to carry out such acts of destruction, and certainly not to loot.

There is no justification for relaxing military discipline, even during combat, nor is there any room for turning a blind eye to criminal behavior. And there surely can be no tolerance for it after the fighting has ended. Nor does the bitter emotional atmosphere in the country, a result of the chain of suicide bombings preceding the operation, justify or excuse any of those

phenomena.

Thus, the awkward question must be asked: Where were the commanders, both senior and junior, when these intolerable acts were committed? The Palestinians, and many others around the world, deduced from the scenes of vandalism that even without an explicit command, the soldiers understood they were required to sow complete destruction in the PA's offices, in banks and in other public institutions, in order to fundamentally undermine the authority's government infrastructure.

Both army commanders and government officials outrightly reject that interpretation, noting that criminal procedures have been begun against some soldiers suspected of looting.

But to buttress the official explanation, and, even more importantly, to reinforce proper norms of purity of arms in the IDF, a much more vigorous and wide-scale investigation is required. Trials must be conducted and heavy sentences imposed to deter those who vandalized and looted, and by doing so, trod under foot both the good name of the army and the honor of the state.

[news.haaretz.co.il/hasen/pages/ShArt.jhtml?itemNo=158010](http://news.haaretz.co.il/hasen/pages/ShArt.jhtml?itemNo=158010)

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Subject: Two Israeli youths held for plan to attack Arabs (Ha`aretz)  
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<http://www.haaretzdaily.com/hasen/pages/ShArt.jhtml?itemNo=157957>

Wednesday, May 01, 2002 Iyyar 19, 5762

Israel Time: 10:18 (GMT+3)

Two Israeli youths held for plan to attack Arabs

By Jonathan Lis and Moshe Reinfeld

Jerusalem police have arrested two youths on suspicion of planning attacks against Arabs, and a Jerusalem District Court yesterday upheld a decision by the Shin Bet to ban the two from meeting with their lawyer.

The court, which yesterday agreed to extend the remand of both in custody, rejected an appeal from their lawyer, Naftali Wurtzberger, after Shin Bet representatives explained to the judge behind closed doors its reasons for the ban.

Wurtzberger said his clients were being unjustly deprived of their basic legal rights and contended that detailed reasons to prevent such a meeting had not been presented. The two are being held in solitary confinement and have contact only with their interrogators.

District Court Judge Yaakov Tzemach upheld the Shin Bet's decision on grounds that the arrests were over "a complex and sensitive" security matter.

In recent months, several radical Jewish groups have taken responsibility for attacks against Palestinians. Two months ago, a large explosive went off in the yard of a boy's school in the village of Tzur Bahar in East Jerusalem. The bomb was found in time to allow the school to be evacuated and no one was hurt.

In the past year, seven Palestinians have been killed in a series of shootings at Palestinian cars in the West Bank, for which various Jewish groups have taken responsibility.

<http://www.haaretzdaily.com/hasen/pages/ShArt.jhtml?itemNo=157957>

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<http://www.ahram.org.eg/weekly/2002/583/eg2.htm>

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25 April - 1 May 2002, Issue No.583

Al-Ahram Weekly On-line

Linkages in the balance

Many questions have been raised about the  
US administration's strategy in the Middle East.  
Former Ambassador to Egypt Robert Pelletreau,  
on a visit to Cairo, spoke to Soha Abdelaty of  
the view from Washington

When the Bush administration took office in Washington, it  
made a point of telling its allies in the Middle East that it  
would adopt a 'hands-off approach' to the Arab-Israeli  
conflict. While not being directly involved as much as former  
US President Bill Clinton was, George Bush has gradually  
become more engaged as the situation continued to  
deteriorate. The approach he eventually adopted, however, has  
raised controversy in the Arab world.

"I think there's been a debate in the US government about  
what is the course to follow that protects US interests. And

this is partially what accounts for the delay," Robert Pelletreau, former Ambassador to Egypt told Al-Ahram Weekly. "Also, the United States has frankly been focusing on other things. It has been focusing on the campaign against terror; it has been focusing on domestic issues; our economy is still in trouble and we have mid-term elections and already there is a lot of focus on that. I think that reluctance was partially responsible for the deterioration that has taken place," he added, listing the steps that the administration has taken by appointing a special Middle East envoy and then, after President Hosni Mubarak's last visit, sponsoring a UN resolution calling for a Palestinian state for the first time in a Security Council resolution. Finally, there has been US Secretary of State Colin Powell's mission.

Many analysts have drawn a link between that mission and the US's 'war against terror,' claiming that the US is trying to garner support from the Arab leaders for a possible attack against Iraq, in return for the resolution of the Palestinian conflict. Pelletreau agreed that there was a link between the two scenarios. "It is very difficult for Arab governments to support the United States in the campaign against terrorism when public opinion is entirely preoccupied with an unacceptable situation closer to home. So that is the linkage," he said. "I call it a back-end linkage that is part of the reality that the United States has to deal with," he added.

And yet, the US involvement has failed to bear fruit. Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon ignored Bush's call for an immediate withdrawal from recently occupied territories. Pelletreau, however, sees that Sharon can never snub Bush for long. "Israel we have seen in the past historically sometimes can resist for a little while, but Israel does not want to make itself the enemy of the international community. It doesn't want to make itself the enemy of the United States; it knows it can't do that. It cannot really survive alone," he said.

On the other hand, when Powell's mission failed to secure an "immediate" Israeli withdrawal, many observers said that the goal of his mission was to persuade Arab governments to pressure Palestinian President Yasser Arafat into accepting an Israeli-dictated cease-fire. "I don't think that's quite accurate. I think he was asking these Arab governments to be a part of an international effort," Pelletreau countered. "I think it's very important that it includes Egypt and Jordan who have each of them the capacity to speak to Israel as well as have influence with the Palestinians."

Pelletreau said that there were several positive elements in this mission. "I was very pleased to hear Secretary Powell say when he was here that there needs to be a political dimension, a political element to this solution. That is one of the things that was missing before," he said. "The other aspect of his mission that I find encouraging is that the United States is not trying to do it alone. He has gotten the

support of the United Nations, the European Union, Russia and Arab leaders who are interested in supporting peace... This is the right kind of international context to put pressure on both sides to break this cycle of violence and move into a more productive framework," Pelletreau added.

He is, however, sceptical about the current administration's long-term vision of the peace process. "I am not sure that this current administration will remain committed to this whole process. I think it understands it needs a political dimension, and it has spoken of the political vision of a Palestinian state. These are good things. You work with visions, but to turn visions into a real political process requires a lot," he said. To begin with, it has to go beyond the Mitchell and Tenet plans, he suggested. "They may have useful elements in them still to be drawn on. But to go beyond this, you have to have, and I am talking about quite a long-term effort, something like a second post-Madrid effort, that would take quite a long period because I would see it operating on two political levels," Pelletreau said. "The first political level we have already talked about -- creating this international framework in support of peace, bringing about a cease-fire and the resumption of a negotiations process. But the second level is just as important. And the second level is a level that I think the first Madrid conference missed, and that is conditioning the Palestinian and Israeli societies to coexist."

Unprecedented demonstrations in Egypt and other parts of the Arab world are putting pressure on their governments to take more action, and to stop waiting for the US role to bring about peace. "I can understand why public opinion rises and why there are demonstrations. I understand that this puts the Egyptian government in a difficult position because governments want to be responsive to the aspirations of their people and they need to be responsive to public pressures," Pelletreau said. "At the same time, the government knows that in the long run a complete severing of ties with Israel is a big step backwards. And also the government knows it can be more influential with the United States as a friend and supporter of peace than it can if it starts taking a position that looks like it's not a supporter of peace," he added.

The former ambassador to Cairo, however, thinks that Egypt has balanced both sides of the coin quite well so far. "President Mubarak has used his position of trust and confidence among American leaders to send some very tough messages to Washington. And I know they have been read and they have had a strong influence. At the same time, Egypt is responding to this public pressure by reducing its ties further with Israel without breaking completely a channel of communications, which is valuable to maintain," he said. "Egypt's peace treaty with Israel is still the cornerstone of a broader peace in the region and if that were to break, we'd be heading towards more difficult times. We've seen the same pressures coming up in another Arab countries. But other Arab countries don't quite have the same leadership position or

the same international visibility that Egypt has," he concluded.

<http://www.ahram.org.eg/weekly/2002/583/eg2.htm>

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Interesting information about the French polls.

One : BVA, one of the main pollsters in France, has announced that it will not publish any survey for the second round of the French elections. It will however conduct surveys but they will remain private.

Two : Instead of publishing the usual estimates, Ipsos publishes a range of estimates and a "mean" estimate i.e. Le Pen will obtain between 19 and 26% and Chirac between 74 and 81%; Note that they estimate the margin of error at 4% though at 20% with a sample of 1000, the margin should be around 2.5%.

Three : A group of citizen went to court yesterday to ask that pollsters be forced to publish their "raw" numbers (before any adjustment). Their request was turned down.

Best,



Claire Durand

Claire.Durand@umontreal.ca

<http://www.fas.umontreal.ca/socio/durandc/>

Université de Montréal, dept. de sociologie,  
C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,  
Montréal, Québec, Canada, H3C 3J7  
(514) 343-7447

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To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Cc: Catriona.Mirrlees-Black@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk  
Subject: The effect of interview venue on answers to sensitive questions b  
y young people  
Date: Wed, 1 May 2002 15:02:45 +0100  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

Thanks to all those who replied to my earlier query. I will get back to you all later this week.

In the meantime, a colleague has asked me for advice about the following:

It's been a belief for some time among those who carry out research with young people and older children (say 11-17 year olds) that venue of interview (e.g. in home or at school) can have an effect on levels of reporting of illegal or socially disapproved of behaviour, separate from that of mode of interview, in that subjects of this age interviewed outside the home are more likely to report such

behaviour. Although it is also recognised that question wording can have major effects here too.

For example, a few years ago a comparative analysis of some government surveys showed 14-15 year olds interviewed in school reported significantly higher smoking rates than 16-17 year olds interviewed at home, both used self-completion instruments. Similarly the British Household Panel Study Youth Panel (interviews in-home through a 'Walkman-mediated' PAPI self completion) shows significantly lower reported smoking rates for 11-15 year old than government schools based surveys of the same age group. As the latter use a split-sample saliva test as well as self-comps their results are generally accepted as valid (though some question them).

For this reason many researchers opt, when possible, for schools based interviews which also offer much better fieldwork cost efficiency. The objection of over reporting in schools based surveys (through bravado) does not seem to have much evidence to support it.

My question:

Does anyone have further evidence either way on this 'venue' hypothesis for sensitive issues? Particularly on the self-reporting of criminal activity by 11-15 year olds.

Preferably this would be from studies using experimental design, but any relevant evidence would be useful. Have there been any studies comparing the reports of young people who have been interviewed twice: in-home and elsewhere?

Iain Noble  
DfES - AS: YFE5  
Moorfoot W609

0114 259 1180

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To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
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Subject: The Enron Nine (Wm Greider TheNation)  
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<http://www.thenation.com/doc.mhtml?i=20020513&s=greider>

May 13, 2002

FEATURE STORY

The Enron Nine

by William Greider

For those already exhausted by the torrent of Enron disclosures, I would not recommend reading the "Consolidated Complaint" filed by defrauded investors for a literary experience. The class-action lawsuit is 500 pages long, not counting appendixes, and dense with tedious legal repetitions and the mind-numbing complexities of Enron's financial transactions, most already known. On the other hand, this document tells an eye-popping story of how the Wall Street system really works, and it resonates with political significance because the plaintiffs' lawyers are redirecting public outrage--and multibillion-dollar damage claims--at the best and most powerful names in American finance. Nine leading banks and financial houses have been added as defendants and depicted as intimate insiders in what the lawsuit calls the "Enron Ponzi scheme." They were the engineers, it is asserted, who devised manipulative deals concealing the truth. They were also principal beneficiaries of this massive scam.

The "Enron Nine" (if we may call them that) are J.P. Morgan Chase, Citigroup, Credit Suisse First Boston, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Bank of America, Merrill Lynch, Barclays, Deutsche Bank and Lehman Brothers. These financial institutions collaborated with the now-bankrupt energy company in its financial sleight of hand--the deals that enabled Enron to inflate its profits, conceal its burgeoning debts and push its stock price higher and higher. Together and individually, the banks and brokerages raised at least \$6 billion for Enron through the debt or stock issues sold to unsuspecting investors from 1996 through 2001, when the Enron illusion finally expired.

Another \$4 billion or more was channeled into Enron's "partnerships" like Jedi, Chewco and LJM1 and LJM2, which became the principal mechanism for hoodwinking shareholders. These deals were often hurriedly arranged at year's end to paper over the company's true condition and keep the fraud from collapsing.

Enron was "the golden goose of Wall Street," according to the investors' complaint. The banks "earned" hundreds of millions, billions altogether, in securities commissions and consulting fees as well as from the inflated interest rates they charged Enron on disguised loans. In fact, selected senior managers at Morgan, Citigroup, Merrill and others even invested millions of their own money in Enron's secretive "special entities," promised extraordinary returns of 1,000 percent or more. As one reads through these financial intricacies, the gut question is the same one asked about Richard Nixon during the Watergate scandal: What did the bankers know and when did they know it? If they were not ringleaders, then they must be as gullible as the shareholders who were bilked. And, if these allegations are true, why isn't there also a federal grand jury looking into the possibility of criminal fraud?

At this point, these are only allegations. Though most of the supporting facts are already established, the legal risk of launching this bold foray against the financial establishment is considerable. It might lose, because the plaintiffs must prove not simply that the banks aided and abetted Enron's deceptions but that they were also principal authors. The banks are somewhat shielded from liability by Supreme Court rulings and the "tort reform" law that Congress enacted for the financial industry back in 1995 [see Greider, "Enron Democrats," April 8 and "Enron: Crime in the Suites," February 4]. They also have deep pockets. As a practical matter, Enron itself is not going to have much left for compensating shareholders after the bankruptcy court gets through with it. Indeed, in bankruptcy proceedings, the creditors standing first in line with claims on the carcass are the same banks--led by J.P. Morgan and Citigroup--accused by this lawsuit of fueling the fraud. Other, less privileged creditors may decide to challenge the legitimacy of the banks' claims, using a similar argument that Morgan, Citigroup and others were actually Enron insiders, not arms-length lenders.

"The Enron fiasco represents a massive wealth transfer from public investors...to corporate insiders, Wall Street bankers and the accounting and legal professionals who

perpetrated the fraud," the lawsuit declares. Nearly \$25 billion was lost by people, pension funds and other institutional investors who purchased Enron shares at fraudulently inflated stock prices, peaking above \$90, only to see the stock price collapse, eventually to pennies. This vast class of injured parties is led by the University of California's Board of Regents on behalf of its pension fund, which lost \$145 million. The lawsuit was crafted by William Lerach and a squad of lawyers from Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, the West Coast firm that has successfully pursued scores of investor-fraud lawsuits. Arthur Andersen and two premier law firms, Vinson & Elkins of Houston and Kirkland & Ellis of Chicago, are included among the co-defendants (led by Enron and thirty-eight of its executives and directors) because they blessed the legality of the fraud. Lerach is currently trying to negotiate a separate settlement with Andersen that could bolster his case enormously if the firm agrees to turn over its internal documents. The Wall Street Journal editorial page is already attacking Milberg Weiss and the California regents, a sure sign the citadel of finance is rattled.

Win or lose, the lawsuit poses numerous embarrassments for Washington politics, and Congressional reformers should study it for a summary of the corrupted laws that need to be re-examined. Perhaps the most important one is this: The merger of commercial banks and Wall Street investment houses, ratified by Congress in 1999 and legalizing the new financial conglomerates like Citigroup and J.P. Morgan Chase, has already reproduced the very scandals of self-dealing and swindled investors that led to the legal separation of these two realms seventy years ago in the Glass-Steagall Act. Morgan and Citigroup senior executives, for example, consulted Enron's top executives almost daily on how to solve the company's deepening financial problems, but that knowledge was never shared with investors to whom the banks sold Enron shares and debt securities or, for that matter, with other banks who took a share of syndicated loans. The banks' stockbrokers maintained "strong buy" recommendations even as Enron entered its "death spiral," as the lawsuit calls it.

Meanwhile, Morgan and Citigroup executives, evidently nervous about the looming meltdown, were arranging insurance to hedge their own commercial-lending exposure to Enron. Morgan's insurance company subsequently refused to pay up on the grounds that the bank had concealed the fraudulent nature of its Enron transactions. Morgan sued to collect; a federal judge ruled for the insurer. Likewise, Citibank's supposed commodity swap with Enron was in fact a disguised loan, the suit claims.

"In interacting with Enron, Citigroup functioned as a consolidated and unified entity," the lawsuit charges. "There was no so-called Chinese wall." But when Congress repealed Glass-Steagall, it was assured that the new mega-banks would keep their conflicting obligations separated by "firewalls" within the organizations. That promise, always improbable sounding, now appears to be a hoax. When you think about it, how could a bank's senior managers compartmentalize what they knew about Enron's internal troubles as investment counselors and separate it from their fiduciary obligations as bankers to the people who park their savings with the bank? Especially when some of the bankers were personally invested in schemes set up to conceal the truth?

The lawsuit also documents the duplicitous uses of freewheeling stock options. Even as company officials worked with the bankers to keep the game going, Enron insiders were cashing stock options and selling off \$1.2 billion of their own shares. The lawsuit provides a narrative in five-color charts that depict the timeline of how Enron execs pumped up profit and the stock price with repeated gimmicks devised by their bankers, but meanwhile sold their own stakes on the "good news."

The theory of the case goes like this: Enron's glory days were actually quite brief. Its trading business was launched in 1990, but big flaws in the business plan were already apparent to insiders by 1995. The venture was simply not as profitable as its founders had imagined or the expanding marketplace of energy deregulation was not keeping up with their expansive promises to investors. Either way, the company started cooking its books, inflating profits from legitimate long-term energy contracts by booking future-year returns upfront (an accepted practice that requires a company to downgrade its profits in subsequent years when initial claims prove wrong). Instead of acknowledging error, Enron began its ventures in self-dealing--setting up the "special purpose entities" (SPEs) with Star Wars names to pretty up its balance sheet. These transactions evolved into Super Ponzi.

The essential element of a Ponzi scheme is the promise of quick, extravagant returns paid to initial investors, financed with the stream of money raised from subsequent investors. (Charles Ponzi's 1920s fraud, the Security Exchange Company, looks quite moderate alongside Enron.) The illusion always collapses eventually because, despite what you might think, there is not an infinite supply of gullible fools. Enron's run-up, like Ponzi's, required a willing suspension of disbelief among

otherwise astute investors, and that is why the prestigious banks (not to mention auditors and law firms) were so vital to the scheme. If J.P. Morgan or Citibank or Merrill Lynch was managing the new security issue and itself lending to Enron, who could doubt its soundness? The cumulative impression, as one reads through the labyrinth of deal-making, is that of a deranged bookkeeper concocting a paper castle in the air. Only these bankers were doing the construction, as the legal complaint repeatedly reminds. Did they too get caught up in the illusion? Or were they just trying to protect their golden goose?

Enron's "partnerships" essentially allowed the company to sell assets to itself--a Brazilian utility, commodity trading contracts, broadband capacity--and to rig the prices and profits on both sides of the transaction, then book the sale as rising revenues for Enron and thus send the share price higher. "In order for Enron's accounting scheme to work, the parties involved had to be controlled by Enron," the lawsuit explains. "But this control and affiliation had to be concealed." The selected private investors, who received lucrative rewards for putting up front money for Jedi or Chewco or the others, understood this reality because they were assured by Enron execs managing the schemes of exclusive access to the company's charmed opportunities. If they knew, the bankers who arranged the SPEs must also have known.

Keeping Enron's stock price aloft was the crucial imperative for all these parties. The company was borrowing billions in the short-term money market to finance its expansions but had to issue long-term debt securities to pay off the short-term paper. If the share price faltered, Enron could lose its investment-grade credit rating and access to long-term credit. The banks would lose their ability to sell more debt and their own commercial loans to Enron might even be imperiled.

With its distinctive circular logic, Enron was in effect creating "profits" from its own soaring share price--and vice versa. The fatal flaw, however, was embedded in the deals themselves. To reassure outside investors and presumably the bankers, these special entities included a promise that if things went poorly and the share price fell, the entities would be made whole again with--guess what?--new issues of Enron stock, a consequence sure to drive the share price still lower. This bind gave insiders a strong motive to maintain the deception. If they stopped pedaling, the bicycle would fall over.

So, as the lawsuit describes, the financiers and Enron executed an accelerating series of concealed transactions--new "entities" created to offload more debt from Enron and gull more shareholders. These deals typically occurred at year's end or the close of a quarter when a very bad financial report was bearing down on the company or when old investors were withdrawing from the existing partnerships. The bankers had to find new money and invent new entities to cover the looming discrepancies of older ones. Law firms had to vet the documenting papers for legality. Arthur Andersen auditors had to approve the accounting. Or else all of them would have a lot of explaining to do.

One of the most egregious episodes occurred in December 1999 when Merrill Lynch was managing the creation of LJM2 but couldn't find sufficient outside capital to make the partnership look like a bona fide "independent" entity. Enron had just executed one of its most brazen fictions--announcing that its new trading of fiber-optic broadband capacity was off to a tremendous start and promised unprecedented profit levels (in fact, the broadband market was drowning in too much capacity, and Enron trading partners like Global Crossing were on the brink of their own meltdowns). As Christmas approached, Enron's banks announced an early gift for high-level collaborators at the other banks--all of them would put up virtually 100 percent of the LJM2 financing and thus reap the bonanza for their banks and for themselves as personal investors. For six months Enron stock had been trading at around \$40, but thanks to corporate lies and this new infusion of phony financing, the share price shot up to above \$70. And a very Happy New Year was had by all.

The Enron Nine, having already announced their innocence, will get their turn when they file their rebuttals in the next month or two. One line of defense is likely to be that while these deals may sound fictitious and fraudulent to unsophisticated outsiders, they are actually standard transactions in high finance. The scariest implication of Enron is that maybe they are right, at least in a narrow legal sense. The terms of finance, the meaning of profit and loss, capital and ownership, have been so pushed out of shape by a generation of "market reform" politics, that it is possible that Enron, except for the scale of its fraud, does resemble Wall Street routine far more than anyone is ready to admit.

The daunting task of reform, already facing growing timidity in Congress, may require letting the lawyers dig to the bottom of this mess--aggressive trial lawyers like Milberg Weiss and courageous



public prosecutors. In that regard, New York Attorney General Elliot Spitzer has bravely stared down Merrill Lynch on the duplicity of its stock analysts and may win important structural reforms from it and other Wall Street firms. Michael Chertoff, the tough Republican prosecutor who is US assistant attorney general, stood his ground against enormous pressure to let Arthur Andersen off the hook on its criminal indictment.

William Lerach, the trial lawyer who has taken on Wall Street banking, is gutsy enough but might, of course, settle the shareholders' case for the right money--big money. But if the banks refuse to deal and the Enron Nine go to public trial, it could become an educational spectacle that turns them into the O.J. Simpson of modern American capitalism.

<http://www.thenation.com/doc.mhtml?i=20020513&s=greider>

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We are designing a mail study for a survey of households nationwide. Our sampling frame is households

in the US that have a listed phone number. Clearly, we recognize the bias that we are introducing by only using hhs with listed numbers, however, we don't have another sampling frame to use at the national level and our client is limited to mail administration for many reasons. We understand the limits of our generalizability with this sample frame.

We are wondering if anyone can tell us what response rates we might expect if we follow the TDM method and possibly include a small incentive of a dollar with the questionnaire. Most of our recent mail surveys have been to targeted groups (i.e., students, physicians) and thus we would appreciate hearing about others' experience with mail surveys of the general population.

Thanks.

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B B C N E W S (c) MMII BBC NEWS <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/uk/>>

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[http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/business/newsid\\_1961000/1961284.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/business/newsid_1961000/1961284.stm)

Wednesday, 1 May, 2002, 09:29 GMT 10:29 UK

China looks to private firms for jobs

By Duncan Hewitt  
in Shanghai

China's private sector created almost a third of all new jobs in the country in the first three months of the year, according to a survey by the Ministry of Labour.

The figures come as the Chinese government is starting to acknowledge that it will have to rely increasingly on private businesses to create new jobs - a task made increasingly urgent by the country's entry into the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

But private businesses still face many obstacles to growth.

And some observers fear that without policies aimed at helping the private sector, companies could suffer when the economy is opened up to greater competition.

#### Engine of growth

The latest figures are further evidence of the changing balance of power in the Chinese economy.

Private firms now produce a third of China's GDP - just a few percentage points less than the state sector - and in the first quarter of this year they created almost 30% of new jobs.

Many others came from what are known in China as 'collective enterprises', which in practice are often also privately run.

And close to 20% of new jobs were in the service sector, up 3% from a year ago.

A spokesman for China's Ministry of Labour said the government now saw the private sector and service industries as a key engine of economic growth and job creation.

#### Obstacles

Yet many private business people claim that the authorities have still been slow to back this up with concrete policies.

Though China's state-run banks are now more prepared to offer loans to private businesses, the majority of their lending is still to state firms, and very few private businesses have been allowed to list on China's stock exchanges.

Even much talked about plans to create a NASDAQ-style second board to raise venture capital for high-tech firms appeared to have been delayed.

Critics warn that without better access to funds many private Chinese

firms could struggle in the next few years as they face the increased competition brought by China's entry into the WTO.

This could also affect China's ability to create the jobs the government says will be needed to absorb those laid off by the state sector.

The Ministry of Labour warned this week that the number of registered urban unemployed - a figure seen as the tip of the iceberg - could more than double in the next few years to 20 million people.

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/business/newsid\\_1961000/1961284.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/business/newsid_1961000/1961284.stm)

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B B C N E W S (c) MMII BBC NEWS <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/uk/>>

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Subject: A Glaring Omission From Legacy of the Riots--Apologies (S Lopez  
LATimes)  
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Los Angeles Times columnist Steve Lopez, writing in his "Points West" column on the front page of the "California" section of this morning's Times, relates recollections of what he calls the city's "deconstruction of 1992" that largely echo the views expressed by Young Chun--here on AAPORNET over recent days--on the considerable diversity of neighborhoods and ethnic groups devastated as a result of these riots.

-- Jim

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<http://www.latimes.com/news/local/la-000030852may01.story>

May 1 2002

POINTS WEST

A Glaring Omission From Legacy of the Riots--Apologies

Steve Lopez

Call me naive, but I'm still waiting for one person to fess up. Just one guy to walk into a store and say, you know what? I looted this TV 10 years ago when the streets were wild, and I don't want my kids watching this stolen property one more night. Here's the money I owe you.

No. I am not holding my breath.

In coverage of the 10-year anniversary of the Rodney King verdict and the senseless destruction that followed, I've seen explanations and recollections. I've seen claims of progress and complaints about the lack thereof. But in the entire deconstruction of 1992, I haven't seen or heard one person take responsibility for the rampage or the suffering it caused, nor have I seen much of a condemnation of it.

Fifty-four dead. More than 3,000 stores looted or burned. A billion dollars in damage.

Not one mea culpa.

"That's what galls me the most," said Charles Kim, who heads the Korean American Coalition. Kim reminds me that hundreds of Korean families had their entire holdings reduced to ashes and were never compensated. "Ten years later, who's saying I'm sorry? The mayor? No. The governor? No. The police chief? No. I haven't seen anyone say it."

I was on the streets of Los Angeles in 1992, sent here by an East Coast newspaper. One day, I stopped my car at a long line of people waiting to pick up their mail after delivery had been cut off. They took offense at my very presence, saying there was no way I could tell their story accurately, and ran me off the street.

Fair enough. They had good reason to be worked up, distrustful, and in no mood to chat with an interloper. The economic crash had hit south Los Angeles like a bomb, and when the cretins who beat

the living daylight's out of Rodney King took a walk, everyone knew there'd be a price to pay.

But the burning and looting were insane. Look, I can appreciate people being enraged about getting the short end of it at every turn. But nihilistic mobs obliterated primarily their own neighborhoods and drove out the only merchants who'd set up stakes. It made no sense, even though there'd previously been tension between the black and Korean communities.

There's been plenty of hand-holding and prayer offerings in the last few weeks, lots of chatter about healing and moving on. But how can you get more than two steps down that road when Charles Kim speaks of the bitterness that remains?

He says businesses that were destroyed by the hundreds were built by families who worked from sunrise to sunset--Dad, Mom, the grandparents and even the children pitching in. For the most part, those families had no health insurance because they couldn't afford it, and they had no property insurance for the same reason.

"Many merchants filed for bankruptcy, their houses were foreclosed, their kids dropped out of school," Kim says. "The Korean community suffered tremendously, and who pays attention? The media? No. The black community got millions of dollars after the riots. We're the victims, and how much did we get? Nothing."

I asked the Rev. Mark Whitlock of FAME Renaissance, which has helped rebuild the community that suffered worst in 1992, whether he thought it would be useful for someone to utter the words Charles Kim has waited 10 years to hear.

No one apologized for slavery, Whitlock said. Obviously, he went on, the burning and looting and the taking of life were wrong. But it was done by every race, he pointed out quite accurately. "And, I would contend, probably some Asians, too."

"So who should apologize?" Whitlock asks.

How about those who burned and looted? How about so-called community leaders whose silence was an endorsement? Some of those same leaders have had their hands out ever since, pleading for someone to invest in the neighborhood.

Guess what. Korean merchants invested in the neighborhood. It didn't work out all that well for them.

"There's repentance and sorrow in every circle I travel in," says the Rev.

Cecil "Chip" Murray of  
First AME Church. "How ridiculous it was to set those fires. How  
understandable, but how ridiculous."

This is exactly what I'm talking about. With all due respect to the  
reverend, it wasn't  
understandable.

Anger was understandable. Rage was understandable.

Looting and burning 3,300 businesses run by people just trying to get from  
one day to the next was  
not understandable, it was unforgivable. And I don't know why no one's got  
the courage to  
unconditionally condemn it as an episode as vile as the beating of Rodney  
King.

The Rev. Murray told me it's time to move on. "It is totally useless," he  
said, "to keep playing in  
the ashes."

I never considered it play, and my guess is that Charles Kim didn't,  
either.

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Steve Lopez writes Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Reach him at  
steve.lopez@latimes.com.

<http://www.latimes.com/news/local/la-000030852may01.story>

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Agency for HealthCare Research and Quality ( AHRQ) will offer a Medical Expenditure Panel Survey Household Component (MEPS HC) Workshop sponsored by the Hawaii International Conference on Statistics and Related Fields on June 5, 2002 in Honolulu, Hawaii. The Workshop is a full-day lecture designed to facilitate the use of the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey Household Component (MEPS HC) public use data files by the health services research community. It will provide practical information about the HC survey design, file content, use of various MEPS weights and the construction of analytic files. For registration information please go to the following web site: <http://www.hcstatistics.org>.

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Dear colleagues,

Is there anywhere one can obtain (either online or by purchasing a CD-Rom) the compiled files of the World Values Study and the Eurobarometer for the past ten to fifteen years (I'm not sure how long both have been done). I'm looking for files that can be easily downloaded into SPSS-PC files.

Please reply directly to me, as I don't believe others on the net are interested.

Thank you.

Frank L. Rusciano  
email at [rusciano@rider.edu](mailto:rusciano@rider.edu)

>From [mark@bisconti.com](mailto:mark@bisconti.com) Wed May 1 11:02:30 2002  
Received: from [usc.edu](mailto:usc.edu) ([root@usc.edu](mailto:root@usc.edu) [128.125.253.136])  
by [listproc.usc.edu](mailto:listproc.usc.edu) (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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11:02:29 -0700 (PDT)  
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Received: from mark ([138.88.132.158]) by [bisconti.com](mailto:bisconti.com) ; Wed, 01 May 2002  
13:02:18 -0500  
From: "Mark David Richards" <[mark@bisconti.com](mailto:mark@bisconti.com)>  
To: <[aapornet@usc.edu](mailto:aapornet@usc.edu)>  
Subject: Le Pen or le sword? Xenophobia unsheathed in Europe  
Date: Wed, 1 May 2002 13:54:06 -0400  
Message-ID: <JAEPJNNBGDEENLLCIIIBIEMKEDAA.mark@bisconti.com>  
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000

X-Rcpt-To: <aapornet@usc.edu>

The world is well aware of America's xenophobic element, but Le Pen seems to have generated new interest on this side of the Atlantic in European xenophobia (finger-pointing?). Below is an article in which Helle Dale concludes, "It is time Europeans had an honest discussion about how much diversity their societies can bear, and, as well, how to contain and channel the backlash."

The EU monitors xenophobia and racism ... A Eurobarometer Opinion Poll (no 47.1) in 1997 (I did not see a more recent study) reported "a worrying level of racism and xenophobia in Member States, with nearly 33% of those interviewed openly describing themselves as 'quite racist' or 'very racist.'" Opinions vary by nation, but many countries surveyed showed large majorities agreeing, "Our country has reached its limits; if there were to be more people belonging to these minority group we would have problems." Large majorities recognized that "people from minority groups are discriminated against in the job market." The solution that gained the most support in this survey was to "promote the teaching of mutual acceptance and respect in schools." The summary report is interesting ...  
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/public\\_opinion/archives/eb/ebs\\_113\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/archives/eb/ebs_113_en.pdf)

It has been two decades since I went through "integration and busing" in American. I don't think the problems associated with cultural diversity are going to be solved by building a wall around the country, by making everyone accept a universal culture in some imaginary melting pot, by leaving out important elements of our multiethnic history, or by de facto segregation ... the question of how to build "E Pluribus Unum" with many identities is as relevant and difficult today as ever. This looks like an interesting site-- The E Pluribus Unum Project  
<http://www.assumption.edu/ahc/default.html>

Mark Richards

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May 1, 2002  
Le Pen or le sword?  
<http://www.washingtontimes.com/op-ed/20020501-12105425.htm>

Helle Dale, editorial page editor, The Washington Times

STOCKHOLM -- You see the mote in your neighbor's eye, the Bible says, but not the beam in your own. Motes and beams are brought to mind by the stunned shock and horror that beset Europe last week, following the election results in France. How could the far-right come to

such prominence again, Europeans were asking themselves. Surely racism is an evil that besets others - Americans and Israelis, for instance, possibly even benighted people from the Balkans - but enlightened modern-day Europeans?

Frankly, this would be a good time for some people to climb down from their high horses and do a little soul-searching. Yet, viewing the events in France from the vantage point of the conference on racism in Stockholm April 23-24, "Truth, Justice and Reconciliation," you have to wonder.

Uniquely well-timed as the conference was, it barely touched on the problems growing on the European continent. From Rwanda to Cambodia to South Africa to Bosnia to Polish-German reconciliation after World War II, the focus of this well-intentioned exercise was firmly elsewhere, or at least firmly in the past. Granted Swedish Prime Minister Goeran Persson made a brief general comment in his opening remarks that "recent events in Europe show the importance of this." With the recent shocking instances of the burning of synagogues in France and inflamed tempers over immigration levels in a number of European countries, there would have been much material to be gathered from the here and now.

The immediate question should have been whether Europe can be reconciled to the levels of immigrants living in its midst - France itself now has 4 million to 5 million Muslims - enticed there by earlier times' generous immigration and asylum laws, welfare provisions and promises of low-skilled jobs. Signs are not promising, one would have to say. Paradoxically, however, the greater the level of support for xenophobic European political parties, the greater also the fury sparked by the Middle East crisis and charges of racism and human rights abuses leveled at Israel. It is as though taking up the cause of Palestinians serves for Europeans to establish a set of humanitarian credentials. For some, of course, it may simply mask a latent anti-Semitism.

The political event that sparked these thoughts is the French presidential election. After years in the disreputable shadows of French politics, Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the far-right National Front, came in second in the first round of the French presidential election. He knocked Socialist Prime Minister Lionel Jospin out of contention, causing the latter's mortified resignation from politics altogether. Mr. Le Pen now stands as the sole challenger to President Jacques Chirac, which leaves at least the theoretical possibility, however remote, that Mr. Le Pen's anti-immigration, anti-foreigner platform could triumph on May 5.

Rationalizations and excuses abound. The French left was split. The voters stayed home, dissatisfied with their choices. Mr. Le Pen's showing of almost 17 percent was barely higher than his share in the previous presidential election in 1995. "There is no cause for panic," editorialized the Economist. "His success owed more to the mainstream candidates' dismal failure and, above all, to the crazy fragmentation of the left - which cast more than a quarter of the entire vote for candidates plainly or arguably to the left of the Socialists' Lionel Jospin - than to a surge of enthusiasm for France's neo-fascist right."

And yet, Mr. Le Pen came away with a majority in more than one-third of France's departments, particularly along the southern and western borders of the country, areas heavily populated by immigrants, and in the industrial "iron-belt" around Paris. A singularly unattractive figure, Mr. Le Pen seems to dislike Muslims and Jews alike, an all-purpose xenophobe.

The Le Pen phenomenon, unfortunately, is not isolated. Austria got spanked by the European Union for forming a government that included far-right nationalist Joerg Haider's party. (The spanking, ironically, was led by France.) In Denmark, the equally xenophobic Danish People's Party received 12 percent in last fall's elections. Even Sweden in the early 1990s saw the rise of a Nazi-style party in southern Sweden, which has since withered. Local elections in the Netherlands and Belgium have given victories to far-right politicians. And in Hamburg, they are now part of the city government.

On one level, the reason is undoubtedly the transformation that has taken place as homogeneous populations in traditionally non-immigrant societies have faced massive changes in recent decades. In the French election, crime was the topic Number One, understandably so as the country now can boast crime rates exceeding those in the United States. Other factors may be resistance to globalization and European integration, producing a mixture of nostalgia and insecurity.

Whatever the causes, Europe's political elites are obviously at fault for not having taken the warning signs of spreading malcontent seriously. It is time Europeans had an honest discussion about how much diversity their societies can bear, and, as well, how to contain and channel the backlash.

Helle Dale is editorial page editor of The Washington Times. Her column appears on Wednesdays.

-----  
Mark David RICHARDS, Ph.D., Sociologist  
Senior Associate, Bisconti Research, Inc.  
2610 Woodley Place NW  
Washington, District of Columbia 20008  
202/ 347-8822  
202/ 347-8825 FAX  
mark@bisconti.com

>From KBeaureg@AHRQ.GOV Wed May 1 12:33:49 2002  
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This message is in MIME format. Since your mail reader does not understand  
this format, some or all of  
this message may not be legible.

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Agency for HealthCare Research and Quality ( AHRQ) will offer a Medical  
Expenditure Panel Survey  
Household Component (MEPS HC) Workshop sponsored by the Hawaii International  
Conference on Statistics  
and Related Fields on June 5, 2002 in Honolulu, Hawaii. The Workshop is a  
full-day lecture designed to  
facilitate the use of the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey Household  
Component (MEPS HC) public use  
data files by the health services research community. It will provide  
practical information about the  
HC survey design, file content, use of various MEPS weights and the  
construction of analytic files.  
For registration information please go to the following web site:  
<http://www.hcstatistics.org>.

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Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

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by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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id MAA08280 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 1 May 2002 12:36:22 -0700  
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From: JAnnSelzer@aol.com  
Received: from JAnnSelzer@aol.com  
by imo-r02.mx.aol.com (mail\_out\_v32.5.) id 5.5f.26c8d188 (3964)  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 1 May 2002 15:35:46 -0400 (EDT)  
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Date: Wed, 1 May 2002 15:35:46 EDT  
Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected Sample  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
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We've just completed such a study. With a sample of listed households, we received a 37% response with a \$1 incentive, and 21% response without the incentive. We also had a sample for which we did not have a name associated with the household, so the envelope was addressed to Current Resident. With an incentive, the response rate for this group was 28%; without an incentive, 15%. So, clearly incentive makes a difference--more difference than whether you have a name or not. The incentive boosted the response rate an average of 15 points, while having a name boosted response by an average of 8 points.

Hope that helps. JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.  
Selzer & Company

Des Moines

--part1\_5f.26c8d188.2a019d92\_boundary  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

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*      This post contains a forbidden message format  
*      (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting)  
*      This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT  
*      If your postings display this message your mail program  
*      is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting  
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by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT  
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Date: Wed, 1 May 2002 14:37:49 +0300  
From: "Vladimir I. Paniotto" <paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua>  
X-Mailer: The Bat! (v1.47 Halloween Edition) Personal  
Reply-To: "Vladimir I. Paniotto" <paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua>  
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Message-ID: <1894727733.20020501143749@kmis.kiev.ua>  
To: AAPOR Network <aapornet@usc.edu>  
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Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Re the Howard Schuman comment:

I think that for AAPOR members from Former Soviet Union (as for Ukraine) Times, Post and others are not available to the same extent as for USA for different reasons (not the last - bad quality of phone lines and difficulties with Internet using). Besides the selection of articles by AAPOR members is interesting and important.

However I understand, that it's not the reason to keep that practice if for the vast majority it's not necessary.

V.Paniotto

\*\*\*\*\*

Volodimir Paniotto, Director of KIIS  
(Kiev International Institute of Sociology)  
Milchakova 1/18, kv.11, Kiev-02002, UKRAINE  
Phone (380-44)-463-5868,238-2567,238-2568 (office)  
Phone (380-44)-517-3949 (home)  
Fax (380-44)-263-3458, phone-fax 463-5868  
E-mail: paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua  
http://www.kiis.com.ua

\*\*\*\*\*

>From dawn.v.nelson@census.gov Wed May 1 13:39:41 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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[148.129.129.22])  
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for <AAPORnet@usc.edu>; Wed, 1 May 2002 16:39:08 -0400  
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Wed, 1 May 2002 16:39:07 -0400  
Subject: Survey Design Course - with focus on designing legislative and  
policy questions?  
To: AAPORnet@usc.edu  
Cc: jbinette@aarp.org  
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Date: Wed, 1 May 2002 16:39:04 -0400  
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A colleague at the American Association for Retired Persons (AARP) has asked  
me to post the following  
request on AAPORnet:

\*\*\*\*\*

The State Member Research Department at AARP is trying to find a survey  
design course with a specific



focus on designing legislative and policy questions. Does anyone know of a course(s) in this subject area?

Please reply directly to: Joanne Binette at jbinette@aar.org

\*\*\*\*\*

>From mark@bisconti.com Wed May 1 14:55:47 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
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16:55:10 -0500  
From: "Mark David Richards" <mark@bisconti.com>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: FW: China Olympic Crackdown and Press Freedom Day 5-3-02  
Date: Wed, 1 May 2002 17:46:49 -0400  
Message-ID: <JAEPJNNBGDEENLLCIIIBIENEEDAA.mark@bisconti.com>  
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000  
X-Rcpt-To: <aapornet@usc.edu>

Following is information related to China and 12th International Press Freedom Day on May 3. Mark Richards

-----Original Message-----

From: Worldright@aol.com [mailto:Worldright@aol.com]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 01, 2002 9:28 AM  
Subject: Secret Chinese Document on Olympic Crackdown and Open Letter to Hu Jintao

Confidential:

Document issued by the Public Security Bureau of Jilin Province, Supreme People's Court of Jilin Province

Announcement on Severely Cracking Down on Illegal Organizations

To Every Public Security Bureau and People's Courts in Every City, County (Districts):

According to relevant regulations by the State Council Ministry of Public Security and the Supreme People's Court, and in order to host a better and successful Olympics in

2008 in our country, to stabilize the social security order, to severely crackdown on illegal gatherings, assemblies and other activities disturbing the security of peace, the following special announcement is hereby made:

- 1) All those gathered in groups of three or more people that do not obey the suggestions (of the government) are subject to fifteen (15) or less days detention and 1000 rmb (equal to \$120 US dollars);
- 2) To those who attend large gatherings, protests or lectures and who do not show any remorse are subject to maximum of three years sentence and 10,000 rmb fine (equal to 1,200 US dollars);
- 3) The heads and organizers of the illegal organizations should be punished severely and should be arrested first before making up the other arrest procedures (warrants);
- 4) To any practitioners and instigators of Falun Gong, the degree of punishment should increase. Once they are found, they should be arrested first before making up the other arrest procedures (warrants);
- 5) This campaign will last from May 20, 2000 until December 30th, 2007.

Send to: Every PSB and People's Court of Every City and County in Jilin Province

Two stamps: Public Security Bureau of Jinlin Province and Supreme People's Court of Jinlin Province. Date not clear (2000)

\*\*\*\*\*

An Open Letter of Conscience  
To Vice-President Jin-Tao Hu

May 1, 2002

Vice-President Jin-Tao Hu  
Embassy of the People's Republic of China  
2300 Connecticut Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 2007

Dear Vice-President Hu:

As you meet with President Bush and Vice-President Cheney in the White House today in order to exchange views on matters of state in anticipation of your forthcoming presidency, we, the undersigned, feel compelled to deliver this Open Letter of Conscience to you, courtesy of Ambassador Yang.

Our presence here today is symbolic of the millions of dissidents of conscience inside China today who

would stand with us, if they could. In a sense, we speak for them, the untold millions living in China who are not free.

They are not free because the leadership of China denies them the right to freedom of expression, to freedom of association, to freedom of religion and to freedom of political participation- fundamental rights that constitute the very essence of what it means to live in dignity.

Instead, they are treated as subjects of the state, held under the heel of an arbitrary system of justice that operates outside of the rule of law and universal norms of behavior.

This policy of state-sponsored repression is destructive. It is wrong. It inflicts unnecessary pain on the people. And it will inevitably lead to the destructive of the Party.

But the people will always remain. They will live to build a new state of freedom in China. They will survive to create a government that respects universal human rights and the rule of law. This is the mark of a civilized nation and one worthy of the Chinese people.

Our question to you today is this: What is the Party afraid of and why does it fear freedom for the Chinese people?

This question brings us to the reason for why we are here.

We are here to release a confidential document obtained at great personal risk by individuals working for freedom in China. This document exposes a national campaign, sanctioned by the highest levels of the Chinese government, to stamp out gatherings of three or more people, protests or lectures that are perceived to be a threat to the state during a seven and a half year period leading up to the Beijing Olympics. The avowed purpose of this crackdown is to ensure "a better and successful Olympics...."

Issued by the Public Security Bureau of Jilin Province and the People's Court of Jilin Province in accordance with "relevant regulations by the State Council Ministry of Public Security and the Supreme People's Court...", the directive was sent to every Public Security Bureau and People's Courts in every city and county in Jilin Province. We believe similar Public Security Bureau directives were sent to every province in China.

The directive states, among other things, that arrests without warrants are permissible, and details the precise fine and prison sentence to be given out in accordance with the controlling charges.

The fines and sentences range from fifteen days and 1000 rmb fine for gatherings of three or more who do not obey the "suggestions" (of the government), to a three year sentence and 10,000 rmb fine for those "who attend large gatherings, protests or lectures and who do not show any remorse", to more severe punishments for the heads and organizers of so-called "illegal organizations", and an ever-increasing "degree of punishment" for members of the Falun Gong.

We must ask you, Mr. Vice-President, why is it necessary for the government of China to arrest and imprison people in preparation for the 2008 Olympics? Did the government of the United States and Australia order the arrest of its own citizens in preparation for the 2000 and 2002 Olympics in Sydney and Salt Lake? Were the citizens of those countries subject to prison terms and fines for participating in "gatherings, protests and lectures"?

They were not. The very idea is preposterous. Yet according to this official, confidential document, persecution of this kind is a fact of daily life in China, and will continue to be for five more years.

Mr. Vice-President, the conscience of the world calls on the government of China to put a stop to this kind of persecution. It undermines China's standing before the world and is an offense to the dignity of its people.

Sincerely,

Committee for Investigation on Religious Persecution in China Free China Movement

Timothy Cooper  
Ambassador-at-large  
China Democracy Party  
International Director,  
Free China Movement  
202/361-0989  
worldright@aol.com

-----  
12TH INTERNATIONAL PRESS FREEDOM DAY

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

FRIDAY 3 MAY 2002  
12th International Press Freedom Day  
Reporters Without Borders' annual report  
A new album of photographs (by Yann Arthus-Bertrand)  
The worldwide list of 38 "predators of press freedom"  
"La Collection Interdite" (a selection of banned works)

Press freedom is having a rough time. RSF's annual report, published on the 12th International Press Freedom Day on 3 May, makes that clear: all the signs are alarming.

Repression increased in 2001 and all the figures rose compared with the previous year. In 2001, nearly 500 journalists were arrested (up 50%), more than 700 were threatened or physically attacked (up 40%) and nearly 400 media outlets were censored (up 30%). A record 116 journalists are imprisoned around the world. And ominously for press freedom, 31 journalists were killed last year while doing their job, eight of them in Afghanistan.

The situation has worsened since the 11 September attacks in the United States. On the pretext of fighting terrorism, many regimes have openly targeted journalists who dare to raise questions, accusing them of playing into the hands of those who plant bombs. This was the case in Tunisia and with the Israeli army's occupation of the Palestinian Territories, where more than 50 journalists have been wounded or injured since the start of the second Intifada.

But authoritarian regimes are not the only ones to take such liberties with liberty. In democratic states too, laws have been passed and measures taken that are also blows to press freedom. In the United States, there has been the USA Patriot Act and other measures that curb the flow of information on the Internet and also the criticism by secretary of state Colin Powell of the Qatar-based TV station Al-Jazeera. This deterioration in press freedom marks a radical change from past years. Since the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, the international community has consistently denounced human rights violations, even if there are big gaps between words and actions. But press freedom had been steadily advancing in recent years. One might conclude, with the abuses of the past few months, that this period is ending. That the major powers now have other priorities and are little concerned about whether those marching behind the anti-terrorist banner are respecting human rights or not. RSF's annual report of more than 700 pages includes evidence of this and the organisation is extremely concerned by such abuses.

As always, RSF deplores attacks on freedom of expression wherever they occur. In this annual report, 150 countries are criticised - many familiar enemies of human rights but also governments not often seen in their company. Measures have been taken in the United States and Canada that challenge a journalist's right not to reveal sources and that increase monitoring of the Internet. The European Union is not spared either. Events there include murders in Spain and the

United Kingdom as part of  
the Basque and Northern Ireland conflicts, the control of most of the  
Italian media by that country's  
prime minister, the detention and conviction of journalists in France and  
Germany and the concentration  
of written press ownership and interference in the audiovisual media in  
Austria.

To mark International Press Freedom Day, Reporters Without Borders is also  
publishing a new album of  
photographs, this year devoted to the work of Yann Arthus-Bertrand. It is  
sold at newsstands and the  
proceeds enable RSF to fund its daily work, including help for journalists  
and media in difficulty and  
on-the-spot investigations to establish responsibility for abuses. On sale  
from 2 May.

Putting a face to enemies of press freedom is absolutely vital if the  
impunity enjoyed by far too many  
authoritarian, dictatorial and totalitarian regimes is to be rolled back.  
The new list of "Predators of  
press freedom will be published on 3 May on the [www.rsf.org](http://www.rsf.org)

All details and photos available at [www.rsf.org](http://www.rsf.org)  
For full China Report on Press Freedom, contact:

--  
Vincent Brossel  
Asia - Pacific Desk  
Reporters Sans Frontières  
5 rue Geoffroy Marie  
75009 Paris  
33 1 44 83 84 70  
33 1 45 23 11 51 (fax)  
[asia@rsf.org](mailto:asia@rsf.org)  
[www.rsf.org](http://www.rsf.org)

>From [jbeverly@gte.net](mailto:jbeverly@gte.net) Wed May 1 19:04:45 2002  
Received: from [usc.edu](mailto:usc.edu) ([root@usc.edu](mailto:root@usc.edu) [128.125.253.136])  
by [listproc.usc.edu](mailto:listproc.usc.edu) (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
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From: [jbeverly](mailto:jbeverly@gte.net) <[jbeverly@gte.net](mailto:jbeverly@gte.net)>  
To: [aapornet@usc.edu](mailto:aapornet@usc.edu)  
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Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

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\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

--Xz8F5x8Ksh55u29634044sEcj--

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Wed May 1 20:18:46 2002

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20:18:45 -0700 (PDT)

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(PDT)

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(PDT)

Date: Wed, 1 May 2002 20:18:39 -0700 (PDT)

From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>

To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>

Subject: Latest in Market Research: Shopping With Big Brother (S Simon LATimes)

Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205012016170.19384-100000@almaak.usc.edu>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

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[www.latimes.com/templates/misc/printstory.jsp?slug=la%2D050102spy](http://www.latimes.com/templates/misc/printstory.jsp?slug=la%2D050102spy)

May 1 2002

COLUMN ONE

Shopping With Big Brother

THE LATEST TREND IN MARKET RESEARCH IS USING  
SURVEILLANCE DEVICES SUCH AS HIDDEN MICROPHONES  
TO SPY ON SHOPPERS. SUCH TRACKING IS LEGAL.

By STEPHANIE SIMON  
Times Staff Writer

MINNEAPOLIS -- As a savvy advertising executive, Tina Wilcox knows what sells. And she has a hunch that \$70 air freshener will not.

But there's a manufacturer convinced that folks will pay perfume prices for a decorative spritzer wrapped in fabric and filled with scents reminiscent of fresh-baked cookies, or mossy summer-camp hikes, or grandma's floral soap. He wants Wilcox to test his product in the market.

So she opens up her laboratory: a retail store wired to spy on shoppers.

The Once Famous boutique is invitingly eclectic, jammed with artsy accessories and upscale home furnishings, from velvet beaded pillows to ornately carved chairs to china imprinted with the Eiffel Tower. But hidden amid the jumble, surveillance microphones and video cameras record shoppers' every move.

The boutique is an elaborate attempt to learn what all manufacturers and retailers want to know: why shoppers buy what they buy and ultimately, how they think.

Which displays snag their attention? Where do they linger? What do they ignore? How do they react to a bargain? What do they mutter to justify a splurge?

The traditional way to answer these questions has been simply to ask them. Researchers would intercept random shoppers as they browsed, for on-the-spot interviews. Or they would gather a dozen customers into a "focus group."

Many marketing experts, however, now find such forums too contrived, and too easily manipulated: Participants tend to give the answer they think the researcher wants, not their honest opinion.

So the latest trend in the science of psyching out the shopper--a trend propelled by the development of new technology--is "observational research," otherwise known as "retail ethnography."

Market analysts monitor how shoppers move through a store, what they pick up and how they handle it, how much time they spend comparing prices or reading labels. "You get a purer reaction," Wilcox explains.

Once Famous takes this new tactic to an extreme because the store was set



up for the purpose of conducting research. Marketing experts say it's the only retail lab in the nation.

Where surveillance technology is in use elsewhere, it's integrated into existing stores. From convenience marts to department stores to national chains with thousands of outlets, just about any retail environment can be wired as a clandestine lab.

Networks of hidden cameras can size up each person who enters a store and follow him as he moves from aisle to aisle, recording how long he stops at each point. Such information, multiplied by tens of thousands of consumers, can help retailers identify which marketing and display techniques woo the most shoppers. That's data no focus group could give.

"If you stop shoppers coming out of a store, I don't think they can tell you, 'There was this [display] near the front door that felt awkward so I looked away, and because of that, I missed all the new merchandise laid out to the left,' " said Kirthi Kalyanam, associate director of the Retail Management Institute at Santa Clara University.

Surveillance also can be used to gauge how shoppers react to specific products.

If a woman dallies at a cosmetics counter, for instance, a camera might zoom in to capture her expression. Studying the video later, analysts can see whether she's intrigued by a new shade of lipstick, struggling with a hard-to-open package or intently comparing prices. Cosmetics companies can then use these observations to refine their products or tailor their advertising.

"We can learn things about consumer behavior by observing real consumers that we cannot learn any other way," said Leonard L. Berry, who founded the Center for Retailing Studies at Texas A&M University.

That's why Wilcox set up Once Famous.

Wilcox, 46, is the chief creative officer of Fame, a subsidiary of advertising giant Omnicom Group Inc. Fame markets itself as a "retail brand agency" that helps chain stores define a distinctive image. The agency also works with manufacturers to design and launch new products. Among its clients: Target Stores, General Mills, Tupperware and Energizer Batteries.

When Fame moved into cavernous new downtown headquarters last year--its 63 employees get around on scooters--Wilcox hit upon the notion of using the front 1,800 square feet

of space for a "retail laboratory." She would open a real store that would attract real shoppers, and use it to run experiments for clients. Her aim was not to make money, but to observe how money is made.

From her stuffy control room, Wilcox watched the other day as store clerks subtly steered shoppers toward the table with the \$70 air fresheners. Many appeared to like the scents. Then they checked the price.

Eyebrows shot up. Eyes widened. Lips pursed.

"Whew," one woman whistled.

"I'd maybe use a Glade PlugIn," a man said, hastily putting down the spray and backing off.

Listening on her headset, Wilcox grimaced. It was just as she had thought: The price would have to come down, way down. Maybe she'd test it again at \$40, or \$38.

Even then, the manufacturer would have to better promote the product as a decorative accessory, not just a fragrance, Wilcox mused. The spray needed a classier look--a gold spritzer perhaps, with some sort of crest. The new packaging had to shout luxury. And it had to make a bold statement on the bathroom shelf. Or else a \$4.95 Glade PlugIn would win every time.

She would show the manufacturer her candid video. One look at those raised eyebrows and he would have to agree his product needed serious rethinking.

Such experiments cost Fame's clients \$15,000 for two days of recording and \$100,000 or more for longer tests.

Since opening last November, Once Famous has focused on home accessories, with a lush, boudoir-like atmosphere that Wilcox describes as "romantic bohemian." To her surprise, the merchandise--most of it there to entice shoppers, not as part of a product test--has proved so popular that the store has turned a small profit, quite apart from the lab work.

Still, Wilcox is willing to strip the boutique to its crimson walls, stashing the inventory in her ad agency until it's needed again, to create a lab with a very different look.

One client, Wilsons Leather, is considering taking the whole space over for a few months to test its new leather accessories.

"When you take your products to a focus group, they really know they're on camera," explained Joel

Waller, the company's chairman. "This is a much more valid customer experience. They're not looking to impress anyone by picking out the 'good' styles. You're seeing their real reaction."

Another client, General Mills, may turn the lab into a clothing store to see whether it could sell specialty groceries in such an unexpected environment. Would shoppers snag a soy drink from a cooler as a break from trying on shoes? Might they pick up a holiday cake mix or a festive box of cookies while browsing Christmas sweaters?

"We're always looking for opportunities [to sell food] outside the normal grocery store," said Mark Addicks, vice president of marketing for General Mills. With Once Famous, he added, "we can try different things within minutes."

There's rarely a shortage of research subjects. Once Famous opens to a food court that connects two office towers. Thousands of people walk past each day at lunch. Many stop in, drawn by the funky chandeliers and the handmade greeting cards, the Japanese bath salts and the Oriental rugs.

A subtle sign at the entrance warns shoppers when the lab is in "test mode," and adds: "If you prefer not to be recorded, kindly visit when this sign has been removed." Wilcox is developing a more eye-catching sign, with a blinking light.

For now, however, many breeze past without reading the warning--and never know that their every move, their every wistful stare and disdainful sniff, is being taped. Even those who do know say they soon get so involved in browsing--the merchandise changes almost daily--that they forget they're on camera.

"They're really unaware," said Coco Sullivan, the store's full-time sales associate.

Such surveillance is perfectly legal. Experts in privacy law say retailers are free to record, videotape or otherwise monitor their shoppers, except in areas considered private, such as fitting rooms. They are also free to do as they like with the data they gather--including sell it.

"There's broad recognition that we give up virtually all our expectations of privacy when we go into a public area like a mall," said attorney Sheldon Krantz, who recently chaired a task force on surveillance for the American Bar Assn. "There is virtually no regulation of this area at all."

That makes some privacy advocates edgy, but few shoppers at Once Famous

seem to mind.

"Now that I know [someone's listening], maybe I should walk around and make more comments," said Jamila Petite, a sales representative who had drifted in on her lunch break without noticing the sign.

Marketers, of course, have always cared about consumer opinion. Until recently, however, gathering such information was laborious.

In addition to convening focus groups and interviewing shoppers, researchers would lurk in grocery aisles, stopwatches in hand, to time how long customers looked at each product. They would trail alongside shoppers as they browsed, quizzing them on their purchases. Or they would pay select consumers to keep a diary of their shopping experiences.

One famed retail ethnographer, Paco Underhill, developed a technique for secretly videotaping shoppers as he trailed them through stores. Underhill's research firm, Envirosell, now employs 100 such "trackers" worldwide.

The new surveillance equipment can track the behavior of many more shoppers for much less work.

Much of the basic hardware is familiar: hidden cameras and sometimes microphones concealed in ceilings. The difference is in the software that links all the cameras in a store so they can follow a shopper's route instead of just videotaping whoever moves in front of each lens.

The individual shopper, identified by body mass or body temperature, is "passed" from camera to camera so his movements can be fluidly mapped. There are also programs that automatically direct wall-mounted cameras to zoom in on a shopper's face if he lingers more than a few seconds in one spot. And there is software that turns hours upon hours of video into digital maps of shopper behavior.

"We can tell if someone picks up a Coke, sees a sale sign, puts it back and buys a Pepsi. We can tell how many people pass by a certain cardboard display," said Stan Beck, a vice president of Brickstream Corp., a leader in the emerging field. "This technology can provide much greater insight into consumer behavior than our old way of doing things."

Brickstream, for instance, is working with a soft drink firm that sells its sodas at 10 locations within a typical SuperTarget. The company wants to find out which sites draw the most traffic so it can focus its promotion efforts there.

Another client, a brewery, wants to know whether it's worth it to pay a premium for space in refrigerated cases. Inventory controls don't answer this question: A six-pack scans as a six-pack whether it's warm or cold. But hidden cameras can track whether shoppers head for the chilled beer or buy it off the shelf.

"Our clients can understand exactly what their clients are doing--and why," Beck said.

Such insight can be pricey. Monitoring an average-size convenience store with Brickstream costs a minimum of \$300 a month for a long-term contract. (Unlike Once Famous, Brickstream does not provide video footage of shoppers or transcribe their comments.)

The cost is not the only hitch. Truth is, most retailers and manufacturers are swamped with data. They track sales figures and coupon use. They monitor inventory. They survey customers. Hidden cameras can give them more information still. But then they have to figure out how to use it.

"The question is, how do you crunch all that data to achieve results?" Underhill, the ethnographer, said. "Moving from data to information to intelligence to wisdom is part of the challenge."

That was evident one recent afternoon at Once Famous, as Wilcox watched from the control room while a young woman browsed through a collection of writing supplies.

The woman picked up a spiral notebook in deep purple and gazed at it intently. She put it down, stared into space, picked it back up. She gave it a little caress. She put it down. She picked it up. She rubbed her chin.

Wilcox figured the woman was hung up on the \$15 price.

As it turned out, the shopper had decided to buy a notebook the moment she saw the display. She had been standing there wishing they came in green.

"They're watching me," Pauline Neumann said as she paid for the purple notebook. "But they don't know what I'm thinking."

[www.latimes.com/templates/misc/printstory.jsp?slug=la%2D050102spy](http://www.latimes.com/templates/misc/printstory.jsp?slug=la%2D050102spy)

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>From eleahall@yahoo.com Wed May 1 20:57:00 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT  
id g423v0e25403 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 1 May 2002  
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[216.136.129.26])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP  
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(PDT)  
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May 2002 20:57:00 PDT  
Date: Wed, 1 May 2002 20:57:00 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Eleanor Hall <eleahall@yahoo.com>  
Subject: Re: Feedback requested on hypothetical anthrax questions  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
In-Reply-To: <3C20A183.C5E87C3@marketsharescorp.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Nick,

Thank you for your thoughtful questions.  
Unfortunately, I wasn't able to do the study I  
mentioned on the list. I've interspersed a few  
comments:

--- Nick Panagakis <mail@marketsharescorp.com> wrote:  
> Some questions.  
>  
> Are you concerned about consumer use of the mail or  
> business?

Both. Some polls seem to indicate more concern among businesspeople than  
consumers, perhaps because of  
responsibility for employees, perhaps because the mail staff might be less  
likely to recognize the  
source of mail in a large company than would consumers.

>  
> Does the USPS know whether consumer use or business  
> use has increased,  
> declined, or remained the same over past three  
> months? If so, are there  
> other factors which could lead to declining use (if  
> use has declined)  
> such as postal rates, service, the economy, factors  
> other than the  
> so-called anthrax scare.

There was a big decline in the volume of mail. The  
decline in the economy was undoubtedly a factor. It's  
difficult to isolate the effects of different factors.

>

> Has the anthrax scare affected the behavior of  
> senders of mail or the  
> recipients of mail?

I think both. Direct marketers tried to make their mailings more trustworthy (always putting a return address on the envelope, even a URL, etc.)

>  
> What does "change the mail you send" mean?

I was thinking of using alternatives to mail, phoning, paying bills electronically, etc. rather than sending a letter. Or simply not communicating at all.

Thanks again for your comments. They are helpful re thinking about the issues.

Best wishes,

Eleanor Hall  
RCF Economic and Financial Consulting  
333 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 804  
Chicago, IL 60601  
(312) 431-1540

>  
> Eleanor Hall wrote:  
>  
> > My organization is planning a survey for the  
> Postal  
> > Service on public reactions to anthrax .  
> >  
> > Hypothetical questions have been suggested along  
> the  
> > following lines, for those who haven't lessened  
> the  
> > amount of mail that they send:  
> > Would you change the mail you send if there was  
> > another anthrax death in another part of the  
> country?  
> > Would you change the mail you send if there was  
> > another anthrax death in this city?  
> >  
> > And for those who have lessened the amount of mail  
> > they send (gone to electronic bill paying, sent  
> e-mail  
> > greeting cards, etc.)  
> > If the anthrax terrorist were caught and was found  
> to  
> > be a single individual, would you go back to using  
> the  
> > mail?  
> > If the anthrax terrorist were caught and was found  
> to  
> > be a member of a group, would you go back to using  
> the  
> > mail?  
> >

> > I'd appreciate feedback, asap, on the desirability  
> of  
> > this type of question. If not recommended, any  
> > suggestions as to how to get at what the Post  
> Office  
> > is concerned about (the effects of future events  
> on  
> > the volume of mail)?  
> >  
> > Thanks!  
> >  
> > Eleanor Hall, Ph.D.  
> > Survey Research Associate  
> > RCF Economic and Financial Consulting  
> > 333 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 804  
> > Chicago, IL 60601  
> > (312) 431-1540  
> > ehall@rcfecon.com  
> >  
> > www.rcfecon.com  
> >  
> >  
> > Do You Yahoo!?  
> > Check out Yahoo! Shopping and Yahoo! Auctions for  
> all of  
> > your unique holiday gifts! Buy at  
> http://shopping.yahoo.com  
> > or bid at http://auctions.yahoo.com  
>

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Do You Yahoo!?

Yahoo! Health - your guide to health and wellness <http://health.yahoo.com>

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Wed May 1 21:21:06 2002

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])

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(PDT)

Date: Wed, 1 May 2002 21:21:05 -0700 (PDT)

From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>

To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>

Subject: Newspapers Report Lower Circulation (S Sutel AP)

Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205012117150.26432-100000@almaak.usc.edu>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII



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<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A17246--2002May1>

Wednesday, May 1, 2002; 6:41 PM

Newspapers Report Lower Circulation

By Seth Sutel

AP Business Writer

NEW YORK -- USA Today remained the largest-circulation daily newspaper in the United States in the six-month period ending March 31, according to data released Wednesday by the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

USA Today, the flagship newspaper of Gannett Co., the largest newspaper publisher in the nation, reported average daily circulation of 2,211,370. The Wall Street Journal was the next largest at 1,820,525.

The Audit Bureau had earlier released year-ago comparisons but later in the day advised that those figures had been called into question because of a computer glitch that introduced a number of errors.

The group said it planned to release a corrected version of its circulation report in the next few days. The figures that newspapers reported a year ago were calculated under different circulation rules governing bulk sales.

After The Wall Street Journal, the next largest papers were The New York Times at 1,194,491, Los Angeles Times, at 985,798, The Washington Post at 811,925 and the New York Daily News at 733,099.

-----  
On the Net:

Audit Bureau of Circulations: <http://www.accessabc.com> Newspaper Association of America: <http://www.naa.org>

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A17246--2002May1>

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by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
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X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1  
Date: Thu, 02 May 2002 10:53:42 +0200  
To: Iain.NOBLE@dfes.gsi.gov.uk, aapornet@usc.edu  
From: Edith de Leeuw <edithl@xs4all.nl>  
Subject: Re: The effect of interview venue on answers to sensitive  
questions b y young people  
Cc: Catriona.Mirrlees-Black@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk  
In-Reply-To: <AE1F316B44D2D211A64800902728A789086540EC@SHEEXC01>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Hi all,

First of all, I would be extremely interested in a summary of responses to this.

Secondly, Jacqueline Scott mentions the idea that children behave differently in different contexts (e.g. shy at school and open and talkative at home) in her chapter in Lyberg et al, Survey measurement and process quality, Wiley. However she does not cite any empirical evidence.

Can we learn something from what we know about 'adults'? Is there empirical/methodological research that can give us some insights? I remember Jobe et al, in the same Wiley book found that in a health fertility study the site where the (sensitive) data were collected did have an influence!

Finally, about context. Beebe did a comparison at highschools with PAPI in class and individual CASI in the computerlab of the school. (sensitive topic: drugs etc).

He did find an interesting effect in the CASI setting: distance between computers in the computerlab is related to openness of answers. larger distance more openness (POQ, 1998).

Warm regards, Edith

At 03:02 PM 5/1/02 +0100, Iain.NOBLE@dfes.gsi.gov.uk wrote:

>Thanks to all those who replied to my earlier query. I will get back to

>you all later this week.  
>  
>In the meantime, a colleague has asked me for advice about the  
>following:  
>  
>It's been a belief for some time among those who carry out research  
>with young people and older children (say 11-17 year olds) that venue  
>of interview (e.g. in home or at school) can have an effect on levels  
>of reporting of illegal or socially disapproved of behaviour, separate  
>from that of mode of interview, in that subjects of this age  
>interviewed outside the home are more likely to report such behaviour.  
>Although it is also recognised that question wording can have major  
>effects here too.  
>  
>For example, a few years ago a comparative analysis of some government  
>surveys showed 14-15 year olds interviewed in school reported  
>significantly higher smoking rates than 16-17 year olds interviewed at  
>home, both used self-completion instruments. Similarly the British  
>Household Panel Study Youth Panel (interviews in-home through a  
>'Walkman-mediated' PAPI self  
>completion) shows significantly lower reported smoking rates for 11-15 year  
>old than government schools based surveys of the same age group. As the  
>latter use a split-sample saliva test as well as self-comps their results  
>are generally accepted as valid (though some question them).  
>  
>For this reason many researchers opt, when possible, for schools based  
>interviews which also offer much better fieldwork cost efficiency. The  
>objection of over reporting in schools based surveys (through bravado)  
>does not seem to have much evidence to support it.  
>  
>My question:  
>  
>Does anyone have further evidence either way on this 'venue' hypothesis  
>for sensitive issues? Particularly on the self-reporting of criminal  
>activity by 11-15 year olds.  
>  
>Preferably this would be from studies using experimental design, but  
>any relevant evidence would be useful. Have there been any studies  
>comparing the reports of young people who have been interviewed twice:  
>in-home and elsewhere?  
>  
>  
>  
>Iain Noble  
>DfES - AS: YFE5  
>Moorfoot W609  
>  
>0114 259 1180

>From Iain.NOBLE@dfes.gsi.gov.uk Thu May 2 04:46:39 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42Bkce27178 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
04:46:38 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from mail6.gsi.gov.uk (gateway1.gsi.gov.uk [194.6.79.172])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id EAA24332 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 04:46:39 -0700

(PDT)  
From: Iain.NOBLE@dfes.gsi.gov.uk  
Received: from mail.dfee.gov.uk (mail1.dfee.gov.uk [51.64.32.66])  
by mail6.gsi.gov.uk (eggs/bacon) with SMTP id g42BkbZ1000016  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 12:46:37 +0100 (BST)  
Received: from 192.168.2.24 by gatekeeper.dfee.gov.uk  
Thu, 02 May 2002 12:31:40 -0000  
Received: from lonmsw01.dfee.gov.uk ([192.168.2.27])  
by mail.dfee.gov.uk (8.9.3/BISCUIT) with ESMTMP id MAA19594  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 12:24:27 +0100  
Received: from lonexc02.dfee.gov.uk (unverified) by lonmsw01.dfee.gov.uk  
(Content Technologies SMTPRS  
4.1.2) with ESMTMP id <Bc0a8021b5a9da5717e@lonmsw01.dfee.gov.uk>;  
Thu, 2 May 2002 12:52:02 +0100  
Received: by LONEXC02 with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)  
id <2QSVHKZ2>; Thu, 2 May 2002 12:47:37 +0100  
Message-ID: <AE1F316B44D2D211A64800902728A789086540FC@SHEEXC01>  
To: mark@bisconti.com, aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: RE: Le Pen or le sword? Xenophobia unsheathed in Europe  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 12:47:41 +0100  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

And here's a UK view from one of our more perceptive commentators:  
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/race/story/0,11374,708503,00.html>

NB: Norman Tebbit was Margaret Thatcher's 'enforcer' and infamously talked  
of 'a cricket test' for  
immigrants (although he meant non-whites) - which side do they cheer for  
when there's a Test Match? A  
Test Match is....no you don't want to know about that.

Iain Noble  
DfES - AS: YFE5  
Moorfoot W609

0114 259 1180

>From hschuman@umich.edu Thu May 2 05:18:17 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTMP  
id g42CIHe28029 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
05:18:17 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from changeofhabit.mr.itd.umich.edu  
(changeofhabit.mr.itd.umich.edu [141.211.144.17])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTMP  
id FAA06542 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 05:18:16 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from umich.edu (237-31.suscom-maine.net [207.5.237.31])  
by changeofhabit.mr.itd.umich.edu (8.9.3/3.2r) with ESMTMP id IAA23699  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 08:18:15 -0400 (EDT)  
Message-ID: <3CD12F7B.B78E7903@umich.edu>  
Date: Thu, 02 May 2002 08:22:19 -0400  
From: Howard Schuman <hschuman@umich.edu>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.77 [en] (Windows NT 5.0; U)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: aapor <aapornet@usc.edu>

Subject: News from the Ukraine  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

My message of a week or so ago had to do ONLY with reprinting on AAPORNET articles and editorials from NYTIMES.COM and other national U.S. web sites that are widely known, freely available, and not directly related to public opinion or survey research. In any case, a majority of those commenting supported the continuation of this practice, so my message is null and void. (The non-response rate was on the high side, around 98%, but as usual one assumes that such responses would not change conclusions.)

Several people pointed out that deleting messages is easy, and with that in mind it is helpful if subject lines are informative enough to distinguish today's NYT editorials and stories from information more directly related to the unique nature of AAPOR. (There may come a time when NYTIMES.COM is not free, as is true now of NYTIMES.PAP, in which case such reprinting, if legal, would be more valuable.)

Howard

.....  
Date:

Wed, 1 May 2002 14:37:49 +0300  
From: "Vladimir I. Paniotto" <paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua>  
To: AAPOR Network <aapornet@usc.edu>

Re the Howard Schuman comment:

I think that for AAPOR members from Former Soviet Union (as for Ukraine) Times, Post and others are not available to the same extent as for USA for different reasons (not the last - bad quality of phone lines and difficulties with Internet using). Besides the selection of articles by AAPOR members is interesting and important.

However I understand, that it's not the reason to keep that practice if for the vast majority it's not necessary.

V.Paniotto

\*\*\*\*\*  
Volodimir Paniotto, Director of KIIS  
(Kiev International Institute of Sociology)  
Milchakova 1/18, kv.11, Kiev-02002, UKRAINE  
Phone (380-44)-463-5868,238-2567,238-2568 (office)  
Phone (380-44)-517-3949 (home)

Fax (380-44)-263-3458, phone-fax 463-5868  
E-mail: paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua  
http://www.kiis.com.ua  
>From jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com Thu May 2 05:29:01 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g42CT0e28489 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
05:29:00 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from c001.snv.cp.net (h000.c001.snv.cp.net [209.228.32.114])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP  
id FAA10725 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 05:29:00 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: (cpmta 24013 invoked from network); 2 May 2002 05:28:28 -0700  
Received: from 209.195.199.89 (HELO default)  
by smtp.jpmurphy.com (209.228.32.114) with SMTP; 2 May 2002 05:28:28 -0700  
X-Sent: 2 May 2002 12:28:28 GMT  
Message-ID: <000b01c1f1d5\$2ddef8c0\$59c7c3d1@default>  
From: "James P. Murphy" <jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com>  
To: <JAnnSelzer@aol.com>, <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected Sample  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 08:30:42 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Priority: 3  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

This figure (37%) is consistent with what we get in such studies. We never mail without the \$1.00 and have found that a second dollar can raise the response by as much as five additional percentage points. The neglected parameter in this type of mail study is undeliverability, which is generally underestimated. Since Dillman's method involves repeated contacts, you have the ability to see that the subsets of undeliverables are not the same each time. From this information you may be able to improve your estimate of how many were never received, which affects the response/cooperation rate.

There are a variety of techniques available for increasing response rates for mail surveys but they may not be applicable to your study. While the CMOR numbers are helpful, we need a more extensive discussion of what people are getting with RDD in order to put mail survey numbers into perspective. I think that the significance of not having unlisted households is generally overestimated except, possibly, when lower income households are particularly important to the study and here you have the parallel factor of reduced inclination to respond to something in writing.

Instead of turning to listed households, it would be interesting if those of us doing mail surveys

could resurrect area probability sampling techniques to select households and then use automated lookup tools to see if the name of the resident (one of them) is available. Where not, the mailing would go out to Current Resident, but all households would have been selected in the same procedure. (Maybe this is what S&Co. did?).

Good luck.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.

Voice (610) 408-8800

Fax (610) 408-8802

jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com

-----Original Message-----

From: JAnnSelzer@aol.com <JAnnSelzer@aol.com>

To: aapornet@usc.edu <aapornet@usc.edu>

Date: Thursday, May 02, 2002 3:09 AM

Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected Sample

>We've just completed such a study. With a sample of listed households,  
>we received a 37% response with a \$1 incentive, and 21% response  
>without the incentive. We also had a sample for which we did not have  
>a name associated  
>with the household, so the envelope was addressed to Current Resident.  
With  
>an incentive, the response rate for this group was 28%; without an  
incentive,  
>15%. So, clearly incentive makes a difference--more difference than  
whether  
>you have a name or not. The incentive boosted the response rate an  
>average of 15 points, while having a name boosted response by an  
>average of 8  
points.  
> Hope that helps. JAS  
>  
>J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.  
>Selzer & Company  
>Des Moines  
>

>From cporter@hp.ufl.edu Thu May 2 05:51:48 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42Cpme29339 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
05:51:48 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from fuji.hp.ufl.edu (fuji.hp.ufl.edu [159.178.42.124])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id FAA19856 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 05:51:48 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from HPDom-MTA by fuji.hp.ufl.edu  
with Novell\_GroupWise; Thu, 02 May 2002 08:51:44 -0400  
Message-Id: <scd0fe20.086@fuji.hp.ufl.edu>  
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise Internet Agent 6.0.1  
Date: Thu, 02 May 2002 08:51:42 -0400  
From: "Colleen Porter" <cporter@hp.ufl.edu>

To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Miss Manners and the AAPOR conference  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: multipart/alternative; boundary="=\_C39E2370.20413CA9"

This is a MIME message. If you are reading this text, you may want to consider changing to a mail reader or gateway that understands how to properly handle MIME multipart messages.

--=\_C39E2370.20413CA9  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I am wondering if it is time for AAPOR to develop a new tradition at our annual conference of having the session chair invite the audience to move away from the aisles at the beginning of the session, so that latecomers can be more easily seated.

The North American sense of personal space is such that it is considered almost rude to sit directly next to someone you don't know. But we would willingly make that move if it was officially sanctioned by a suggestion from the podium. And then there would be room for latecomers to be seated along the aisles in a least-distracting way.

In recent years I've been in several sessions where there were many empty seats scattered through the audience, but no easy way to get to them, so there was a thick mass of folks standing in the back.

Of course, we don't want to implement a policy that would actually encourage tardy entry to a session. But let's get real. Isn't there an ancient saying something like, "The late will always be with us"?

When things are scheduled as tightly as the wonderfully rich AAPOR program, we are going to have latecomers, as there is so little scheduled downtime. I do insist on showering after the fun run, and other times I've been on a breaktime phone call to my office that just drug on and on....Not to mention the times that you see an old friend that you didn't even know was still in the business, and the time gets away.

So while I wouldn't want to encourage lateness, I do wish we could accomodate it better, and I've seen that strategy work well in other meetings.

I personally don't mind standing--I'm an Army veteran and can do parade rest all day if I had to. But for some among us, it really is a hardship that interferes with enjoyment of the meeting.

Colleen



Colleen K. Porter  
Project Coordinator  
cporter@hp.ufl.edu  
phone: 352/392-6919, fax: 352/392-7109  
University of Florida,  
Department of Health Services Administration  
Location: 1600 SW Archer Road, Rm. G1-015  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 100195, Gainesville, FL 32610-0195

--=\_C39E2370.20413CA9  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

```
* * * * *
*      ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED---      *
*      This post contains a forbidden message format      *
*      (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) *
*      This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT      *
*      If your postings display this message your mail program *
*      is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting *
* * * * *
```

--=\_C39E2370.20413CA9--  
>From dhalpern@bellsouth.net Thu May 2 08:28:33 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
 by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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08:28:33 -0700 (PDT)  
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[205.152.58.40])  
 by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
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(PDT)  
Received: from w5y0s9.bellsouth.net ([65.81.43.48])  
 by imf00bis.bellsouth.net  
 (InterMail vM.5.01.04.05 201-253-122-122-105-20011231) with ESMTTP  
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<20020502152929.ZMAW7141.imf00bis.bellsouth.net@w5y0s9.bellsouth.net>  
 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 11:29:29 -0400  
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20020502111041.026606d0@pop3.norton.antivirus>  
X-Sender: dhalpern@mail.atl.bellsouth.net@pop3.norton.antivirus  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1  
Date: Thu, 02 May 2002 11:11:09 -0400  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
From: dick halpern <dhalpern@bellsouth.net>  
Subject: Misuse of Call-In "Polls"  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"; format=flowed  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit  
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by listproc.usc.edu id  
g42FSXe09886

<http://www.researchindustry.org/Pages/polls.html>

## MISUSE OF CALL-IN "POLLS"

In recent years, the misuse of 900-number and other types of call-in "polls" has become increasingly evident.

These "polls" report the opinions of only those people who called in, and not those of the general public. Nevertheless, many people believe such polls are scientific, believable, accurate, and representative of the entire population. The Research Industry Coalition believes that any publicizing or promotion of such "polls" not only damages legitimate marketing and survey research practice, but can be very misleading or damaging when used to influence public policy or simply to disseminate information on perceptions of the general public.

The results of so-called 900-number call-in "polls," and other types of self-selection "polls," are based solely upon the responses of those people who were exposed to a written or broadcast stimulus, were strongly motivated to register an opinion, and were willing to pay to do so. Hence, such "polls" do not measure the opinions of a projectable cross-section of the general public or of some other predefined group (no matter how many responses are received) because they fail to use scientific sampling methods in which everyone in the given population has a known chance of being selected for survey participation.

Research surveys based upon scientific sampling yield findings that are often sharply at variance with the results of call-in "polls," which merely tally the opinions of a self-selected set of respondents. Further, such "polls" generally frame issues in highly simplified terms and thus do not measure the often complex opinions that exist on a given issue.

Self-selection "polls" are not legitimate research, and when publicized or promoted in any way to any part of the general public, ought to be accompanied by an appropriate disclaimer statement. The Research Industry Coalition recommends the following disclaimer statement for use with call-in "polls":

"These 'polls' represent the opinions of only those people who have called or written in, and not the general public."

RIC members endorsing this statement:

AAPOR

ACR

AMA

APA

ASA

CASRO

MRA

MRC

NAA

NCPP

QRCA

TTRA

>From sid.grc@verizon.net Thu May 2 08:57:01 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42Fv0e14929 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
08:57:00 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from out012.verizon.net (out012pub.verizon.net [206.46.170.137])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id IAA22971 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 08:57:01 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from Dell4300 ([138.88.2.23]) by out012.verizon.net  
(InterMail vM.5.01.04.05 201-253-122-122-105-20011231) with SMTP  
id <20020502155629.IDGU21380.out012.verizon.net@Dell4300>  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 10:56:29 -0500  
Message-ID: <004701c1f1f1\$ecb21270\$6401a8c0@Dell4300>  
From: "Sid Groeneman" <sid.grc@verizon.net>  
To: "AAPORNET" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected Sample  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 11:56:29 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Priority: 3  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2600.0000  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000

> I obtained similar results in a test conducted over a decade ago in a  
> survey  
> about travel which used a 8-page questionnaire. A \$1 incentive does  
> wonders  
> to boost mail survey response: I got 34% response (with incentive) vs.  
> 17% (without incentive).  
>  
> Sid Groeneman  
>  
> Groeneman Research & Consulting  
> Bethesda, Maryland  
> sid.grc@verizon.net  
> 301 469-0813  
> www.groeneman.com  
>  
>

> ----- Original Message -----

> From: <JAnnSelzer@aol.com>  
> To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
> Sent: Wednesday, May 01, 2002 3:35 PM  
> Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected  
> Sample  
>  
>

> > We've just completed such a study. With a sample of listed  
> > households,  
we  
> > received a 37% response with a \$1 incentive, and 21% response  
> > without  
the  
> > incentive. We also had a sample for which we did not have a name  
> > associated  
> > with the household, so the envelope was addressed to Current  
> > Resident.  
> > With  
> > an incentive, the response rate for this group was 28%; without an  
> > incentive,  
> > 15%. So, clearly incentive makes a difference--more difference than  
> > whether  
> > you have a name or not. The incentive boosted the response rate an  
> > average  
> > of 15 points, while having a name boosted response by an average of  
> > 8  
> > points.  
> > Hope that helps. JAS  
> >  
> > J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.

> > Selzer & Company  
> > Des Moines  
> >  
>

>From mcohen@fabmac.com Thu May 2 09:10:42 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42GAgel6477 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
09:10:42 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from maill.radix.net (maill.radix.net [207.192.128.31])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id JAA07258 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 09:10:42 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from COHEN (beth.fabmac.com [207.192.151.73])  
by maill.radix.net (8.12.2/8.12.2) with SMTP id g42GAdHw015769  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 12:10:39 -0400 (EDT)  
From: "Michael Cohen" <mcohen@fabmac.com>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Union Member Focus Group Recruiting  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 12:10:37 -0400  
Message-ID: <000c01c1f1f3\$e64b5c50\$4997c0cf@COHEN>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="us-ascii"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook CWS, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2911.0)  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000  
In-Reply-To: <5.1.0.14.2.20020502104145.00aa0290@pop.xs4all.nl>

One of our clients would like for us to conduct focus groups with members of labor unions.

Aside from RDD screening for labor union members in Chicago or Pittsburgh, for example, what sources are out there for lists of labor union members? I'm told there are bonus points available for being able to distinguish between white- and blue-collar union members. Right now we are working with finding a list from various vendors and contacting focus group facilities directly to see if they have a flag for union members in their databases.

Thanks in advance for your advice.

-----  
Michael D. Cohen, Ph.D.  
Vice President for Public Affairs  
Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates  
915 King Street, Second Floor  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
(703) 684-4510 Phone  
(703) 739-0664 Fax

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu May 2 09:23:16 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g42GNFe18039 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
09:23:15 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP  
id JAA20700; Thu, 2 May 2002 09:23:15 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)  
by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g42GNEh11422; Thu, 2 May 2002 09:23:14 -0700 (PDT)  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 09:23:14 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: Howard Schuman <hschuman@umich.edu>  
cc: aapor <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: News from the Ukraine  
In-Reply-To: <3CD12F7B.B78E7903@umich.edu>  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205020850270.6730-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Howard,

I agree with what you say here 100 percent (the confidence interval for which must always be only negative, is that not correct?).

So much do I agree with you, in fact, that from the start--long before you raised this topic on our humble list--every last one of my postings from mass media sources included not only the name of its publisher, but \*also\* the name of its \*author(s)\* (reflecting my own conclusion that it is better to judge ideas by their creators than by their publishers or promoters).

That said, however, I do recognize that many creators are shamelessly influenced--in what they "create"--by the editorial positions, economic and political interests, and personal prejudices of those who publish their work (and usually pay their salaries as well). We can all be thankful that survey researchers are not influenced in these ways.

AAPORNET's best check on biased postings, of course, is that every last one of our members is equally free and empowered to post whatever and whenever. Do any of you political scientists have a term for roughly "tyranny of the fastest typists"?

Thank you, Howard, for holding us all to higher standards than we might otherwise achieve.

-- Jim

\*\*\*\*\*

On Thu, 2 May 2002, Howard Schuman wrote:

> My message of a week or so ago had to do ONLY with reprinting on  
> AAPORNET articles and editorials from NYTIMES.COM and other national

> U.S. web sites that are widely known, freely available, and not  
> directly related to public opinion or survey research. In any case, a  
> majority of those commenting supported the continuation of this  
> practice, so my message is null and void. (The non-response rate was  
> on the high side, around 98%, but as usual one assumes that such  
> responses would not change conclusions.)

>  
> Several people pointed out that deleting messages is easy, and with  
> that in mind it is helpful if subject lines are informative enough to  
> distinguish today's NYT editorials and stories from information more  
> directly related to the unique nature of AAPOR. (There may come a time  
> when NYTIMES.COM is not free, as is true now of NYTIMES.PAP, in which  
> case such reprinting, if legal, would be more valuable.)

> Howard

>

> .....

> Date:

> Wed, 1 May 2002 14:37:49 +0300

> From:

> "Vladimir I. Paniotto" <paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua>

> To:

> AAPOR Network <aapornet@usc.edu>

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> Re the Howard Schuman comment:  
>  
> I think that for AAPOR members from Former Soviet Union (as for  
> Ukraine) Times, Post and others are not available to the same extend  
> as for USA for different reasons (not the last - bad quality of phone  
> lines and difficulties with Internet using). Besides the selection of  
> articles by AAPOR members is interesting and important.  
>  
> However I understand, that it's not the reason to keep that practice  
> if for the vast majority it's not necessary.  
>  
> V.Paniotto  
>  
> \*\*\*\*\*  
> Volodimir Paniotto, Director of KIIS  
> (Kiev International Institute of Sociology)  
> Milchakova 1/18, kv.11, Kiev-02002, UKRAINE  
> Phone (380-44)-463-5868,238-2567,238-2568 (office)  
> Phone (380-44)-517-3949 (home)  
> Fax (380-44)-263-3458, phone-fax 463-5868  
> E-mail: paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua  
> http://www.kiis.com.ua  
>  
  
>From daves@startribune.com Thu May 2 09:29:35 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42GTYe18925 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
09:29:34 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from firewall11.startribune.com (firewall11.startribune.com  
[132.148.80.210])

by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id JAA27584 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 09:29:34 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: by firewall11.startribune.com; id LAA28608; Thu, 2 May 2002  
11:29:02 -0500 (CDT)  
Received: from unknown(132.148.25.25) by firewall11.startribune.com via smap  
(V5.5)  
id xma028583; Thu, 2 May 02 11:28:14 -0500  
Received: from stnavmail.startribune.com (stnavmail.startribune.com  
[132.148.90.39])  
by selma.startribune.com (8.11.3/8.11.3) with SMTP id g42GSC213946  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 11:28:12 -0500 (CDT)  
Received: from ngwgatel.startribune.com ([132.148.90.221])  
by stnavmail.startribune.com (NAVGW 2.5.1.19) with SMTP id  
M2002050211281117171 for  
<aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 02 May 2002 11:28:11 -0500  
Received: from DOMGATE1-Message\_Server by ngwgatel.startribune.com  
with Novell\_GroupWise; Thu, 02 May 2002 11:28:09 -0500  
Message-Id: <scd122c9.084@ngwgatel.startribune.com>  
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise Internet Agent 5.5.4.1  
Date: Thu, 02 May 2002 11:27:49 -0500  
From: "Rob Daves" <daves@startribune.com>  
To: <cporter@hp.ufl.edu>, <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Miss Manners and the AAPOR conference  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-Disposition: inline  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit  
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by listproc.usc.edu id  
g42GTZe18926

Colleen has a good idea. And it can be generally handled well, with a sense  
of humor. Our colleague  
Phil Meyer has done it as well as any. At the beginning of each session, he  
would smile and say to  
those standing at the doors and around the walls, "I know all of the good  
seats are taken, but there  
are plenty up front here."

I'll take her up on her suggestion in my AAPOR session.

Cheers...

Rob Daves, director  
The Minnesota Poll

>From hschuman@umich.edu Thu May 2 09:42:26 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42GgPe20449 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
09:42:25 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from changeofhabit.mr.itd.umich.edu  
(changeofhabit.mr.itd.umich.edu [141.211.144.17])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id JAA12972 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 09:42:26 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from umich.edu (237-31.suscom-maine.net [207.5.237.31])



by changeofhabit.mr.itd.umich.edu (8.9.3/3.2r) with ESMTTP id MAA03704  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 12:42:25 -0400 (EDT)  
Message-ID: <3CD16D65.DC0D09E@umich.edu>  
Date: Thu, 02 May 2002 12:46:29 -0400  
From: Howard Schuman <hschuman@umich.edu>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.77 [en] (Windows NT 5.0; U)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: aapor <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Changes in racial attitudes  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

The book, "Racial Attitudes in America: Trends & Interpretations" (Schuman, Steeh, Bobo, and Krysan, 1997, Harvard University Press), draws on national survey data from the early 1940s into 1997 to describe changes in white and black racial attitudes. One of the authors of the book, Maria Krysan, has now created a public web site that continues to bring those changes up to date, insofar as new data become available from the National Election Study, the General Social Survey, Gallup, and other major survey organizations:

<http://tigger.cc.uic.edu/~krysan/racialattitudes.htm>  
>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu May 2 10:11:38 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42HBbe23959 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
10:11:37 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id KAA16477; Thu, 2 May 2002 10:11:38 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)  
by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42HBZs18094; Thu, 2 May 2002 10:11:35 -0700 (PDT)  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 10:11:35 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: dick halpern <dhalpern@bellsouth.net>  
cc: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Misuse of Call-In "Polls"  
In-Reply-To: <5.1.0.14.2.20020502111041.026606d0@pop3.norton.antivirus>  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205020928260.6730-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=X-UNKNOWN  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8BIT

Dick,

I'm sure that, with your general term "self-selection polls" (which captures their major research shortcoming quite nicely), you intend to include a much more recent and I think more dangerous threat to scientific sampling: not the "call-in poll" but the "click-in poll"-- which seems to have proliferated throughout the Web (perhaps proliferation's final frontier) in just the past two or three months,

or so it now would seem.

As to why I find click-in polls much more of a threat to scientific survey research than are their grandparents--the call-in polls--consider this: I'll bet any one of you reading this that, in the time it takes you to respond to a single call-in poll, I can click the "yes" or "no" button (or both) at least 50 times (and using only two fingers, at the most), on any Website hosting a click-in poll that you may choose.

Consider also: How long before someone rigs up--and perhaps even begins to market--a device to answer click-in polls almost infinitely faster than I could ever answer them with my two weary fingers alone?

Why, I can imagine that--at this very moment--some ninth-grader in Northern California is now wheeling a modest box of such devices out of the family garage, dreaming of a place in online-polling analogous to the place that Henry Ford once had, in assembly-line production (I always strive to find metaphors for all of our many Michigan people).

Again, I do know, Dick, that your general term "self-selection polls" perfectly captures the phenomenon of the online "click-in" polls. My suggestion here is simply that you and the research industry that you represent also include click-in polls with your every mention of call-in polls.

-- Jim

\*\*\*\*\*

On Thu, 2 May 2002, dick halpern wrote:

> <http://www.researchindustry.org/Pages/polls.html>  
>  
> MISUSE OF CALL-IN "POLLs"  
>  
> In recent years, the misuse of 900-number and other types of call-in  
> "polls" has become increasingly evident.  
>  
> These "polls" report the opinions of only those people who called in,  
> and not those of the general public. Nevertheless, many people believe  
> such polls are scientific, believable, accurate, and representative of  
> the entire population. The Research Industry Coalition believes that  
> any publicizing or promotion of such "polls" not only damages  
> legitimate marketing and survey research practice, but can be very  
> misleading or damaging when used to influence public policy or simply  
> to disseminate information on perceptions of the general public.  
>  
> The results of so-called 900-number call-in "polls," and other types  
> of self-selection "polls," are based solely upon the responses of  
> those people who were exposed to a written or broadcast stimulus, were  
> strongly motivated to register an opinion, and were willing to pay to  
> do so. Hence, such "polls" do not measure the opinions of a  
> projectable cross-section of the general public or of some other  
> predefined group (no matter how many responses are received) because  
> they fail to use scientific sampling methods in which everyone in the  
> given population has a known chance of being selected for survey  
> participation.  
>

> Research surveys based upon scientific sampling yield findings that  
> are often sharply at variance with the results of call-in "polls,"  
> which merely tally the opinions of a self-selected set of respondents.  
> Further, such "polls" generally frame issues in highly simplified  
> terms and thus do not measure the often complex opinions that exist on  
> a given issue.

>  
> Self-selection "polls" are not legitimate research, and when  
> publicized or promoted in any way to any part of the general public,  
> ought to be accompanied by an appropriate disclaimer statement. The  
> Research Industry Coalition recommends the following disclaimer  
> statement for use with call-in "polls":

>  
> "These 'polls' represent the opinions of only those people who have  
> called or written in, and not the general public."

>  
> RIC members endorsing this statement:

>  
> AAPOR

>  
> ACR

>  
> AMA

>  
> APA

>  
> ASA

>  
> CASRO

>  
> MRA

>  
> MRC

>  
> NAA

>  
> NCPP

>  
> QRCA

>  
> TTRA

>From caspar@rti.org Thu May 2 10:54:12 2002

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])

by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP

id g42HsBe27663 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002

10:54:11 -0700 (PDT)

Received: from RTINTS53.rti.org (rtints53.rti.org [198.86.81.7])

by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP

id KAA05486 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 10:54:12 -0700

(PDT)

Received: by RTINTS53.rti.org with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

id <JC2L7W3F>; Thu, 2 May 2002 13:53:41 -0400

Message-ID: <37A36A90E3A57944896E0984F66D274B4DE26F@rtints26.rti.org>

From: "Caspar, Rachel A." <caspar@rti.org>

To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>

Subject: FW: MEPS Workshop announcement  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 13:53:40 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

I am forwarding this out to the group because Karen has had difficulty getting it posted in a readable format. If you have questions about the workshop please contact Karen directly. Thanks.

-----Original Message-----

From: KBeaureg@AHRQ.GOV [mailto:KBeaureg@AHRQ.GOV]  
Sent: Thursday, May 02, 2002 11:56 AM  
To: caspar@rti.org  
Subject: RE: MEPS Workshop announcement

No matter what I do, I can not get this to post on the AAPOR site. If you are able to post it, I would be most appreciative. Thanks.

-----Original Message-----

From: KBeaureg@AHRQ.GOV [mailto:KBeaureg@AHRQ.GOV  
<mailto:KBeaureg@AHRQ.GOV> ]  
Sent: Thursday, May 02, 2002 11:14 AM  
To: caspar@rti.org  
Subject: RE: MEPS Workshop announcement

Agency for HealthCare Research and Quality ( AHRQ) will offer a Medical Expenditure Panel Survey Household Component (MEPS HC) Workshop sponsored by the Hawaii International Conference on Statistics and Related Fields on June

5, 2002 in Honolulu, Hawaii. The Workshop is a full-day lecture designed to facilitate the use of the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey Household Component (MEPS HC) public use data files by the health services research community. It will provide practical information about the HC survey design,

file content, use of various MEPS weights and the construction of analytic files. For registration information please go to the following web site:  
<http://www.hcstatistics.org> <<http://www.hcstatistics.org>> <  
<http://www.hcstatistics.org>  
<<http://www.hcstatistics.org>> > .

>From pmeyer@email.unc.edu Thu May 2 11:05:37 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42I5Ze29783 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
11:05:36 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from smtp.unc.edu (smtpsrv12.isis.unc.edu [152.2.1.243])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id LAA19093 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 11:05:28 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from login8.isis.unc.edu (pmeyer@login8.isis.unc.edu  
[152.2.1.105])  
by smtp.unc.edu (8.12.2/8.12.2) with ESMTTP id g42I4Wt1000397;  
Thu, 2 May 2002 14:04:33 -0400 (EDT)

Received: (from pmeyer@localhost)  
by login8.isis.unc.edu (AIX4.3/8.9.3/8.9.3) id OAA60870;  
Thu, 2 May 2002 14:04:34 -0400  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 14:04:34 -0400 (EDT)  
From: Philip Meyer <pmeyer@email.unc.edu>  
X-Sender: pmeyer@login8.isis.unc.edu  
To: Sid Groeneman <sid.grc@verizon.net>  
cc: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected Sample  
In-Reply-To: <004701c1f1f1\$ecb21270\$6401a8c0@Dell4300>  
Message-ID: <Pine.A41.4.21L1.0205021402560.41026-100000@login8.isis.unc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Excuse me for bragging, but I just got a 73% response rate, using a full Dillman including the dollar incentive. Mine was not a general population survey, however, but a survey of news sources named in the paper.

=====  
Philip Meyer, Knight Chair in Journalism  
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill  
Voice: 919 962-4085 Fax: 919 962-1549  
Cell: 919 906-3425 URL: www.unc.edu/~pmeyer  
=====

On Thu, 2 May 2002, Sid Groeneman wrote:

> Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 11:56:29 -0400  
> From: Sid Groeneman <sid.grc@verizon.net>  
> To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
> Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected  
> Sample  
>  
>  
>> I obtained similar results in a test conducted over a decade ago in  
>> a  
> survey  
>> about travel which used a 8-page questionnaire. A \$1 incentive does  
> wonders  
>> to boost mail survey response: I got 34% response (with incentive)  
>> vs. 17% (without incentive).  
>>  
>> Sid Groeneman  
>>  
>> Groeneman Research & Consulting  
>> Bethesda, Maryland  
>> sid.grc@verizon.net  
>> 301 469-0813  
>> www.groeneman.com  
>>  
>>  
>> ----- Original Message -----  
>> From: <JAnnSelzer@aol.com>  
>> To: <aapornet@usc.edu>

> > Sent: Wednesday, May 01, 2002 3:35 PM  
> > Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected  
> > Sample  
> >  
> >  
> > > We've just completed such a study. With a sample of listed  
> > > households,  
> > we  
> > > received a 37% response with a \$1 incentive, and 21% response  
> > > without  
> > the  
> > > incentive. We also had a sample for which we did not have a name  
> > > associated  
> > > with the household, so the envelope was addressed to Current  
> > > Resident.  
> > With  
> > > an incentive, the response rate for this group was 28%; without an  
> > > incentive,  
> > > 15%. So, clearly incentive makes a difference--more difference  
> > > than  
> > whether  
> > > you have a name or not. The incentive boosted the response rate  
> > > an  
> > average  
> > > of 15 points, while having a name boosted response by an average  
> > > of 8  
> > points.  
> > > Hope that helps. JAS  
> > >  
> > > J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.  
> > > Selzer & Company  
> > > Des Moines  
> > >  
> >  
>  
>  
>

>From jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com Thu May 2 11:06:22 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT  
id g42I6Ke00131 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
11:06:20 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from c001.snv.cp.net (h000.c001.snv.cp.net [209.228.32.114])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP  
id LAA20570 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 11:06:14 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: (cpmta 29933 invoked from network); 2 May 2002 11:05:43 -0700  
Received: from 209.195.197.211 (HELO default)  
by smtp.jpmurphy.com (209.228.32.114) with SMTP; 2 May 2002 11:05:43 -0700  
X-Sent: 2 May 2002 18:05:43 GMT  
Message-ID: <001201c1f204\$4ab436c0\$d3c5c3d1@default>  
From: "James P. Murphy" <jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com>  
To: <mcohen@fabmac.com>, <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Union Member Focus Group Recruiting  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 14:07:56 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Priority: 3  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

A lot of labor union members belong to credit unions. You might be able to purchase names or rent lists.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.  
Voice (610) 408-8800  
Fax (610) 408-8802  
jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Michael Cohen <mcohen@fabmac.com>  
To: aapornet@usc.edu <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Date: Thursday, May 02, 2002 12:12 PM  
Subject: Union Member Focus Group Recruiting

>One of our clients would like for us to conduct focus groups with  
>members  
>of  
>labor unions.  
>

>Aside from RDD screening for labor union members in Chicago or  
>Pittsburgh, for example, what sources are out there for lists of labor  
>union members? I'm told there are bonus points available for being able  
>to distinguish between white- and blue-collar union members. Right now  
>we are working  
>with  
>finding a list from various vendors and contacting focus group  
>facilities directly to see if they have a flag for union members in  
>their databases.

>  
>Thanks in advance for your advice.

>  
>-----

>Michael D. Cohen, Ph.D.  
>Vice President for Public Affairs  
>Fabrizio, McLaughlin & Associates  
>915 King Street, Second Floor  
>Alexandria, VA 22314  
>(703) 684-4510 Phone  
>(703) 739-0664 Fax  
>  
>

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu May 2 11:21:03 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42IL2e04359 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
11:21:02 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP

id LAA07664 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 11:21:02 -0700  
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by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42IL2Q27827 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 11:21:02 -0700  
(PDT)  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 11:21:02 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: MEPS Workshop announcement, 2nd printing  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205021109000.19842-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

AAPORNETters,

It is my pleasure to be able to forward this announcement of the MEPS  
Workshop, in a "2nd  
printing"--if you will--which I hope is closer to the version that Karen  
had in mind originally.

-- Jim

-----

From: KBeaureg@AHRQ.GOV [mailto:KBeaureg@AHRQ.GOV]  
Sent: Thursday, May 02, 2002 11:14 AM  
Subject: RE: MEPS Workshop announcement

Agency for HealthCare Research and Quality (AHRQ) will offer a Medical  
Expenditure Panel Survey  
Household Component (MEPS HC) Workshop sponsored by the Hawaii  
International Conference on Statistics  
and Related Fields on June 5, 2002 in Honolulu, Hawaii. The Workshop is a  
full-day lecture designed  
to facilitate the use of the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey Household  
Component (MEPS HC) public use  
data files by the health services research community. It will provide  
practical information about the  
HC survey design, file content, use of various MEPS weights and the  
construction of analytic files.  
For registration information please go to the following web site:

<<http://www.hcstatistics.org> <<http://www.hcstatistics.org>>

-- Karen

\*\*\*\*\*

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu May 2 11:31:34 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42IVXe05716 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
11:31:33 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id LAA19792; Thu, 2 May 2002 11:31:29 -0700 (PDT)



Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)  
by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42IVSc29237; Thu, 2 May 2002 11:31:29 -0700 (PDT)  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 11:31:27 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: Philip Meyer <pmeyer@email.unc.edu>  
cc: Sid Groeneman <sid.grc@verizon.net>, AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected Sample  
In-Reply-To:  
<Pine.A41.4.21L1.0205021402560.41026-100000@login8.isis.unc.edu>  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205021126220.19842-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Hey, hey, you two! I hope that AAPORNET is not about to become just another place where we alpha-males can play "my response rate is bigger than your response rate!"

-- Jim

\*\*\*\*\*

On Thu, 2 May 2002, Philip Meyer wrote:

> Excuse me for bragging, but I just got a 73% response rate, using a  
> full Dillman including the dollar incentive. Mine was not a general  
> population survey, however, but a survey of news sources named in the  
> paper.

>

> =====

> Philip Meyer, Knight Chair in Journalism  
> University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill  
> Voice: 919 962-4085 Fax: 919 962-1549  
> Cell: 919 906-3425 URL: www.unc.edu/~pmeyer

> =====

>

>

> On Thu, 2 May 2002, Sid Groeneman wrote:

>

> > Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 11:56:29 -0400  
> > From: Sid Groeneman <sid.grc@verizon.net>  
> > To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>

> > Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected  
> > Sample

> >

> >

> > > I obtained similar results in a test conducted over a decade ago  
> > > in a  
> > survey

> > > about travel which used a 8-page questionnaire. A \$1 incentive  
> > > does

> > wonders

> > > to boost mail survey response: I got 34% response (with incentive)  
> > > vs. 17% (without incentive).

> >

> > > Sid Groeneman  
> > >  
> > > Groeneman Research & Consulting  
> > > Bethesda, Maryland  
> > > sid.grc@verizon.net  
> > > 301 469-0813  
> > > www.groeneman.com  
> > >  
> > >  
> > > ----- Original Message -----  
> > > From: <JAnnSelzer@aol.com>  
> > > To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
> > > Sent: Wednesday, May 01, 2002 3:35 PM  
> > > Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected  
> > > Sample  
> > >  
> > >  
> > > > We've just completed such a study. With a sample of listed  
> > > > households,  
> > > we  
> > > > received a 37% response with a \$1 incentive, and 21% response  
> > > > without  
> > > the  
> > > > incentive. We also had a sample for which we did not have a  
> > > > name  
> > > > associated  
> > > > with the household, so the envelope was addressed to Current  
> > > > Resident.  
> > > With  
> > > > an incentive, the response rate for this group was 28%; without  
> > > > an  
> > > > incentive,  
> > > > 15%. So, clearly incentive makes a difference--more difference  
> > > > than  
> > > > whether  
> > > > you have a name or not. The incentive boosted the response rate  
> > > > an  
> > > > average  
> > > > of 15 points, while having a name boosted response by an average  
> > > > of 8  
> > > > points.  
> > > > Hope that helps. JAS  
> > > >  
> > > > J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.  
> > > > Selzer & Company  
> > > > Des Moines  
> > > >  
> > >  
> >  
> >  
> >  
>  
>

>From cporter@hp.ufl.edu Thu May 2 11:37:25 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTF

id g42IbPe06458 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
11:37:25 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from smtp.ufl.edu (sp47en1.nerdc.ufl.edu [128.227.74.47])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id LAA26957 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 11:37:24 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from hp.ufl.edu (ppp-s206-n13-as6.dialup.ufl.edu [128.227.206.13])  
by smtp.ufl.edu (8.12.2/8.12.1/2.3.5) with ESMTTP id g42IbD2J056418  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 14:37:15 -0400  
Message-ID: <3CD18628.519D6460@hp.ufl.edu>  
Date: Thu, 02 May 2002 14:32:07 -0400  
From: Colleen Kay Porter <cporter@hp.ufl.edu>  
Reply-To: cporter@hp.ufl.edu  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.61 (Macintosh; I; PPC)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: (REPOST) Miss Manners and the AAPOR conference  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Scanned-By: NERDC Open Systems Group  
(<http://open-systems.ufl.edu/services/virus-scan/>)

[So many folks did not get the full text of this that  
I decided to try re-sending it from home...]

I am wondering if it is time for AAPOR to develop a new  
tradition at our annual conference of having the session  
chair invite the audience to move away from the aisles at  
the beginning of the session, so that latecomers can be  
more easily seated.

The North American sense of personal space is such that it  
is considered almost rude to sit directly next to someone  
you don't know. But we would willingly make that move if  
it was officially sanctioned by a suggestion from the  
podium. And then there would be room for latecomers to be  
seated along the aisles in a least-distracting way.

In recent years I've been in several sessions where there  
were many empty seats scattered through the audience, but  
no easy way to get to them, so there was a thick mass of  
folks standing in the back.

Of course, we don't want to implement a policy that would  
actually encourage tardy entry to a session. But let's  
get real. Isn't there an ancient saying something like,  
"The late will always be with us"?

When things are scheduled as tightly as the wonderfully  
rich AAPOR program, we are going to have latecomers, as  
there is so little scheduled downtime. I do insist on  
showering after the fun run, and other times I've been on  
a breaktime phone call to my office that just drug on and  
on....Not to mention the times that you see an old friend  
that you didn't even know was still in the business, and  
the time gets away.

So while I wouldn't want to encourage lateness, I do wish we could accomodate it better, and I've seen that strategy work well in other meetings.

I personally don't mind standing--I'm an Army veteran and can do parade rest all day if I had to. But for some among us, it really is a hardship that interferes with enjoyment of the meeting.

Colleen

Colleen K. Porter  
Project Coordinator  
cporter@hp.ufl.edu  
phone: 352/392-6919, fax: 352/392-7109  
University of Florida,  
Department of Health Services Administration  
Location: 1600 SW SW Archer Road, Rm. G1-015  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 100195, Gainesville, FL 32610-0195  
>From Caplanjr@osd.pentagon.mil Thu May 2 11:41:11 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42IfAe07139 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
11:41:10 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from ddsmttayz003.sam.pentagon.mil (ddsmttayz003.sam.pentagon.mil  
[140.185.1.132])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id LAA01064 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 11:41:05 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: by ddsmttayz003 with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
id <KCSV2W56>; Thu, 2 May 2002 14:40:33 -0400  
Message-ID:  
<F5D5DAE9D02BD511B23800805FBBC0245E9808@ddsmttayz066.int.dmdc.osd.mil>  
From: "Caplan, James R , ,DMDCEAST" <Caplanjr@osd.pentagon.mil>  
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Dept of Defense Position Open  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 14:40:31 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Positions available, Arlington VA, Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC)

The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) is the most comprehensive repository of personnel, manpower, training, and financial data in the Department of Defense. DMDC conducts surveys in support of DoD management of a large and diverse employee population. Survey data are used for program evaluation purposes and to understand better the effects of policies and programs on various DoD populations, e.g., military members, spouses of military members, civilian employees, and retirees. Survey topics in the last five years have included compensation, sexual harassment, job satisfaction, racial/ethnic

harassment and discrimination, financial (banking) services, schools, career decisions, retention/separation, family benefits, family support, and other quality of life issues. DMDC is also initiating a new program of quarterly DoD employee surveys conducted via the Web. For further information on DMDC surveys please see <http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/surveys/index.html>

We have social science program specialist positions for project officers to work with internal DoD clients to design, plan, and analyze surveys. We contract out and monitor some design and analysis work. DMDC project officers write specifications for survey administration and monitor data collection operations performed under contract. Position(s) may also include an emphasis on survey database development and management. These jobs can be filled from junior to senior level, depending on background and experience. DMDC's Arlington office is convenient to public transportation (bus and rail) and is located across the Key bridge from the Georgetown section of Washington, DC. In addition, there is an excellent benefit program and heavy support for employee development activities. Applications for immediate consideration are due no later than May 15, 2002. Applications after that date will be considered as vacancies occur. For information on qualifications and application procedures please visit <http://jsearch.usajobs.opm.gov/ftva.asp?OPMControl=XA1030>

Please note that the announcement gives the salary range for 2001. The salary range for 2002 is \$46469 - \$86095.

Current federal employees and certain others may also apply for these jobs by May 8, 2002 at <http://www.hroc.dla.mil/onjams/mstr.asp?AnnNo=DHRA-02-1566>

Timothy W. Elig, Ph.D.  
Chief, Survey and Program Evaluation Division  
Defense Manpower Data Center  
1600 Wilson Blvd., Suite 400  
Arlington, VA 22209-2593

703.696.5858 (DSN 426-5858)  
[eligtw@osd.pentagon.mil](mailto:eligtw@osd.pentagon.mil)

Reply to:  
James R. Caplan, Ph.D.  
Survey Technology Branch  
Defense Manpower Data Center  
703.696.5848  
[caplanjr@osd.pentagon.mil](mailto:caplanjr@osd.pentagon.mil) <<mailto:caplanjr@osd.pentagon.mil>>

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu May 2 12:40:16 2002  
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by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42JeGe10745 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
12:40:16 -0700 (PDT)  
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id MAA04272; Thu, 2 May 2002 12:40:07 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)  
by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42Je8v11731; Thu, 2 May 2002 12:40:08 -0700 (PDT)  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 12:40:07 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: Mark David Richards <mark@bisconti.com>  
cc: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Le Pen or le sword? Xenophobia unsheathed in Europe  
In-Reply-To: <JAEPJNNBGDEENLLCIIIBIEMKEDAA.mark@bisconti.com>  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205021235100.3369-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Mark,

I wish to thank you publicly for this valuable contribution, at least to my own knowledge, thinking and understanding. Please don't ever hesitate to honor our humble list in this way, whenever you feel the urge.

-- Jim

\*\*\*\*\*

On Wed, 1 May 2002, Mark David Richards wrote:

> The world is well aware of America's xenophobic element, but Le Pen  
> seems to have generated new interest on this side of the Atlantic in  
> European xenophobia (finger-pointing?). Below is an article in which  
> Helle Dale concludes, "It is time Europeans had an honest discussion  
> about how much diversity their societies can bear, and, as well, how  
> to contain and channel the backlash."  
>  
> The EU monitors xenophobia and racism ... A Eurobarometer Opinion Poll  
> (no  
> 47.1) in 1997 (I did not see a more recent study) reported "a worrying  
level  
> of racism and xenophobia in Member States, with nearly 33% of those  
> interviewed openly describing themselves as 'quite racist' or 'very  
> racist.'" Opinions vary by nation, but many countries surveyed showed  
large  
> majorities agreeing, "Our country has reached its limits; if there were to  
> be more people belonging to these minority group we would have problems."  
> Large majorities recognized that "people from minority groups are  
> discriminated against in the job market." The solution that gained the  
most  
> support in this survey was to "promote the teaching of mutual acceptance  
and

> respect in schools." The summary report is interesting ...  
> [http://europa.eu.int/comm/public\\_opinion/archives/eb/ebs\\_113\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/archives/eb/ebs_113_en.pdf)  
>  
> It has been two decades since I went through "integration and busing"  
> in American. I don't think the problems associated with cultural  
> diversity are going to be solved by building a wall around the  
> country, by making everyone accept a universal culture in some  
> imaginary melting pot, by leaving out important elements of our  
> multiethnic history, or by de facto segregation ... the question of  
> how to build "E Pluribus Unum" with many identities is as relevant and  
> difficult today as ever. This looks like an interesting  
> site-- The E Pluribus Unum Project  
> <http://www.assumption.edu/ahc/default.html>  
>  
> Mark Richards  
>  
> -----  
> May 1, 2002  
> Le Pen or le sword?  
> <http://www.washingtontimes.com/op-ed/20020501-12105425.htm>  
>  
> Helle Dale, editorial page editor, The Washington Times  
>  
> STOCKHOLM -- You see the mote in your neighbor's eye, the Bible  
> says, but not the beam in your own. Motes and beams are brought to  
> mind by the stunned shock and horror that beset Europe last week,  
> following the election results in France. How could the far-right come  
> to such prominence again, Europeans were asking themselves. Surely  
> racism is an evil that besets others - Americans and Israelis, for  
> instance, possibly even benighted people from the Balkans - but  
> enlightened modern-day Europeans?  
>  
> Frankly, this would be a good time for some people to climb down  
> from their high horses and do a little soul-searching. Yet, viewing  
> the events in France from the vantage point of the conference on  
> racism in Stockholm April 23-24, "Truth, Justice and Reconciliation,"  
> you have to wonder.  
>  
> Uniquely well-timed as the conference was, it barely touched on  
> the problems growing on the European continent. From Rwanda to  
> Cambodia to South Africa to Bosnia to Polish-German reconciliation  
> after World War II, the focus of this well-intentioned exercise was  
> firmly elsewhere, or at least firmly in the past. Granted Swedish  
> Prime Minister Goeran Persson made a brief general comment in his  
> opening remarks that "recent events in Europe show the importance of  
> this." With the recent shocking instances of the burning of synagogues  
> in France and inflamed tempers over immigration levels in a number of  
> European countries, there would have been much material to be gathered  
> from the here and now.  
>  
> The immediate question should have been whether Europe can be  
> reconciled to the levels of immigrants living in its midst - France  
> itself now has 4 million to 5 million Muslims - enticed there by  
> earlier times' generous immigration and asylum laws, welfare  
> provisions and promises of low-skilled jobs. Signs are not promising,  
> one would have to say. Paradoxically, however, the greater the level  
> of support for xenophobic European political parties, the greater also

> the fury sparked by the Middle East crisis and charges of racism and  
> human rights abuses leveled at Israel. It is as though taking up the  
> cause of Palestinians serves for Europeans to establish a set of  
> humanitarian credentials. For some, of course, it may simply mask a  
> latent anti-Semitism.

>  
> The political event that sparked these thoughts is the French  
> presidential election. After years in the disreputable shadows of  
> French politics, Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the far-right National  
> Front, came in second in the first round of the French presidential  
> election. He knocked Socialist Prime Minister Lionel Jospin out of  
> contention, causing the latter's mortified resignation from politics  
> altogether. Mr. Le Pen now stands as the sole challenger to President  
> Jacques Chirac, which leaves at least the theoretical possibility,  
> however remote, that Mr. Le Pen's anti-immigration, anti-foreigner  
> platform could triumph on May 5.

>  
> Rationalizations and excuses abound. The French left was split.  
> The voters stayed home, dissatisfied with their choices. Mr. Le Pen's  
> showing of almost 17 percent was barely higher than his share in the  
> previous presidential election in 1995. "There is no cause for panic,"  
> editorialized the Economist. "His success owed more to the mainstream  
> candidates' dismal failure and, above all, to the crazy fragmentation  
> of the left - which cast more than a quarter of the entire vote for  
> candidates plainly or arguably to the left of the Socialists' Lionel  
> Jospin - than to a surge of enthusiasm for France's neo-fascist  
> right."

>  
> And yet, Mr. Le Pen came away with a majority in more than  
> one-third of France's departments, particularly along the southern and  
> western borders of the country, areas heavily populated by immigrants,  
> and in the industrial "iron-belt" around Paris. A singularly  
> unattractive figure, Mr. Le Pen seems to dislike Muslims and Jews  
> alike, an all-purpose xenophobe.

>  
> The Le Pen phenomenon, unfortunately, is not isolated. Austria  
> got spanked by the European Union for forming a government that  
> included far-right nationalist Joerg Haider's party. (The spanking,  
> ironically, was led by France.) In Denmark, the equally xenophobic  
> Danish People's Party received 12 percent in last fall's elections.  
> Even Sweden in the early 1990s saw the rise of a Nazi-style party in  
> southern Sweden, which has since withered. Local elections in the  
> Netherlands and Belgium have given victories to far-right politicians.  
> And in Hamburg, they are now part of the city government.

>  
> On one level, the reason is undoubtedly the transformation that  
> has taken place as homogeneous populations in traditionally  
> non-immigrant societies have faced massive changes in recent decades.  
> In the French election, crime was the topic Number One, understandably  
> so as the country now can boast crime rates exceeding those in the  
> United States. Other factors may be resistance to globalization and  
> European integration, producing a mixture of nostalgia and insecurity.

>  
> Whatever the causes, Europe's political elites are obviously at  
> fault for not having taken the warning signs of spreading malcontent  
> seriously. It is time Europeans had an honest discussion about how  
> much diversity their societies can bear, and, as well, how to contain



> and channel the backlash.  
>  
> Helle Dale is editorial page editor of The Washington Times. Her  
> column appears on Wednesdays.  
>  
>  
> -----  
> Mark David RICHARDS, Ph.D., Sociologist  
> Senior Associate, Bisconti Research, Inc.  
> 2610 Woodley Place NW  
> Washington, District of Columbia 20008  
> 202/ 347-8822  
> 202/ 347-8825 FAX  
> mark@bisconti.com  
>  
>  
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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu May 2 13:22:15 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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id NAA18816; Thu, 2 May 2002 13:21:47 -0700 (PDT)  
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by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42KLnM17115; Thu, 2 May 2002 13:21:49 -0700 (PDT)  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 13:21:49 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: "Vladimir I. Paniotto" <paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua>  
cc: AAPOR Network <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Puzzled  
In-Reply-To: <1894727733.20020501143749@kmis.kiev.ua>  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205021243150.3369-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Thank you, Vladimir, for your encouraging words.

If you wish to send me a list of the e-mail addresses of a few dozen of your colleagues and friends who have problems similar to your own--not all necessarily problems with phone lines and the Internet--I could put them all on an internet mail list and forward them the same global news items that your yourself find enlightening (and--even more encouraging--do manage to get to you). I do realize that you could do this yourself, but of course. I extend my offer to you here only on the chance that this might be better accomplished by someone who is not you--for whatever reasons, I don't even care to know. If you are interested, I'm at: Jim Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>

-- Jim

PS



cc: Sid Groeneman <sid.grc@verizon.net>, AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected Sample  
In-Reply-To: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205021126220.19842-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
Message-ID: <Pine.A41.4.21L1.0205021601310.41026-100000@login8.isis.unc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

And my dean can whip your dean! c, p.

=====  
Philip Meyer, Knight Chair in Journalism  
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill  
Voice: 919 962-4085 Fax: 919 962-1549  
Cell: 919 906-3425 URL: www.unc.edu/~pmeyer  
=====

On Thu, 2 May 2002, James Beniger wrote:

> Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 11:31:27 -0700 (PDT)  
> From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu>  
> To: Philip Meyer <pmeyer@email.unc.edu>  
> Cc: Sid Groeneman <sid.grc@verizon.net>, AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
> Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected  
> Sample  
>  
>  
>  
> Hey, hey, you two! I hope that AAPORNET is not about to become just  
> another place where we alpha-males can play "my response rate is bigger  
> than your response rate!"

-- Jim

> \*\*\*\*\*  
>

> On Thu, 2 May 2002, Philip Meyer wrote:

>> Excuse me for bragging, but I just got a 73% response rate, using  
>> a full Dillman including the dollar incentive. Mine was not a  
>> general population survey, however, but a survey of news sources  
>> named in the paper.

>> =====  
>> Philip Meyer, Knight Chair in Journalism  
>> University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill  
>> Voice: 919 962-4085 Fax: 919 962-1549  
>> Cell: 919 906-3425 URL: www.unc.edu/~pmeyer  
>> =====

>> On Thu, 2 May 2002, Sid Groeneman wrote:

>>> Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 11:56:29 -0400  
>>> From: Sid Groeneman <sid.grc@verizon.net>  
>>> To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
>>> Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected

> > > Sample  
> > >  
> > >  
> > > > I obtained similar results in a test conducted over a decade ago  
> > > > in a  
> > > > survey  
> > > > about travel which used a 8-page questionnaire. A \$1 incentive  
> > > > does  
> > > > wonders  
> > > > to boost mail survey response: I got 34% response (with  
> > > > incentive) vs. 17% (without incentive).  
> > > >  
> > > > Sid Groeneman  
> > > >  
> > > > Groeneman Research & Consulting  
> > > > Bethesda, Maryland  
> > > > sid.grc@verizon.net  
> > > > 301 469-0813  
> > > > www.groeneman.com  
> > > >  
> > > >  
> > > > ----- Original Message -----  
> > > > From: <JAnnSelzer@aol.com>  
> > > > To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
> > > > Sent: Wednesday, May 01, 2002 3:35 PM  
> > > > Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected  
> > > > Sample  
> > > >  
> > > >  
> > > > > We've just completed such a study. With a sample of listed  
> > > > > households,  
> > > > > we  
> > > > > received a 37% response with a \$1 incentive, and 21% response  
> > > > > without  
> > > > > the  
> > > > > incentive. We also had a sample for which we did not have a  
> > > > > name  
> > > > > associated  
> > > > > with the household, so the envelope was addressed to Current  
> > > > > Resident.  
> > > > > With  
> > > > > an incentive, the response rate for this group was 28%;  
> > > > > without an  
> > > > > incentive,  
> > > > > 15%. So, clearly incentive makes a difference--more  
> > > > > difference than  
> > > > > whether  
> > > > > you have a name or not. The incentive boosted the response  
> > > > > rate an  
> > > > > average  
> > > > > of 15 points, while having a name boosted response by an  
> > > > > average of 8  
> > > > > points.  
> > > > > Hope that helps. JAS  
> > > > >  
> > > > > J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.  
> > > > > Selzer & Company

> > > > Des Moines  
> > > >  
> > > >  
> > >  
> > >  
> > >  
> > >  
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> >  
>  
>  
>

>From jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com Thu May 2 14:11:53 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g42LBqe21926 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
14:11:52 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from c001.snv.cp.net (h000.c001.snv.cp.net [209.228.32.114])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP  
id OAA14681 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 14:11:53 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: (cpmta 3935 invoked from network); 2 May 2002 14:11:20 -0700  
Received: from 209.195.197.211 (HELO default)  
by smtp.jpmurphy.com (209.228.32.114) with SMTP; 2 May 2002 14:11:20 -0700  
X-Sent: 2 May 2002 21:11:20 GMT  
Message-ID: <004e01c1f21e\$398a7340\$d3c5c3d1@default>  
From: "James P. Murphy" <jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com>  
To: <dhalpern@bellsouth.net>, <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Misuse of Call-In "Polls"  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 17:13:34 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit  
X-Priority: 3  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

Albeit well intentioned, this is yet another example ("20 Questions For a Journalist" comes to mind) of the completely inadequate statements, riddled with unsubstantiated assertions and non-sequiturs, that emanate from our industry periodically. Its defects are too numerous (and obvious) to spend time on, except to note that, like other attempts, it needlessly paints itself into a corner from which there is no escape without defining "scientific survey."

The problem this statement attempts to address is actually far more widespread and troubling than anything coming out of 900 number "poll" promotions.

Consider the following excerpted from the Willistown (PA) Township "Environmental/Recycling Advisory Council Report:"

"In October 2001, a research questionnaire was mailed as a section in the

township newsletter to 3,500 residents of Willistown Township to gather information regarding trash/recyclables collection. The information obtained was used to identify concerns, likes, dislikes and questions associated with the current multi-vendor system of waste hauling within the township, and to develop a recommendation to township supervisors. Of the 3,500 questionnaires mailed, 104 were returned, approximately 3%, A PERCENTAGE THAT IS CONSISTENT WITH RESPONSE RATES TO MANY MAIL SURVEYS. (Emphasis added.) The following is a breakdown of respondents by hauler. (etc. etc.)

"Upon review of the information generated by the questionnaire, the recommendation of the (etc.)"

This type of misuse of the survey process is far more extensive, and potentially damaging, than anything coming out of a 900 number promotion, the results of which nobody believes, anyhow.

Our industry needs a widely applicable summary of sound practices, and a more concerted effort to reach honest but uninformed users of survey results.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.  
Voice (610) 408-8800  
Fax (610) 408-8802  
jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com

-----Original Message-----

From: dick halpern <dhalpern@bellsouth.net>  
To: aapornet@usc.edu <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Date: Thursday, May 02, 2002 11:49 AM  
Subject: Misuse of Call-In "Polls"

>  
><http://www.researchindustry.org/Pages/polls.html>

>  
>  
>  
>  
>  
>MISUSE OF CALL-IN "POLLS"

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>  
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>  
>  
>In recent years, the misuse of 900-number and other types of call-in  
>"polls" has become increasingly evident.

>  
>  
>These "polls" report the opinions of only those people who called in,  
>and not those of the general public. Nevertheless, many people believe  
>such polls are scientific, believable, accurate, and representative of  
>the entire population. The Research Industry Coalition believes that  
>any publicizing or promotion of such "polls" not only damages

>legitimate marketing and survey research practice, but can be very  
>misleading or damaging when used to influence public policy or simply  
>to disseminate information on perceptions of the general public.

>

>

>The results of so-called 900-number call-in "polls," and other types of  
>self-selection "polls," are based solely upon the responses of those  
>people who were exposed to a written or broadcast stimulus, were  
>strongly motivated to register an opinion, and were willing to pay to  
>do so. Hence, such "polls" do not measure the opinions of a projectable  
>cross-section of the general public or of some other predefined group  
>(no matter how many responses are received) because they fail to use  
>scientific sampling methods in which everyone in the given population  
>has a known chance of being selected for survey participation.

>

>

>Research surveys based upon scientific sampling yield findings that are  
>often sharply at variance with the results of call-in "polls," which  
>merely tally the opinions of a self-selected set of respondents.  
>Further, such "polls" generally frame issues in highly simplified terms  
>and thus do not measure the often complex opinions that exist on a  
>given issue.

>

>

>Self-selection "polls" are not legitimate research, and when publicized  
>or promoted in any way to any part of the general public, ought to be  
>accompanied by an appropriate disclaimer statement. The Research  
>Industry Coalition recommends the following disclaimer statement for  
>use with call-in "polls":

>

>"These 'polls' represent the opinions of only those people who have  
>called or written in, and not the general public."

>

>

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>

>RIC members endorsing this statement:

>

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>AAPOR

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>ACR

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>AMA

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>APA

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>ASA

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>CASRO

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>MRA  
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>MRC  
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>NAA  
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>  
>NCP  
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>  
>QRCA  
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>  
>TTRA  
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>  
>

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu May 2 14:51:10 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT  
id g42LpAe24442 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
14:51:10 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMT  
id OAA28175 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 14:51:10 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)  
by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT  
id g42LpAa28706 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 14:51:10 -0700  
(PDT)  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 14:51:10 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Eyewitness account of Israeli rabbi, Arik Ascherman, from Jenin  
(Shamash)  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205021401510.3369-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

I post this to our humble list because, if you bother to read it, you will not soon forget it. And I doubt that its impact will depend on which side you are on--if indeed there even are sides, or sides any longer. From what I take from Rabbi Arik Ascherman's words here, his words apply either to all human beings, or else to none of us--not a one. I think that every last one of us has good reason to be rooting for the former to be true -- which puts us all on the same side. Truce!

-- Jim



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<http://shamash.org/>

20th of Iyyar, 5762            Parashat Behar-Bechukotai 35th day of the Omer  
Thursday May 02, 2002 (EDT)

An eyewitness account--from Jenin--of Israeli rabbi Arik Ascherman

#### Introduction

We are all inundated with e-mails these days relating to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, but this e-mail I recently received is so unique that I thought it worth passing on. It is the personal, eyewitness account of an Israeli (American-born) rabbi who recently got into Jenin, the Palestinian refugee camp where there is current dispute over what exactly happened during the recent battles between the Israeli army and Palestinian fighters. The rabbi, Arik Ascherman, works on human rights issues in Israel and has contacts in Palestinian communities that somehow got him into Jenin (although he was there "undercover" during this visit). I have known Arik for many years, and I trust his commitment to peace and the well-being of Israel and admire his tenacity in his desire to maintain connections between the Israeli and Palestinian peoples even in times such as these.

In this account, Arik tries to give a sense of what he saw, wrestles with some of the moral dilemmas involved and asks some hard questions of his countrypeople. His account follows.

\*\*\*\*\*

Yesterday (Thursday) I made one of the most awful (and frightening) trips of my life - to Jenin. I had heard from Palestinian friends about the hatred there - towards Israelis, Americans, Arab countries and Europeans, and how the only word spoken there (unlike other Palestinian towns) was "revenge." Like everybody else I had seen the pictures. Nevertheless, it was something else to be there.

The destroyed area is not that big, but it is simply incredible. The area was not merely reduced to rubble - it was reduced to dust. With all that I saw, two conversations affected me most. I spoke with one elderly woman sitting in the dirt next to the mangled wheelchair of her son. They had just dug it out and now she was waiting for them to find her son as well. She explained how she had begged the

soldiers to give her handicapped son, who she had washed, fed and clothed for so many years, a chance to get out. She says that they didn't listen. A crowd of onlookers stood around the excavation - the deathwatch.

The other conversation was with a man lying in a makeshift sukkah (tabernacle) over what had once been part of his home. He had assumed that his two sons were dead, but found out the previous day that they were "only" imprisoned. One he had already managed to speak with or get some concrete information.. I spoke with HaMoked (Sister human rights organization which is trying to keep track of prisoners) today to confirm the location of the second and pass that info back to him. Of course, I had to explain to the worker from HaMoked, that I had only been known yesterday as somebody accompanying the French television crew who had wanted to go in with me. It is not a good idea to let anybody know that you are Israeli if you want to leave in one piece. (Our Palestinian driver was getting really nervous at some points - such as when one resident was sure that he had seen me on TV. Everybody was suspicious, sometimes asking our driver if we were Jews, why we were asking questions, etc.)

I could write about all the stories of people being used as human shields, shot at, walking into homes which soldiers had lived in and trashed, etc. However, most of you will have either already heard these things or don't want to hear.

What Happened? I don't pretend to be a military expert. I can't look at a piece of concrete and tell you how it fell. However, what I was told and which rings true is that the IDF called on everybody to leave their homes. Many did so. However, others were afraid of the soldiers (Nobody said this, but I won't discount the possibility that the fighters holed up didn't let people leave) Afterwards, the IDF launched a massive bombardment from the air, brought in bulldozers, etc.

This was not a massacre, in the sense that the IDF did not come in and intentionally target civilians. However, at a certain point, the preservation of civilian life was no longer a big concern. Clearly the IDF knew that they were bringing buildings down on civilians. There was a decision to make - Do you kill civilians along with the armed resistance or do you either let them go or surround the area as was done in Ramallah and Bethlehem or go in from house to house and risk soldiers?

Tractate Sanhedrin teaches us that we can not harm innocent people, even in the name of our own

defense. However, how did we get to the point that we are debating this?  
What turned fervent  
Palestinian supporters of the peace process to supporters of terrorism?  
Sadly, we have been  
maneuvered as a society (with a fair amount of help from Palestinian  
extremists) into a situation where we do have real defense needs (140  
Israelis killed in the month of  
March culminating in the mass murder which took place on Passover eve) and  
the question has become  
"What is moral when we have no choice to defend ourselves," as opposed to  
"What can we do to create a  
win - win situation?"

I saw the terrorist infrastructure yesterday - the hatred in the eyes of  
an entire people who want to  
be free from occupation, even as we want to be free of fear. I was present  
as a truckload from USAID  
arrived and was being downloaded. An hour later I was told that camp  
residents had come with missile  
parts in their hands saying, "This is the real American gift," and demanded  
that the aid be returned.  
Clearly, for the people in Jenin camp, we in the human rights community and  
the government are two  
hands of the same body - good cop/bad cop. We come and wring our hands and  
send aid afterwards, but  
did not/were not able to do anything to stop what happened. We can point  
fingers at the other side and  
comfort ourselves by saying that we must respond to this hatred, as sorry  
as we may be. However, I  
hope that we as a society will also have the ability to ask the more  
difficult question of our  
contribution to creating the hatred. As a human rights community we must  
figure out what we do in  
the impossible situation when nobody is listening, channels of influence  
are closed, the facts aren't  
clear and some of us ourselves are confused.

Shabbat is approaching and perhaps I will add something when I translate  
this to Hebrew on Sunday. I  
don't feel that I have even scratched the surface. I can understand the  
dilemmas about sending  
soldiers into booby trapped houses, the need to protect ourselves from  
being blown up, etc. Some of  
our members had loved ones fighting there who are good, moral people. On  
the other hand, all attempts  
to describe, explain, debate fade away when you are standing in Jenin. It  
is clear that  
something happened there that was terribly wrong. Nobody can stand  
amidst the destruction and with any shred of honesty say "This was  
justified." All that fills one's  
mind is, "WHAT HAVE WE WROUGHT?"

Shabbat Shalom,  
Arik

-----

Postscript:

Over Shabbat I reflected on how Abraham argued with God on behalf of Sodom and Gomorrah. Terribly evil people lived there, but Abraham challenged God - "Will the innocent be destroyed along with the guilty?" (Genesis 18:13) We know that God was willing to spare the entire cities if 10 righteous people were found. When ten were not found, Lot's family was led to safety. The army apparently did call residents to safety, but was not willing to spare the civilians who remained (Israelis say seven have been found so far. Palestinians say more. It is reasonable to assume that the number will reach 10.) Some argue that all Palestinians are guilty by association, and therefore civilians cannot be considered innocent. Others no doubt will argue that the army fulfilled its obligation after calling on people to leave. I believe that the lesson of Genesis, Tractate Sanhedrin, and the IDF's vaunted "Purity of Arms" is that, even with the price to be paid should terrorists have been allowed to escape, the moral act would have been not to rain down fire and brimstone on civilians. I wonder, "Where was Abraham when the decision was made?" Was there even one person along the chain of command who argued, "Will the innocent be destroyed along with the guilty?" We may never know. If there was, nobody listened.. "Abraham's" are hard to come by these days.

####

<http://shamash.org/>

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>From DivaleBill@aol.com Thu May 2 15:32:28 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g42MWSe29008 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
15:32:28 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from imo-m04.mx.aol.com (imo-m04.mx.aol.com [64.12.136.7])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP  
id PAA14594 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 15:32:28 -0700  
(PDT)  
From: DivaleBill@aol.com  
Received: from DivaleBill@aol.com  
by imo-m04.mx.aol.com (mail\_out\_v32.5.) id b.181.7c75127 (25098);  
Thu, 2 May 2002 18:27:30 -0400 (EDT)  
Message-ID: <181.7c75127.2a031752@aol.com>  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 18:27:30 EDT  
Subject: Re: Response Rates for Mail Survey to Randomly Selected Sample  
To: pmeyer@email.unc.edu, beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu

CC: sid.grc@verizon.net, aapornet@usc.edu  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;  
boundary="part1\_181.7c75127.2a031752\_boundary"  
X-Mailer: AOL 6.0 for Windows US sub 10571

--part1\_181.7c75127.2a031752\_boundary  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Folks

I have found this discussion of response rates very interesting and have learned a lot from it. I don't look at it as alpha males prancing but as valuable information. Much better than the disguised political messages that have taken up much of these messages.

Thanks,

Bill Divale  
Professor of Anthropology  
Director of York College Survey Center  
City University of New York

--part1\_181.7c75127.2a031752\_boundary  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

--part1\_181.7c75127.2a031752\_boundary--  
>From Bquarles@aol.com Thu May 2 18:42:31 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g431gVe03988 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
18:42:31 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from out002.verizon.net (out002pub.verizon.net [206.46.170.141])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id SAA15901 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 18:42:29 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from Nsnyux ([141.156.138.87]) by out002.verizon.net  
(InterMail vM.5.01.04.05 201-253-122-122-105-20011231) with SMTP  
id <20020503014150.YFAF4379.out002.verizon.net@Nsnyux>  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 20:41:50 -0500  
From: Bquarles <Bquarles@aol.com>  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: 18893 1488889 6

MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;  
boundary=Yu2g35qcs6fi9EiZ4  
Message-Id: <20020503014150.YFAF4379.out002.verizon.net@Nsnux>  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 20:41:59 -0500

--Yu2g35qcs6fi9EiZ4  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

--Yu2g35qcs6fi9EiZ4--  
>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu May 2 20:03:35 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT  
id g4333Ze09907 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002  
20:03:35 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMT  
id UAA06226 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 20:03:35 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)  
by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT  
id g4333YH05812 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 2 May 2002 20:03:34 -0700  
(PDT)  
Date: Thu, 2 May 2002 20:03:34 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: USA TODAY/CNN/Gallup Poll: Bush rating not just wartime bounce  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205021835130.29738-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=X-UNKNOWN  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8BIT

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<http://usatoday.com/news/washdc/2002/05/02/usat-poll.htm>

05/02/2002 - Updated 05:33 PM ET

USA TODAY/CNN/Gallup Poll results

1. If the elections for Congress were being held today, which party's

candidate would you vote for in your Congressional district &#151; the Democratic Party's candidate or the Republican Party's candidate?

	Democratic candidate	Republican candidate	Undecided/other
2002 Apr 29-May 1	47	43	10
2002 Apr 5-7	50	40	10
2002 Mar 22-24	45	43	12
2002 Feb 8-10	42	44	14

2. Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president?

	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
2002 Apr 29-May 1	77	20	3
2002 Apr 22-24	77	17	6
2002 Mar 8-9	80	14	6
2001 Dec 14-16	86	11	3
2001 Sep 21-22	90	6	4

3. Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling the situation in the Middle East?

	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
2002 Apr 29-May 1	72	23	5
2002 Apr 5-7	67	27	6
2002 Mar 22-24	72	23	5

4. If George W. Bush runs for re-election in 2004, in general are you more likely to vote for Bush or for the Democratic party's candidate for president?

	Bush	Democratic candidate	Other (vol.)	No opinion
2002 Apr 29-May 1	56	31	3	10
2001 Oct 5-6	54	29	2	15

5. Please tell me whether you think George W. Bush deserves to be reelected, or not.

	Yes, deserves	No, does not	No opinion
2002 Apr 29-May 1	70	25	5

6. Do you think leaders of other countries around the world have respect for George W. Bush, or do you think they don't have much respect for him?

	Respect him	Don't have much respect for him	No opinion
2002 Apr 29-May 1	63	31	6
2002 Feb 4-6	75	21	4
2001 Jul 19-22	45	47	8
2001 Jun 8-10	40	46	14
2001 Feb 1-4	49	38	13

7. Would you say President Bush is in touch or out of touch with the problems ordinary Americans face in their daily lives?

	In touch	Out of touch	No opinion
2002 Apr 29-May 1	62	36	2
2001 Jul 10-11	47	50	3

8. Do you think President Bush's economic policies have done more to -- help the country get out of the recession or have they done more to keep the country in recession?

	Help get out of recession	Keep in recession	No opinion
2002 Apr 29-May 1	55	34	11

9. Do you think the Bush administration has a clear and well-thought out policy on the situation in the Middle East, or not?

	Yes, does have	No, does not	No opinion
2002 Apr 29-May 1	43	50	7
2002 Apr 5-7	48	47	5

10. Since he took office, do you think President Bush has -- or has not -- increased respect for the presidency?

	Yes, has increased	No, has not increased	Has not affected (vol)	Has decreased (vol)	No opinion
2002 Apr 29-May 1	79	17	1	1	2

11. Thinking about the following characteristics and qualities, please say whether you think it applies or doesn't apply to George W. Bush.



	Applies %	Doesn't apply %
2002 Apr 29-May 1		
Provides good moral leadership	84	15
Is a strong and decisive leader	77	21
Is honest and trustworthy	77	20
Is sincere in what he says	76	21
Can manage the government effectively	75	21
Works well with both parties to get things done in Washington	73	23
Puts the country's interests ahead of own political interests	72	22
Understands complex issues	68	27
Shares your values	67	30
Cares about the needs of people like you	66	31
Is a person you admire	64	33
Generally agrees with you on issues you care about (other than terrorism)	64	33
Is not a typical politician	54	41

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Results are based on telephone interviews with 1,002 adults, aged 18 and over. The interviews were conducted April 29-May 1, 2002. The margin of error is +/-3 percentage points.

<http://usatoday.com/news/washdc/2002/05/02/usat-poll.htm>

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Subject: Re: Misuse of Call-In "Polls"
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Jim,

You are so right! The article is clearly dated and should have been much more inclusive -- and I should have indicated such. We know that any self selected sample of respondents is representative of nothing more than those who chose to participate. This include on-line polls( i.e. CNN polls), magazine write-in's, magazine and other media call in's, etc. For the most part these are designed to generate greater viewer/reader involvement as well as to generate a story or two. And, along with their lack of representativeness, there is usually nothing to prevent a person from voting many times which skews the results even more.

Dick

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<http://usatoday.com/news/washdc/2002/05/02/bush-poll.htm>

05/02/2002 - Updated 04:36 PM ET

Bush's rating not just wartime bounce

By Richard Benedetto, USA TODAY

There is more to President Bush's relatively high approval ratings than just the patriotic, rally-round-the-flag effect of his leadership in the war on terrorism, a new USA TODAY/CNN/Gallup Poll suggests.

Built on the faith Americans showed in him following his response to terror attacks on Sept. 11, the poll shows that almost eight months later Bush has developed an image among most Americans as a strong, competent, leader who shares their values and has elevated respect for presidency.

Once seen by many as not quite up to the job, analysts say he has effectively used the groundswell of support that buoyed him after the attacks to earn high marks for his overall conduct in office and forge strong personal bonds with a broad majority of Americans.

"You've got to think this is more than just the normal bounce from the rally effect," says independent pollster Larry Hugick of Princeton Research Associates. "We have seen some slippage in Bush's approval after peaking in October, but his personal ratings are still quite high."

The poll suggests that Americans have taken a closer look at Bush since Sept. 11 and find that while they strongly approve of how he has led the country in response to the terrorist attacks, they also generally like him as a person and admire his character, regardless of whether they agree with him on the issues.

"Bush comes across as the average American -- very warm, very sincere, very friendly. ... It's hard to dislike him," says Jaime Regalado, director of the Pat Brown Institute of Public Affairs at California State University at Los Angeles.

Or as Amy Muzzocchi, 35, a computer worker in Rosedale, Md. put it, "He turned out to be a lot better than I thought."

But whether Bush can translate that goodwill into political clout to advance his legislative agenda and elect Republicans to Congress in November remains a question mark.

Perceptions in Washington that his support is slipping -- 90% in September to 77% now -- have emboldened Democrats to criticize him and some conservative Republicans to balk at toeing the Bush line on issues such as the Middle East.

At the same time, the poll shows that Bush's political coattails may be short.

Seventy percent say Bush deserves re-election, but if the congressional elections were held today, voters favor Democrats over Republicans, 48%-44%.

"President Bush has done an excellent job in the war on terrorism, but on kitchen table issues such as health care and education, the public trusts Democrats," Democratic National Committee Chairman Terry McAuliffe.

Issues aside, more than three of four Americans continue to approve of the job Bush is doing, a high level of support rarely sustained over such a long period of time by previous presidents.

Only Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1942, the first year of World War II, and Kennedy in 1961, his first year in office, have maintained job approvals above 70% for longer than Bush has.

Analysts say that reservoir of personal confidence and trust could be a source of political strength if another terrorist attack occurs or he moves militarily against Iraq.

"In tough times, most American always give presidents they like and respect the benefit of the doubt," Emory University political scientist Merle Black says.

<http://usatoday.com/news/washdc/2002/05/02/bush-poll.htm>

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Unfortunately, a reply meant for one person went to the whole list. Please ignore it. I have not done research on anthrax and do not plan to.

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Do You Yahoo!?

Yahoo! Health - your guide to health and wellness <http://health.yahoo.com>

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Fri May 3 07:18:41 2002

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To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>

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MIME-Version: 1.0

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This report cleared the AP wire within the hour, as you can see below.

-- Jim

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<http://www.nytimes.com/aponline/business/AP-Economy.html>

May 3, 2002

JOBLESS RATE CLIMBED TO 6% IN APRIL

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Filed at 9:37 a.m. ET

WASHINGTON (AP) -- The nation's unemployment rate shot up to 6 percent in April -- the highest point in nearly eight years -- as the lingering effects of last year's recession continued to batter workers.

The rise in the jobless rate occurred even though U.S. companies added jobs for the first time in nine months, the Labor Department reported Friday.

Payrolls grew by 43,000 during the month, a welcome sign after companies had slashed hundreds of thousands of positions to cope with last year's recession and the jolt of the Sept. 11 terror attacks.

Still, job growth wasn't strong enough in April to take care of the 565,000 people who entered the work force during the month. That caused the unemployment rate to rise from March's 5.7 percent rate.

The growth in payrolls comes after the government said that companies actually cut 21,000 jobs in March, a big revision from the 58,000 job gain previously reported.

April's jobless rate was the highest since August 1994, when unemployment also was at 6 percent.

Economists said Friday's report indicated the economic recovery is still on track though progressing at a moderate rather than sizzling pace.

"The recovery is persisting," said Ken Mayland, president of ClearView Economics. "However, companies, in general, are not going to get aggressive about rehiring until the economy puts in a track record of improved prospects."

Mayland said he wasn't worried that the economy might backslide into a downturn -- a "double-dip" recession.

President Bush has credited his \$1.35 trillion tax cut enacted last year for helping pull the economy out of recession. Bush wants to make sure the recovery remains on firm footing.

Job growth in services, normally an engine of job creation in the United States, rose by 87,000, recouping job losses that totaled 245,000 in October and November.

After more than a year of sustained job cuts, temporary help firms added 66,000 positions in April, the third straight month of job gains.

Economists say that's a particularly encouraging sign for job growth in general in the months ahead. Companies often hire temporary workers before they hire new full-time workers or rehire laid-off workers, they say.

Employment in the insurance industry rose by 9,000, after suffering six months of job losses.

Those and other job gains were tempered by losses elsewhere.

The construction industry shed 79,000 jobs. Factories -- hardest hit by the recession -- cut employment by 19,000 in April. But job losses in the battered industry show signs of moderating. The industry's job losses averaged 37,000 a month from February to April, compared with average monthly losses of 119,000 from March 2001 to January.

Employment held steady in electronic equipment manufacturing, and rose slightly in industrial machinery, following more than a year of heavy job losses in both industries. But employment continued to drop at motor vehicle plants and aircraft factories.

Even as the economy recovers, the nation's unemployment rate is expected to rise in coming months.

Some economists predict the jobless rate will peak at from just over 6 percent to around 6.5 percent by June, reflecting their belief that companies will be reluctant to quickly hire back laid-off workers until profits recover and executives are convinced the recovery is here to stay.

The economy sprinted out of recession with a 5.8 percent growth rate in the first quarter of this year. But analysts estimate the recovery has slowed in the current quarter and they project economic growth at 3 percent to 3.5 percent rate.

Given the budding recovery, many economists expect the Federal Reserve to leave short-term interest rates -- now at 40-year lows -- unchanged when it meets May 7. The Fed cut rates 11 times last year to rescue the economy from recession, which began in March 2001.

<http://www.nytimes.com/aponline/business/AP-Economy.html>

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Yesterday the Congress of the US passed strong resolutions in support of Israel. The Senate voted 94 to 2 in favor; The House voted 352 in favor to 21 against.

Following is an article and then the actual resolutions.

Dick

New York Times, May 3, 2002

House and Senate Support Israel in Strong Resolutions

By ALISON MITCHELL

WASHINGTON, May 2 - The House and Senate voted overwhelmingly today in rapid succession to express strongly worded support for Israel in its recent military operations, largely brushing aside last-minute attempts by the Bush administration to soften language criticizing the Palestinians.

The two Congressional resolutions were nonbinding, but they put the legislative branch of government on record as backing the military actions of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel, even as President Bush has called on Israel to end its "occupation" of Palestinian towns.

The Senate voted 94 to 2 in favor of its resolution, which also calls on the Palestinian Authority to act against terrorism, as Mr. Bush has also done. The House voted 352 to 21 for a tougher-worded measure stating concern that the actions of Yasir Arafat, the Palestinian leader, "are not those of a viable partner for peace." Twenty-nine House members voted present as a protest that the resolution was too tilted toward Israel.

Even after appeals to delay the resolutions, members of Congress both parties rushed to assert their solidarity with Israel, which has strong



support from two influential political constituencies, Jewish Democrats and Christian conservatives.

Their actions served to complicate the already delicate diplomacy that Mr. Bush is trying to conduct to end the violence and restart negotiations.

In emotional debate, House members and Senate members, from the left and from the right, repeatedly branded Mr. Arafat a "terrorist" and a "despot." A minority of lawmakers expressed reservations about the policies of Mr. Sharon.

The Israeli prime minister arrives in Washington next week for talks with Mr. Bush. Administration officials have tried to urge him to withdraw his forces from the West Bank and moderate military actions against the Palestinians.

The Congressional votes in effect endorsed Israel's recent military campaign, aspects of which have drawn strong criticism from human rights groups. The resolutions may make it more difficult now for Mr. Bush to counsel Mr. Sharon to exercise restraint.

King Abdullah of Jordan is also scheduled to visit Washington next week for talks. The White House has been trying to enlist moderate Arab support for its diplomatic efforts, which include talks with Mr. Arafat.

A minority of lawmakers called the measures dangerously tilted toward Israel. "This resolution blindly supports Israel's action against the Palestinians and wholly denies the generations of suffering of the Palestinian people," said Representative David E. Bonior, a Michigan Democrat, whose state has a significant Arab population.

Senators Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, and Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, were the only senators who voted against the resolution. Mr. Hollings suggested that many senators were after campaign contributions.

The supporters of the House resolution included a number of Republican leaders and conservatives who showed little patience for calls for a middle ground in the region, betraying growing tensions between Mr. Bush and his conservative base.

On the eve of the vote, the House majority leader, Dick Armey of Texas, endorsed a position flatly at odds with the precepts of the Oslo peace process. "I'm content to have Israel grab the entire West Bank, he said in an appearance on MSNBC's "Hardball with Chris Matthews." He added under questioning, "I happen to believe that the Palestinians should leave." Hours later he tried to soften his remarks, saying he simply meant that Palestinians who supported terrorism should be exiled.

Democrats were equally impassioned. Senator Joseph I. Lieberman, a Connecticut Democrat who is considered a possible challenger to Mr. Bush in 2004, read aloud Mr. Bush's own uncompromising statement in the days after Sept. 11 in which he said nations would have to choose between standing with the United States or with terrorists.

"The intention of this statement is really to embody and express those last words that I quoted from President Bush," said Mr. Lieberman, the sponsor

of the Senate measure along with Gordon H. Smith, an Oregon Republican.

The House and Senate resolutions both said the United State and Israel were in a "common struggle against terrorism" and both expressed solidarity with Israel "as it takes necessary steps to provide security to its people by dismantling the terrorist infrastructure in the Palestinian areas." The White House tried and failed, according to Congressional aides, to have that clause removed.

The House, in talks with the White House, added a provision calling for "action to alleviate the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian people."

Resolutions:

Two Resolutions 'Expressing Solidarity With Israel'

WASHINGTON, May 2 - Following are the resolutions passed today by the Senate and the House of Representatives "expressing solidarity with Israel in its fight against terrorism":

The Senate Resolution

WHEREAS the United States and Israel are now engaged in a common struggle against terrorism and are on the frontlines of a conflict thrust upon them against their will;

WHEREAS President George W. Bush declared on Nov. 21, 2001: "We fight the terrorists and we fight all of those who give them aid. America has a message for the nations of the world: If you harbor terrorists, you are terrorists. If you train or arm a terrorist, you are a terrorist. If you feed a terrorist or fund a terrorist, you are a terrorist, and you will be held accountable by the United States and our friends"; and,

WHEREAS the United States has committed to provide resources to states on the frontline in the war against terrorism:

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Senate:

1. stands in solidarity with Israel, a frontline state in the war against terrorism, as it takes necessary steps to provide security to its people by dismantling the terrorist infrastructure in the Palestinian areas;
2. remains committed to Israel's right to self-defense;
3. will continue to assist Israel in strengthening its homeland defenses;
4. condemns Palestinian suicide bombings;
5. demands that the Palestinian Authority fulfill its commitment to dismantle the terrorist infrastructure in the Palestinian areas;
6. urges all Arab states, particularly the United States' allies, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, to declare their unqualified opposition to all forms of

terrorism, particularly suicide bombing, and to act in concert with the United States to stop the violence; and

7. urges all parties in the region to pursue vigorously efforts to establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

#### The House Resolution

WHEREAS the United States and Israel are now engaged in a common struggle against terrorism and are on the front-lines of a conflict thrust upon them against their will;

WHEREAS hundreds of innocent Israelis and Palestinians have died tragically in violence since September 2000;

WHEREAS Palestinian organizations are engaging in an organized, systematic and deliberate campaign of terror aimed at inflicting as many casualties as possible on the Israeli population, including through the use of suicide terrorist attacks;

WHEREAS the number of Israelis killed during that time by suicide terrorist attacks alone, on a basis proportional to the United States population, is approximately 9,000, three times the number killed in the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington on Sept. 11, 2001;

WHEREAS Yasir Arafat and members of the Palestinian leadership have failed to abide by their commitments to nonviolence made in the Israel-P.L.O. Declaration of Principles (the "Oslo accord") of September 1993, including their pledges (1) to adhere strictly to "a peaceful resolution of the conflict," (2) to resolve "all outstanding issues relating to permanent status through negotiations," (3) to renounce "the use of terrorism and other acts of violence" and (4) to "assume responsibility over all P.L.O. elements and personnel in order to assure their compliance [with the commitment to nonviolence], prevent violence and discipline violators";

WHEREAS the continued terrorism and incitement committed and supported by official arms of the Palestinian Authority are a direct violation of these commitments;

WHEREAS the Al Aksa Martyrs Brigades, which is part of Arafat's Fatah organization and has been designated a "foreign terrorist organization" by the United States government, and other Fatah forces have murdered scores of innocent Israelis;

WHEREAS forces under Yasir Arafat's direct control were involved in the Palestinian Authority's thwarted attempt to obtain 50 tons of offensive weapons shipped from Iran in the Karine-A, an effort that irrefutably proved Arafat's embrace of the use and escalation of violence;

WHEREAS the Israeli government has documents found in the offices of the Palestinian Authority that demonstrate the crucial financial support the Palestinian Authority continues to provide for terrorist acts, including suicide bombers;

WHEREAS the recent escalation of Palestinian attacks, killing 46 Israelis during the week of Passover, included a heinous suicide-bombing at a religious ceremony which killed 27 and wounded more than a hundred, many

critically, and was perpetrated by a known terrorist whom Israel had previously asked Yasir Arafat to arrest;

WHEREAS this suicide attack occurred at the very time United States envoy Gen. Anthony Zinni was attempting to negotiate a cease-fire that would lead to the resumption of Israeli-Palestinians political negotiations;

WHEREAS, just before the Passover attack, Israel had agreed to General Zinni's cease-fire proposals, whereas Yasir Arafat rejected them;

WHEREAS Yasir Arafat continues to incite terror by, for example, saying of the Passover suicide bomber, "Oh God, give me a martyrdom like this";

WHEREAS Yasir Arafat and the P.L.O. have a long history of making and breaking antiterrorism pledges;

WHEREAS President George W. Bush declared at a joint session of Congress on Sept. 20, 2001, that "from this day forward, any nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime";

WHEREAS President Bush recently stated that he "fully understands Israel's need to defend herself" and that he "respect[s]" the fact that Israelis have "seen a wave of suicide bombers coming to the heart of their cities and killing innocent people";

WHEREAS President Bush, in his speech of April 4, 2002, stated that "the situation in which he [Arafat] finds himself today is largely of his own making"; that Arafat "missed his opportunities, and thereby betrayed the hopes of the people he's supposed to lead"; and that, "given his [Arafat's] failure, the Israeli government feels it must strike at terrorist networks that are killing its citizens";

WHEREAS Israel's military operations are an effort to defend itself against the unspeakable horrors of ongoing terrorism and are aimed only at dismantling the terrorist infrastructure in the Palestinian areas, an obligation Arafat himself undertook but failed to carry out; and

WHEREAS the process of Israeli withdrawal is nearly complete:

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the House of Representatives:

1. stands in solidarity with Israel as it takes necessary steps to provide security to its people by dismantling the terrorist infrastructure in the Palestinian areas;
2. remains committed to Israel's right to self-defense and supports additional United States assistance to help Israel defend itself;
3. condemns the recent wave of Palestinian suicide bombings;
4. condemns the ongoing support of terror by Yasir Arafat and other members of the Palestinian leadership;
5. demands that the Palestinian Authority at last fulfill its commitment to dismantle the terrorist infrastructure in the Palestinian areas, including any such infrastructure associated with P.L.O. and Palestinian Authority

entities tied directly to Yasir Arafat;

6. is gravely concerned that Arafat's actions are not those of a viable partner for peace;

7. urges all Arab states to declare their unqualified opposition to all forms of terrorism, including suicide bombing;

8. commends the president for his leadership in addressing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, particularly the efforts of the administration to engage countries throughout the region to condemn and prevent terrorism and to prevent a widening of the conflict;

9. urges all parties in the region to pursue vigorously efforts to establish a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East; and

10. encourages the international community to take action to alleviate the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian people.

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Subject: Bush tops Gore in Field Poll matchup (E Bazar SacBee)  
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[www.sacbee.com/content/politics/ca/election/polls/story/2479068p-2934774c.html](http://www.sacbee.com/content/politics/ca/election/polls/story/2479068p-2934774c.html)

Published 2:15 a.m. PDT Friday, May 3, 2002

BUSH TOPS GORE IN POLL MATCHUP

By Emily Bazar -- Bee Capitol Bureau

In a hypothetical rematch between former Vice President Al Gore and President Bush, California voters would choose Bush, according to a Field Poll released Thursday.

Though California voters preferred Gore over Bush by 12 points in the 2000 election, 48 percent of registered voters now say they would opt for Bush, compared to 41 percent who say they would choose Gore. Eleven percent are undecided.

Gore, a Democrat, no longer even has clear support from his own party. By a 45 percent to 40 percent margin, registered California Democrats say they would prefer someone other than Gore to be their presidential nominee in 2004.

They weren't, however, asked whom they would prefer.

Field Poll Director Mark DiCamillo said Democratic disillusionment with Gore isn't surprising.

"Usually, after you get defeated in an election, especially one that many Democrats thought you should win, the feeling might be that there's a certain stigma attached to that candidate, even if his policies are consistent with your own," DiCamillo said.

Despite his overall rating among all California Democrats, Gore still commands the favor of some specific Democratic voters. According to the poll, the groups that would choose Gore over another candidate are Democrats in Southern California, minorities who are Democrats, Democrats younger than 50 and Democrats who haven't graduated from college.

One aspect of the poll that surprised DiCamillo was the hypothetical matchup between Bush and Gore.

Because the president enjoys high approval ratings among California voters, DiCamillo said he expected Bush to defeat Gore by more than 7 percentage points.

"It's a close race," he said, "even though he's a very popular president."

Still, DiCamillo noted that more than half of California's registered voters said they would be inclined to re-elect Bush. Specifically, 52 percent said they would be inclined to re-elect the Republican president while 42 percent said they would not be inclined. Six percent had no opinion.

The poll was conducted April 19-25 among 705 registered California voters. Preferences of Democrats regarding their 2004 presidential nominee are based on a sample of 312 registered Democrats. The poll

carries a margin of error of plus or minus 3.8 percentage points.

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The Bee's Emily Bazar can be reached at (916) 326-5540 or  
ebazar@sacbee.com.

www.sacbee.com/content/politics/ca/election/polls/story/2479068p-2934774c.html

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Subject: Catholics Back Strong Steps on Abuse, NY Times Poll Finds (Toner &  
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This report appears on the front page of the National Edition  
of today's New York Times, under a one-line headline spread  
over columns 1-3, just above the fold.

-- Jim

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/03/national/03POLL.html>

May 3, 2002

CATHOLICS BACK STRONG STEPS ON ABUSE, POLL FINDS

By ROBIN TONER and JANET ELDER

American Roman Catholics say that priests who sexually abuse children and teenagers should be barred from participating in parish life and that any accusations of abuse should be investigated by local law enforcement rather than the church, according to the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll.

Church leaders in Rome last week appeared split about how to handle cases of past abuse -- that is, whether to apply a zero tolerance policy to all offenders, future and past -- but American Catholics showed few signs of ambivalence as regards "parish life." Nearly 8 in 10 of those polled said a past abuser should be barred from "parish life" even if "church leaders believe he is truly sorry for what happened."

Seventy percent said Catholic lay people should be involved in decisions about cases of abuse by priests, not just the clergy. "We have children and can identify with those families that are being hurt," said Helen Crowley, 73, of Pittsburgh.

Nearly half of the Catholics polled saw "some" progress in last week's meeting of American cardinals at the Vatican -- 13 percent saw "a lot" -- but there were several signs of continuing, deep discontent.

Indeed, the poll, conducted Sunday through Wednesday, indicates a striking breach between American Catholics and their leadership on these issues. It also suggests that the scandal is taking a toll on the image of Pope John Paul II. Fifty-three percent of American Catholics said they had a favorable view of the pope -- a drop of 16 percentage points from a CBS News poll conducted two weeks earlier, before the Vatican meeting was called to deal with the issue.

The nationwide poll interviewed 1,172 adults by telephone, including 433 Catholics. It has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points for all adults and five points for Catholics.

The poll was conducted in the aftermath of a two-day emergency meeting at the Vatican on the question of sexual abuse, at which American cardinals and leaders of the bishops conference suggested they would move toward a policy of zero tolerance for future offenders. But they appeared to be divided over whether all past offenders should also be automatically removed.



On many questions in the poll Catholic opinion matched or paralleled that of the total American public. For instance, 62 percent of Catholics said American Catholic leaders had done a poor job of handling the scandal. Sixty-one percent of all respondents held the same view.

But on a few topics Catholics and the total set of respondents expressed contrasting opinions, mostly those with which Catholics have the benefit of greater familiarity. For example, only 28 percent of Catholics said celibacy increased the likelihood of priests abusing minors, while 49 percent of the total polled took that view.

Nearly half the Catholics surveyed said the pope had done a poor job handling the problem of sexual abuse of children and teenagers in the church, and 48 percent said they believed he knew about the problem all along. While 71 percent of Catholics said they felt the pope and other church leaders "took the issue seriously enough" when they met in Rome, 58 percent said the pope should have generally done more to address the problem.

"The pope represents well the philosophies and the goals of Roman Catholics," said Steven Clay, 55, of Lansdowne, Pa., "but I think he's behind the times with the sexual abuse cases. I think he was out of touch or put out of touch by people who shelter him."

Discontent was also voiced about American church leaders; a majority of Catholic respondents said they thought those leaders had done a poor job. Asked if those leaders had gone far enough in publicly apologizing to the victims of cleric abuse, nearly 6 in 10 said they had not.

Poll respondents generally said that the problem of sexual abuse of children and teenagers was as common in other walks of life as in the priesthood. A majority of all those polled also said that the problem was limited to "a few or hardly any priests," a position held by most Catholics as well.

American Catholics were overwhelmingly in favor of allowing priests to marry. More than 7 in 10 supported a married priesthood, up from about half who felt that way 30 years ago.

"We had an exceptional priest for eight years and he left the priesthood because he wanted to get married," said Melanie Baldwin, a 40-year-old teacher from Durango, Colo. "We lost a great man to marriage who had been a priest for 20 years. I support priests marrying because I think it would bring better quality men into the priesthood."

But 6 in 10 Catholics surveyed said they did not believe that celibacy was a cause of the abuse problem.

While most of the Catholics surveyed had no opinion of Cardinal Bernard F. Law of the Boston Archdiocese, now under fire for his handling of these cases, those who did were overwhelmingly negative.

In contrast, Catholics voiced high levels of trust and confidence in their own parish priests, and said the scandal had not affected their attendance at Mass or their contributions. Most Catholics said they still felt comfortable around their parish priest and most -- including the mothers of young children -- said they would have no trepidation about leaving their child alone with him.

Most Catholics also said they believed that their priest was in touch with the needs of modern Catholics -- 65 percent, compared with 40 percent who felt that way about church leaders; men felt particularly attuned with their parish priest. While a majority of Catholics said the pope was more conservative than they are on issues of personal morality, a majority said their parish priest felt about the same as they did on these issues.

A majority also said that if their son or daughter expressed an interest in becoming a priest or a nun, they would encourage them to do so.

The scandal, in fact, highlighted the complicated attitudes American Catholics have toward their church, and the gap in trust between the parish and the hierarchy. For example, 63 percent of Catholics said their priest had done a good job in dealing with the sexual abuse issue; 49 percent said their local bishop had done a good job, and 27 percent said the American leaders of the Catholic church had done a good job.

For all the debate over the question, many Catholics resist connecting the scandal to gay priests. A majority said they did not believe that the presence of gay men in the church raised the likelihood of sexual abuse, which some church leaders have suggested.

A majority of Catholics also said they did not believe that there were more gays in the priesthood than in other walks of life. But American Catholics were divided over whether a gay man should be ordained at all, even if he remained celibate. Men were more likely than women to oppose such ordination, and Catholics older than 64 more likely to oppose it than

younger people.

American Catholics also overwhelmingly supported the ordination of women; more than 6 in 10 of those polled said they supported female priests, up from more than half who supported the idea in 1987, when a Times/CBS News poll first asked that question.

As reflected in previous polls, Catholics disagree with the church's position on artificial methods of birth control: 71 percent of those polled favored it, while the church forbids it. Other areas of disagreement include the death penalty, which is opposed by the church yet supported by most American Catholics.

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/03/national/03PBOX.html>

May 3, 2002

## HOW THE POLL WAS CONDUCTED

The latest New York Times/CBS News Poll is based on telephone interviews conducted Sunday through Wednesday with 1,172 adults throughout the United States. Of these, 433 said their current religious preference was Roman Catholic.

The sample of telephone exchanges called was randomly selected by a computer from a complete list of more than 42,000 residential exchanges across the country.

Within each exchange, random digits were added to form a complete telephone number, thus permitting access to listed and unlisted numbers alike. Within each household, one adult was designated by a random procedure to be the respondent for the survey.

The results have been weighted to take account of household size and number of telephone lines into the residence and to adjust for variation in the sample relating to geographic region, sex, race, age and education.

Catholics were oversampled and then weighted to their proper proportion of the population.

In theory, in 19 cases out of 20, the results based on such samples will differ by no more than three percentage points in either direction from what would have been obtained by seeking out all American adults.

For smaller subgroups the margin of sampling error is larger. For Catholics it is plus or minus five points.

In addition to sampling error, the practical difficulties of conducting any survey of public opinion may introduce other sources of error into the poll. Variation in the wording and order of questions, for example, may lead to somewhat different results.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/03/national/03PBOX.html>

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This reminds me that a recent Boston Globe poll of Catholics had the most interesting "nerd box" I've seen yet:

#### HOW THE POLL WAS CONDUCTED

The Boston Globe/WBZ-TV poll was conducted through telephone interviews with 800 adult Catholics of the Archdiocese of Boston between April 12 and April 15.

Those interviewed were chosen by a standard random digit dialing technique regularly employed by pollsters.

The polling company, KRC/Communications Research, chose telephone area codes and exchanges to proportionately represent the geographic makeup of the Archdiocese of Boston, which includes cities and town in Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk counties. Computers then chose the final four digits of the phone numbers, so that the sample is both geographically representative and random, and it includes people whose numbers are unpublished or unlisted.

Forty-two percent of those polled say they go to Mass at least once a week, which means that the Globe/WBZ sample is somewhat more pious than the population at large. The Archdiocese of Boston

estimates that one-third of the 2 million local Catholics attend Mass each week.

Although some Globe readers have objected to sampling the opinions of people who don't attend Mass at least once a week, arguing that they are no longer Catholic, the church itself counts as Catholic many people who do not attend church once a week. Catholic statisticians generally count as Catholic anyone who was baptized Catholic and has not renounced his or her faith, according to the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate at Georgetown University.

The poll has a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percent.

The Globe/WBZ previously polled the Archdiocese of Boston Feb. 4 to 6, asking many of the same questions to a sample of the same size, chosen in the same manner as the new poll.<

Mike Mokrzycki, AP

Please respond to beniger@rcf.usc.edu  
Sent by: owner-aapornet@usc.edu  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
cc:

Subject: How Today's New York Times Poll Was Conducted

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/03/national/03PBOX.html>

May 3, 2002

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/03/national/03PBOX.html>

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Still... no mention of any response rate, cooperation rate, refusal rate,  
....

At 13:26 2002-05-03 -0400, you wrote:

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>Please respond to beniger@rcf.usc.edu  
>Sent by: owner-aapornet@usc.edu  
>To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
>cc:

>Subject: How Today's New York Times Poll Was Conducted

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> <http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/03/national/03PBOX.html>

> May 3, 2002

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Claire Durand

Claire.Durand@umontreal.ca

<http://www.fas.umontreal.ca/socio/durandc/>

Université de Montréal, dept. de sociologie,  
C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,  
Montréal, Québec, Canada, H3C 3J7  
(514) 343-7447

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by smtp-relay03-en1.mac.com (8.12.1/8.12.1/1.0) with ESMTTP id  
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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 3 May 2002 10:57:29 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from hq1zq01 ([207.82.193.30]) by asmtmp01.mac.com

(Netscape Messaging Server 4.15 asmt01 Jun 21 2001 23:53:48)  
with ESMTTP id GVJR7T00.6EW for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 3 May  
2002 10:57:29 -0700

Message-ID: <1b6c01c1f2cd\$1aebc100\$6401a8c0@hq1zg01>  
From: "Amy Hald" <amyhald@mac.com>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: seeking supplier recommendations  
Date: Fri, 3 May 2002 11:05:27 -0700  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;  
    boundary="-----\_NextPart\_000\_1B69\_01C1F292.6E55FA80"  
X-Priority: 3  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2600.0000  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

-----\_NextPart\_000\_1B69\_01C1F292.6E55FA80  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
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Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Dear AAPORnet:=20  
We are conducting a tracking survey program in the US and we need a =  
supplier of large volume mailing  
operations. Specifically, we would = like a supplier who conducts print,  
mail and scanning operations  
and who = is reliable. Data tabulation/analysis is not required. Initial =  
contract would have outgo  
of approx. 1 million pieces a year. I would = appreciate any suggestions.

Thanks,  
Amy Hald

-----\_NextPart\_000\_1B69\_01C1F292.6E55FA80  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\*           ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED---           \*  
\*       This post contains a forbidden message format       \*  
\*   (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting)   \*  
\*       This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT   \*  
\*   If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\*   is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

-----\_NextPart\_000\_1B69\_01C1F292.6E55FA80--  
>From amyhald@mac.com Fri May 3 11:33:19 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
    by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
    id g43IXJe12737 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 3 May 2002  
11:33:19 -0700 (PDT)

Received: from smtpout.mac.com (smtpout.mac.com [204.179.120.85])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id LAA13781 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 3 May 2002 11:33:18 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from smtp-relay03-en1.mac.com (smtp-relay03-en1 [10.13.10.222])  
by smtpout.mac.com (8.12.1/8.10.2/1.0) with ESMTTP id g43IXIaZ001290  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 3 May 2002 11:33:18 -0700 (PDT)  
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by smtp-relay03-en1.mac.com (8.12.1/8.12.1/1.0) with ESMTTP id  
g43IXDC7003632  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 3 May 2002 11:33:13 -0700 (PDT)  
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(Netscape Messaging Server 4.15 asmtmp01 Jun 21 2001 23:53:48)  
with ESMTTP id GVJSVC00.91A for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 3 May  
2002 11:33:12 -0700

Message-ID: <250e01c1f2d2\$18447c80\$6401a8c0@hq1zgz01>  
From: "Amy Hald" <amyhald@mac.com>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: seeking supplier recommendations  
Date: Fri, 3 May 2002 11:41:07 -0700  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
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X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2600.0000  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000

Apparently, my original message did not get through to some people on the  
AAPOR mailing list, so I am  
resending it. I apologize to anyone who receives this (in its entirety)  
twice.

Best,  
Amy

----- Original Message -----  
From: "Amy Hald" <amyhald@mac.com>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Sent: Friday, May 03, 2002 11:05 AM  
Subject: seeking supplier recommendations

Dear AAPORnet:

We are conducting a tracking survey program in the US and we need a supplier  
of large volume mailing  
operations. Specifically, we would like a supplier who conducts print, mail  
and scanning operations  
and who is reliable. Data tabulation/analysis is not required. Initial  
contract would have outgo of  
approx. 1 million pieces a year. I would appreciate any suggestions.

Thanks,  
Amy Hald

>From Mark.Lamias@grizzard.com Fri May 3 11:50:20 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g43IoKe14448 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 3 May 2002  
11:50:20 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from atl\_intmail.grizzard.com ([208.178.112.229])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id LAA04227; Fri, 3 May 2002 11:50:15 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: by atl\_intmail.grizzard.com with Internet Mail Service  
(5.5.2653.19)  
id <KG3F9B36>; Fri, 3 May 2002 14:49:16 -0400  
Message-ID: <16484F90DE05BB478A0CA3336AE307B1DA19C9@atl\_mail.griz-main.com>  
From: Mark Lamias <Mark.Lamias@grizzard.com>  
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>,  
"'aapornet@usc.edu'"  
Subject: RE: seeking supplier recommendations  
Date: Fri, 3 May 2002 14:48:39 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Amy,

The company I work for may be able to help you. We are in the business of  
print, mail, and scanning  
operations, as well as tabulation and analysis.

I am forwarding this email to our Director of Business Development in  
Operations, Peter Ingram. I ask  
that he contact you to further discuss your needs.

Thanks!

Sincerely yours,

Mark J. Lamias,  
Statistical Consultant  
Grizzard Agency  
229 Peachtree Street -12th Floor  
Atlanta, GA 30303  
<http://www.grizzard.com>

-----Original Message-----

From: Amy Hald [mailto:[amyhald@mac.com](mailto:amyhald@mac.com)]  
Sent: Friday, May 03, 2002 2:41 PM  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: seeking supplier recommendations

Apparently, my original message did not get through to some people on the

AAPOR mailing list, so I am  
resending it. I apologize to anyone who receives this (in its entirety)  
twice.

Best,  
Amy

----- Original Message -----  
From: "Amy Hald" <amyhald@mac.com>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Sent: Friday, May 03, 2002 11:05 AM  
Subject: seeking supplier recommendations

Dear AAPORnet:

We are conducting a tracking survey program in the US and we need a supplier  
of large volume mailing  
operations. Specifically, we would like a supplier who conducts print, mail  
and scanning operations  
and who is reliable. Data tabulation/analysis is not required. Initial  
contract would have outgo of  
approx. 1 million pieces a year. I would appreciate any suggestions.

Thanks,  
Amy Hald

>From teresa.hottle@wright.edu Fri May 3 12:00:35 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
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(PDT)  
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(PMDF V6.1 #39146) id  
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#39146) with ESMTTP id <0GVJ009HYU4V00@mailserv.wright.edu> for  
aapornet@usc.edu; Fri, 03 May 2002  
15:00:31 -0400 (EDT)  
Date: Fri, 03 May 2002 14:59:48 -0400  
From: Teresa Hottle <teresa.hottle@wright.edu>  
Subject: phone costs  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Message-id: <3CD2DE24.BB9590AF@wright.edu>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.73 [en] (Win98; I)  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit  
X-Accept-Language: en

My director would like to know what other universities charge for outgoing  
phone calls in the phone  
lab. Ours is .09 for local and .20 per minute for long distance. We are

finding that our costs are considerably higher than other universities.

Thanks,  
Terrie

```
>From Mark.Lamias@grizzard.com Fri May 3 12:06:28 2002
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
    by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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(PDT)
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(5.5.2653.19)
    id <KG3F9BTN>; Fri, 3 May 2002 15:05:18 -0400
Message-ID: <16484F90DE05BB478A0CA3336AE307B1DA19CC@atl_mail.griz-main.com>
From: Mark Lamias <Mark.Lamias@grizzard.com>
To: Mark Lamias <Mark.Lamias@grizzard.com>,
    "'aapornet@usc.edu'"
Subject: RE: seeking supplier recommendations
Date: Fri, 3 May 2002 15:04:42 -0400
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X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
Content-Type: text/plain;
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```

My apologies. I did not mean to send this to the entire list. I meant for this to be sent only to Amy.

-----Original Message-----

```
From: Mark Lamias [mailto:Mark.Lamias@grizzard.com]
Sent: Friday, May 03, 2002 2:49 PM
To: 'aapornet@usc.edu'; "'aapornet@usc.edu'"@listproc.usc.edu
Subject: RE: seeking supplier recommendations
```

Amy,

The company I work for may be able to help you. We are in the business of print, mail, and scanning operations, as well as tabulation and analysis.

I am forwarding this email to our Director of Business Development in Operations, Peter Ingram. I ask that he contact you to further discuss your needs.

Thanks!

Sincerely yours,

Mark J. Lamias,  
Statistical Consultant  
Grizzard Agency  
229 Peachtree Street -12th Floor

Atlanta, GA 30303  
http://www.grizzard.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Amy Hald [mailto:amyhald@mac.com]  
Sent: Friday, May 03, 2002 2:41 PM  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: seeking supplier recommendations

Apparently, my original message did not get through to some people on the AAPOR mailing list, so I am resending it. I apologize to anyone who receives this (in its entirety) twice.

Best,  
Amy

----- Original Message -----

From: "Amy Hald" <amyhald@mac.com>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Sent: Friday, May 03, 2002 11:05 AM  
Subject: seeking supplier recommendations

Dear AAPORnet:

We are conducting a tracking survey program in the US and we need a supplier of large volume mailing operations. Specifically, we would like a supplier who conducts print, mail and scanning operations and who is reliable. Data tabulation/analysis is not required. Initial contract would have outgo of approx. 1 million pieces a year. I would appreciate any suggestions.

Thanks,  
Amy Hald

>From jparsons@srl.uic.edu Fri May 3 12:07:32 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT  
id g43J7Ve17258 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 3 May 2002  
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP  
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(PDT)  
Received: (qmail 1445 invoked from network); 3 May 2002 19:07:26 -0000  
Received: from srl2.srl.uic.edu (HELO srl.uic.edu) (131.193.93.91)  
by larch.cc.uic.edu with SMTP; 3 May 2002 19:07:26 -0000  
Received: from SRL#u#MAIL#u#DOMAIN-Message\_Server by srl.uic.edu  
with Novell\_GroupWise; Fri, 03 May 2002 14:07:15 -0500  
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X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.2  
Date: Fri, 03 May 2002 14:07:00 -0500  
From: "Jennifer Parsons" <jparsons@srl.uic.edu>  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: Job Opening: UIC Survey Research Laboratory



Mime-Version: 1.0  
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Content-Disposition: inline  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit  
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g43J7Ve17260

The Survey Research Laboratory of the University of Illinois has an immediate opening for a Project Coordinator at its Chicago or Urbana office to design, manage, and coordinate survey projects. For a detailed job description and instructions on how to apply, please visit our web site:  
<http://www.srl.uic.edu/jobs/jobs.htm>.

>From mark@bisconti.com Fri May 3 13:44:38 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g43Kibel19293 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 3 May 2002  
13:44:37 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from epimetheus.hosting4u.net (epimetheus.hosting4u.net  
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by mail-gate.hosting4u.net with SMTP; 3 May 2002 20:44:26 -0000  
Received: from mark ([138.88.132.158]) by bisconti.com ; Fri, 03 May 2002  
15:44:20 -0500  
From: "Mark David Richards" <mark@bisconti.com>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Modern America: A Fusion Of Diversity  
Date: Fri, 3 May 2002 16:36:07 -0400  
Message-ID: <JAEPJNNBGDEENLLCIIIBGEBBEEAA.mark@bisconti.com>  
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)  
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X-Rcpt-To: <aapornet@usc.edu>

Modern America: A Fusion Of Diversity  
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A24760-2002May2.html>

By Donna Britt  
Friday, May 3, 2002; Page B01

Last Friday, without realizing it, I planned an exceedingly brown evening.

It started with an after-work rendezvous at a District bookstore with an African American friend for a reading by Latino author Richard Rodriguez. Next up: fish cakes and pad see eaw at a nearby Thai restaurant before joining white Mennonite friends to see the acclaimed Indian film "Monsoon Wedding."

We're talking five cultures in four hours. No wonder I was too exhausted to make the movie.

Still, the night's overwhelming brown-ness didn't occur to me until the San Francisco-based Rodriguez described his fascinating new book, "Brown: The Last Discovery of America" (Viking).

Americans' current "meltdown culture" is reflected in our heroes, fashion, language -- in every cultural vestige, Rodriguez told 50 listeners at Politics and Prose.

"The fact that we are diverse is the most important thing we are."

To Rodriguez, 57, "brown" isn't merely a popular designation for Hispanics, who, he writes, "brown an America that traditionally sees itself as black and white." It's the color, the attitude, the culture you get when a planet's music, cuisines, hairstyles, skin shades and religions melt into each other, liquified by love's unquenchable flame.

Though our nation's history is "a recitation of conflicts," Rodriguez said, the wars and violence that separated us ultimately resulted in people coming together. So the mountain man went off with the Indian woman; the black man -- and increasingly, woman -- with the descendant of an ancestor's owner.

So Rodriguez -- who resembles Al Pacino, only browner -- meets people who call themselves "Blaxicans" (black Mexican), Hinjews (Hindu-Jewish) and "Negropinos" (black Filipino). One introduced herself as a "Korean-African-Baptist-Buddhist." Another, the product of a Jewish-Muslim marriage, joked that some might regard her as "a very frugal terrorist."

"Love is a dangerous thing," said Rodriguez. "We're in the midst of a revolution in our bedrooms and on our plates."

Admittedly, brown is both irritating and inspiring. It encouraged Madonna -- Rodriguez's "queen of brown" -- to morph from Marilyn Monroe to geisha to Hindu priestess. It fooled J.Lo into believing she could safely sing about "my niggaz." It results in blond, dreadlocked Asian salesclerks, baggy-clothed white hip-hoppers, and preppy blacks on high school crew teams.

I once watched a cocoa-colored talk show guest -- whom most people would have described as African American -- explain that she rejected racial labels because the only true race "is the human one."

You'd think she had donned a white hood and whistled "Dixie." Black audience members attacked her as a self-hating fool. But Rodriguez hears from many people who refuse or defy

racial categorization.

"When Tiger Woods won't call himself black because he's too many things, he's challenging the racial universe," said Rodriguez, who's equally sympathetic to Michael Jackson. "Whatever he's doing to his face, the experiment engages me no less than Joan Rivers deciding to [look] 24."

Listening to Rodriguez, you wonder: Who aren't we connected to? He described his outrage at hearing a news report on NPR that Latinos will soon "replace" African Americans as the nation's largest minority group.

"How can I replace [blacks] when I owe my being to them?" he asked. "I cannot imagine myself having written this book without the civil rights movement, without James Baldwin. . . . The notion of one group 'replacing' another is offensive -- and anti-historical."

More disturbing is that "there are brown children at war with their brown-ness who say, 'I want one color.'" They include Osama bin Laden, some of whose followers have found common, anti-Semitic ground with neo-Nazis.

Rodriguez would disagree with anyone who suggests that all of this blending means everyone is equally accepted. "It doesn't mean racism disappears tomorrow."

It just makes its discussion more complex.

"Latin Americans were always candid about intermarriage -- we have more than 300 nouns describing racial combinations," he said. At the same time, certain Latino families "still describe the fair-skinned child as being 'la bonita' [the pretty one] and the dark child being 'la fea' [the ugly one]."

That's why "watching Telemundo is like watching Swedish TV."

What will we lose in a brown world? Brown-ness surely threatens whites who cringe at the encroaching dark hordes and blacks who see every white person as "naturally" oppressive.

But what does it mean to loving people of every shade who fear seeing their ancestral cultures disappear? Can you embrace brown and be proud of your Irish or Chinese roots? What of African Americans who overcame such self-defeating falsehoods as 'Black is ugly' and 'Kinky hair is bad' to achieve self-love?

Now we're supposed to embrace green contact lenses and platinum perms?

We already have. Some of us out of self-rejection, but many out of curiosity and because -- as any toddler will tell you -- it's fun playing with colors.

Rodriguez enjoys nothing more. He loves "the way that we have absorbed each other, taken each other in." His bottom line:

"It's time we admitted we've been in love with each other for a long time."

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---

Mark David RICHARDS, Ph.D., Sociologist  
Senior Associate, Bisconti Research, Inc.  
2610 Woodley Place NW  
Washington, District of Columbia 20008  
202/ 347-8822  
202/ 347-8825 FAX  
mark@bisconti.com

>From mark@bisconti.com Fri May 3 13:44:39 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g43Kicel9302 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 3 May 2002  
13:44:38 -0700 (PDT)  
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Received: from mark ([138.88.132.158]) by libra.hosting4u.net ; Fri, 03 May  
2002 15:15:53 -0500  
From: "Mark David Richards" <mark@bisconti.com>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Poll: Half of All Americans Still Feel Unsafe  
Date: Fri, 3 May 2002 16:07:40 -0400  
Message-ID: <JAEPJNNBGDEENLLCIIIBIEAPEEAA.mark@bisconti.com>  
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook IMO, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2911.0)  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000  
X-Rcpt-To: <aapornet@usc.edu>

Richard Morin published an article in The Washington Post today  
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A24599-2002May2.html> entitled  
"Poll: Half of All Americans Still Feel Unsafe," based on research from the  
Institute for Social  
Research: <http://www.isr.umich.edu/current.html>. --Mark Richards

Poll: Half of All Americans Still Feel Unsafe  
Majority Would Give Up Some Civil Liberties to Improve Security After Sept.  
11

By Richard Morin  
Washington Post Staff Writer  
Friday, May 3, 2002; Page A07

About half of all Americans feel no more safe and secure from terrorism today than they felt immediately after the Sept. 11 attacks on New York and Washington, according to a national poll by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. The survey's results also suggested that public confidence in key institutions, which had surged immediately after the terrorist attacks, may be ebbing. The poll tracked the changes in attitudes of 613 randomly selected adult Americans who were first interviewed in a survey conducted by ISR right after the attacks. Nearly four in 10 -- 37 percent -- said in both surveys that the incidents had "shaken" their sense of safety and security "a great deal" or "a good amount." About one in 10 -- 11 percent -- said they were feeling even less secure now than immediately after Sept. 11. Thirteen percent were feeling more secure. The remainder said in both surveys that their feelings of personal safety were unaffected. "The attacks were a sharp jolt, and many people aren't feeling better," said political scientist Michael Traugott, a senior research scientist at ISR who directed the studies. One key finding: The more closely individuals said they followed the news, the more insecure they felt, suggesting that government efforts to warn people of potential attacks may be sustaining public unease, Traugott said. The second survey also found that 42 percent of Americans had become more concerned than they were last fall that they might be injured in a terrorist assault. An even larger proportion -- 80 percent -- expressed concern that other Americans might get hurt, the survey said. An overwhelming majority -- 84 percent -- also considered it at least somewhat likely that terrorist attacks or similar acts of violence would occur in the United States "in the near future." One in four expected that such attacks would happen in their community. Researchers also measured how specific behaviors were affected by Sept. 11. "Among those who ordinarily engaged in the particular activity, 69 percent said they were more concerned about their safety when taking an airplane trip, while about 37 percent reported heightened safety concerns while attending a sporting event, and 22 percent said they had become more concerned about their safety when going to a shopping mall," Traugott said. These fears have consequences, Traugott found. Seven in 10 Americans said they

were willing to give up at least some of their civil liberties to improve security -- and "the number goes up to the eighties among those who said they were concerned about their personal safety," he said. Last fall's survey found virtually identical levels of willingness to surrender civil liberties, he added. According to the latest poll, nine in 10 Americans favored having more police assigned to patrol public places and additional powers to permit the military to work with local police to conduct anti-terrorist activities. Seven in 10 supported a law requiring all adults to carry a national identification card that would include their photograph and Social Security number. About half said they supported random police searches in public places, while fewer than half favored allowing wiretaps of conversations between terrorist suspects and their attorneys. One in four -- 24 percent -- supported giving police the power to conduct random searches of "anyone who appears to be Arab or Muslim." The survey also suggests that the public's confidence in major institutions, which surged after Sept. 11, is on the way down. Although questions measuring confidence in institutions were not asked in the first round of polling, Traugott compared the results of the second wave with the findings of other surveys that included confidence measures. About seven in 10 -- 73 percent -- reported that they had "a great deal" of confidence in the military. But only 16 percent expressed similarly high levels of confidence in Congress, 30 percent in the executive branch, 34 percent in organized religion and 11 percent in major companies. The survey did not measure overall trust in the federal government or confidence in President Bush, both of which rose after Sept. 11. "In times of crisis, a 'rally round the flag' phenomenon affects attitudes toward institutions, just as it affects presidential approval ratings," Traugott said. "But these findings suggest that this positive attitude is beginning to wear off."

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Mark David RICHARDS, Ph.D., Sociologist  
Senior Associate, Bisconti Research, Inc.  
2610 Woodley Place NW  
Washington, District of Columbia 20008  
202/ 347-8822  
202/ 347-8825 FAX  
mark@bisconti.com

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[http://asiasource.org/news/at\\_mp\\_02.cfm?newsid=79441](http://asiasource.org/news/at_mp_02.cfm?newsid=79441)

May 03, 2002

### The Impact of the Los Angeles Riots on the Korean-American Community

Ten years ago, Los Angeles, home to the largest Korean population outside of Korea, was overtaken by some of the worst scenes of civil unrest in recent history. Amidst the chaos, the Korean community became a prime target of violence as the riots revealed deep-seated racial tensions in one of the most multi-ethnic cities in America. This special report seeks to examine how the Korean-American community has been impacted by the LA riots and what efforts have been made to improve race relations in the area.

In 1992, four white Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) officers were acquitted for the beating of a black motorist, Rodney King. The outrage over the decision quickly led to violence and civil unrest, with the city erupting into flames and chaos. For three days, people looted stores, set fire to

buildings, and destroyed sections of South Central Los Angeles and nearby Koreatown. Fifty-five people died, neighborhoods were left in ruins, and the damage was estimated at over a billion dollars.

Hardest hit were the Korean small-business owners who owned shops in South Central LA and neighboring Koreatown. The residents of South Central, a mostly black neighborhood, long plagued by decades of unemployment, poverty, police brutality and lack of community development, struck out at their more entrepreneurial and successful Korean neighbors. The number of Korean-owned businesses in the area had consistently been growing, leading to a perceived sense of marginalization in the black community. Cultural and linguistic differences, as well as a highly publicized case of a Korean grocer shooting a young black girl, all fueled the growing tension which set the stage for devastation.

Some 2,000 Korean-owned businesses were completely destroyed in the riots and an estimated \$400 million dollars of damage was done. Other signs reveal that the riots had a long-term impact on the Korean community. The day the riots erupted is known in Korean as "sa-i-gu" which translates to April 29, derived from a Korean tradition where major events are known by their date. In 1993, immigration from Korea showed a marked decline. A survey conducted in 1994 revealed that one-third of Korean-owned businesses in the area were never rebuilt. Many Koreans moved out of LA altogether, or moved south to Orange County.

The legacy of the riots still lingers as the Korean community and their South Central neighbors work toward understanding. Community and advocacy groups, such as the Multicultural Collaborative, were created in the aftermath of the riots to deal with the cultural differences that can often fuel racial conflict. A University of California at Riverside professor wrote a Korean-language book about black history and culture to ease the understanding. Other efforts, such as Korean business owners hiring locals from the community, have helped integrate and alleviate tension between the two groups.

#### Commentary

LA Koreans, Blacks Try to Get Along (April 29, 2002)

In this Associated Press article, the author discusses the improvements made in Korean-black relations in South Central Los Angeles. The author argues how tensions have eased between the two groups, and how some cultural differences and stereotypes have dissipated



since the LA riots. Efforts to improve relations have resulted in an increased number of integrated community and religious groups working together with the belief that the "longer we mingle, the more we'll see the commonalities."

L.A.'s Darkest Days (April 29, 2002)

This article by Daniel B. Wood from the Christian Science Monitor looks at the LA riots from three different perspectives: a Korean immigrant, an Hispanic immigrant, and a former black gang member. Each tells their own story, revealing how the changing demographics of South Central Los Angeles pitted minorities against each other and fueled urban tension.

The LA riots: Amid divisiveness, an act of unity (April 28, 2002)

Florangela Davila of the Seattle Times writes of an exceptional instance during the riots when black neighbors saved a Korean-American owned store.

We Can't All Get Along Yet (April 27, 2002)

K. Connie Kang and Lisa Richardson discuss in this Los Angeles Times article the challenges to racial harmony in South Central LA. The authors reveal some stereotypes that have hindered Korean-black relations, and offer examples of how blacks and Koreans are working through the cultural divide.

My Father, Riot Survivor (April 26, 2002)

AsianWeek staff writer, Ji Hyun Lim, writes about his father's first-hand experience of being a Korean grocery store owner in South Central Los Angeles before and during the riots. Lim explains some of the reasons his father chose to start a business in that area, as well as the difficulties in trying to establish a rapport with his mainly black customer base.

Could it happen again? (April 24, 2002)

Duncan Campbell of The Guardian examines the conditions which precipitated the Los Angeles riots in 1992. Campbell argues that the LA riots, like other comparable instances of civil unrest, were not racially or ethnically motivated, but rather that economic hardship often divides communities along these lines. The author asserts that many of the contributing factors which sparked the LA riots, such as a poor educational system, high unemployment rates, high drug usage, and

social marginalization,  
still exist, prompting the question, "Could it happen again?"

Korean American Perspectives on the 10th Anniversary of the Rodney King Verdict (April 2002)

The National Asian American Telecommunications Association (NAATA) interviews prominent Korean-Americans, including Edward Chang, author of *Ethnic Peace in the American City: Building Community in Los Angeles and Beyond*, and Dai Sil Kim-Gibson, director of the documentary *Sa-i-gu: Korean American Women's Perspectives*.

Have Things Improved? An Interview with Angela Oh (March 5, 2001)

In this NewsWatch interview, Angela Oh, an attorney and former member of President Clinton's Race Advisory Board, discusses the media's biased coverage of Korean-Americans during the LA riots and its failure to meaningfully address the conditions that eventually led to civil unrest. Oh also discusses how feelings of anger and resentment still affect race relations, the significance of the ten year anniversary, and how community and government leaders need to respond to the systemic inequities that exacerbate racial tension.

Children Of Sa-ee-gu (Los Angeles Riots) Haven't Forgotten (February 12, 2001)

K. W. Lee, editor of the Korea Times English edition during the LA riots, discusses the impact "sa-ee-gu" had on second-generation Korean-Americans. Lee writes that the "children of sa-ee-gu," still haunted by their memories a decade later, are working toward building bridges with Latino and African-American neighbors.

Civil Unrest of 1992 Sparked New Generation of Korean American Leaders in Los Angeles (June 1997)

From the University of Southern California publication *Chronicle*, this article focuses on the study conducted by sociology professor Edward J. W. Park, entitled, "Political Formation of Korean Americans in Los Angeles: Visions of Political Power 1992-1996." Park cites a number of factors that led to the Korean-American community's desire to engage the mainstream political process. Among the reasons were the government's slow response to the Korean community's rebuilding efforts, lack of a

Korean-American perspective in the media, community rebuilding groups formed without Korean-American involvement, and the fact that "Korean-Americans felt 'revictimized' by discourse that blamed them for the civil unrest and seemingly offered a justification for the ethnic pattern of looting."

[http://asiasource.org/news/at\\_mp\\_02.cfm?newsid=79441](http://asiasource.org/news/at_mp_02.cfm?newsid=79441)

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[www.nytimes.com/reuters/international/international-france-election.html](http://www.nytimes.com/reuters/international/international-france-election.html)

May 5, 2002 - Filed at 2:05 p.m. ET

EXIT POLLS SHOW BIG WIN FOR CHIRAC IN FRANCE

By REUTERS

PARIS (Reuters) - France dealt a heavy blow to far-right leader Jean-Marie Le Pen Sunday in a presidential election runoff that returned conservative Jacques Chirac to

power by a landslide after two weeks of street protests.

Exit polls showed Chirac scored about 82 percent against around 18 percent for Le Pen, an anti-immigrant populist whose shock success in a first round of voting two weeks ago sparked massive protests and rallied mainstream parties from across the political spectrum behind Chirac.

A strong turnout of about 80 percent helped dampen the score for Le Pen, whose campaign failed to gain much momentum after the surprise 16.9 percent that put him second on April 21 to edge Socialist Prime Minister Lionel Jospin out of the contest.

The poor showing for Le Pen, 73, a blustery ex-paratrooper who once called the Holocaust a "detail of history," also meant his anti-immigrant National Front might not pose as much of a threat at parliamentary elections in June as initially thought.

Despite recurring sleaze accusations and an unimpressive record after five years of sharing power with Jospin, Chirac, 69, won support even from his left-wing foes once the runoff vote effectively turned into a referendum against the far-right.

Apart from his anti-immigrant "France for the French" stand, Le Pen also aroused opposition for his plans to pull the country out of the European Union and restore the franc currency.

"I voted for Chirac today because there was no choice," said Eric Loshouarn, a 30-year-old Parisian composer who voted for Jospin in the first round. "This is the first time in my life I have voted for the right and it makes me feel ill."

In the capital, police cordoned off the Place de la Republique square, the spot slated for a Chirac victory party.

Lines of riot police vans ran from there to the nearby Place de la Bastille square, center stage of the 1789 French Revolution, where left-wing groups planned to congregate.

#### SURGICAL COATS

A record 28 percent of voters failed to turnout in the first round, which had been widely forecast to produce a two-horse race pitching Chirac and Jospin into the runoff.

Left-wingers reluctantly voting for Chirac in the second round had threatened to cast ballots wearing clothes pegs on their noses in protest at the "odor of corruption" they

say has tainted the president's first term in office.

In the Socialist-held southwestern village of Villemagne, local left-wingers dressed in surgical coats offered to douse voters with disinfectant after they left the polling booth.

But symbolic gestures were rare after the Constitutional Council, which oversees elections, warned that voters who wore clothes pegs on their noses or gloves would be breaking voting secrecy laws and could see their votes annulled.

Chirac scraped home in the first round with just under 20 percent of the vote, a record low for an incumbent.

But Roman Catholic, Jewish, Muslim and Protestant clergymen, Communists, trade unions and business groups openly endorsed him as the guardian of French democracy against Le Pen's far right.

Analysts had suggested that anything below 70 percent would be a setback for Chirac and a score of under 60 percent would be a clear personal failure ahead of the June 9 and 16 parliament vote that will decide the shape of the government.

Le Pen, who has in recent days seemed resigned to defeat, was in breezy mood as he cast his vote in the western Paris suburb where his National Front has its headquarters.

``I make it a principle to be optimistic before one's fate is known,'' he told reporters. ``That way, if your optimism is not justified, you are unhappy for a short while but have at least been happy for a longer while.''

``NO CHOICE''

Chirac, accompanied by his wife Bernadette, posed for the cameras as he cast his vote in his family base in Correze, central France, but made no comment.

``For most people there's no choice at all,'' said Charles Delaurent, a Paris left-winger who said he once stood himself against Chirac in a local election in the 1960s.

``I hope we'll see at least 70 percent against Le Pen, although 80 to 90 percent would be better.''

Capitalizing on fears about crime, immigration and a loss of French identity in an integrated Europe and a global marketplace, Le Pen tapped resentment among voters of what they see as an unresponsive

governing elite.

Commentators say Sunday's vote could influence Chirac's choice of an interim prime minister to serve until next month's elections for the 577-seat National Assembly. He is expected to name his choice Monday, after Jospin resigns, or Tuesday.

The main favorites for the job are provincial moderate Jean-Pierre Raffarin and ambitious Gaullist Nicolas Sarkozy.

[www.nytimes.com/reuters/international/international-france-election.html](http://www.nytimes.com/reuters/international/international-france-election.html)

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/05/business/yourmoney/05PDIG.html>

May 5, 2002

InsightExpress Survey: Online Magazine Circulation Remains Low

By VIVIAN MARINO

There are probably just as many online magazines as there are print ones (maybe more). Many of them are free and have timely and informative content. But that apparently hasn't been enough to attract readers.

Only 32 percent of the 500 adults surveyed last month by InsightExpress, an online market research firm, said they read any magazine online. Forty-seven percent cited distractions; 43 percent, price; 23 percent, eye strain. Just over half, though, cited convenience. After all, you can't curl up with an online magazine in a lounge chair or read one on the bus, unless you print out stories or carry a portable PC.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/05/business/yourmoney/05PDIG.html>

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Here's the new dynamic for public opinion formation and change,  
via the Internet: the cyberspace equivalent of the false rumor.

-- Jim

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/05/automobiles/05HOAX.html>

May 5, 2002

E-MAIL HAUNTS AUTOMAKERS

By SUSAN STELLIN

MESSAGES spread quickly in cyberspace, too quickly sometimes for the truth to catch up. Shortly after Sept. 11, an unknown individual composed an e-mail that purported to list the donations that various automobile companies had made to relief efforts. The message cited CNN Headline News as the source of the information, and contrasted large gifts said to have come from Detroit-based companies with negligible, or nonexistent, contributions from foreign automakers.

That e-mail gathered momentum as recipients forwarded it to friends. At some point, the message made the jump from electronic media and was cited in opinion pieces in local newspapers. It was cited in at least one radio advertisement as a reason to buy American cars.

The message that has been more difficult to spread is that the e-mail is riddled with errors. CNN says it never did a segment on gifts from the auto industry to 9/11 charities, and many of the companies the e-mail cited as giving nothing have, in fact, made sizable contributions, both from their own coffers and through contributions from employees.

Several of the foreign automakers portrayed as deadbeats have issued press releases detailing their charitable contributions, updating their Web sites to feature prominent links to pages describing their 9/11 philanthropy and responding to each individual who inquires about the erroneous e-mail. Despite these efforts, the message continues to circulate.

"It has been plaguing our industry for months," said Lori Barnes, vice president for public affairs at the American International Automobile Dealers Association in Alexandria, Va. "It's a classic case of an Internet rumor gone amok. We were thinking it would go away, and it didn't; it just grew and grew and grew."

Although no one can say for sure whether the message was composed out of malice or misinformation, it concludes by encouraging recipients to consider the companies' charitable



records when buying or leasing a new vehicle, and to "give more consideration to a car manufactured by an American-owned and/or American based company."

Jeffrey Smith, senior manager for corporate communications at the American Honda Motor Company, one automaker singled out in the e-mail as giving nothing, suggested that pro-American sentiment might have helped propel the message. "It would take someone to be proactively behind it for it to spread that wide," he said. "But that's just my speculation." Honda issued a press release on Feb. 1 outlining more than \$1.5 million the company and its employees had given to relief organizations, in addition to donations of vehicles and equipment.

As for the e-mail's reference to CNN, Megan Mahoney, a network spokeswoman, said the only material she was able to find even remotely related to the topic was text that scrolled across the television screen on Sept. 14 listing donations from various companies and individuals.

"It was a random sampling of contributions and pledges to relief funds based on information available at the time," she said, adding, "This was just an item on the ticker."

Representatives of Honda and Toyota, another company that the e-mail erroneously said had given nothing, said the incident might change how they communicate about philanthropy. "We'd given without much fanfare out of respect for the lives of those affected," said Xavier Dominicis, a spokesman for Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A. "Since we hadn't made much fuss, we might have fallen victim to our own discretion." In mid-November, Toyota issued a news release that said the company, employees and dealers had donated more than \$1.9 million to relief funds.

The e-mail message divided automakers into two camps -- foreign and domestic -- although such distinctions are no longer easy to make. "The lines between foreign and domestic just don't exist anymore," said Eron Shosteck of the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers in Washington. "You've got foreign automakers that have plants in the U.S. and American-based automakers that have plants in other countries."

"That e-mail is pure and simple disinformation," Mr. Shosteck said, another reason "for people to be very wary of the e-mails they get."

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POLLING ABSTRACT

The rush by politicians and voters across much of the spectrum to condemn Le Pen as the sole villain of the moment could obscure the real lesson of his surprise showing in the first round, April 21, political observers say. Le Pen's success is a symptom of the nation's political paralysis and identity crisis, they add. The forces driving the success of this political maverick are rage and fear caused by crime, immigrants, European integration, economic globalization--change in all its manifestations. Similar conditions produced U.S. populists such as former Alabama Gov. George Wallace in the 1960s and Ross Perot and Patrick Buchanan in the 1990s. If French leaders don't recognize their failure to address festering social problems, Le Pen's almost certain loss to incumbent President Jacques Chirac won't make much of a difference. Pollsters believe that Le Pen will cobble together extremist, protest and working-class votes to improve on the 17% he won in the first round. "Le Pen could get 25% to 30%," said a French official who is monitoring the race for the government and asked to remain anonymous. "That would be a victory for him. His strength shows there is a rupture between the people and the elites. Between the French who are scared and the French

who are not scared.  
Between the closed France and the open France. The demonstrators just keep saying 'Le Pen the racist'; they attack the results of a democratic vote. But that's not the problem. The problem is that the institutions don't work." The broad-based campaign against Le Pen appears to have slowed his momentum, sweeping up a remarkable number of young people disgusted by his longtime association with pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic and anti-immigrant ideas. "There has been an exceptional mobilization of the young," said Pierre Giacometti, a pollster for the Ipsos public opinion firm. "April 21 was like a moment of civic revelation for them." Le Pen will have trouble breaking the 25% barrier, according to Ipsos. But he could benefit from the dynamics that shaped the first round: abstention on the left and a counter-reaction by conservative voters resentful of the anti-Le Pen barrage.

-- Jim

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<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/world/la-050502france.story>

May 5 2002

France's Social Problems Are the Real Villain, Analysts Say

EUROPE: AS THE NATION VOTES TODAY IN THE PRESIDENTIAL RUNOFF, POLITICAL OBSERVERS SAY LE PEN'S SUCCESS IS SYMPTOM OF DISENCHANTMENT.

By SEBASTIAN ROTELLA  
Times Staff Writer

PARIS -- The extraordinary public repudiation of far-right candidate Jean-Marie Le Pen in the last two weeks has made the campaign for France's runoff presidential election today unlike any other.

Hundreds of thousands of protesters have staged the biggest marches here in memory and called the grizzled former paratrooper every name in the book, especially racist, Nazi and thug. The indignation of the anti-Le Pen movement filling the streets each day makes it clear that France hasn't been overwhelmed by rabid neo-fascists.

Nonetheless, the rush by politicians and voters across much of the spectrum to condemn Le Pen as the sole villain of the moment could obscure the real lesson of his surprise showing in the first round April 21, political observers say.

Le Pen's success is a symptom of the nation's political paralysis and identity crisis, they say. The forces driving the success of this snarling maverick are rage and fear caused by crime, immigrants, European integration, economic globalization--change in all its manifestations.

Similar conditions produced U.S. populists such as former Alabama Gov. George Wallace in the 1960s and Ross Perot and Patrick Buchanan in the 1990s.

If French leaders don't recognize their failure to address festering social problems, Le Pen's almost certain loss to incumbent President Jacques Chirac won't make much of a difference. Pollsters believe that Le Pen will cobble together extremist, protest and working-class votes to improve on the 17% he won in the first round.

"Le Pen could get 25% to 30%," said a French official who is monitoring the race for the government and asked to remain anonymous. "That would be a victory for him. His strength shows there is a rupture between the people and the elites. Between the French who are scared and the French who are not scared. Between the closed France and the open France.

"The demonstrators just keep saying 'Le Pen the racist'; they attack the results of a democratic vote. But that's not the problem. The problem is that the institutions don't work."

The broad-based campaign against Le Pen appears to have slowed his momentum, sweeping up a remarkable number of young people disgusted by his longtime association with pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic and anti-immigrant ideas.

"There has been an exceptional mobilization of the young," said Pierre Giacometti, a pollster for the Ipsos public opinion firm. "April 21 was like a moment of civic revelation for them."

Le Pen will have trouble breaking the 25% barrier, according to Ipsos. But he could benefit from the dynamics that shaped the first round: abstention on the left and a counter-reaction by conservative voters resentful of the anti-Le Pen barrage.

The first round revealed that a chasm separates the voters from pundits and politicians. Prime Minister Lionel Jospin--whose third-place finish to Le Pen brought his political career to a traumatic end--and his Socialist government failed to understand the anxieties of farmers, factory workers, shopkeepers and other converts to Le Pen's far-right National Front.

Whatever the Socialists' achievements in stabilizing the economy and reducing unemployment, they apparently didn't calculate the magnitude of disenchantment even on issues that would appear to be in the past.

Not all of Le Pen's proposals are as colorful as his plan to reinstate the guillotine.

He has all but declared war, for instance, on the idea of France as a bulwark of a unified Europe. He wants to resurrect the franc, which was replaced by the common euro currency Jan. 1, and withdraw from the European Union.

Both measures would be economically and politically disastrous for France, experts say. The country rakes in billions of dollars thanks to European Union subsidies and trade policies. France and Germany are seen as the core states of the emerging European political entity.

Yet Le Pen's followers agree with his diagnosis that France has surrendered precious sovereignty to the European bureaucracy, which he calls an instrument of globalization that endangers traditional jobs and values.

After all, almost half the French electorate voted against the treaty that created the European Union in 1992.

The resurgent hostility to Europe is embarrassing for the French Socialists, because they have occasionally thrown their weight around in the European Union and irked neighbors in the process.

Gleeful Italian leaders said the Le Pen bombshell was comeuppance for repeated attacks on Italy's center-right prime minister, Silvio Berlusconi.

Jospin's culture minister declared recently that she was embarrassed to attend an event with Berlusconi, apparently because she finds his brash free-market politics distasteful.

"The French left showed itself to be so pretentious and so arrogant regarding the Italian people and government that it deserved a defeat," Gianfranco Fini, Italy's deputy prime minister, said in published comments last week.

And a Spanish commentator said the outburst of outrage at Le Pen was ironic. Many of Le Pen's critics either didn't vote or squandered their votes on Stalinist and Trotskyite extremists, according to columnist and philosopher Fernando Savater.

"The young people who didn't vote ... now march in the streets, indignant about the candidate others voted for," Savater wrote in the Spanish newspaper El Pais last week. "The good people of the left who voted with their eyes closed yesterday will have to vote tomorrow holding their noses. That's what usually happens."

Jospin and seven of the other eight leftist candidates who ran last month have urged the French to vote against Le Pen, despite the left's longtime enmity toward the conservative Chirac. Local Socialist leaders have even offered to hand out nose plugs to crossover voters at polling places.

A massive turnout against Le Pen might not prevent an increase in his numbers. He is sure to add to his total the votes of his fellow far-rightist Bruno Megret, who got about 3% in the first round. He's also likely to pick up some support from three conservative candidates who won a combined 10%.

Many French voters hope to make an emphatic statement against Le Pen today. But political observers caution that the statement will have to lead to action on crime, immigration, economic inequality, political stagnation, urban decline and other meaty, long-ignored issues. Pragmatism and practical solutions must replace the governing elite's preoccupation with ideology, theory and political correctness, they say.

Otherwise, France's leaders could confirm the suspicion that, even after the political equivalent of a punch in the face, they still don't get it.

"Le Pen is not the danger," the government official said. "The danger is what he reveals."

<http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/world/la-050502france.story>

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>From Patricia.Gallagher@umb.edu Sun May 5 13:59:07 2002  
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by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g45Kx7e15827 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Sun, 5 May 2002  
13:59:07 -0700 (PDT)

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Microsoft  
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Sun, 5 May 2002 16:59:06 -0400  
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Date: Sun, 5 May 2002 16:59:06 -0400  
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X-MS-Has-Attach:  
X-MS-TNEF-Correlator:  
From: "Patricia Gallagher" <Patricia.Gallagher@umb.edu>  
To: "Aapornet (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
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<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A33353-2002May4.html>  
>From David Broder of the Washington Post

washingtonpost.com  
GOP Solicitation Lurks in Letter From 'Census'

By David S. Broder

Sunday, May 5, 2002; Page A06

Late last month, a quarter-million households received an official-looking brown envelope, with a return address on the front identifying it as a "REGISTERED CENSUS DOCUMENT." Large letters next to the address window commanded, "DO NOT BEND." Adding to the governmental imprimatur, the second and third lines of the return address read, "Penalty for Private Use (Rev. 3/95)."

Imagine the surprise when the enclosure turned out to be the National Republican Senatorial Committee "Chairman's Census," with tough questions such as these: "Did you know that Republicans must defend 20 seats and Democrats only defend 14? Are you aware that the progress of the Bush Administration is currently being completely obstructed by Tom Daschle and his Democratic Senate majority? Are you prepared to help us win this fight?"

The four-page enclosed letter from the committee chairman, Sen. Bill Frist (R-Tenn.), like the "Census" form, concluded with a standard pitch for contributions from \$25 up.

Asked about the deceptive envelope, committee officials shifted the responsibility to an unidentified private direct-mail vendor. "We have an elaborate sign-off system for every piece of mail that goes out," said NRSC spokeswoman Ginny Wolfe, "but we never looked at the envelope. >From now on, we will."

LaVerne Collins of the U.S. Census Bureau said it would be up to the U.S. Postal Service to determine whether any regulations or statutes had been violated by the mailing. But she added, "We consider this serious, because the Census relies on public trust for the responses we need on our surveys."

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A33353-2002May4.html>

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Sun May 5 14:34:21 2002  
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Date: Sun, 5 May 2002 14:34:20 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Background: Paris-based Ipsos Group, public opinion research firm  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205051356030.28128-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=X-UNKNOWN  
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Here is background information on Ipsos, the Paris-based public opinion polling firm cited by Sebastian Rotella, staff reporter for the Los Angeles Times, on page 3 of this morning's Times, in his report from Paris, "France's Social Problems Are the Real Villain, Analysts Say," as posted here on AAPORNET earlier today.

-- Jim

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[www.ipsos-stat.com/frame-middle/subpage1.cfm](http://www.ipsos-stat.com/frame-middle/subpage1.cfm)

Paris, April 8, 2002

Ipsos acquires ACNielsen Vantis



Move strengthens its leading positions  
in U.S. Marketing Research and Consulting

Formed in 1975, Paris-based Ipsos Group ranks third in world among survey-based research companies in revenues; provides research--including advertising, marketing, public opinion, media, and customer satisfaction research--on a global scale.

The Ipsos Group today announced the acquisition of the assets of ACNielsen's U.S.-based strategic marketing research and product development consultancy, ACNielsen Vantis. Upon completion of the sale, the company will be known as Ipsos-Novaction & Vantis.

The Vantis suite of marketing products and services complements the product and service portfolio of the recently acquired Paris-based Novaction Group. Ipsos-Novaction specializes in market modeling and consulting for fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) in Europe and Asia, while Vantis, strong in the US, serves mainly clients outside the FMCG industry. Together, Ipsos-Novaction & Vantis will deliver to Ipsos clients around the world similar value-added products, services and consulting expertise.

Vantis provides a comprehensive market research system that integrates consumer behavior intentions with advanced marketing models and statistical methods to forecast demand and optimize product configurations. Vantis' modeling expertise also identifies the unique market sizing needs of clients in the dynamic industries they serve. Additionally, the Vantis system measures price elasticity, simulates competitive actions, evaluates alternative marketing plans and identifies profitable market segments to target.

Vantis was founded in 1990 and became in 1997 a division of The BASES Group, which has been part of ACNielsen since 1998. The global headquarters for ACNielsen Vantis is located in the San Francisco Bay Area, in San Ramon, CA. Its European headquarters are in Paris. ACNielsen Vantis employs 40 people in the U.S. and Europe, and had revenues of US\$10 million in 2001. It serves clients in various industries including consumer electronics, high tech, automotive, durable goods, financial services, telecommunications, shipping services, entertainment, healthcare and alcoholic beverages.

Didier Truchot, Co-Chairman of the Ipsos Group, said: "Vantis is recognized around the world as a leader in research-based marketing and product development consulting. Their addition to the Ipsos

Group will be of particular interest and benefit to clients in the durable goods and services sectors who are looking for value-added consulting services and expertise in market modeling and forecasting. This latest acquisition further extends the breadth and scope of research services offered by Ipsos around the world. "

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Vantis is the sixth acquisition by Ipsos in North America since 1998. Ipsos is represented in the U.S. and Canada by Ipsos-ASI (advertising research), Ipsos-NPD (marketing research) and Ipsos-Reid (global public opinion and marketing research). In 2001, Ipsos generated worldwide consolidated revenues of 480.2 million euros. The revenues from its operations in the U.S. and Canada are up 142% year-over-year, and now represent 39% of the group's total revenues. Ipsos employs more than 3,000 research and field staff in 17 cities in North America.

[www.ipsos-stat.com/frame-middle/subpage1.cfm](http://www.ipsos-stat.com/frame-middle/subpage1.cfm)

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Copyright 2002 Ipsos Group <<http://www.ipsos-stat.com>>  
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>From jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com Sun May 5 18:05:33 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT  
id g4615We27270 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Sun, 5 May 2002  
18:05:32 -0700 (PDT)  
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From: "James P. Murphy" <jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com>  
To: <Patricia.Gallagher@umb.edu>, "Aapornet (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
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X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

About two months ago I received a voice mail from the RNC asking me to please call to approve some sort of press release (the details are fuzzy) that, believe me, sounded like there was no way it could have been a pitch for money. It was. I scolded the phone rep and was about one inch from doing more. It was grossly deceptive.

The direct mail industry has done an impressive job imitating important letters. Anything that looks like a check can be safely discarded without opening.

Their antics are interfering with legitimate mail surveys and it's discouraging the way the USPS caters to them with stamps that make their stuff look like first class mail.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.

Voice (610) 408-8800

Fax (610) 408-8802

jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Patricia Gallagher <Patricia.Gallagher@umb.edu>

To: Aapornet (E-mail) <aapornet@usc.edu>

Date: Sunday, May 05, 2002 4:59 PM

Subject: FRUG of Census

><http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A33353-2002May4.html>

>>From David Broder of the Washington Post

>

>washingtonpost.com

>GOP Solicitation Lurks in Letter From 'Census'

>

>

>By David S. Broder

>

>Sunday, May 5, 2002; Page A06

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>

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>need on our surveys."  
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><http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A33353-2002May4.html>  
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To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
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B B C N E W S (c) MMII BBC NEWS <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/uk/>>

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[newsvote.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid\\_1969000/1969902.stm](http://newsvote.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid_1969000/1969902.stm)

Sunday, 5 May, 2002, 21:21 GMT 22:21 UK

BBC NEWS ONLINE: WORLD: EUROPE

Jacques Chirac's victory speech

Jacques Chirac Chirac: French democratic ideal has been revived Following is the full text of the speech delivered by Jacques Chirac after being re-elected president.

My fellow countrymen from mainland France, from the overseas territories and departments, from abroad.

-----  
" I hail the French, committed to solidarity and liberty, open to Europe and to the world "  
-----

We have lived through a time of grave concern for the nation, but tonight, in a massive surge, France has reaffirmed its attachment to the values of the republic.

I hail France, true to itself, true to its lofty ideals, true to its universal and humanist mission.

I hail France which, as always at difficult times, knows how to rally around what is essential.

I hail the French, committed to solidarity and liberty, open to Europe and to the world, looking resolutely to the future.

I heard and I understood your call to ensure the republic lives on, the nation rallies around, to make sure politics change.

Emotion

The action which must now take place will have to meet these aspirations fully and find its stimulus in an obligation to listen to and to serve each French citizen.

-----  
" I want to see the values of liberty, equality, fraternity regain their full place in everyone's life "  
-----

This evening, I would also like to express my emotion and the feelings I have regarding my responsibilities.

Your choice today is a founding choice, a choice which renews our republican pact.

This choice commits me as well as any senior official in charge in our country. Everyone understand, looking at our history, the importance of this exceptional moment.

You have taken a conscious decision by going beyond traditional dividing

lines and, for some of you,  
by going even beyond your personal or political preferences.

I want to respond to the trust you have just placed in me by embarking in  
the action with resolve.

#### Government mission

President of all the French, I want to respond with a view to rally  
everyone, I want to place the  
republic at the service of each and everyone, I want to see the values of  
liberty, equality,  
fraternity regain their full place in everyone's life.

---

" Equality means refusing any discrimination, the same rights, duties for  
all. "

---

Liberty is to feel safe, to combat violence, to refuse impunity. Rolling  
back insecurity is the  
state's first priority for times to come.

Liberty also means acknowledging work and value, cutting taxes and social  
outlays.

Equality mean refusing any discrimination, the same rights, duties for  
all.

Fraternity means protecting our pensions, helping families play their role  
fully, making sure that no  
one ever feels being left behind or aside.

France, strengthened by its social cohesion, its economic energy will  
convey in Europe and throughout  
the world an aspiration for peace, freedoms and solidarity.

In coming days, I will appoint a government with a mission, a government  
whose sole task will be to  
meet your concerns and find solutions to problems which have been neglected  
for too long.

#### Law and order

Its first task will be to re-establish the state's standing to meet the  
need for law and order, and  
to place France back on the road to growth and employment again.

---

" This evening, each and everyone of us... has contributed to forge  
France's destiny "

---

It is through a strong and resolute action, through the nation's  
solidarity, through the validity of  
the results we achieve that we will be capable of fighting intolerance, of

rolling back extremist  
tendencies, of guaranteeing the dynamism of our democracy.

This obligation applies to each and everyone of us. It will require everyone of us to be watchful and committed in coming years.

My fellow countrymen, I will exercise the mandate which you entrusted to me in a spirit of openness and consensus, mindful of the unity of the republic, the cohesion of the nation and respect for state authority.

The days we have just lived have revived the national bond, the vitality of the French democratic ideal. They exposed another concept of politics and citizenship.

This evening, each and everyone of us, aware of his responsibilities and through a free choice, has contributed to forge France's destiny.

There is in this a hope which only asks to grow, a hope which I want to serve.

-----  
BBC Monitoring, based in Caversham in southern England, selects and translates information from radio, television, press, news agencies and the Internet from 150 countries in more than 70 languages.

[newsvote.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid\\_1969000/1969902.stm](http://newsvote.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid_1969000/1969902.stm)

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B B C N E W S (c) MMII BBC NEWS <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/uk/>>  
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From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: BBC News: What can be learned from France's presidential poll?  
(BBC.co.uk)

Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205051824240.10741-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
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B B C N E W S (c) MMII BBC NEWS <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/uk/>>  
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[newsvote.bbc.co.uk/low/english/talking\\_point/newsid\\_1969000/1969751.stm](http://newsvote.bbc.co.uk/low/english/talking_point/newsid_1969000/1969751.stm)

Sunday, 5 May, 2002, 20:20 GMT 21:20 UK

BBC NEWS ONLINE: TALKING POINT

What can be learned from France's presidential poll?

Jacques Chirac has won a landslide victory in the French presidential election.

Mr Le Pen has admitted failure, calling it a defeat for "the hopes of the French".

Mr Chirac scored only 20% in the first round - a record low for a frontrunner - but was buoyed in the second round by votes from all across the political spectrum, except the far-right.

What lessons can be learned from France's presidential election? Is Mr Le Pen's loss a serious blow to the far right, or only a temporary setback?

-----  
Le Pen has highlighted a hidden problem in France that has been festering underground for many years. The French are sick and tired of their country and culture being overrun by illegal immigrants and refugees. Britain is heading down the same road with its softly-softly approach allowing refugees into the country.

David LJ, Isle of Man

-----  
With the anti Le Pen campaign, France has proved that democracy can become a sham. If voters want Le Pen as President then so be it. An election should not turn into a circus as it has done over the last two weeks where disinformation by the leading media has made sure that only politically correct votes are acceptable.



Stephen Rookes, Grenoble, France

-----

Don't take the electorate for granted, address the concerns of the voters and stop treating them as ignorant people who do not know what is good for them. If you study Le Pen's manifesto, he is a "pussycat" compared to others waiting in the wings.

John, France

-----

Le Pen's loss is certainly not a serious blow to the far right, the fact is that as long as Mr Chirac and other European leaders refuse to address the rising problems of crime and immigration, people feeling neglected will turnout in support of the far right.

Milan, Canada

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It will be interesting to see the final breakdown and particularly regional variations. It is possible that as in the first round that there will be marked differences. In the east and south Le Pen seems to have much more support than elsewhere.

Also 18.5% of 80% turnout means more people voted for Le Pen in Round Two than in Round One. Quite worrying.

Selwyn Glick, France

-----

"You can win elections by inciting the desperate poor, but you can't build a formidable society with it. Ask the Germans "

Evans Chisanga, Zambia

-----

If nothing else, it will hopefully cure those on the Left of the self-indulgence of voting for minority candidates to try and prove a point. You'd have thought that the lesson of Ralph Nader voters letting in George Bush would have been enough. Evidently not.....

Tim Barrow, UK

-----

The French people have spoken, and done so very loud and clear. This is

very much the sound of the future, worldwide, that's if humanity chooses to benefit from civilisation. You can win elections by inciting the desperate poor, but you can't build a formidable society with it. Ask the Germans.

Evans Chisanga, Zambia

-----

We have learned that the vote is important. People fought for the right to vote many years ago and many in France did not realise this. But at the least the Nazi has not won.

Rahul, London, England

-----

I hope this empowers people in other countries to take a stand and vote against the far right.

This election was too close for comfort. Although it has been said since the 1st round that the chances of Le Pen winning were slim, there was still that doubt in the back of my mind, and that doubt was enough to awaken a lot of fears in me.

My message to other Europeans: don't wait for your second chance to say no to fascism. Vote. Vote for your ideals and against hate. Don't let yourselves fall into the trap the French people did.

Erin, Australian in France.

-----

Tragedy is now assured. The establishment have been busy unlearning the lessons of the first round and now will happily revert to "Plan Ostrich".

" It is still worrying that nearly one in five people living in France wanted an outspoken bigot as their leader "

Matthew Wentworth, UK

-----

The demagogue Le Pen could have acted as a touchstone to focus the political elites' attention on the cracks appearing in the system.

Voters have become sickened by corruption, collapsing law and order and the increasingly grasping welfare state, as it heads toward inevitable bankruptcy. Those cracks in the system will only get wider until something even more monstrous emerges.

Chris Layne, England

-----

Whilst this result shows that the menace of the far right has been exaggerated by the media, it is still worrying that nearly one in five people living in France wanted an outspoken bigot as their leader.

Matthew Wentworth, UK

-----

Disclaimer: The BBC will put up as many of your comments as possible but we cannot guarantee that all e-mails will be published. The BBC reserves the right to edit comments that are published.

[newsvote.bbc.co.uk/low/english/talking\\_point/newsid\\_1969000/1969751.stm](http://newsvote.bbc.co.uk/low/english/talking_point/newsid_1969000/1969751.stm)

-----  
B B C N E W S (c) MMII BBC NEWS <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/uk/>>  
-----

\*\*\*\*\*

>From tenor@one.net Sun May 5 23:10:39 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g466Ace20724 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Sun, 5 May 2002  
23:10:38 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from us.net (IDENT:qmailr@smtp2.one.net [216.23.22.221])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP  
id XAA14356 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sun, 5 May 2002 23:10:39 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: (qmail 5973 invoked by uid 0); 6 May 2002 06:09:49 -0000  
Received: from unknown (HELO one.net) (216.23.50.52)  
by smtp2.one.net with SMTP; 6 May 2002 06:09:49 -0000  
Message-ID: <3CD61CF3.9DFD0FA@one.net>  
Date: Mon, 06 May 2002 02:04:35 -0400  
From: Bill Thompson <tenor@one.net>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.73 [en]C-NECCK (Win98; U)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com, aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: Re: FRUG of Census  
References: <000601c1f49a\$5fbdcdce0\$d9c5c3d1@default>  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Jim,

Why wouldn't the USPS cater to them...they are their biggest customers. My wife is in the direct mail industry, primarily in charity fundraising, and she sends millions of

pieces of mail a year (yes you can blame her for filling your mailboxes, though she spent the last 5 years raising money for veterans, so be gentle), all at a discounted rate, yet the sheer volume makes up for it...the USPS needs the business, so they cater to them. Does it hurt us, well I suppose yes, but how much \$\$ does the USPS make on our mail surveys versus direct mailers. Where would you put your efforts if you were in that business?

Nonetheless, the RNC and DNC are guilty of many a questionable practice in their mailings, for sure, and they should be investigated and punished if laws were broken.

Bill Thompson

```
>From jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com Mon May 6 06:05:18 2002
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
    by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
    id g46D5Ie10410 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002
06:05:18 -0700 (PDT)
Received: from c001.snv.cp.net (h001.c001.snv.cp.net [209.228.32.115])
    by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
    id GAA10544 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002 06:05:20 -0700
(PDT)
Received: (cpmta 5598 invoked from network); 6 May 2002 06:04:48 -0700
Received: from 209.195.198.224 (HELO default)
    by smtp.jpmurphy.com (209.228.32.115) with SMTP; 6 May 2002 06:04:48 -0700
X-Sent: 6 May 2002 13:04:48 GMT
Message-ID: <000601c1f4fe$ee135740$e0c6c3d1@default>
From: "James P. Murphy" <jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com>
To: "Bill Thompson" <tenor@one.net>, <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Re: FRUG of Census
Date: Mon, 6 May 2002 09:07:07 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
    charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3
```

As a rule I have been a fan of the USPS, which has been unfairly tarnished by negative stereotypes and jokes. My problem with them began with Priority Mail which was a merchandising gimmick under which they collected (for one ounce) TEN times the postage without one iota difference in delivery commitment. If you challenged them, as I did, they would insist that Priority was "handled differently" but they would never assert that the delivery commitment or expectation was any different from first class. That's the attack from the top. From below you have the 9-cent (or whatever) stamps that make bulk mail look like first class. Even with the upcoming increase, the cost of a first-class stamp is far below what it should be.

Instead of taking some service and policy initiatives, the USPS is passive while tons of should-be-OK-at-first-class-mail migrates to FedEx (\$12 something), UPS Next Day (ditto), Express Mail (ditto) or Priority Mail (\$3.50).

Their web site is super for addresses and ZIP Codes.

I guess there are more serious problems in the world today.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.

Voice (610) 408-8800

Fax (610) 408-8802

jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Bill Thompson <tenor@one.net>

To: jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com <jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com>; aapornet@usc.edu <aapornet@usc.edu>

Date: Monday, May 06, 2002 2:10 AM

Subject: Re: FRUG of Census

>Jim,

>

>Why wouldn't the USPS cater to them...they are their biggest customers.

>My wife is in the direct mail industry, primarily in charity

>fundraising, and she sends millions of pieces of mail a year (yes you

>can blame her for filling your mailboxes, though she spent the last 5

>years raising money for veterans, so be gentle), all at a discounted

>rate, yet the sheer volume makes up for it...the USPS needs the

>business, so they cater to them. Does it hurt us, well I suppose yes,

>but how much \$\$ does the USPS make on our mail surveys versus direct

>mailers. Where would you put your efforts if you were in that

>business?

>

>Nonetheless, the RNC and DNC are guilty of many a questionable practice

>in their mailings, for sure, and they should be investigated and

>punished if laws were broken.

>

>Bill Thompson

>

>From JAnnSelzer@aol.com Mon May 6 06:30:19 2002

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])

by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP

id g46DUIel1312 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002

06:30:18 -0700 (PDT)

Received: from imo-m02.mx.aol.com (imo-m02.mx.aol.com [64.12.136.5])

by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP

id GAA21280 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002 06:30:17 -0700

(PDT)

From: JAnnSelzer@aol.com

Received: from JAnnSelzer@aol.com

by imo-m02.mx.aol.com (mail\_out\_v32.5.) id 5.44.1f75c6b0 (3313)

for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002 09:29:41 -0400 (EDT)

Message-ID: <44.1f75c6b0.2a07df44@aol.com>

Date: Mon, 6 May 2002 09:29:40 EDT

Subject: Re: FRUG of Census  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;  
boundary="part1\_44.1f75c6b0.2a07df44\_boundary"  
X-Mailer: AOL 7.0 for Windows US sub 10504

--part1\_44.1f75c6b0.2a07df44\_boundary  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Their website is very good for finding ZIPcodes--with a forward and backward function meaning if you only have the ZIP, as happens sometimes in survey research, you can find the city; go to another site and you can get the congressional district and fill in missing data. AND, they used to have a link to their public service announcement featuring Carly Simon which was, by my vote, one of the finest pieces of advertising I've ever seen. JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.  
Selzer & Company  
Des Moines

In a message dated 5/6/2002 8:06:04 AM Central Daylight Time,  
jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com writes:

>  
> As a rule I have been a fan of the USPS, which has been unfairly  
> tarnished by negative stereotypes and jokes. My problem with them  
> began with Priority Mail which was a merchandising gimmick under which  
> they collected (for one  
> ounce) TEN times the postage without one iota difference in delivery  
> commitment. If you challenged them, as I did, they would insist that  
> Priority was "handled differently" but they would never assert that the  
> delivery commitment or expectation was any different from first class.  
> That's the attack from the top. From below you have the 9-cent (or  
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> Instead of taking some service and policy initiatives, the USPS is passive  
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> something), UPS Next Day (ditto), Express Mail (ditto) or Priority Mail  
> (\$3.50).  
>  
> Their web site is super for addresses and ZIP Codes.  
>  
> I guess there are more serious problems in the world today.  
>  
>

--part1\_44.1f75c6b0.2a07df44\_boundary  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

--part1\_44.1f75c6b0.2a07df44\_boundary--

>From rusciano@rider.edu Mon May 6 10:24:27 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g46HOQe24484 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002  
10:24:26 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from enigma.rider.edu (enigma.rider.edu [192.107.45.2])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id KAA00874 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002 10:24:09 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from CONVERSION-DAEMON by enigma.rider.edu (PMDF V5.2-31 #37528)  
id  
<01KHEQEI5OHC000QPA@enigma.rider.edu> for aapornet@usc.edu; Mon, 6 May 2002  
13:23:11 EDT  
Received: from rider.edu (fafac53.rider.edu [10.59.1.53])  
by enigma.rider.edu (PMDF V5.2-31 #37528)  
with ESMTTP id <01KHEQEHSR7Y000RJP@enigma.rider.edu>; Mon,  
06 May 2002 13:23:11 -0400 (EDT)  
Date: Mon, 06 May 2002 13:20:18 -0400  
From: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@rider.edu>  
Subject: Re: E-Mail Haunts Automakers (S Stellin NYTimes)  
To: beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu  
Cc: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Message-id: <3CD6BB51.D8247E5A@rider.edu>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.78 [en]C-CCK-MCD {RIDER} (Win98; U)  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit  
X-Accept-Language: en  
References: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205051242030.21622-100000@almaak.usc.edu>

The Internet seems the means by which such "urban legends" are circulated in a much easier fashion than before. Other examples include a supposedly racist remark made by a clothing manufacturer on Oprah Winfrey (totally false, especially since the person had not even appeared on Winfrey) and others. For what it's worth, I wrote an article that dealt with world opinion and the global corporate image that warned p.r. sections of companies to constantly search the Internet for false references to their companies. Of course, with email spamming, this becomes more difficult.

On a another, somewhat related note, I was recently interviewed by a newspaper about Internet spamming and the attempts to affect world opinion on the Mideast crisis. It certainly appears that the Web has become our equivalent of a combination international gossip column and

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Frank Rusciano

James Beniger wrote:

> Here's the new dynamic for public opinion formation and change,  
> via the Internet: the cyberspace equivalent of the false rumor.

> -- Jim

> -----  
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> -----

> <http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/05/automobiles/05HOAX.html>

> May 5, 2002

> E-MAIL HAUNTS AUTOMAKERS

> By SUSAN STELLIN

> MESSAGES spread quickly in cyberspace, too quickly sometimes for the  
> truth to catch up. Shortly after Sept. 11, an unknown individual  
> composed an e-mail that purported to list the donations that various  
> automobile companies had made to relief efforts. The message cited  
> CNN Headline News as the source of the information, and contrasted  
> large gifts said to have come from Detroit-based companies with  
> negligible, or nonexistent, contributions from foreign automakers.

> That e-mail gathered momentum as recipients forwarded it to friends.  
> At some point, the message made the jump from electronic media and  
> was cited in opinion pieces in local newspapers. It was cited in at  
> least one radio advertisement as a reason to buy American cars.

> The message that has been more difficult to spread is that the e-mail  
> is riddled with errors. CNN says it never did a segment on gifts from  
> the auto industry to 9/11 charities, and many of the companies the  
> e-mail cited as giving nothing have, in fact, made sizable  
> contributions, both from their own coffers and through contributions  
> from employees.

> Several of the foreign automakers portrayed as deadbeats have issued  
> press releases detailing their charitable contributions, updating  
> their Web sites to feature prominent links to pages describing their  
> 9/11 philanthropy and responding to each individual who inquires  
> about the erroneous e-mail. Despite these efforts, the message  
> continues to circulate.

> "It has been plaguing our industry for months," said Lori Barnes,  
> vice president for public affairs at the American International  
> Automobile Dealers Association in Alexandria, Va. "It's a classic  
> case of an Internet rumor gone amok. We were thinking it would go  
> away, and it didn't; it just grew and grew and grew."

>



> Although no one can say for sure whether the message was composed out  
> of malice or misinformation, it concludes by encouraging recipients  
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> a new vehicle, and to "give more consideration to a car manufactured  
> by an American-owned and/or American based company."

>  
> Jeffrey Smith, senior manager for corporate communications at the  
> American Honda Motor Company, one automaker singled out in the e-mail  
> as giving nothing, suggested that pro-American sentiment might have  
> helped propel the message. "It would take someone to be proactively  
> behind it for it to spread that wide," he said. "But that's just my  
> speculation." Honda issued a press release on Feb. 1 outlining more  
> than \$1.5 million the company and its employees had given to relief  
> organizations, in addition to donations of vehicles and equipment.

>  
> As for the e-mail's reference to CNN, Megan Mahoney, a network  
> spokeswoman, said the only material she was able to find even remotely  
> related to the topic was text that scrolled across the television  
> screen on Sept. 14 listing donations from various companies and  
> individuals.

>  
> "It was a random sampling of contributions and pledges to relief  
> funds based on information available at the time," she said, adding,  
> "This was just an item on the ticker."

>  
> Representatives of Honda and Toyota, another company that the e-mail  
> erroneously said had given nothing, said the incident might change how  
> they communicate about philanthropy. "We'd given without much fanfare  
> out of respect for the lives of those affected," said Xavier  
> Dominicus, a spokesman for Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A. "Since we hadn't  
> made much fuss, we might have fallen victim to our own discretion."  
> In mid-November, Toyota issued a news release that said the company,  
> employees and dealers had donated more than \$1.9 million to relief  
> funds.

>  
> The e-mail message divided automakers into two camps -- foreign and  
> domestic -- although such distinctions are no longer easy to make.  
> "The lines between foreign and domestic just don't exist anymore,"  
> said Eron Shosteck of the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers in  
> Washington. "You've got foreign automakers that have plants in the  
> U.S. and American-based automakers that have plants in other  
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> "That e-mail is pure and simple disinformation," Mr. Shosteck said,  
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> <http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/05/automobiles/05HOAX.html>

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> \*\*\*\*\*

>From llawton@informative.com Mon May 6 10:32:28 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])

by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g46HWSe25445 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002  
10:32:28 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from sfrexch.cahoots.com ([63.83.135.211])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id KAA10380 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002 10:32:29 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: by SFREXCH with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
id <JN8JN7PW>; Mon, 6 May 2002 09:31:14 -0800  
Message-ID: <6FFA5AEBCD9ED311861A00508B0E71FB01A74182@SFREXCH>  
From: Leora Lawton <llawton@informative.com>  
To: "'rusciano@rider.edu'" <rusciano@rider.edu>  
Cc: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: RE: E-Mail Haunts Automakers (S Stellin NYTimes)  
Date: Mon, 6 May 2002 09:31:09 -0800  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: text/plain

which is why you should all know about the [www.urbanlegends.com](http://www.urbanlegends.com) website :)

Leora Lawton, Ph.D.  
Director of Research  
Informative, Inc.  
2000 Sierra Point Parkway, Suite 300  
Brisbane, CA 94005  
(650) 534-1080, fax: (650) 534-1010; cell: (510) 928-7572  
[www.informative.com](http://www.informative.com)

-----Original Message-----

From: Frank Rusciano [mailto:[rusciano@rider.edu](mailto:rusciano@rider.edu)]  
Sent: Monday, May 06, 2002 10:20 AM  
To: [beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu](mailto:beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu)  
Cc: AAPORNET  
Subject: Re: E-Mail Haunts Automakers (S Stellin NYTimes)

The Internet seems the means by which such "urban legends" are circulated in a much easier fashion than before. Other examples include a supposedly racist remark made by a clothing manufacturer on Oprah Winfrey (totally false, especially since the person had not even appeared on Winfrey) and others. For what it's worth, I wrote an article that dealt with world opinion and the global corporate image that warned p.r. sections of companies to constantly search the Internet for false references to their companies. Of course, with email spamming, this becomes more difficult.

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> May 5, 2002

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>  
> \*\*\*\*\*

>From simonetta@artsci.com Mon May 6 10:54:36 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g46HsZe27800 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002

10:54:35 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from chimta04.algx.net (chimta04.algx.net [216.99.233.79])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP  
id KAA06403 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002 10:54:32 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from leo (66-106-48-75.customer.algx.net [66.106.48.75]) by  
chimmx04.algx.net (iPlanet  
Messaging Server 5.1 HotFix 0.6 (built Apr 26 2002)) with SMTP id  
<0GVP0077EB2VUS@chimmx04.algx.net>  
for aapornet@usc.edu; Mon, 06 May 2002 12:54:31 -0500 (CDT)  
Date: Mon, 06 May 2002 13:53:19 -0400  
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@artsci.com>  
Subject: RE: E-Mail Haunts Automakers (S Stellin NYTimes)  
In-reply-to: <6FFA5AEB2VUS@chimmx04.algx.net>  
To: "Aapornet (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Message-id: <00f501c1f526\$e9c13400\$0d0a010a@leo>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook CWS, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2910.0)  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT  
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)  
X-MSMail-priority: Normal

Another useful site for debunking urban legends are the Urban Legends  
Reference Pages.

<http://www.snopes2.com/>

Note this specific page that fully debunks the automakers story

<http://www.snopes.com/rumors/cars.htm>

I am mildly surprised the Times story didn't reference either of these two  
(<http://www.urbanlegends.com/> <http://www.snopes2.com/>) or since there are so  
many 9/11 urban legends  
floating around out there.

--

Leo G. Simonetta  
Art & Science Group, LLC  
simonetta@artsci.com

> -----Original Message-----  
> From: owner-aapornet@usc.edu [mailto:owner-aapornet@usc.edu] On Behalf  
> Of Leora Lawton  
> Sent: Monday, May 06, 2002 1:31 PM  
> To: 'rusciano@rider.edu'  
> Cc: AAPORNET  
> Subject: RE: E-Mail Haunts Automakers (S Stellin NYTimes)  
>  
>  
> which is why you should all know about the [www.urbanlegends.com](http://www.urbanlegends.com)  
> website :)  
>  
>  
> Leora Lawton, Ph.D.

> Director of Research  
> Informative, Inc.  
> 2000 Sierra Point Parkway, Suite 300  
> Brisbane, CA 94005  
> (650) 534-1080, fax: (650) 534-1010; cell: (510) 928-7572  
> www.informative.com  
>  
>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Frank Rusciano [mailto:rusciano@rider.edu]  
> Sent: Monday, May 06, 2002 10:20 AM  
> To: beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu  
> Cc: AAPORNET  
> Subject: Re: E-Mail Haunts Automakers (S Stellin NYTimes)  
>  
>

> The Internet seems the means by which such "urban legends" are  
> circulated in a  
> much easier fashion than before. Other examples include a  
> supposedly racist  
> remark made by a clothing manufacturer on Oprah Winfrey  
> (totally false,  
> especially since the person had not even appeared on Winfrey)  
> and others.

> For  
> what it's worth, I wrote an article that dealt with world  
> opinion and the  
> global corporate image that warned p.r. sections of companies  
> to constantly  
> search the Internet for false references to their companies.  
> Of course,  
> with  
> email spamming, this becomes more difficult.  
>

> On a another, somewhat related note, I was recently interviewed by a  
> newspaper about Internet spamming and the attempts to affect world  
> opinion on the  
> Mideast  
> crisis. It certainly appears that the Web has become our  
> equivalent of a  
> combination international gossip column and global agora.  
>

> Frank Rusciano

> James Beniger wrote:

> > Here's the new dynamic for public opinion formation  
> and change,  
> > via the Internet: the cyberspace equivalent of the  
> false rumor.

> >  
> >  
> -- Jim

> -----  
> -----

> > Copyright 2002 The New York Times Company  
> >  
> -----  
> -----  
> > <http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/05/automobiles/05HOAX.html>  
> >  
> > May 5, 2002  
> >  
> > E-MAIL HAUNTS AUTOMAKERS  
> >  
> > By SUSAN STELLIN  
> >  
> > MESSAGES spread quickly in cyberspace, too quickly  
> sometimes for the  
> > truth to catch up. Shortly after Sept. 11, an unknown  
> individual composed  
> > an e-mail that purported to list the donations that  
> various automobile  
> > companies had made to relief efforts. The message cited  
> CNN Headline News  
> > as the source of the information, and contrasted large  
> gifts said to have  
> > come from Detroit-based companies with negligible, or nonexistent,  
> > contributions from foreign automakers.  
> >  
> > That e-mail gathered momentum as recipients forwarded it  
> to friends. At  
> > some point, the message made the jump from electronic  
> media and was cited  
> > in opinion pieces in local newspapers. It was cited in at  
> least one radio  
> > advertisement as a reason to buy American cars.  
> >  
> > The message that has been more difficult to spread is that  
> the e-mail is  
> > riddled with errors. CNN says it never did a segment on  
> gifts from the  
> > auto industry to 9/11 charities, and many of the companies  
> the e-mail  
> > cited as giving nothing have, in fact, made sizable  
> contributions, both  
> > from their own coffers and through contributions from employees.  
> >  
> > Several of the foreign automakers portrayed as deadbeats  
> have issued  
> > press releases detailing their charitable contributions,  
> updating their  
> > Web sites to feature prominent links to pages describing their 9/11  
> > philanthropy and responding to each individual who  
> inquires about the  
> > erroneous e-mail. Despite these efforts, the message continues to  
> > circulate.  
> >  
> > "It has been plaguing our industry for months," said Lori  
> Barnes, vice  
> > president for public affairs at the American International  
> Automobile

> > Dealers Association in Alexandria, Va. "It's a classic case of an  
> > Internet rumor gone amok. We were thinking it would go away, and it  
> > didn't; it just grew and grew and grew."  
> >  
> > Although no one can say for sure whether the message was  
> composed out of  
> > malice or misinformation, it concludes by encouraging recipients to  
> > consider the companies' charitable records when buying or  
> leasing a new  
> > vehicle, and to "give more consideration to a car  
> manufactured by an  
> > American-owned and/or American based company."  
> >  
> > Jeffrey Smith, senior manager for corporate communications at the  
> > American Honda Motor Company, one automaker singled out in  
> the e-mail as  
> > giving nothing, suggested that pro-American sentiment  
> might have helped  
> > propel the message. "It would take someone to be  
> proactively behind it  
> > for it to spread that wide," he said. "But that's just my  
> speculation."  
> > Honda issued a press release on Feb. 1 outlining more than  
> \$1.5 million  
> > the company and its employees had given to relief organizations, in  
> > addition to donations of vehicles and equipment.  
> >  
> > As for the e-mail's reference to CNN, Megan Mahoney, a network  
> > spokeswoman, said the only material she was able to find  
> even remotely  
> > related to the topic was text that scrolled across the  
> television screen  
> > on Sept. 14 listing donations from various companies and  
> individuals.  
> >  
> > "It was a random sampling of contributions and pledges to  
> relief funds  
> > based on information available at the time," she said,  
> adding, "This was  
> > just an item on the ticker."  
> >  
> > Representatives of Honda and Toyota, another company that  
> the e-mail  
> > erroneously said had given nothing, said the incident  
> might change how  
> > they communicate about philanthropy. "We'd given without  
> much fanfare out  
> > of respect for the lives of those affected," said Xavier  
> Dominicis, a  
> > spokesman for Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A. "Since we hadn't  
> made much fuss,  
> > we might have fallen victim to our own discretion." In  
> mid-November,  
> > Toyota issued a news release that said the company,  
> employees and dealers  
> > had donated more than \$1.9 million to relief funds.  
> >



> > The e-mail message divided automakers into two camps -- foreign and  
> > domestic -- although such distinctions are no longer easy  
> to make. "The  
> > lines between foreign and domestic just don't exist  
> anymore," said Eron  
> > Shosteck of the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers in Washington.  
> > "You've got foreign automakers that have plants in the U.S. and  
> > American-based automakers that have plants in other countries."  
> >  
> > "That e-mail is pure and simple disinformation," Mr. Shosteck said,  
> > another reason "for people to be very wary of the e-mails  
> they get."  
> >  
> > <http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/05/automobiles/05HOAX.html>  
> >  
> -----  
> -----  
> > Copyright 2002 The New York Times Company  
> >  
> -----  
> -----  
> >  
> > \*\*\*\*\*

>From Mike.Donatello@MarketDataAnalysis.com Mon May 6 11:38:58 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g46Icwe04367 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002  
11:38:58 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from marlborough.cnchost.com (marlborough.concentric.net  
[207.155.248.14])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id LAA25434 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002 11:38:58 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from Notebook (24-168-184-240.wo4.cox.rr.com [24.168.184.240] (may  
be forged))  
by marlborough.cnchost.com  
id OAA24119; Mon, 6 May 2002 14:38:51 -0400 (EDT)  
[ConcentricHost SMTP Relay 1.14]  
Reply-To: <Mike.Donatello@MarketDataAnalysis.com>  
From: "Mike Donatello" <Mike.Donatello@MarketDataAnalysis.com>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: RE: Puzzled  
Date: Mon, 6 May 2002 14:37:53 -0400  
Message-ID:  
<DDEEKKMOJPLLPKOLPFCNCECLCOAA.Mike.Donatello@MarketDataAnalysis.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="US-ASCII"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook IMO, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2911.0)  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000  
In-Reply-To: <p051100300b8f263981c04@[66.191.113.154]>

Robert,

Rene Milam, general counsel at the Newspaper Association of America, doesn't think it's that clear-cut.

She suggests that summaries and accompanying URLs are more appropriate here than full-text postings.

In particular, she notes that full-text postings are more likely to diminish the potential market for the original work and interfere with the copyright owner's ability to control distribution of his or her property. This would surely be the case with articles that we've seen posted from The Wall Street Journal, which receives subscription and advertising revenue from online access, and NYTimes.com, which commands premium CPMs, in part, because of the audience information gathered during the registration required to access its content online. Even for online content that is not purchased or accessed through required registration mechanisms, full-text postings on this list diminish the publishers' audiences at the source Web sites, directly impacting the revenue generated by the sites.

Kinko's doesn't allow blanket reproduction of copyrighted works for academic use without permission of the copyright owners, and AAPORnet should be no different simply because of its electronic format. Not only are the postings basically unfair to copyright holders, but you're almost asking the lawyers to start writing letters.

--

Mike Donatello  
Senior Partner, Vice President of Research  
Borrell Associates Inc.  
Digital Direction for Media Companies  
2902 Mother Well Ct., Oak Hill, VA 20171-4065  
V 703.582.5680 F 703.832.8630  
MDonatello@borrellassociates.com

-----Original Message-----

From: owner-aapornet@usc.edu [mailto:owner-aapornet@usc.edu] On Behalf Of Robert Godfrey  
Sent: 28 April, 2002 22:48  
To: Mike.Donatello@MarketDataAnalysis.com; aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: RE: Puzzled

At 4:33 PM -0400 4/28/02, Mike Donatello wrote:

>My first post, so I hate to be a wet blanket, but no one's brought up  
>the copyright issues involved, either. Short excerpts and refers/URLs  
>usually are fine. Inclusion of full article text, such as has been the  
>case on this list, does not fall under fair use provisions, even for  
>educational purposes.

Not so.

Please see:

<http://www.usg.edu/admin/legal/copyright/copy.html>

The basic thrust of the document is that the rights assigned to copyright holders under existing law are essentially marketing rights. That is, the copyright owners have the right to sell their works, and users should not interfere with that right by diminishing the available market for a work or by selling pirated copies. However, the existing copyright law expressly provides for the "fair use" of copyrighted materials, especially for education and research. The basic rule of thumb, elaborated in the document, is that a copyrighted work can be used or copied for educational purposes so long as the use is not solely a substitute for purchasing a copy of the work.

It essentially comes down to fair use portion of the 1976 Copyright Act.

The 1976 Copyright Act grants the "fair use" of copyrighted materials for a variety of purposes, for the creation of new works, for educational use, and for personal use.

Please Jim and others, continue to post full articles that are of interest to you.

Robert Godfrey  
UW-Madison

```
>From edithl@xs4all.nl Mon May 6 11:52:42 2002
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
        by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
        id g46Iqge05874 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002
11:52:42 -0700 (PDT)
Received: from smtpzilla3.xs4all.nl (smtpzilla3.xs4all.nl [194.109.127.139])
        by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
        id LAA12034 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002 11:52:41 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from hera.xs4all.nl (a80-127-227-23.dial.xs4all.nl
[80.127.227.23])
        by smtpzilla3.xs4all.nl (8.12.0/8.12.0) with ESMTTP id g46IqXq0032817
        for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002 20:52:39 +0200 (CEST)
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20020506204528.00aacdb0@pop.xs4all.nl>
X-Sender: edithl@pop.xs4all.nl
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1
Date: Mon, 06 May 2002 20:55:05 +0200
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Edith de Leeuw <edithl@xs4all.nl>
Subject: a tragedy for Dutch democracy
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed
```

On May 4, it is remembrance day in Holland. We remember with a two minute silence all people who died in world war 2, and people who after 45 died in

oppression and war. In my neighborhood there are 7 monuments. Each year the neighborhood has a silent procession and places flowers at each monument, at the end we have the national two-minutes silence and remember. This year was the first year our little neighborhood group had an armed police escort.

On May 5, we have a big party commemorating liberty and peace. We have music in the streets and fun.

On May 6, a Dutch conservative politician was shot when leaving the broadcasting studios. Just now the message came that he died. In the words of our left wing prime minister: "This is a tragedy for the realties and friends of Pim Fortuin (the conservative politician who was shot). This is also a tragedy for Dutch democracy. In a democracy you fight with words and arguments, never with bullets"

On May 6, 2002 Holland lost its innocence and entered the real world.

Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw, Methodika  
Plantage Doklaan 40, NL-1018 CN Amsterdam  
tel + 31 20 622 34 38 cell phone: + 31 6 53 69 3815  
fax + 31 20 330 25 97 e-mail edith1@xs4all.nl

-----  
You are a child of the universe,  
No less than the trees and the stars

>From rgodfrey@facstaff.wisc.edu Mon May 6 12:27:28 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTMP  
id g46JRRe09539 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002  
12:27:27 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from mx10.cluster1.charter.net (dc-mx10.cluster0.hsacorp.net  
[209.225.8.20])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTMP  
id MAA21070 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002 12:27:27 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from [66.188.88.98] ([66.188.88.98] verified)  
by mx10.cluster1.charter.net (CommuniGate Pro SMTP 3.5.9)  
with ESMTMP id 8448176; Mon, 06 May 2002 15:25:50 -0400  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Message-Id: <p05100307b8fc8099b786@[66.188.88.98]>  
In-Reply-To:  
<DDEEKKMOJPLLPKOLPFCNCECLCOAA.Mike.Donatello@MarketDataAnalysis.com>  
References:  
<DDEEKKMOJPLLPKOLPFCNCECLCOAA.Mike.Donatello@MarketDataAnalysis.com>  
Date: Mon, 6 May 2002 14:26:39 -0500  
To: Mike.Donatello@MarketDataAnalysis.com, aapornet@usc.edu  
From: Robert Godfrey <rgodfrey@facstaff.wisc.edu>  
Subject: RE: Puzzled  
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;  
boundary="=====-1191409284==\_ma====="

-----  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii" ; format="flowed"

Mike,

As I made clear in my earlier posting on fair use, the rights assigned to copyright holders under existing law are essentially marketing rights, as the gist of the argument made by Rene Milam enunciates quite clearly throughout. Indeed, even in today New York Times there's a piece on so called "deep linking," as the skip-the-home-page practice is known  
<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/06/technology/06WEB.html> While the legal tussle had "generally quieted down two years ago, when a federal judge ruled that the practice did not violate copyrights or deceive users," and use of deep linking remains in some legal limbo, the issue of full postings of news stories on AAPORNET is not tied to commercial usurping of marketing rights, but instead the "fair use" of copyrighted materials in academic or research forums, providing the copyright line and source are posted. That's where we diverge. Below I've expanded my earlier posting of the 1976 Copyright Act and pulled some key sections on this from  
<http://www.usg.edu/admin/legal/copyright/copy.html>

The Constitution of the United States and the existing copyright law recognize that a balance is needed between the rights of the copyright holder and society's need to use copyrighted works to advance learning. It is valuable to our society for authors and publishers to have a market for their work, but the open exchange of ideas is also crucial to education and to an informed citizenry.

The basic thrust of the present document is that the rights assigned to copyright holders under existing law are essentially marketing rights. That is, the copyright owners have the right to sell their works, and users should not interfere with that right by diminishing the available market for a work or by selling pirated copies. However, the existing copyright law expressly provides for the "fair use" of copyrighted materials, especially for education and research. The basic rule of thumb, elaborated in the document, is that a copyrighted work can be used or copied for educational purposes so long as the use is not solely a substitute for purchasing a copy of the work.

It essentially comes down to fair use portion of the 1976 Copyright Act.

The 1976 Copyright Act grants the "fair use" of copyrighted materials for a variety of purposes, for the creation of new works, for educational use, and for personal use. The following principles provide a framework for the application of educational fair use. The goal is to enable teachers and scholars to use copyrighted materials for teaching, scholarship, and research with respect for the rights of copyright holders as well as their own rights. The principles of fair use are derived from the Fair Use Statute, 17 U.S.C. 107

Fair use applies to all copyrighted works regardless of the media in which they are fixed: print, electronic, or multimedia. Fair use modifies the marketing monopoly of the copyright holder so that copyright can fulfill its constitutional purpose of promoting learning.

Everyone has a constitutional right to use public domain material

without limitation, even if it is included in a copyrighted work.

One infringes a copyright, not a work, and fair use applies only to the use of the copyright. Therefore, determining if a use is fair requires making the following distinctions between a use of the work itself and a use of the copyright of the work:

a. One who copies a work to put it on the market uses the copyright, because the copyright holder has the right to market the work. Without permission, such a use is an infringing use.

b. One who copies from a work for study or research uses the work, not the copyright, because the use is a use for which the work was intended. Such a use is a fair use, not an infringement.

One may always use a work without permission; one may use a copyright only with permission or as a matter of fair use.

The threshold issue in determining fair use is whether the copying involves a use of the work or a use of the copyright because:

a. The use of the work is by definition a protected use.

b. The use of the copyright must be with permission or must fulfill fair use criteria.

Fair use normally entails copying and is of three kinds:

a. Creative fair use by authors who copy from other works to create their own work.

b. Personal fair use by individuals who copy from works for their own learning or entertainment.

c. Educational fair use by teachers, scholars, and students who copy for teaching, scholarship, or learning.

There are four nonexclusive statutory factors—all directed to the marketing of works—to use in determining whether a use is fair. They are:

a. The purpose of the use, including whether such use is for commercial or for non-profit educational purposes. (Commercial purpose implies a use of the copyright; educational purpose, a use of the work.)

b. The nature of the work. (This requires a determination of whether the work is a creative work, a compilation, or a derivative work.)

c. The amount used in relation to the work as a whole. (The amount of the work used is a major factor in determining whether the use is merely a use of the work or a use of the copyright; the greater the amount used, the more likely the use will be a use of the copyright.)

d. The effect of the use on the market or potential market for the work. (The greater the market effect, the less the likelihood that the use will be fair.)

The location of the line between fair use and infringing use is determined by the market factor, that is, the extent to which the copy becomes a substitute for the purchase of the work.

#### EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATING THE APPLICATION OF FAIR USE

##### Posting Copyrighted Article to Web Page

SCENARIO F: A professor has posted his class notes on a Web page available to the public. He wants to scan an article from a copyrighted journal and add it to his Web page.

QUESTION: Is this a fair use?

ANSWER: It depends. If access to his Web page is restricted [which AAPORNET is], then this is a fair use. If access is not limited, then this use is probably not a fair use. No exclusively educational purpose can be guaranteed by putting the article on the Web, and such conduct would arguably violate the copyright holder's right of public distribution.

=====

I've hope that this has cleared things up for future users of our discussion list.

Robert Godfrey  
UW-Madison

At 2:37 PM -0400 5/6/02, Mike Donatello wrote:

>Robert,

>

>Rene Milam, general counsel at the Newspaper Association of America,  
>doesn't think it's that clear-cut. She suggests that summaries and  
>accompanying URLs are more appropriate here than full-text postings.

>

>In particular, she notes that full-text postings are more likely to  
>diminish the potential market for the original work and interfere with  
>the copyright owner's ability to control distribution of his or her  
>property. This would surely be the case with articles that we've seen  
>posted from The Wall Street Journal, which receives subscription and  
>advertising revenue from online access, and NYTimes.com, which commands  
>premium CPMs, in part, because of the audience information gathered  
>during the registration required to access its content online. Even  
>for online content that is not purchased or accessed through required  
>registration mechanisms, full-text postings on this list diminish the  
>publishers' audiences at the source Web sites, directly impacting the  
>revenue generated by the sites.

>

>Kinko's doesn't allow blanket reproduction of copyrighted works for  
>academic use without permission of the copyright owners, and AAPORnet  
>should be no different simply because of its electronic format. Not  
>only are the postings basically unfair to copyright holders, but you're  
>almost asking the lawyers to start writing letters.

>  
>--  
>Mike Donatello  
>Senior Partner, Vice President of Research  
>Borrell Associates Inc.  
>Digital Direction for Media Companies  
>2902 Mother Well Ct., Oak Hill, VA 20171-4065  
>V 703.582.5680 F 703.832.8630  
>MDonatello@borrellassociates.com  
>

-----\_1191409284==\_ma-----  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

```
* * * * *
*      ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED---      *
*      This post contains a forbidden message format      *
*      (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) *
*      This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT      *
*      If your postings display this message your mail program *
*      is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting *
* * * * *
```

-----\_1191409284==\_ma-----  
>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon May 6 17:04:21 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4704Ke07429 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002  
17:04:20 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id RAA18913 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 6 May 2002 17:04:18 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)  
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Date: Mon, 6 May 2002 17:03:57 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Analysis: Far-right lives to fight again (Wm Horsley, BBC News)  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205061643060.17554-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Although there's no pleasure in posting this, I do find it  
worth reading. Take heart--we did eventually learn to walk  
upright, and to overcome our fear of the open flame.

-- Jim

---

B B C N E W S (c) MMII BBC NEWS <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/uk/>>

---

[news.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid\\_1969000/1969847.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid_1969000/1969847.stm)



Sunday, 5 May, 2002, 19:52 GMT 20:52 UK

BBC NEWS ONLINE: WORLD: EUROPE

Analysis: Far-right lives to fight again

By William Horsley  
BBC European affairs analyst

The victory of Jacques Chirac over his far-right rival Jean-Marie Le Pen has shown the clear rejection of the policies of the National Front by a majority of French voters.

-----  
" With the elevation of Mr Le Pen to sole contender with Mr Chirac for the Elysee Palace, Europe's far right made its single biggest advance in 50 years "  
-----

Yet Mr Le Pen can claim that the first round vote two weeks ago showed him to be the second most popular politician in France.

The genie is out of the bottle. A taboo has been broken.

The extreme right, with its anti-immigrant and in some cases racist policies, has become more respectable.

Huge advance

Already before last month that had happened in Austria, Italy, Denmark, Belgium and parts of Germany.

With the elevation of Mr Le Pen to sole contender with Mr Chirac for the Elysee Palace, Europe's far right made its single biggest advance in 50 years.

-----  
" The support that Mr Le Pen won may well lead the next French Government to take a tougher line on crime, immigration and defending French interests in the European Union "  
-----

Mr Le Pen's campaign has placed the right-wing agenda in the media spotlight.

He ridiculed mainstream political leaders, calling Mr Chirac a liar and a thief.

He promised to restore France's true independence by withdrawing from the European Union and the euro

zone, to restore border controls and cut the number of immigrants, to make France for the French.

Although he failed, and even united other parties against him, Mr Le Pen's relative success has made it easier for parties with all or part of that agenda to succeed elsewhere.

#### Second chance

The National Front has another chance to make itself felt in France's parliamentary elections next month.

The support that Mr Le Pen won may well lead the next French Government to take a tougher line on crime, immigration and defending French interests in the European Union.

---

" French leaders have been taught a lesson in humility - they will have to be less bossy towards the rest of Europe than usual, at least for a time "

---

And those attitudes could prove infectious.

The far right will hope for a boost in forthcoming elections in the Netherlands and Germany.

The Le Pen effect may take other forms, too.

French leaders have been taught a lesson in humility. They will have to be less bossy towards the rest of Europe than usual, at least for a time.

Also, this resurgence of national feeling may impact on the EU's current effort to re-define its own purpose and way of working through a broadly-based European Convention.

The events in France throw doubt on the claim that a full political union would resolve the concerns of European citizens.

The possibility will have to be considered that it would instead lead to a popular revolt on a much bigger scale, and that what European countries need is the flexibility to propose different solutions to problems as they arise in different places.

#####

[news.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid\\_1969000/1969847.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid_1969000/1969847.stm)

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B B C N E W S (c) MMII BBC NEWS <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/uk/>>

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\*\*\*\*\*

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon May 6 17:44:36 2002  
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(PDT)  
Date: Mon, 6 May 2002 17:44:02 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Dutch far-right leader shot dead (BBC News)  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205061731210.27191-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

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B B C N E W S (c) MMII BBC NEWS <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/uk/>>

---

[news.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid\\_1971000/1971423.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid_1971000/1971423.stm)

Monday, 6 May, 2002, 21:43 GMT 22:43 UK

BBC NEWS ONLINE: WORLD: EUROPE

Dutch far-right leader shot dead

The Dutch right-wing politician Pim Fortuyn has been shot dead.

Fortuyn, 54, was attacked as he left a radio studio in the central Dutch city of Hilversum. He was shot six times and suffered multiple wounds in the head, chest and neck, and died shortly afterwards.

---

"It is deeply tragic for our democracy" -- Acting Prime Minister Wim Kok

---

Police said they had arrested a white Dutch man in relation to the killing, but no motive has yet been established.

The maverick politician, who had been campaigning on an anti-immigration ticket, was expected to do well in general elections in nine days' time, picking up at least 15% of

the vote.

After an emergency session, the Dutch Government called a halt to political campaigning - a decision on whether the poll will go ahead is to be taken on Tuesday.

'Tragic'

BBC correspondent William Horsley said that the killing will raise the political tensions not only in the Netherlands, but potentially in many parts of Europe, where issues of immigration, race relations and nationalism have come to the centre of the political debate.

About 300 people gathered outside the parliament building in The Hague to express their anger at the killing.

Mr Kok broke off campaigning to return to the official capital, the Hague.

"This is deeply tragic first of all for him and for all his loved ones. It is also deeply tragic for our democracy," he said.

Ad Melkert, leader of the governing socialists, said the shooting was "appalling".

"It's hard to grasp this can happen in The Netherlands. Dutch democracy has lost its innocence," he told NOS television.

International reaction

Politicians across Europe joined in condemning the assassination.

Belgian Prime Minister Guy Verhofstadt said he believed something like this was "impossible in this day in age, in the European Union, in the 21st Century".

Mourners laying flowers outside Fortuyn's Rotterdam house

His British counterpart Tony Blair warned against violently targeting politicians, regardless of their political beliefs.

Far-right parties have also expressed strong sentiments.

Expressing his shock, Bruno Megret, head of France's right-wing National Republican Movement (MNR), said: "If it was politically motivated, this criminal act shows to what extent certain hysterical positions like those shown by the French left over the past 15 days can incite hatred."

Gunman 'chased'

Eyewitnesses say a single gunman shot Fortuyn as he got into a chauffeur-driven limousine in the media park where the radio station is located.

Television reporter Dave Abspoel said four people chased the gunman, who apparently fired in their direction.

But the BBC's Geraldine Coughlan in the Hague says it would have been difficult to gain access to the media park, where several TV and radio studios are located, without going through tight identity and security checks.

She said that the Dutch media and politicians have reacted with shock to an attack which is unprecedented in Dutch politics.

#### Threats

In an interview last week, Fortuyn expressed fears that he could be the victim of an attack and said that he had received threats by phone, e-mail and letter.

A few weeks ago, protesters threw two cream pies laced with urine in his face.

Although most Dutch politicians travel without any personal security, and often use public transport, Fortuyn did use private bodyguards, though he could not afford constant security.

Fortuyn has provoked public indignation by calling for the Netherlands' borders to be closed to immigrants and by describing Islam as a 'backward' religion.

Fortuyn said that, if he was successful in the 15 May elections, he would only be satisfied with the post of prime minister and would not accept a place in the cabinet.

[news.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid\\_1971000/1971423.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid_1971000/1971423.stm)

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B B C N E W S (c) MMII BBC NEWS <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/uk/>>  
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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon May 6 18:13:17 2002  
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Date: Mon, 6 May 2002 18:13:18 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian Conflict  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205061802340.29765-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Date: Mon, 6 May 2002 17:07:39 -0700  
From: PIPA <listserv@americans-world.org>  
Reply-To: tperrotto@pipa.org  
Subject: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian Conflict

PROGRAM ON INTERNATIONAL POLICY ATTITUDES

A joint program of the Center on Policy Attitudes and the Center for  
International and Security  
Studies at the University of Maryland

IN-DEPTH STUDY TO BE RELEASED ON  
AMERICAN ATTITUDES ON CRISIS IN MIDDLE EAST

Poll, Focus Groups Explore How Americans View Israeli-Palestinian Conflict  
and Alternative Approaches  
to U.S. Policy

9:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.  
Wednesday, May 8  
First Amendment Lounge, National Press Club  
529 14th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

The most comprehensive survey to date on American attitudes on the conflict  
in the Middle East will  
be released at a media briefing at the National Press Club on Wednesday,  
May 8, at 9:30 a.m. by the  
Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA). The briefing also will  
feature results from recent  
focus groups, an analysis of previous poll results from other organizations,  
and comments from a panel  
of respected Middle East experts. The PIPA survey queried 800 Americans  
between May 1-5. The Israeli  
Embassy and the Palestinian Mission to the U.N. were consulted in the  
process of developing questions  
which represented their respective positions. The survey asked Americans a  
broad range of questions,  
including:

- Is an international peace conference a good idea?
- Should the U.S. take sides in the conflict? Who is to blame?
- Should the U.S. pressure Israel and the Palestinians by withholding aid?
- Is Israel trying to root out terrorists with its military actions, or punish the Palestinian population?
- Did President Bush make a mistake by demanding Israeli withdrawal from the territories?
- Should President Bush now tell Israel not to use US-provided weapons there?
- Are Palestinian suicide bombings a legitimate form of resistance?
- Is it okay for Israel to build settlements in West Bank and Gaza?
- Should the U.S. take the lead or pursue a more multilateral approach?
- Should the U.N. play a larger role?

Survey findings will be presented by Steven Kull, director of PIPA. Shibley Telhami, the Anwar Sadat Professor for Peace and Development at the University of Maryland, and non-resident senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, and Jerome Segal, director of the Jerusalem Project at the Center for International and Security Studies, will respond to the poll results and analyze them in light of breaking news events.

Seating is Limited: Please RSVP by May 7 to Sara Rostolder at (301) 656-0348 or sara@thehatchergroup.com

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>From steenb@fleishman.com Mon May 6 18:20:16 2002
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mail.fleishman.com with SMTP (Microsoft Exchange Internet Mail Service
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Message-ID: <951B30EE47A7D2118D4000A0C9EA357308B23D85@stlexgsrv01>
From: "Steen, Bob" <steenb@fleishman.com>
To: "Aapornet (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Request for Compilation of attitudes towards 9/11
Date: Mon, 6 May 2002 20:20:12 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
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X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2654.89)  
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Earlier this year someone made a request and compiled survey results related to 9/11. If you have such a compilation (ideally updated) or know where one lives, please let me know. I need something of the sort for a meeting on Wednesday. Thanks in advance.

Bob Steen  
Vice President  
Fleishman-Hillard Knowledge Solutions  
200 North Broadway  
St. Louis, MO 63102

Phone: 314 982 1752  
Fax: 314 982 9105  
steenb@fleishman.com

>From edithl@xs4all.nl Tue May 7 04:40:31 2002  
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by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
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[80.127.227.180])  
by smtpzilla5.xs4all.nl (8.12.0/8.12.0) with ESMTTP id g47BeScU018704  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 7 May 2002 13:40:29 +0200 (CEST)  
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20020507121644.00aad380@pop.xs4all.nl>  
X-Sender: edithl@pop.xs4all.nl  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1  
Date: Tue, 07 May 2002 13:21:11 +0200  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
From: Edith de Leeuw <edithl@xs4all.nl>  
Subject: No polls until the elections in Holland  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;  
boundary="====\_6845695==\_ .ALT"

-----\_6845695==\_ .ALT  
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Thank you all for your heart warming reactions to my message 'a tragedy for Dutch democracy'. Your words made me realize that there is hope and democracy will be strong. As one of you wrote to me 'Violence is the real word only for the few and the wrong'.

As you all are professionally interested in public opinion and elections, perhaps the following is of interest to you:  
On May 15 The Netherlands will have there major general elections. Based on the results of this election our next government will be formed. It has just been decided that the



elections will continue on May 15 But, I just heard on the news that the three biggest Dutch opinion research firms have just decided to stop their election polls and there will be no more polls between now and the elections. Two reasons were given, the first was that it is simply 'not done' or as a spokesman said not chic to continue polls after a murder on a politician. The second is that they doubted if they could collect reliable data.

Finally, there has been an arrest almost immediately. The suspect is a 32 year old blond Dutch male. He refuses to make any statement and according to the police it seems that he is alone and not part of a larger group.

From Holland with love

Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw, Methodika  
Plantage Doklaan 40, NL-1018 CN Amsterdam  
tel + 31 20 622 34 38 cell phone: + 31 6 53 69 3815  
fax + 31 20 330 25 97 e-mail edith1@xs4all.nl

-----  
I completely disagree with everything you say,  
But I will always fight for your right to express it

-----\_6845695==\_ .ALT  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

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astavisky@mail.com; Tue, 07 May 2002 09:00:06 -0500  
From: "Andrew Stavisky" <astavisky@mail.com>  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Date: Tue, 07 May 2002 09:00:06 -0500  
Subject: Re: Request for Compilation of attitudes towards 9/11  
X-Originating-Ip: 64.42.220.122  
X-Originating-Server: ws1-1.us4.outblaze.com

Bob,

Karlyn Bowman at the American Enterprise Institute keeps an updated document summarizing poll results regarding American public opinion toward the terrorist attacks. She updates it every Friday, and most recently, on May 3rd. You can find the PDF document at [www.aei.org](http://www.aei.org). Look under Karlyn Bowman's scholar archives and you'll find it.

Regards,

Andrew Stavisky, PhD  
Senior Research Manager  
Ipsos Public Affairs  
1101 Connecticut Ave NW Suite 200  
Washington, DC 20036  
202.463.2147

----- Original Message -----

From: "Steen, Bob" <steenb@fleishman.com>  
Date: Mon, 6 May 2002 20:20:12 -0500  
To: "Aapornet (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Request for Compilation of attitudes towards 9/11

> Earlier this year someone made a request and compiled survey results  
> related to 9/11. If you have such a compilation (ideally updated) or  
> know where one lives, please let me know. I need something of the sort  
> for a meeting on Wednesday. Thanks in advance.

>  
> Bob Steen  
> Vice President  
> Fleishman-Hillard Knowledge Solutions  
> 200 North Broadway  
> St. Louis, MO 63102  
>  
> Phone: 314 982 1752  
> Fax: 314 982 9105  
> steenb@fleishman.com

>  
>

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Sign-up for your own FREE Personalized E-mail at Mail.com  
<http://www.mail.com/?sr=signup>

>From steenb@fleishman.com Tue May 7 07:15:11 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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Message-ID: <951B30EE47A7D2118D4000A0C9EA357308B23D8A@stlexgsrv01>  
From: "Steen, Bob" <steenb@fleishman.com>  
To: "Aapornet (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Summary of Compilation of attitudes towards 9/11  
Date: Tue, 7 May 2002 09:15:01 -0500  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2654.89)  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="windows-1252"

Thanks for the prompt response on my request for compilations of 9/11 survey requests. It has met my need for a meeting where a client is interested in what has been learned. Below are the responses received as of this morning. Much appreciated.

Bob Steen  
Vice President  
Fleishman-Hillard Knowledge Solutions  
200 North Broadway  
St. Louis, MO 63102

Phone: 314 982 1752  
Fax: 314 982 9105  
steenb@fleishman.com

---

Karlynn Bowman at AEI has been compiling a fairly comprehensive record of 9/11 poll results since last September, which she updates every Friday.

Look for her piece at the top of the Social and Policy Studies at this link:

<http://www.aei.org/ps/psfront.htm>

Best,

Lydia Saad  
Gallup

---

Several pages of our site are devoted to 9/11 and its aftermath. If you go

to the bottom of this page:

<http://www.pollingreport.com/terror.htm>

and click on the "earlier polling" link, and then repeat the procedure a few times, you'll work your way back to surveys conducted on the evening of 9/11.

Tom Silver  
editor@pollingreport.com

---

FYI.

There have been a few more. Harvard School of Public Health did something. I was actually interested in surveys of health status. Two have been reported, one in NEJM recently and one in JAMA in November (?)

David W. Smith, Ph.D., M.P.H.

---

Leonie Huddy and her co-authors at the Political Science Department of SUNY, Stony Brook, are publishing an article, "Reactions to the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001 in the "polls-trends" section of "Public Opinion Quarterly" (Fall, 2002). You might contact Dr. Huddy at [Leonie.Huddy@sunysb.edu](mailto:Leonie.Huddy@sunysb.edu).

From: "David Smith" <[dwsmith2@nycap.rr.com](mailto:dwsmith2@nycap.rr.com)>  
> To: <[aapornet@usc.edu](mailto:aapornet@usc.edu)>  
> Subject: Surveys on effects of WTC and Pentagon attacks  
> Date: Sunday, January 06, 2002 3:08 AM  
>  
> Greetings:  
>  
> I want to compile a list of studies and resources, predominantly  
> surveys,  
> on  
> the impact of the WTC and Pentagon attacks and the recent anthrax  
> assaults on the public. I mention this to distinguish studies of the  
> population  
> from  
> studies of victims or others involved in these events, such as public  
> safety  
> officers, per se.  
>  
> Several of these have been mentioned in this list, but I have not kept  
> systematic track of them. Moreover, aapornet members may be aware of  
> other  
> similar activities that have not been mentioned. I would appreciate  
> information about any and all such studies, sent to my address below.  
> If there is sufficient interest, I will post a summary listing the

> items I receive.  
>  
> Cordially,  
> David Smith  
>  
> -----  
> ----  
--  
> -----  
>  
> NORC-National Tragedy Survey  
>  
> Tom Smith cited the survey web site which has substantial information  
about  
> their survey initiated  
> within days of the WTC and Pentagon attacks.  
>  
> Quoted from the web site:  
> <http://www.norc.org/projects/reaction/topics.asp>  
>  
> The study will have a nationally representative sample of 1,000  
> members of the U.S. civilian population, plus additional samples of  
> 500 residents each in New York  
City;  
> Washington, DC;  
> and Chicago. Questionnaires are being administered over the telephone  
> to respondents 18 years of age or older, who are randomly selected  
> within households. The households are  
> randomly selected from the U.S. population using random-digit dialing  
(RDD).  
>  
> Interview Topics:  
>  
> 1. How did Americans learn about the terrorist attacks and how  
> did they use mass and  
> interpersonal communications (e.g. contacting and being contacted  
> by others including  
> friends, family, neighbors) in the aftermath of the attack?  
> 2. What ... reactions did Americans have ... ? In what ways did  
> individuals change their  
> regular behavior?  
> 3. What was the general psychological response of Americans ...  
> ? Indicators include  
> psychosomatic symptoms, psychological well-being, anomia,  
misanthropy,  
> locus of  
> control, anxiety and fear, and related dimensions.  
> 4. How were basic beliefs and values affected by the events?  
>  
> -----  
> ----  
--  
> -----  
>  
> MORI-Four Surveys of Great Britain  
>  
> From Robert M. Worcester, MORI and the London School of Economics and

> Government, worc@mori.com.  
>  
> Reports the results of four polls taken by MORI in Great Britain after  
> the WTC-Pentagon attacks. The polls were taken on the 14th of  
> September, four, seven and ten (?)  
weeks  
> later in a  
> manuscript title:  
>  
> 'The World Will Never be the Same': British Hopes and Fears  
> Following the Events of 11  
> September 2001 for the International Journal of Public Opinion  
Research  
>  
> -----  
> ----  
--  
> -----  
>  
> University of New Hampshire Survey Center-Granite State Poll  
>  
> From Andy Smith, andrew.smith@unh.edu  
>  
> Andrew E. Smith  
> Director, UNH Survey Center  
> Thompson Hall  
> University of New Hampshire  
> Durham, NH 03824  
> 603/862-2226  
> 603/862-1488 - FAX  
>  
> The UNH Survey Center added three questions about the impact of the  
> WTC-Pentagon attacks and the anthrax letters. They were asked of New  
> Hampshire residents and  
got  
> just over 500  
> responses.  
>  
> 1. "I'd like to ask you a few questions about the events that  
> occurred on September 11th in New York City and Washington, D.C. How  
> worried are you that you or someone in your family  
> will become a victim of a terrorist attack: very worried ... somewhat  
> worried ... not too worried ...  
> or not worried at all?"  
>  
> 2. "Do you approve or disapprove of the current U.S. military action  
> against terrorism?"  
>  
> IF APPROVE: "Would you say you strongly approve or just somewhat?" IF  
> DISAPPROVE: "Would you say you strongly disapprove or just somewhat?"  
>  
> 3. "There's been news lately about letters contaminated with the  
> anthrax bacteria being distributed by mail. Is this situation  
> something that worries you a great deal ... somewhat ... not  
> too much or not at all?"  
>  
> -----

> ----  
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> -----  
>  
> Gallup has done several polls that included questions related to both  
> the attacks and the subsequent anthrax mailings. See "Attack on  
> America: Key Trends and Indicators" at  
> [www.gallup.com/poll/SpecialReports/pollSummaries/aoa\\_index.asp](http://www.gallup.com/poll/SpecialReports/pollSummaries/aoa_index.asp).  
>  
> -----  
> ----  
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> -----  
>  
> Harvard School of Public Health and the New York Times  
>  
> Two surveys were conducted. The reports are on the web. They appear  
> to  
be  
> predominantly  
> about bioterrorism concerns.  
>  
> [www.nytimes.com/2001/11/09/national/09SURV.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2001/11/09/national/09SURV.html)  
> The telephone poll of 1,015 adults around the nation was conducted  
> from  
Oct.  
> 24 to 28.  
> T  
> November 9, 2001-New York Times  
> Americans Say Bioterrorism Has Not Made Them Panic  
> PHILIP J. HILTS  
>  
> "Americans do not think it very likely that they will become victims  
> of bioterrorism in the next year, but many are still taking  
> precautions, like opening mail more carefully and stocking up on  
> food and water, according to a new poll by the Harvard School of Public  
> Health and the Robert  
> Wood Johnson Foundation."  
>  
> Harvard web site:  
>  
> Survey 1, October 24-28, 1015 respondents, national sample, report at  
> <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/press/releases/blendon/report.pdf>  
>  
> Survey 2, November 29-December 3, 1009 respondents in a national  
> sample  
and  
> three local  
> area samples: 509 respondents in Trenton, NJ, 504 respondents in  
Washington,  
> DC, and 516  
> respondents in Palm Beach/Boca Raton, FL,  
> <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/press/releases/blendon/report2.pdf>  
>  
> -----  
> ----  
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> -----  
>  
> The Quinnipiac University Polling Institute poll of CT residents.  
> [www.quinnipiac.edu/polls/ctpolls.html](http://www.quinnipiac.edu/polls/ctpolls.html).  
>  
> From December 10 - 17, Quinnipiac University surveyed 1,194  
> Connecticut registered voters, with a margin of error of +/- 2.8  
> percent.  
>  
> Three questions on worry regarding anthrax.  
>  
> How worried are you that you or someone in your family will be exposed  
> to anthrax through the mail -- very worried, somewhat worried, not too  
> worried, or not  
worried  
> at all?  
>  
> Overall, do you think the mail you receive at home is safe or not  
> safe?  
Has  
> the anthrax situation  
> made you more cautious in handling your mail or not?  
>  
> Do you approve or disapprove of the way Governor Rowland has handled  
> the anthrax situation in Connecticut?  
>  
> -----  
> ----  
--  
> -----  
>  
> CDC Environmental Health  
>  
> I believe that the Environmental Health division has asked several  
questions  
> on PTSD symptoms as a supplement to a survey  
> called ICARES. The survey has been done once before, several years  
> ago,  
and  
> no subsequent survey is planned.  
>  
> -----  
> ----  
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> -----  
>  
> The New York Academy of Medicine has done at least two surveys in New  
> York City. They are planning a survey of the metro area.  
>  
> -----  
> ----  
--  
> -----  
>  
> I am involved in a supplement of about 15 questions to the Behavioral  
> Risk Factor Surveillance Systems for October-December of last year in  
> three



> states: New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. These are statewide surveys.  
> These questions include exposure to the event or its sequelae, coping, and psychological distress.  
>  
>  
>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Tue May 7 08:00:11 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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Date: Tue, 7 May 2002 08:00:10 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Survey Finds Anxiety but Few Canceled Trips (M Connelly NYTimes)  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205070754140.14799-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
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<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/07/travel/07POLL.html>

May 7, 2002

SURVEY FINDS ANXIETY BUT FEW CANCELED TRIPS

By MARJORIE CONNELLY

THE events of last September have not had a substantial effect on most Americans' vacation plans, according to the latest nationwide New York Times/CBS News poll. But many people acknowledged that fear for their safety has caused them to rethink their travel arrangements for this summer.

Those who have changed their itineraries -- 18 percent of those surveyed -- are often determined to stay on the ground; as a result, they will be vacationing closer to home.

The telephone poll, conducted Apr. 28 to May 1, with 1,172 adults, has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points for all respondents.

Attitudes about air safety vary, even among people who are not changing the nature or scope of their trips.

"I haven't changed my travel plans because I feel the terrorists have done their damage with the airlines and that their attention is going to be somewhere else," said Helen Crowley, 73, an administrative assistant from Pittsburgh. "I just got a call from my daughter in London, and I'm flying with her to Yugoslavia for three weeks."

Other people may have qualms about air travel, but they are resigned to its inevitability.

Melanie Baldwin, 40, a teacher in Durango, Colo., usually travels to see her family in Florida during the summer. "I think about the danger, but since they're so far away, I don't really have a choice," she said. "I just do it and don't let it bother me that much."

Ms. Baldwin expressed confidence in the current level of security on airplanes and at airports, but the heightened security has caused some people to change how they travel.

"I understand it's necessary, but it is a nuisance," said Gerald Anderson, 68, referring to the increased security measures. Mr. Anderson, a retired police officer from Duluth, Minn., frequently travels to St. Louis, and feels that "it doesn't make sense for me to go through all that just to avoid a few hours' drive."

Most of the people who have changed plans said they were uneasy about flying, and do not want to do it at all.

Last December, Mary Sue Elmenhorst, of Hinton, Okla., was given an airline ticket to visit her sister-in-law in Dallas. "I was just too scared to go. Really, I don't think I'll ever fly again," said Ms. Elmenhorst, a 60-year-old retired public-school librarian.

Other respondents said they were going to avoid large cities and crowded locations, or stay closer to home. "I will not fly any more, and any vacation will have to be within driving distance," said Felicia Griggs, 35, a secretary in Morganton, N.C.

This summer, Ms. Griggs and her family, which includes a 1-year-old and a 12-year-old, will be vacationing across the state border in Myrtle Beach, S.C.

Not surprisingly, people with young children expressed more concern about traveling and are more cautious in setting up their plans. Almost a quarter of those with children

under 18 said they made a  
change in vacation arrangements.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/07/travel/07POLL.html>

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>From nlwhelch@gw.fis.NCSU.EDU Tue May 7 08:29:49 2002
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
        by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
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        for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 7 May 2002 11:29:47 -0400 (EDT)
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X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise Internet Agent 5.5.3.1
Date: Tue, 07 May 2002 11:29:28 -0400
From: "Nancy Whelchel" <nlwhelch@gw.fis.NCSU.EDU>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: position opening: coordinator of campus-wide course evaluation
        process
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Disposition: inline
```

Please pass this on to people you know who are qualified and might be  
interested. Inquiries and  
information should go to Carol Smith (carol\_a\_smith@ncsu.edu, address &  
phone number are in the  
announcement below) rather than to me.

Thanks --

Nancy Whelchel  
Coordinator for Survey Research  
University Planning & Analysis  
North Carolina State University  
(919) 515-4184 -- (fax) 831-3541  
nancy\_whelchel@ncsu.edu  
201 Peele Hall, Campus Box 7002  
Raleigh, NC 27695-7002

\*\*\*\*\*  
Coordinator, University-wide Evaluation of Instruction University Planning &

Analysis North Carolina  
State University

Responsibilities: The Coordinator, a member of NC State's University Planning & Analysis staff, administers a campus-wide survey with which students evaluate courses and instruction. Information from the University-wide Evaluation of Instruction (UEI) is used in faculty development, curriculum planning, and personnel decisions. The Coordinator oversees the UEI survey administration, analysis, and reporting process and supervises a programmer and a survey-processing staff of temporary employees; interacts regularly about UEI with college and department administrators and staff, with a faculty-based advisory committee, with other University Planning & Analysis and Registration/Records staff, and with external vendors. The Coordinator plans and conducts standard and ad-hoc analyses of UEI data; reports UEI results to faculty, department heads, and deans; and summarizes UEI results as needed to other university administrators. The position reports to an Associate Director of University Planning & Analysis.

Required knowledge, skills, and abilities: The person in this position must have a graduate degree in a relevant discipline (doctorate preferred); substantial knowledge of survey design and administration and data collection procedures, data analysis, interpretation, and report writing; and demonstrated project management and interpersonal skills. Experience with word processing, spreadsheet, and database programs in a PC environment is also required.

Preferred qualifications include demonstrated success in managing large-scale survey research projects, a background in higher-education assessment, experience in both quantitative and qualitative research methods, demonstrated proficiency in SAS, including experience with SAS macro variables and macro language, and fluency in HTML.

Submit materials to Carol A. Smith, University Planning and Analysis, NC State University, Campus Box 7002, Raleigh, NC 27695-7002. Include resume, references, and a sample of work related to this position. Individuals with disabilities desiring accommodations in the application process should also contact Carol A. Smith at 515-6431. Application deadline is May 31, 2002. Review of applications will begin June 1 and continue until the position is filled.

NC State University is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action employer. In its commitment to diversity and equity, North Carolina State University seeks applications from women, minorities, and persons with disabilities.

>From mskatz@mscc.huji.ac.il Tue May 7 09:22:10 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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09:22:09 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from pluto.msc.huji.ac.il (pluto.msc.huji.ac.il [132.64.178.45])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id JAA02858 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 7 May 2002 09:22:08 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from pluto.msc.huji.ac.il (IDENT:mskatz@pluto.msc.huji.ac.il  
[132.64.178.45])  
by pluto.msc.huji.ac.il (8.11.6/8.11.6) with ESMTTP id g47M1wM28005;  
Wed, 8 May 2002 01:01:58 +0300  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 01:01:58 +0300 (IDT)  
From: Elihu Katz <mskatz@mscc.huji.ac.il>  
To: James Beniger <beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu>  
cc: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian Conflict  
In-Reply-To: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205061802340.29765-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
Message-ID: <Pine.LNX.4.21.0205080057020.24984-100000@pluto.msc.huji.ac.il>  
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Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII  
X-RAVMilter-Version: 8.3.3(snapshot 20020312) (pluto.msc.huji.ac.il)

Jim and friends, Wonder whether you agree that these questions are full of  
problems, and I have so  
noted to Jerome Segal, one of the discussants (and co-author, with Levy,  
Sa'id and Katz  
of Negotiating Jerusalem, SUNY 2000). Regards, elihu

On Mon, 6 May 2002, James Beniger wrote:

>  
>  
>  
> Date: Mon, 6 May 2002 17:07:39 -0700  
> From: PIPA <listserv@americans-world.org>  
> Reply-To: tperrotto@pipa.org  
> Subject: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian  
> Conflict  
>  
> PROGRAM ON INTERNATIONAL POLICY ATTITUDES  
>  
> A joint program of the Center on Policy Attitudes and the Center for  
> International and Security Studies at the University of Maryland  
>  
> IN-DEPTH STUDY TO BE RELEASED ON  
> AMERICAN ATTITUDES ON CRISIS IN MIDDLE EAST  
>  
> Poll, Focus Groups Explore How Americans View Israeli-Palestinian  
> Conflict and Alternative Approaches to U.S. Policy  
>  
> 9:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.  
> Wednesday, May 8

> First Amendment Lounge, National Press Club  
> 529 14th Street NW, Washington, D.C.  
>  
> The most comprehensive survey to date on American attitudes on the  
> conflict in the Middle East will be released at a media briefing at  
> the National Press Club on Wednesday, May 8, at 9:30 a.m. by the  
> Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA). The briefing also  
> will feature results from recent focus groups, an analysis of  
> previous poll results from other organizations, and comments from a  
> panel of respected Middle East experts. The PIPA survey queried 800  
> Americans between May 1-5. The Israeli Embassy and the Palestinian  
> Mission to the U.N. were consulted in the process of developing  
> questions which represented their respective positions. The survey  
> asked Americans a broad range of questions, including:  
>  
> -- Is an international peace conference a good idea?  
> -- Should the U.S. take sides in the conflict? Who is to blame?  
> -- Should the U.S. pressure Israel and the Palestinians by withholding  
> aid?  
> -- Is Israel trying to root out terrorists with its military actions,  
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> -- Did President Bush make a mistake by demanding Israeli withdrawal  
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> the territories?  
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> there?  
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> -- Is it okay for Israel to build settlements in West Bank and Gaza?  
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> approach?  
> -- Should the U.N. play a larger role?  
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> Survey findings will be presented by Steven Kull, director of PIPA.  
> Shibley Telhami, the Anwar Sadat Professor for Peace and Development  
> at the University of Maryland, and non-resident senior fellow at the  
> Brookings Institution, and Jerome Segal, director of the Jerusalem  
> Project at the Center for International and Security Studies, will  
> respond to the poll results and analyze them in light of breaking news  
> events.  
>  
> Seating is Limited: Please RSVP by May 7 to Sara Rostolder at (301)  
> 656-0348 or sara@thehatchergroup.com  
>  
>  
> -----  
-  
> -----  
--  
>  
> \*\*\*\*\*  
>

>From mwolford@hers.com Tue May 7 09:55:22 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT  
id g47GtLe08534 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 7 May 2002  
09:55:21 -0700 (PDT)

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Received: from mail.his.com (root@mail.his.com [216.194.225.77])  
by smtp-1.his.com (8.11.6/8.11.6) with ESMTP id g47GtGm86407;  
Tue, 7 May 2002 12:55:16 -0400 (EDT)  
(envelope-from mwolford@hers.com)

Received: from monica (HIS2-GW.CUSTOMER.DSL.ALTER.NET [206.66.32.176])  
by mail.his.com (8.11.6/8.10.1) with SMTP id g47GtEs10139;  
Tue, 7 May 2002 12:55:15 -0400 (EDT)

Message-ID: <007301c1f5e7\$9dd1afe0\$0f64a8c0@pipa.org>

Reply-To: "Monica Wolford" <mwolford@hers.com>

From: "Monica Wolford" <mwolford@hers.com>

To: <mskatz@mscc.huji.ac.il>, "James Beniger" <beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu>

Cc: "AAPORNET" <aapornet@usc.edu>

References: <Pine.LNX.4.21.0205080057020.24984-100000@pluto.mscc.huji.ac.il>

Subject: Re: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian Conflict

Date: Tue, 7 May 2002 12:52:46 -0400

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Hi,

I just wanted to note for those who are concerned that the 'research questions' delineated in the press release are not in fact the actual text of the questions in the questionnaire. The exact wording of the questions as well as our report will appear on our web site, [www.pipa.org](http://www.pipa.org) tomorrow in conjunction with the press conference.

Thanks,

Monica Wolford

Program on International Policy Attitudes  
A joint program of Center on Policy Attitudes  
and the Center for Int'l & Security Studies at U Maryland  
1779 Massachusetts Ave NW #510  
Washington, DC 20036

----- Original Message -----

From: "Elihu Katz" <mskatz@mscc.huji.ac.il>

To: "James Beniger" <beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu>

Cc: "AAPORNET" <aapornet@usc.edu>

Sent: Tuesday, May 07, 2002 6:01 PM

Subject: Re: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian Conflict

>

> Jim and friends, Wonder whether you agree that these questions are  
> full of problems, and I have so noted to Jerome Segal, one of the

> discussants (and co-author, with Levy, Sa'id and Katz  
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>> Reply-To: tperrotto@pipa.org  
>> Subject: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian  
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>> A joint program of the Center on Policy Attitudes and the Center  
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> > -- Did President Bush make a mistake by demanding Israeli  
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> > of breaking news events.  
> >  
> > Seating is Limited: Please RSVP by May 7 to Sara Rostolder at (301)  
> > 656-0348 or sara@thehatchergroup.com  
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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Tue May 7 10:01:31 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g47H1Ue09507 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 7 May 2002  
10:01:30 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id KAA19424; Tue, 7 May 2002 10:01:28 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)  
by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g47H1RK00648; Tue, 7 May 2002 10:01:27 -0700 (PDT)  
Date: Tue, 7 May 2002 10:01:27 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: Elihu Katz <mskatz@mscc.huji.ac.il>  
cc: James Beniger <beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu>, AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian Conflict  
In-Reply-To:

<Pine.LNX.4.21.0205080057020.24984-100000@pluto.msc.huji.ac.il>  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205070952220.14799-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Elihu,

Me, I'd like you to tell us all much more, here on AAPORNET--you will  
at this moment have an audience of 1,063

-- Jim

\*\*\*\*\*

On Wed, 8 May 2002, Elihu Katz wrote:

>  
> Jim and friends, Wonder whether you agree that these questions are  
> full of problems, and I have so noted to Jerome Segal, one of the  
> discussants (and co-author, with Levy, Sa'id and Katz  
> of Negotiating Jerusalem, SUNY 2000). Regards, elihu  
>  
>  
>  
> On Mon, 6 May 2002, James Beniger wrote:  
>  
> >  
> >  
> > Date: Mon, 6 May 2002 17:07:39 -0700  
> > From: PIPA <listserv@americans-world.org>  
> > Reply-To: tperrotto@pipa.org  
> > Subject: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian  
> > Conflict  
> >  
> > PROGRAM ON INTERNATIONAL POLICY ATTITUDES  
> >  
> > A joint program of the Center on Policy Attitudes and the Center  
> > for International and Security Studies at the University of Maryland  
> >  
> > IN-DEPTH STUDY TO BE RELEASED ON  
> > AMERICAN ATTITUDES ON CRISIS IN MIDDLE EAST  
> >  
> > Poll, Focus Groups Explore How Americans View Israeli-Palestinian  
> > Conflict and Alternative Approaches to U.S. Policy  
> >  
> > 9:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.  
> > Wednesday, May 8  
> > First Amendment Lounge, National Press Club  
> > 529 14th Street NW, Washington, D.C.  
> >  
> > The most comprehensive survey to date on American attitudes on the  
> > conflict in the Middle East will be released at a media briefing at  
> > the National Press Club on Wednesday, May 8, at 9:30 a.m. by the  
> > Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA). The briefing also

> > will feature results from recent focus groups, an analysis of  
> > previous poll results from other organizations, and comments from a  
> > panel of respected Middle East experts. The PIPA survey queried 800  
> > Americans between May 1-5. The Israeli Embassy and the Palestinian  
> > Mission to the U.N. were consulted in the process of developing  
> > questions which represented their respective positions. The survey  
> > asked Americans a broad range of questions, including:  
> >  
> > -- Is an international peace conference a good idea?  
> > -- Should the U.S. take sides in the conflict? Who is to blame?  
> > -- Should the U.S. pressure Israel and the Palestinians by withholding  
> > aid?  
> > -- Is Israel trying to root out terrorists with its military actions,  
> > or punish the Palestinian population?  
> > -- Did President Bush make a mistake by demanding Israeli withdrawal  
from  
> > the territories?  
> > -- Should President Bush now tell Israel not to use US-provided  
weapons  
> > there?  
> > -- Are Palestinian suicide bombings a legitimate form of  
> > resistance?  
> > -- Is it okay for Israel to build settlements in West Bank and Gaza?  
> > -- Should the U.S. take the lead or pursue a more multilateral  
approach?  
> > -- Should the U.N. play a larger role?  
> >  
> > Survey findings will be presented by Steven Kull, director of PIPA.  
> > Shibley Telhami, the Anwar Sadat Professor for Peace and Development  
> > at the University of Maryland, and non-resident senior fellow at  
> > the Brookings Institution, and Jerome Segal, director of the  
> > Jerusalem Project at the Center for International and Security  
> > Studies, will respond to the poll results and analyze them in light  
> > of breaking news events.  
> >  
> > Seating is Limited: Please RSVP by May 7 to Sara Rostolder at (301)  
> > 656-0348 or sara@thehatchergroup.com  
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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Tue May 7 10:26:42 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g47HQfe12111 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 7 May 2002

10:26:41 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id KAA21546 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 7 May 2002 10:26:41 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)  
by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g47HQdf04514 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 7 May 2002 10:26:39 -0700  
(PDT)  
Date: Tue, 7 May 2002 10:26:39 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Various Surveys Suggest that Opt-Out Is a Cop-Out (J Glasner,  
Wired)  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205071016270.1342-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

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<http://www.wired.com/news/print/0,1294,52328,00.html>

2:00 a.m. May 7, 2002 PDT

Surveys: Opt-Out Is a Cop-Out

By Joanna Glasner

Comments gathered by the U.S. Treasury indicate that Americans have plenty of complaints about a recently enacted law that requires customers to opt-out if they want to keep financial institutions from sharing their data.

Top items on the grievance list: opt-out notices hidden in thick junk mailings, confusing legal language and the potential for invasive sales tactics.

A coalition of 37 state attorneys general went so far as to assert that "current law does not adequately protect consumers' privacy."

The public feedback, collected over the past two months, centered on the implementation of the Financial Modernization Act of 1999, otherwise known as the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, a controversial law backed by the financial services industry that extended the ability of banks, securities firms and insurance companies to enter each other's businesses.

Among its requests, the Treasury asked respondents to comment on the

"potential risks for customer privacy" when financial firms share information. Prior to the act's passage, Depression-era statutes limited interaction between banks, brokerages and insurance firms.

"There's quite a bit of awareness that greater clarity is necessary for the consumer," said Susan Hart, a financial economist at the U.S. Treasury, who said the agency received about 50 responses during a comment collection period that ended May 1.

A portion of those comments are online.

Hart said she hopes financial service firms themselves will respond to concerns raised by several privacy advocates and consumer groups. If not, it will be up to regulators.

Although it would take an act of Congress to make any changes to the Financial Modernization Act itself, Hart said regulatory agencies may publish more detailed guidance on how to comply with the law. One likely area of attention is a provision that requires financial services firms to send out annual notices to customers enabling them to opt out of data-sharing agreements.

Such steps will probably not be sufficient to quell critics, however. Privacy advocates, including the Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC), had pressed prior to the bill's passage for an opt-in system that would require companies to get permission from customers before sharing data.

In a 23-page position paper submitted last week, EPIC, the Privacy Rights Clearing House, US PIRG and Consumers Union pointed out the dangers of weakly regulated data sharing among giant financial firms.

"When customer databases from these giant entities are combined, the result is a mega database containing a vast amount of financial, medical and other sensitive information," the paper states.

By combining this data with other information easily obtainable from outside sources, a financial institution could compile a comprehensive profile of each individual customer with a single keystroke, the report said.

Other respondents complained that institutions didn't make the opt-out procedure clear to customers.

"I believe opt-out is a sham that provides no privacy protection," wrote one respondent, Franklin Terry Elder of Juneau, Alaska. "It has resulted in privacy notices that do not command attention, are simply stuffers in statements along with advertising, are hard to

understand and follow, and have different and sometimes difficult procedures to actually opt out."

Financial institutions argued that the opt-out system, along with the ability to share or sell a larger amount of data, may actually help customers as well as boost banks' bottom lines.

In one letter to the Treasury, an e-trade executive argued limiting information sharing between financial institutions and affiliates would make it significantly more expensive for the companies to operate and roll out new services.

"Costs would increase since marketing would be less effective, in that campaigns would not reach the right customers," the company wrote.

EPIC was quick to point out examples of data exchanges gone awry, including one case of a bank that sold its database, including credit card numbers, to a convicted felon. The felon, in turn, fraudulently charged the credit cards for access to Internet pornography sites.

For now, privacy advocates are turning their attention to the second annual opt-out notice mailing season. This year, financial institutions have until July 1 to inform customers of their right to remove their name from data-sharing programs.

This time around, attorneys general from 37 states are pushing the federal government to require that notices be couched in simpler language.

Last year, the attorneys general said, an American Bankers Association survey found that 41 percent of people never even recalled getting an opt-out notice.

Many people, it turned out, mistook the forms for mere junk mail.

<http://www.wired.com/news/print/0,1294,52328,00.html>

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>From lauren@rti.org Tue May 7 10:37:43 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g47Hbhel13664 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 7 May 2002  
10:37:43 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from rtints54.rti.org (rtints54.rti.org [198.86.81.8])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP

id KAA06991 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 7 May 2002 10:37:37 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: by rtints54.rti.org with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
id <JW144VAQ>; Tue, 7 May 2002 13:37:06 -0400  
Message-ID: <92679C9DC2F5D51192D400A0C94A45350BC4AC@rtidcs01.rti.org>  
From: "Harris-Kojetin, Lauren" <lauren@rti.org>  
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Survey results on mammogram controversy  
Date: Tue, 7 May 2002 13:37:04 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Does anyone know of any surveys conducted in the past 6 months (ideally since January) that tap women's awareness of and attitudes toward the most recent controversy regarding the (evidence on the) benefit of mammograms?

On a project we're trying to determine whether and to what extent this issue is likely to have filtered through to women aged 65 and older, possibly causing some confusing or concern regarding mammogram use.

Thank you in advance for e-mailing me directly (lauren@rti.org) if you know of anything relevant.

Lauren Harris-Kojetin, PhD  
Senior Health Researcher  
RTI International  
Health and Aging Program  
1615 M Street, NW, Suite 740  
Washington, DC 20036  
(p) 202.728.2064  
(f) 202.728.2095  
www.rti.org

>From nlwhelch@gw.fis.NCSU.EDU Tue May 7 10:42:18 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT  
id g47HgIe14742 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 7 May 2002  
10:42:18 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from uni03mr.unity.ncsu.edu (uni03mr.unity.ncsu.edu [152.1.1.166])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMT  
id KAA13285 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 7 May 2002 10:42:19 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from 152.1.233.38 (gw.fis.ncsu.edu [152.1.233.38])  
by uni03mr.unity.ncsu.edu (8.11.6/8.11.6/N.20020313.01) with SMTP id  
g47HgH320824  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 7 May 2002 13:42:17 -0400 (EDT)  
Received: from NCSTATE-Message\_Server by 152.1.233.38  
with Novell\_GroupWise; Tue, 07 May 2002 13:42:13 -0400  
Message-Id: <scd7d9b5.083@152.1.233.38>  
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise Internet Agent 5.5.3.1  
Date: Tue, 07 May 2002 13:42:03 -0400  
From: "Nancy Whelchel" <nlwhelch@gw.fis.NCSU.EDU>

To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Fwd: position opening: coordinator of campus-wide course  
evaluationprocess  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="=\_7B2692E6.D4B5D89F"

This is a MIME message. If you are reading this text, you may want to consider changing to a mail reader or gateway that understands how to properly handle MIME multipart messages.

--=\_7B2692E6.D4B5D89F  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-Disposition: inline

Oops - my apologies. I sent this announcement out before realizing that this position is now on hold due to the (massive) budget crisis in North Carolina. (Those TV commercials for Staples where the people are all sharing a single pen just aren't that funny to us folks in NC any more...) I will post the position again if and when funding for it is (re)approved (assuming we still have our computers at that point). Nancy

\*\*\*\*\*  
Nancy Whelchel, Ph.D.  
Coordinator for Survey Research  
University Planning and Analysis  
Box 7002  
NCSU  
Raleigh, NC 27695-7002  
919-515-4184  
Nancy\_Whelchel@ncsu.edu

\*\*\*\*\*  
--=\_7B2692E6.D4B5D89F  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

--=\_7B2692E6.D4B5D89F--  
>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Tue May 7 11:35:02 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT  
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMT



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by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g47IZ0314410; Tue, 7 May 2002 11:35:01 -0700 (PDT)  
Date: Tue, 7 May 2002 11:35:00 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
cc: "James R. Beniger" <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
Subject: On mammogram surveys  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205071059380.6750-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=X-UNKNOWN  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8BIT

The URL immediately below will hot-link you to about 9,600 Web pages on a "mammogram survey." Not all are recent, of course, but more recent ones should be posted daily. The beginnings of the first ten pages listed are included below--with cold links--to give you some idea of the entire data base of 9,600 pages.

I post this to our entire list because I can't imagine that the subject isn't of some interest to almost all of us, and of much interest to more than a few of us.

-- Jim

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<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=mammogram+survey&btnG=Google+Search>

Searched the web for "mammogram survey" Results: about 9,600. Search took 0.36 seconds.

survey

Mammogram Survey Results Reveal Lack of Education, Says UnitedHealthcare  
Every three minutes a woman  
is diagnosed with breast cancer and every 12 minutes a ...

[www.michaelstone.net/survey.htm](http://www.michaelstone.net/survey.htm) - 3k - Cached - Similar pages

-----

Preliminary Results of the Breast Cancer Access to Mammogram ...

The Mammogram Survey by Margaret Chiffrieller. Preliminary results are in and the news ...

[breastcancer.about.com/library/weekly/aa051301a.htm](http://breastcancer.about.com/library/weekly/aa051301a.htm) - 33k - Cached - Similar pages

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Pathfinder Newsletter Vol II No 12

... ACCESS TO MAMMOGRAM SURVEY The About/NYU Access to Mammogram Survey  
The results so far show  
nearly 10% wait for 3 months or longer while almost half were able ...

[breastcancer.about.com/cnl/1/bl030601nl6.htm](http://breastcancer.about.com/cnl/1/bl030601nl6.htm) - 36k - Cached - Similar  
pages [ More results from  
[breastcancer.about.com](http://breastcancer.about.com) ]

-----

Letters: Canada Health Monitor results concerning screening ... that their  
physician had not  
discussed with them how often they should have a mammogram (survey no. 11,  
n = 52, ME  $\pm$  13.5). This  
group included 14 women who ...

[www.cma.ca/cmaj/vol-155/issue-6/0633e.htm](http://www.cma.ca/cmaj/vol-155/issue-6/0633e.htm) - 5k - Cached - Similar pages

-----

PPO Survey

... ALL NEW! THIS PPO SURVEY APPEARED IN THE MAY 2001 ISSUE OF THE ...  
include a separate benefit.  
Blue Cross: Routine mammogram when ordered by a physician is covered ...

[www.calbrokermag.com/magazine/pposurvey.html](http://www.calbrokermag.com/magazine/pposurvey.html) - 40k - Cached - Similar pages

-----

CDC Healthcare Survey Results for Baxter County, Ark.

... had not had a mammogram within the past year. Lower income women were  
more likely to report not  
receiving the screening within the past year. ... Knowledge of ...

[www.baxterhometownhealth.org/survey/page15.htm](http://www.baxterhometownhealth.org/survey/page15.htm) - 13k - Cached - Similar  
pages

-----

NCHS - FASTATS - Mammography

... State and Local Area Integrated Telephone Survey graphic and link  
National Vital Statistics ...  
of Women Over 40 Having a Mammogram Within the Past 2 Years: 66.9 ...

[www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/mamogram.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/mamogram.htm) - 16k - Cached - Similar pages

-----

Cancer: Survey Finds Women Not Willing To Pay For Immediate ... ... you  
pay an additional fee to get

your screening mammogram results right after your examination? In a random survey of 120 women, the majority of women said no ...

[www.gentiva.com/consumer/cancer/cancer\\_br\\_lib4.asp](http://www.gentiva.com/consumer/cancer/cancer_br_lib4.asp) - 56k - Cached - Similar pages

-----

NSW Health Survey 1997 - Mammographic screening

... The reasons for having a mammogram were also reported in the survey, however more than one reason could be given for having the mammogram. Of those women aged ...

[www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/hs97/can\\_mm2.htm](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/hs97/can_mm2.htm) - 19k - Cached - Similar pages

-----

1997 and 1998 NSW Health Survey: Reason for last mammogram

NSW Health Surveys 1997 and 1998. ...

[www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/nswhs/screen/screen\\_mm4\\_intro.htm](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/nswhs/screen/screen_mm4_intro.htm) - 33k - Cached - Similar pages [More results from [www.health.nsw.gov.au](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au)]

<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=mammogram+survey&btnG=Google+Search>

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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Tue May 7 13:52:43 2002
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13:52:42 -0700 (PDT)
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(PDT)
Date: Tue, 7 May 2002 13:52:38 -0700 (PDT)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Nielson/NetRatings: China Pulls Ahead of Japan (R Greenspan,
    CyberAtlas)
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205071341560.15493-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII
```

The U.S. and China rank first and second in global at-home Internet population, according to a Nielsen/NetRatings telephone survey of 1,000 randomly-selected households across mainland China. [see tables of both global and Asia Pacific rankings at the bottom of this message].

-- Jim

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cyberatlas.internet.com/big\_picture/geographics/print/0,,5911\_1013841,00.htm  
1

April 22, 2002

CyberAtlas

China Pulls Ahead of Japan

By Robyn Greenspan

China has surpassed the more technologically developed Japan with the second largest global at-home Internet population, according to a Nielsen/NetRatings telephone survey of 1,000 randomly selected households across mainland China. Considerably trailing the United States' 166 million Internet users, China's 56.6 million represents a dramatic leap from the 22.5 million users the country found online at the end of January 2001.

"Our enumeration survey found 56.6 million people living in households with Internet connections, amounting to just over 5 percent of homes in China. Consider the Internet market potential when Internet household penetration rates in China start to more closely resemble those in other markets such as the U.S., South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong, where penetration currently sits above 50 percent," said Hugh Bloch, managing director, Nielsen/NetRatings North Asia.

Although China's number of home users is impressive in raw form, it represents just a small proportion of the country's 1.3 billion population, or roughly 5.5 percent. Comparatively, Canada is the world leader in percentage terms with more than 60 percent of households with Internet access.

The Nielsen/NetRatings survey, conducted in the first quarter of 2002, also found Chinese men aged 16 to 34 dominate Internet access and usage at home, and more than 80 percent of those users 16 and over used it twice a week or

more. Among those with home Internet connections who also surf elsewhere, home was found to be the preferred venue for Internet surfing, accounting for 53 percent, followed by Internet Cafes (27 percent) and work (24 percent).

But until more Chinese households have telephone lines and can see more online content they like, penetration rates could remain low, according to the research firm. Hans Yu, executive director of Nielsen/NetRatings' China operations, indicated that only 35.6 percent of homes in China have telephones and few Internet sites have developed good Chinese content.

"Content in English or in Japanese is much more common. If you surf the Net (in Chinese), you see a lot of the same stuff over and over again," Yu said. "There's a feeling that there's nothing fresh out there. I think the key to the Internet's development in China is content...cuter games, search engines turning up more sites that were more connected to each other."

The survey also revealed:

- o Most of China's Internet users rely on narrowband, dial-up access, with 56.8 percent of respondents saying they had modem speeds of 56k or lower.
- o Only 14 percent had broadband access and the remainder said they did not know what kind of connection they had.
- o Reading newspapers or magazines was the most popular online activity, with e-mail coming in a close second.
- o Less than 10 percent of respondents said they had traded stocks or bought anything over the Internet. Yu said the slow development of online banking in China and low rates of credit card use were the likely reasons.

The lack of broadband access in China may be temporary, according to recent findings from an RHK Inc. report that indicates that nearly half of the world's DSL subscribers are from Asia Pacific nations. According to the report, the region had more than 7.5 million DSL subscribers at the end of 2001 and the trend is expected to continue, as China, Japan, South Korea and other countries in the region modernize their telecom infrastructures.

"Just three years ago, Asian service providers were visiting North America to learn how to deploy DSL and what services to offer. Times have changed; this region now accounts for approximately 44 percent of the world's DSL subscribers. Previously established North American and European DSL equipment vendors have had little problem penetrating emerging DSL markets in the Asia Pacific region. However, as these businesses mature and become commodity markets, low prices and local vendor support will be deciding factors for company success," remarks Ken Twist, Director of Broadband

Access Networks: Global at RHK.

Global Internet Population - Q1 2002

Rank	Country	Total Internet Population (millions)
1	USA	166.0
2	China	56.6
3	Japan	51.3
4	Germany	32.2
5	UK	29.0

Source: Nielsen//NetRatings

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Asia Pacific Internet Population - Q1 2002

Rank	Country	Total Internet Population (millions)
1	China	56.6
2	Japan	51.3
3	South Korea	27.8
4	Taiwan	11.6
5	Australia	10.6
6	Hongkong	4.4
7	Singapore	2.3
8	New Zealand	2.0

Source: Nielsen//NetRatings

April 22, 2002

cyberatlas.internet.com/big\_picture/geographics/print/0,,5911\_1013841,00.htm  
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MIME-Version: 1.0  
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<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A29298-2002May3?>

Friday, May 3, 2002; 6:20 PM

Text of Note Left in Mailboxes

The Associated Press

Text of note left in mailboxes in the Midwest where pipe bombs were found  
Friday:

Mailboxes are exploding! Why, you ask?

Attention people.

You do things because you can and want (desire) to

If the government controls what you want to do, they control what you can do.

If you are under the impression that death exists, and you fear it, you do anything to avoid it.

(This is the same way pain operates. Naturally we strive to avoid negative emotion/pain.)

You allow yourself to fear death!

World authorities allowed, and still allow you to fear death!

In avoiding death you are forced to conform, if you fail to conform, you suffer mentally and physically. (Are world powers utilizing the natural survival instinct in a way that allows them to capitalize on the people?)

To "live" (avoid death) in this society you are forced to conform/slave away.

I'm here to help you realize/ understand that you will live no matter

what! It is up to you people to  
open your hearts and minds. There is no such thing as death. The people  
I've dismissed from this  
reality are not at all dead.

Conforming to the boundaries, and restrictions imposed by the government  
only reduces the substance  
in your lives. When 1% of the nation controls 99% of the nations total  
wealth, is it a wonder why  
there are control problems?

The United States strives to provide freedom for their people. Do we  
really have personal freedom?  
I've lived here for many years, and I see much limitation. Does the  
definition of freedom include  
limitation? I've learned about the history of various civilizations in  
history, and I see more and  
more limitation. Do you people enjoy this trend of limitation? If not,  
change it!

As long as you are uninformed about death you will continue to say "how  
high", when the government  
tells you to "jump". As long as the government is uninformed about death  
they will continue tell you  
to "jump" Is the government uninformed about death, or are they pretending?

You have been missing how things are, for very long. I'm obtaining your  
attention in the only way I  
can. More info is on its way. More "attention getters" are on the way. If I  
could, I would change only  
one person, unfortunately the resources are not accessible. It seems  
killing a single famous person  
would get the same media attention as killing numerous un-famous humans.  
There is less risk of being  
detained, associated with dismissing certain people.

Sincerely,

Someone Who Cares

PS. More info. will be delivered to various locations around the country.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A29298-2002May3?>

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<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A49206-2002May7?>

Tuesday, May 7, 2002; 9:05 PM

Pipe-Bomb Suspect Arrested in Nevada

By Scott Sonner  
Associated Press Writer

RENO, Nev. -- The 21-year-old college student wanted in the string of pipe bombs left in mailboxes across the Midwest was arrested Tuesday outside Reno, the FBI said.

Luke J. Helder of Pine Island, Minn., was taken into custody without incident after dropping at least one gun out a car window, said Alan Davidson, spokesman for the Nevada Highway Patrol.

"It is him," said Gayle Jacobs, an FBI spokeswoman in Las Vegas.

Helder, who was driving west on Interstate 80 when he was stopped, was captured more than 1,500 miles from where some of the bombs were found in Illinois. He was taken to jail in Reno, but charges were not immediately announced.

His capture came just eight hours after the FBI issued an all-points bulletin for Helder and said it wanted to question him about the 18 pipe bombs left in mailboxes in five states since Friday.

His father, at the family's home in Minnesota, also pleaded with Helder: "Please don't hurt anyone else. ... You have the attention you wanted."

Six people have been wounded -- none seriously -- by the bombs that were left in mailboxes in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas. Most of the bombs were accompanied by the notes warning that more "attention getters" were on the way.

FBI agent Jim Bogner in Omaha, where the investigation is centered, had described Helder as "a person of interest." He refused to say how he became part of the case.

But a college newspaper in Wisconsin said it gave the FBI a seven-page letter Tuesday that it received over the weekend and was signed with Helder's name.

The letter was postmarked in Omaha on Friday -- the day the first bombs were found, in Iowa and Illinois, and a day before bombs turned up in Nebraska -- and its first page is identical to the anti-government notes found with the bombs.

The letter also said, in part: "I will die/change in the end for this, but that's ok, hahaha paradise awaits!"

The FBI refused comment when asked about the letter sent to The Badger Herald at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

At Helder's family home an hour's drive southeast of Minneapolis, his father, Cameron, read a statement urging his son to call home.

"I really want you to know that Luke is not a dangerous person," Cameron Helder said. "I think he's just trying to make a statement about the way our government is run. I think Luke wants people to listen to his ideas, and not enough people are hearing him, and he thinks this may help."

He added: "Luke, you need to talk to someone. Please don't hurt anyone else. It's time to talk. You have the attention you wanted. Luke, we love you very much. We want you home safe."

Helder was enrolled as a junior majoring in art and industrial design at the University of Wisconsin-Stout in Menomonie, 60 miles from his home, but had apparently not attended classes since at least April 24. He played guitar and sang in a punk rock band called Apathy.

On a Web site for the band, two songs were posted, "Conformity" and "Back and Black," but the lyrics were unintelligible.

The issue of conformity is a theme in the anti-government notes, which

say, in part: "To 'live'  
(avoid death) in this society you are forced to conform/slave away. I'm  
here to help you realize/  
understand that you will live no matter what!"

From the start, the FBI called the bomb attacks domestic terrorism. But  
over the weekend, former FBI  
 profiler Clint Van Zandt had speculated that the writer of the notes was an  
older person, based on the  
phrase "attention getter."

A photo provided by the FBI shows a smiling Helder in a white dress shirt  
and multicolored tie. His  
hair is cut short. "He has been described as an intelligent young man with  
strong family ties," Bogner  
said.

FBI agents searched Helder's apartment in a two-story building near  
campus. Menomonee police  
spokesman Brian Swantz said two houses nearby were evacuated because of  
"potential danger" but refused  
to elaborate.

The first eight bombs were found Friday in Illinois and Iowa, including  
six that injured four letter  
carriers and two customers. Eight more were found in Nebraska and the 17th  
turned up in Salida, Colo.,  
on Monday. None of those exploded.

The FBI said all 17 of those bombs came from the same source. The latest  
device was found Monday  
afternoon at a home in Amarillo, Texas, and was described as being similar  
to the others.

The device differed from the others in that it was found in a residential  
neighborhood and not a  
far-flung rural route. It was placed in a mailbox on a post in a yard  
behind a low chain-link fence,  
about 25 feet from the front door but not accessible from the street.

Roberto Martinez, 44, found the bomb in his mailbox along with two notes  
in a pink-hued sandwich bag.  
He described the bomb as a metal pipe about 6 inches long with a bunch of  
wires, two needles, black  
electrical tape and two end caps.

Martinez said police told him it did not explode because it lacked a  
battery.

Notes were found with all the bombs. The FBI did not immediately confirm  
whether the Texas note was  
the same as the others.

Officials have said that the pipe bombs appeared to be triggered by being  
touched or moved.

Thousands of customers across the Midwest and into Colorado have been

asked to leave their mailbox  
doors open or remove them altogether for the safety of their mail carriers.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A49206-2002May7?>

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[story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/](http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/ap/20020507/ap_wo_en_bu/eu_digital_tax_3)  
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Tue May 7, 4:36 PM ET

EU plans to tax Internet sales, angering US trade authorities

By JIM KRANE, AP Technology Writer

NEW YORK - The European Union agreed Tuesday to impose a new tax on  
products downloaded from the  
Internet -- including software, videos and music -- aiming to help Europe's  
Web-based businesses  
compete with U.S. companies.

EU Taxation Commissioner Frits Bolkestein said the new tax rules "will  
remove the serious competitive

handicap which EU firms currently face."

Bolkestein' complained that U.S. giants of the industry levy no taxes from online customers. The effect has been to give a sales tax loophole to European buyers, who find cheaper-priced goods on U.S.-based sites.

Although U.S. businesses are the focus of the legislation, the tax affects all non-European Internet businesses selling digital products, whether in the United States or elsewhere, said Nicholas Colannino, a European Commission spokesman in New York.

A separate measure that taxes "hard" shipped goods, such as books, could be considered in the future, Colannino said.

The U.S. has complained the EU taxes pre-empt ongoing talks on Internet taxation at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. U.S. trade authorities have said they may lodge a complaint against the new tax at the World Trade Organization.

The European Commission said, however, that the tax "complements the international process at the OECD."

The tax, to be enforced beginning July 1, 2003, would take effect when an Internet customer in, say, Belgium, purchases MP3 music files from, say, San Diego, California-based EMusic.com.

EMusic.com would have to determine electronically that the purchaser is located in Belgium. Using that information, EMusic's computers would add the appropriate Belgian sales tax to the purchase.

This formula marks a significant change from the current tax rules, which permit EU residents to buy the same MP3 from EMusic.com without paying tax. But if a European customer buys the MP3 from, say, Stockholm-based eClassical.com, an online vendor of classical music, tax is levied on the sale.

Under the system, as now, European consumers will pay only their own country's so-called value-added tax. U.S. companies will be forced to charge customers the prevailing rate in force where their customers live.

Each of the EU's 15 countries taxes different products at different rates. General value-added rates vary from 15 percent in Luxembourg to 25 percent in Sweden.

The U.S. Treasury Department fears U.S. firms will be required to charge the EU's value-added tax at

higher rates than their EU competitors. The department -- and American vendors -- also worry that EU rules will breed a complicated, difficult-to-enforce tax system that hampers e-commerce in general.

"We continue to be concerned about the potential for discrimination inherent in the new EU VAT regime that applies to downloaded products," said Treasury Department spokeswoman Tara Bradshaw.

Before Tuesday's decision, EU authorities considered handing U.S. companies the same advantages as European competitors, by allowing them to charge a single EU-wide VAT rate.

But member states blocked that idea. They feared companies would all set up for business in low-tax Luxembourg.

The tax has nothing to do with the ongoing U.S.-EU trade spat over American tariffs on foreign steel, Colannino said.

"There's no link at all," he said. "This has been in the works for a while."

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i;½ Reuters 2002  
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Tuesday, May 7, 2002

### Murdoch scores double whammy in UK media reform

LONDON, May 7 (Reuters) - Rupert Murdoch's long-running courtship of British Prime Minister Tony Blair paid off on Tuesday when Britain opened the way for the media mogul to fulfil his ambition of buying a terrestrial TV station.

After his newspapers swung behind Blair's election last year, the media baron scored a double whammy as Britain took the surprise move of scrapping so-called "anti-Murdoch" rules and allowing foreign players into its heavily-guarded TV and radio.

Murdoch, whose power over the media has shot the nerves of many governments, had his wings clipped in Britain's last round of media reforms, which prevented him from straying into Britain's terrestrial television or radio.

Murdoch's News Corp empire is Britain's most influential newspaper proprietor, owning four leading titles -- the Sun, the Times, the News of the World and the Sunday Times -- as well as 37 percent of Britain's leading pay TV operator BSkyB .

But Murdoch has for long held an ambition to add a UK terrestrial television broadcaster to his stable.

Fearful of his influence over politically-sensitive assets, a so-called "Murdoch amendment" was added to the previous Broadcasting Act, barring newspaper proprietors with more than 20 percent of the UK market from owning a free-to-air television company or national or local radio market.

But in its draft bill published on Tuesday, the government swept away rules preventing foreign ownership of terrestrial television and radio licences, and said large newspaper groups could own Britain's Channel Five commercial TV station.

"Current cross-media ownership is tortuous and is largely aimed at preventing (News Corp's UK arm) News International expanding its interests," said Lorna Tilbian, analyst at

broker Numis. "The extent of deregulation is still a surprise."

#### RADIO ALSO ON A PLATTER

The government also opened the way for Murdoch's media empire to build up its radio holdings. News Corp's already owns 19.9 percent of UK radio operator Wireless Group Plc , and one of Holland's leading radio stations.

But in a move to appease Murdoch's critics, the government stopped short of allowing him to take over Britain's biggest commercial TV broadcaster, with a rule barring large newspaper companies from owning a significant stake in ITV.

"News International welcomes the overall deregulatory approach laid out in the announcement today. We have yet to study the government's detailed proposals and the draft bill," a News International spokeswoman said.

Channel Five has been a long-time target of Murdoch's. But any move on the station would pitch Murdoch against Bertelsmann -- the German media group that had been looking to buy out shareholder United Business Media.

Analysts have said Bertelsmann would only be interested in giving up Channel Five if it could have ITV.

#### NEWSPAPER SUPPORT

The Sun and Murdoch's Times newspapers backed Blair's Labour government in last year's elections, despite his pro-euro stance. Both papers have traditionally been vehemently anti-euro -- reflecting Murdoch's opposition to a single currency.

While News Corp insists Murdoch has no say in the editorial policy of his newspapers, industry observers have speculated the Times could shift its stance on the euro under new editor Robert Thompson, ahead of a crucial referendum on whether Britain should join the currency next year.

Blair has promised to review the case for adopting the euro by the middle of next year. He has said he will offer the public a referendum if the government decides joining makes sense.

Murdoch's newspapers have a 33 percent share of the national newspaper market, making their support



key to any government.

The Murdoch camp had for long argued that media should be treated like any other industry. Murdoch had also argued that his image of great influence was exaggerated, especially as audiences fragment with the arrival of new digital technology.

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i;½ Reuters 2002

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Tuesday, May 7, 2002

Jews Rethink Vacations to France

NEW YORK (AP) - Abbey Goldberg was supposed to be in France this week, vacationing in places such as Avignon and the Loire Valley - all part of a romantic trip he'd been

planning with his wife for months.

Instead, the couple stayed in the United States, unnerved and angered by a spate of anti-Semitic acts in France this spring, ranging from a synagogue arson to physical assaults.

``We had plane tickets, hotel reservations, everything,'' he said. ``But with all the anti-Semitism going on, we didn't feel comfortable going. ...There also was a bit of a desire not to spend money in a country that was tolerating this kind of thing.''

His anxiety is shared by many American Jews who are delaying trips to France. Although reports of anti-Semitism in Germany, Belgium and elsewhere have increased amid the escalating conflict in the Middle East, tourists say the French incidents are particularly jarring.

Arson destroyed a synagogue in Marseille, and gasoline bombs have been thrown at about a dozen other synagogues and cemeteries. Attackers beat Jewish teen-agers with sticks and metal bars while a kosher butcher shop was shot at.

French authorities say the incidents are at the highest level since World War II.

``Usually France is one of our most popular destinations. Not this year,'' said David Lawrence, director of Kosher Expeditions, which caters to Jewish travelers. ``We've canceled all the tours.''

Rachel Kaplan, who offers tours on Jewish history for English speakers in France, said she receives several e-mails each week from Jewish Americans wondering whether it's safe to visit.

``I basically tell them that the French government is alerted to the situation. All Jewish areas have plainclothes and uniform police,'' she said.

Even French tourism officials are having to reassure prospective visitors.

``We're getting a couple of questions a day about it,'' said Robin Masee, director of communication USA for the French Government Tourist Office. ``Mainly the questions are, 'Is it safe to travel,' which of course we're saying it is.''

French authorities have promised tough action against violence. And indeed, it's been a few weeks since the most serious incidents, though many tourists remain concerned.

Other Jews feel that avoiding France is the wrong reaction, particularly since the country has its own large Jewish population - an estimated 600,000, the largest community in western Europe.

During difficult times like this, they say, it's important to be visible.

``I'd feel safer in France than in Israel with what's going on there now,'' said Herbert Roskind, a retired businessman who is planning a European vacation this summer. ``If you want to take a political stand, you should go there and show that you support the Jewish communities there.''

Others point out that blacklisting France will make little difference given the small size of the Jewish population.

Jews make up only 2 percent of Americans, and travel agents, aside from those specifically specializing in Jewish travel, report no broad trend in trip cancellations beyond a broader pullback in overseas traveling in the aftermath of Sept. 11.

Still, anger and apprehension remain. The Simon Wiesenthal Center, a Jewish human rights organization, last month issued a travel advisory for France and Belgium because of the recent attacks.

For many American Jews, the issue is also about what they perceive as France's historical tendency toward anti-Semitism and racism.

An estimated 75,000 French Jews perished during World War II and France's Vichy government collaborated with the Nazis. France also rarely aligns itself politically with the state of Israel, and has been one of its most vocal European critics in the current crisis.

The strong showing by extreme-right leader Jean-Marie Le Pen in the first round of the presidential election intensified the doubts, even though he ultimately lost the final ballot to the more mainstream incumbent President Jacques Chirac. Le Pen has called the Holocaust a detail of history and called for immigrants to be expelled from the country.

The French government has said it will punish those responsible for the attacks. But for many American Jews, that is not enough.

``I'm absolutely livid, and I think other people should be too,'' said Danielle Lewis, who had planned a honeymoon in France, but is now looking elsewhere. ``I've lived in France, I'm a Francophile and I love French food and wine. But I don't want to go there. Why would I want to give money to people who want to kill me? ``

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To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Field Institute Poll: Bush Winning California Voters (AP)  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205072055030.10794-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
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webcenter.newssearch.netscape.com/  
aolns\_display.adp?key=200205031114000192658\_aolns.src

Tuesday, May 7, 2002

Poll: Bush Winning California Voters

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP) - Though he lost California by a wide margin in 2000, President Bush would beat Al Gore here by 7 percentage points in a current matchup, according to a statewide poll released Friday.

Californians prefer Bush over Gore by a 48 percent to 41 percent margin, according to the survey conducted in April by the Field Institute in San Francisco.

The poll also showed that California Democrats would prefer someone other than Gore as the party's

nominee in 2004.

The survey signifies major strides for Bush in largely Democratic California, where he lost to Gore by 12 percentage points despite spending more time and money campaigning here.

Bush has visited California four times since he took office.

His popularity soared here and across the country in the wake of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks and now, more than half of California registered voters said they would be inclined to re-elect him. Forty-two percent said they are not inclined to support his re-election.

Bush also made an unprecedented two-day swing through California this week to headline fund-raisers for GOP gubernatorial candidate Bill Simon. A Simon victory in November over Democratic Gov. Gray Davis would help Bush's efforts to win the state in 2004.

Among California Democrats, 45 percent said they would prefer that another Democrat win the presidential nomination in 2004, while 40 percent said they would like Gore to head the ticket again. Gore hasn't said whether he will run again.

In November 2000, the California tally was 54 percent for Gore, 41 percent for Bush, 4 percent for Ralph Nader.

The poll results are based on a telephone survey of 705 registered California voters conducted April 19-25. It has a margin of error of plus or minus 4 percentage points.

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On the Net: Field Institute: <http://www.field.com/institute/>

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From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: News: Gephardt Tills Primary States (E Wallison, RollCall)  
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<http://www.rollcall.com/pages/news/00/2002/05/news0506a.html>

May 6, 2002

Roll Call Online Since 1995

News: Gephardt Tills Primary States

By Ethan Wallison

Even as he avows his commitment to winning back the House this November, Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) has been pumping thousands of dollars into Iowa and New Hampshire election contests, providing a financial boost to state and local officials who will be critical to the Missouri lawmaker's probable bid for the presidency in 2004.

Recipients of the funding, which has come from a soft-money political action committee started by the Democratic leader last year, have included everyone from mayoral candidates and local aldermen to Legislature aspirants and the New Hampshire Democratic Party.

In spite of the conspicuous presidential primary angle to the gifts, a Gephardt spokeswoman cast the contributions as part of an effort to build "strong party structures" in order to win House seats this November.

"If you give money to the state party and to [state and local candidates], you build very strong organizations," said the spokeswoman, Kori Bernards. "And that's very important to winning House seats in those areas."

If so, Gephardt's road to the Speakership passes through persons such as

John Kacavas, a former prosecutor who is running for the Manchester, N.H., executive council, and Jackie Reeder, a state Representative candidate in Oelwein, Iowa.

In fact, virtually every political contribution detailed in Gephardt's soft-money reports for the last 15 months has been funneled to party committees and candidates in the two states, which will represent the first tests of 2004.

Privately, Gephardt aides and strategists are more candid, acknowledging that the Missouri lawmaker is mulling a bid for President and suggesting it would be foolish for him to not cultivate "friends" in the early states.

But Gephardt's inner circle has been keenly sensitive to impressions that he might be casting his sights beyond this November's elections to the 2004 presidential contest.

When Gephardt started the soft-money PAC in February of last year, the leader's strategists deflected questions about how the new committee might figure in a presidential campaign, saying the initial purpose of the PAC would be to give the Minority Leader leverage in key redistricting fights nationwide.

The ensuing reports, however, show no evidence of Gephardt using the committee to play any significant role in redistricting around the country. Instead, they read like a presidential aspirant's developing road map through the key early states.

This is particularly true in New Hampshire, where, beyond the Kacavas race, Gephardt has so far placed a stake in mayoral contests in Laconia, Manchester and Rochester, and has given money to the campaigns of two incumbent Manchester aldermen, Mike Lopez (D) and Dan O'Neil (D).

That's in addition to a \$1,000 contribution Gephardt made to the Manchester City Democrats and a \$4,000 gift to the state party.

A senior Gephardt strategist said the conspicuous absence of funding for redistricting efforts is the result of the Democratic National Committee's decision last year to play a significant role in the process.

With the DNC taking on the lion's share of the effort, it became less of a necessity for Gephardt to do so, the strategist said.

The only political gifts from the soft-money PAC that haven't gone to New

Hampshire or Iowa have been a \$7,000 contribution to Rep. Xavier Becerra (D-Calif.) in his unsuccessful mayoral bid in Los Angeles, plus contributions to Maryland gubernatorial aspirant Kathleen Kennedy Townsend (D) and a legal defense fund established by Sen. Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.).

To be sure, Gephardt's campaign finance disclosures suggest he has worked assiduously to raise hard dollars this cycle, and has doled out nearly \$150,000 to Democratic candidates in the party's targeted districts - far more than he has given in soft-money gifts to nonfederal candidates.

"What we do in soft money is a small amount compared to what we raise for the [Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee]," a senior Gephardt aide said.

The aide cited internal DCCC records crediting Gephardt with raising a third - or about \$15 million - of the total money taken in by the campaign committee this cycle.

By way of comparison, Gephardt has raised a little more than \$365,000 for his soft-money committee this cycle, spending about \$298,000 of it thus far. Of the total raised, \$66,500 was taken in during the first quarter of this year, during which time the committee spent just over \$95,000.

Bernards said that Gephardt told the Caucus privately last week that he would give \$500,000 directly to House candidates this election cycle.

"If anyone wants to trade DCCC travel schedules with Dick Gephardt, speak up now," Bernards said.

But even in spending hard dollars Gephardt has kept one eye on the early states. In addition to the gifts to House candidates, Gephardt has given \$5,000 each to Iowa Sen. Tom Harkin (D) and Gov. Jeanne Shaheen, the Democratic Senate candidate in New Hampshire.

Carl Forti, a National Republican Congressional Committee spokesman, said the state and local expenditures by Gephardt suggest that his "focus is elsewhere."

"I don't think [this money] has anything to do with Democrats taking back the House and everything to do with Gephardt buying a grassroots network for 2004," Forti said.

Gephardt's gifts to state parties and candidates at the state and local levels help him to lay down a valuable marker in the key early states, though he lags somewhat behind other likely potential presidential contenders in money spent.



Sen. Joe Lieberman (Conn.), the party's vice presidential pick in the last election cycle, has been the most aggressive, doling out \$74,000 to candidates and party committees in Iowa, New Hampshire and South Carolina (another early state) in the first 15 months of the 2002 election cycle.

That figure includes \$10,000 to the state party committees in each of those states.

Another likely Democratic presidential candidate, Sen. John Edwards (N.C.), has pumped \$45,000 so far into the three early states, including a total of \$28,000 to the party committees in Iowa and New Hampshire. Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) has also been giving early money in those states, though to a lesser degree than his Senate colleagues.

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Paul Kane contributed to this report.

<http://www.rollcall.com/pages/news/00/2002/05/news0506a.html>

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From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Text of Sharon's Statement (AP)  
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story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&cid=540&u=/ap/

20020508/ap\_on\_re\_mi\_ea/sharon\_text\_1

Tue May 7, 11:45 PM ET

World - AP Middle East

Text of Sharon's Statement

By The Associated Press

Text of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's statement at a news conference before departing from Washington:

This evening, at the conclusion of my meeting with President Bush, the president and I received the news of the terrible attack in Rishon Letzion. Upon receipt of this news, I decided to cancel all my planned meetings here and return home immediately.

I convey my deepest condolences to the families of the victims and my wishes for a speedy recovery to all the wounded.

Immediately upon receiving the news of the attack, the president asked me to convey his sympathies to the people of Israel, the bereaved families and the wounded who are lying in hospitals. The president has asked me to express his dismay over the terrible massacre of innocent people -- children, women, and youth on a night out, whose only sin was being Jewish, Israeli.

I came here, to the United States, to discuss the prospects of peace and stability in the region. I came to the United States to discuss the possibility of reforms in the Palestinian Authority, which are a necessary precondition to the advancement of the political process. There is no way to move forward on a political process with a terrorist, corrupt and centralist entity. I came to the United States to discuss the chances of convening a regional conference to advance stability in the region. Today, in the face of all our sincere efforts to move forward on the political path, we received another proof of the true intentions of the person leading the Palestinian Authority.

Those who call for millions of "martyrs" are guilty. Those who constantly incite are guilty. Those who fund terrorism are guilty. Those who launch terrorism are guilty. Guilty.

To anyone who tries to blackmail Israel into making concessions -- either big or small -- through the

weapon of terror and intimidation, or tries to blackmail the state of Israel through sowing fear, I say today: Israel will not surrender to blackmail. He who rises up to kill us, we will pre-empt it and kill him first.

As we have proven, there is no -- and there will never be -- any shelter for terrorists, their abettors or dispatchers, and all those who are engaged in terrorism. There is no -- and there never will be -- any shelter for evil. Israel will act the same as any democracy that protects itself. Israel will act like any other democracy which fights the forces of darkness. Israel will continue to uproot the terror infrastructure.

Operation Defensive Shield was a vital and important stage in the dismantling of the terror infrastructure. The operation has yielded tremendous achievements. But our work is not done. The battle continues and will continue, until all those who believe that they can make gains through the use of terror-will cease to exist. Israel will act strongly.

I depart now to Israel with a heavy heart, heavy with grief and heavy with rage. The rage of every man and woman in Israel. The rage of each and every Jew in the world. The rage of all those who share our values: freedom, liberty and democracy Israel will fight for these values. Israel will fight anyone who tries to threaten these values. Israel will fight anyone who tries, through suicide terrorism, to sow fear. Israel will fight, Israel will triumph and when victory prevails, Israel will make peace.

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Wed, 8 May 2002 17:27:53 +0300  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 17:27:53 +0300 (IDT)  
From: Elihu Katz <mskatz@mscc.huji.ac.il>  
To: Monica Wolford <mwolford@hers.com>  
cc: James Beniger <beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu>, AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian Conflict  
In-Reply-To: <007301c1f5e7\$9dd1afe0\$0f64a8c0@pipa.org>  
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thanks for the clarification. patiently awaiting results. advertising works, it seems. elihu katz

On Tue, 7 May 2002, Monica Wolford wrote:

> Hi,  
> I just wanted to note for those who are concerned that the 'research  
> questions' delineated in the press release are not in fact the actual  
> text of the questions in the questionnaire. The exact wording of the  
> questions as well as our report will appear on our web site,  
> www.pipa.org tomorrow in conjunction with the press conference.

>  
> Thanks,  
> Monica Wolford

>  
> Program on International Policy Attitudes  
> A joint program of Center on Policy Attitudes  
> and the Center for Int'l & Security Studies at U Maryland 1779  
> Massachusetts Ave NW #510 Washington, DC 20036

>  
> ----- Original Message -----

> From: "Elihu Katz" <mskatz@mscc.huji.ac.il>  
> To: "James Beniger" <beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu>  
> Cc: "AAPORNET" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
> Sent: Tuesday, May 07, 2002 6:01 PM  
> Subject: Re: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian  
> Conflict

>

>

> >

> > Jim and friends, Wonder whether you agree that these questions are  
> > full of problems, and I have so noted to Jerome Segal, one of the  
> > discussants (and co-author, with Levy, Sa'id and Katz  
> > of Negotiating Jerusalem, SUNY 2000). Regards, elihu

> >

> >

> >

> > On Mon, 6 May 2002, James Beniger wrote:

> >

> > >

> > >

> > >

> > > Date: Mon, 6 May 2002 17:07:39 -0700

> > > From: PIPA <listserv@americans-world.org>

> > > Reply-To: tperrotto@pipa.org  
> > > Subject: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian  
> > > Conflict  
> > >  
> > > PROGRAM ON INTERNATIONAL POLICY ATTITUDES  
> > >  
> > > A joint program of the Center on Policy Attitudes and the Center  
> > > for International and Security Studies at the University of  
> > > Maryland  
> > >  
> > > IN-DEPTH STUDY TO BE RELEASED ON  
> > > AMERICAN ATTITUDES ON CRISIS IN MIDDLE EAST  
> > >  
> > > Poll, Focus Groups Explore How Americans View Israeli-Palestinian  
> > > Conflict and Alternative Approaches to U.S. Policy  
> > >  
> > > 9:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.  
> > > Wednesday, May 8  
> > > First Amendment Lounge, National Press Club  
> > > 529 14th Street NW, Washington, D.C.  
> > >  
> > > The most comprehensive survey to date on American attitudes on  
> > > the  
> > > conflict  
> > > in the Middle East will be released at a media briefing at the  
> > > National Press Club on Wednesday, May 8, at 9:30 a.m. by the  
> > > Program on  
> > > International  
> > > Policy Attitudes (PIPA). The briefing also will feature results  
> > > from  
> > > recent  
> > > focus groups, an analysis of previous poll results from other  
> > > organizations,  
> > > and comments from a panel of respected Middle East experts. The  
> > > PIPA  
> > > survey  
> > > queried 800 Americans between May 1-5. The Israeli Embassy and  
> > > the  
> > > Palestinian  
> > > Mission to the U.N. were consulted in the process of developing  
> > > questions  
> > > which represented their respective positions. The survey asked  
> > > Americans  
> > > a broad range of questions, including:  
> > >  
> > > -- Is an international peace conference a good idea?  
> > > -- Should the U.S. take sides in the conflict? Who is to blame?  
> > > -- Should the U.S. pressure Israel and the Palestinians by  
withholding  
> > > aid?  
> > > -- Is Israel trying to root out terrorists with its military  
actions,  
> > > or punish the Palestinian population?  
> > > -- Did President Bush make a mistake by demanding Israeli  
> > > withdrawal  
> > > from  
> > > the territories?

>>> -- Should President Bush now tell Israel not to use US-provided  
> weapons  
>>> there?  
>>> -- Are Palestinian suicide bombings a legitimate form of  
>>> resistance?  
>>> -- Is it okay for Israel to build settlements in West Bank and Gaza?  
>>> -- Should the U.S. take the lead or pursue a more multilateral  
> approach?  
>>> -- Should the U.N. play a larger role?  
>>>  
>>> Survey findings will be presented by Steven Kull, director of  
>>> PIPA. Shibley Telhami, the Anwar Sadat Professor for Peace and  
>>> Development at the University of Maryland, and non-resident  
>>> senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, and Jerome Segal,  
>>> director of the Jerusalem Project at the Center for International  
>>> and Security Studies, will respond to the poll results and  
>>> analyze them in light of breaking news events.  
>>>  
>>> Seating is Limited: Please RSVP by May 7 to Sara Rostolder at  
>>> (301) 656-0348 or sara@thehatchergroup.com  
>>>  
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>>> \*\*\*\*\*  
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>From RobertH877@aol.com Wed May 8 05:36:14 2002  
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Date: Wed, 08 May 2002 08:35:32 -0400  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: Fewer postings  
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X-Mailer: Atlas Mailer 2.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

In the interest of trying to unclutter my mailbox a little I suggest that we confine the AAPORNET to

discussions and articles about survey research.

>From mtrau@umich.edu Wed May 8 07:19:37 2002

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])

by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP

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Wed, 8 May 2002 10:09:28

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Message-ID: <5D28BEE5CAE8D1119F5700A0C9B4268E0BD2E6F3@isr.umich.edu>

From: Michael Traugott <mtrau@umich.edu>

To: "'beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu'" <beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu>,  
AAPORNET

Subject: RE: News: Gephardt Tills Primary States (E Wallison, RollCall)  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 10:09:44 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2655.55)

Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

I have tried to stay on the sidelines on this, but I think today's flood of forwarded media content is excessive.

-----Original Message-----

From: James Beniger [mailto:beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu]

Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 1:08 AM

To: AAPORNET

Subject: News: Gephardt Tills Primary States (E Wallison, RollCall)

This message uses a character set that is not supported by the Internet Service. To view the original message content, open the attached message. If the text doesn't display correctly, save the attachment to disk, and then open it using a viewer that can display the original character set.

>From jboxt@GlobalStrategyGroup.com Wed May 8 08:31:57 2002

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])

by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP

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(mail.globalstrategygroup.com [38.136.186.32])

by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTMP  
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id <J5K3FS2L>; Wed, 8 May 2002 11:26:16 -0400  
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From: Jason Boxt <jboxt@GlobalStrategyGroup.com>  
To: AAPORNET@listproc.usc.edu  
Subject: RE: News: Gephardt Tills Primary States (E Wallison, RollCall)  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 11:26:10 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
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Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

I certainly second that (or third, fourth, or whatever). Assuming this is a public opinion research list serve, getting media forwards makes no sense. I'm sure most of us read newspapers and such (one would hope, anyway). And I doubt getting media forwards was the incentive to join in the first place.

-----Original Message-----

From: Michael Traugott [mailto:mtrau@umich.edu]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 10:10 AM  
To: 'beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu'; AAPORNET@listproc.usc.edu  
Subject: RE: News: Gephardt Tills Primary States (E Wallison, RollCall)

I have tried to stay on the sidelines on this, but I think today's flood of forwarded media content is excessive.

-----Original Message-----

From: James Beniger [mailto:beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 1:08 AM  
To: AAPORNET  
Subject: News: Gephardt Tills Primary States (E Wallison, RollCall)

This message uses a character set that is not supported by the Internet Service. To view the original message content, open the attached message. If the text doesn't display correctly, save the attachment to disk, and then open it using a viewer that can display the original character set.

>From dhalpern@bellsouth.net Wed May 8 08:42:19 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTMP  
id g48FgIe08400 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
08:42:18 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from imf07bis.bellsouth.net (mail307.mail.bellsouth.net  
[205.152.58.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTMP  
id IAA11755 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 08:42:18 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from w5y0s9.bellsouth.net ([65.81.45.30])



by imf07bis.bellsouth.net  
(InterMail vM.5.01.04.05 201-253-122-122-105-20011231) with ESMT  
id  
<20020508154311.ZJZE18777.imf07bis.bellsouth.net@w5y0s9.bellsouth.net>;  
Wed, 8 May 2002 11:43:11 -0400  
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20020508113801.02b1fca0@pop3.norton.antivirus>  
X-Sender: dhalpern@mail.atl.bellsouth.net@pop3.norton.antivirus  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1  
Date: Wed, 08 May 2002 11:39:16 -0400  
To: mskatz@mssc.huji.ac.il  
From: dick halpern <dhalpern@bellsouth.net>  
Subject: Re: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian  
Conflict  
Cc: aapornet@usc.edu  
In-Reply-To: <Pine.LNX.4.21.0205081724170.2353-100000@pluto.mssc.huji.ac  
.il>  
References: <007301c1f5e7\$9dd1afe0\$0f64a8c0@pipa.org>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

The findings are now available at:  
[http://www.pipa.org/OnlineReports/Terrorism/exec\\_summary.html](http://www.pipa.org/OnlineReports/Terrorism/exec_summary.html)

Dick

At 10:27 AM 5/8/02, you wrote:  
>thanks for the clarification. patiently awaiting results. advertising  
>works, it seems. elihu katz  
>  
>  
>On Tue, 7 May 2002, Monica Wolford wrote:  
>  
> >

>From llawton@informative.com Wed May 8 08:44:11 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT  
id g48FiBe09122 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
08:44:11 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from sfrexch.cahoots.com ([63.83.135.211])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMT  
id IAA13459 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 08:43:51 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: by SFREXCH with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
id <JN8J3ARV>; Wed, 8 May 2002 07:42:33 -0800  
Message-ID: <6FFA5AEB CD9ED311861A00508B0E71FB01A741A1@SFREXCH>  
From: Leora Lawton <llawton@informative.com>  
To: "'RobertH877@aol.com'" <RobertH877@aol.com>, aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: RE: Fewer postings  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 07:42:32 -0800  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Folks,

What I've noticed from an earlier discussed (xref: puzzled) that there are two streams of thought about this list: one is to discuss public opinion (a la beninger) and another is to discuss the research of public opinion. My preference is the latter, but clearly some like the former. One suggestion is to start another list and divide the two areas, setting up guidelines of content. There is another very good listserve for methodology (METHODS, out of UMN), however. I've been leaning increasingly to just unsubscribing from AAPOR although there is some good material occasionally. It's not always so easy to just delete emails...when I'm working remotely it's much more tedious, time-consuming and mailbox-clogging.

So what do we really want from this list? Hey, maybe we should have a survey :). I volunteer to host it on my company's technology, at no charge, if someone else writes the questionnaire.

leora

Leora Lawton, Ph.D.  
Director of Research  
Informative, Inc.  
2000 Sierra Point Parkway, Suite 300  
Brisbane, CA 94005  
(650) 534-1080, fax: (650) 534-1010; cell: (510) 928-7572  
www.informative.com

-----Original Message-----

From: RobertH877@aol.com [mailto:RobertH877@aol.com]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 5:36 AM  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: Fewer postings

In the interest of trying to unclutter my mailbox a little I suggest that we confine the AAPORNET to discussions and articles about survey research.

>From dhalpern@bellsouth.net Wed May 8 08:49:41 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g48Fnfel0297 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
08:49:41 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from imf07bis.bellsouth.net (mail207.mail.bellsouth.net  
[205.152.58.147])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id IAA19927 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 08:49:41 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from w5y0s9.bellsouth.net ([65.81.45.30])  
by imf07bis.bellsouth.net  
(InterMail vM.5.01.04.05 201-253-122-122-105-20011231) with ESMTTP  
id  
<20020508155035.ZPIY18777.imf07bis.bellsouth.net@w5y0s9.bellsouth.net>;  
Wed, 8 May 2002 11:50:35 -0400

Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20020508114524.02b1dcc0@pop3.norton.antivirus>  
X-Sender: dhalpern/mail.atl.bellsouth.net@pop3.norton.antivirus  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1  
Date: Wed, 08 May 2002 11:47:06 -0400  
To: mskatz@mscc.huji.ac.il  
From: dick halpern <dhalpern@bellsouth.net>  
Subject: Re: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian  
Conflict  
Cc: aapornet@usc.edu  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

My apologies -- I was wrong. In my enthusiasm I failed to notice the date of the poll which was last November. I assume the latest findings are not yet posted,

Dick

The findings are now available at:  
[http://www.pipa.org/OnlineReports/Terrorism/exec\\_summary.html](http://www.pipa.org/OnlineReports/Terrorism/exec_summary.html)

Dick

At 10:27 AM 5/8/02, you wrote:  
>thanks for the clarification. patiently awaiting results. advertising  
>works, it seems. elihu katz  
>  
>  
>On Tue, 7 May 2002, Monica Wolford wrote:  
>  
> >

>From lindao@srl.uic.edu Wed May 8 08:55:18 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g48FtIe11532 for <AAPORNET@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
08:55:18 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from larch.cc.uic.edu (larch.cc.uic.edu [128.248.155.164])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP  
id IAA25235 for <AAPORNET@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
08:55:18 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: (qmail 29273 invoked from network); 8 May 2002 15:55:15 -0000  
Received: from srl2.srl.uic.edu (HELO srl.uic.edu) (131.193.93.91)  
by larch.cc.uic.edu with SMTP; 8 May 2002 15:55:15 -0000  
Received: from SRL#u#MAIL#u#DOMAIN-Message\_Server by srl.uic.edu  
with Novell\_GroupWise; Wed, 08 May 2002 10:54:51 -0500  
Message-Id: <scd903fb.013@srl.uic.edu>  
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.2  
Date: Wed, 08 May 2002 10:54:04 -0500  
From: "Linda Owens" <lindao@srl.uic.edu>  
To: AAPORNET@listproc.usc.edu  
Subject: Re: RE: News: Gephardt Tills Primary States (E Wallison,  
RollCall)  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII  
Content-Disposition: inline

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit  
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by listproc.usc.edu id  
g48FtIe11533

so do I.

Linda Owens  
Asst. Director for Research Planning  
University of Illinois Survey Research Lab  
(217) 333-4422

>>> Jason Boxt <jboxt@GlobalStrategyGroup.com> 05/08 10:26 AM >>>  
I certainly second that (or third, fourth, or whatever). Assuming this is a  
public opinion research  
list serve, getting media forwards makes no sense. I'm sure most of us read  
newspapers and such (one  
would hope, anyway). And I doubt getting media forwards was the incentive  
to join in the first place.

-----Original Message-----

From: Michael Traugott [mailto:mtrau@umich.edu]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 10:10 AM  
To: 'beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu'; AAPORNET@listproc.usc.edu  
Subject: RE: News: Gephardt Tills Primary States (E Wallison, RollCall)

I have tried to stay on the sidelines on this, but I think today's flood of  
forwarded media content is  
excessive.

-----Original Message-----

From: James Beniger [mailto:beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 1:08 AM  
To: AAPORNET  
Subject: News: Gephardt Tills Primary States (E Wallison, RollCall)

This message uses a character set that is not supported by the Internet  
Service. To view the original  
message content, open the attached message. If the text doesn't display  
correctly, save the attachment  
to disk, and then open it using a viewer that can display the original  
character set.

>From dwdonako@icpsr.umich.edu Wed May 8 09:07:32 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g48G7Ve12983 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
09:07:31 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from icpsr.umich.edu (wolf.icpsr.umich.edu [141.211.192.19])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id JAA06975 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 09:07:32 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from aysha.icpsr.umich.edu (aysha.icpsr.umich.edu  
[141.211.192.114])  
by icpsr.umich.edu (8.11.6/2.2) with ESMTTP id g48G7KT11476; Wed, 8 May  
2002 12:07:20 -0400 (EDT)

Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.0.20020508121005.00a355b0@icpsr.umich.edu>  
X-Sender: dwdonako@icpsr.umich.edu  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1  
Date: Wed, 08 May 2002 12:11:03 -0400  
To: dhalpern@bellsouth.net, mskatz@mscc.huji.ac.il  
From: Darrell Donakowski <dwdonako@icpsr.umich.edu>  
Subject: Re: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian  
Conflict  
Cc: aapornet@usc.edu  
In-Reply-To: <5.1.0.14.2.20020508114524.02b1dcc0@pop3.norton.antivirus>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Actually, the findings are out, and the overview is at

<http://www.pipa.org/OnlineReports/IsrPalConflict/contents.html>

At 11:47 AM 5/8/02 -0400, dick halpern wrote:

>My apologies -- I was wrong. In my enthusiasm I failed to notice the  
>date  
>of the poll which was last November. I assume the latest findings are not  
>yet posted,

>  
>Dick

>  
>  
>The findings are now available at:  
>[http://www.pipa.org/OnlineReports/Terrorism/exec\\_summary.html](http://www.pipa.org/OnlineReports/Terrorism/exec_summary.html)

>  
>Dick

>  
>At 10:27 AM 5/8/02, you wrote:  
>>thanks for the clarification. patiently awaiting results.  
>>advertising works, it seems. elihu katz

>>  
>>  
>>On Tue, 7 May 2002, Monica Wolford wrote:

>>  
>> >  
>

>From mwolford@hers.com Wed May 8 09:14:27 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g48GERel4020 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
09:14:27 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from smtp-2.his.com (root@smtp-2.his.com [216.194.192.3])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id JAA14877 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 09:14:27 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from mail.his.com (root@mail.his.com [216.194.225.77])  
by smtp-2.his.com (8.11.6/8.10.1) with ESMTTP id g48GEPO18989;  
Wed, 8 May 2002 12:14:25 -0400 (EDT)  
Received: from monica (HIS2-GW.CUSTOMER.DSL.ALTER.NET [206.66.32.176])  
by mail.his.com (8.11.6/8.10.1) with SMTP id g48GEJJ01337;  
Wed, 8 May 2002 12:14:19 -0400 (EDT)

Message-ID: <009b01c1f6ab\$1270afe0\$0f64a8c0@pipa.org>  
Reply-To: "Monica Wolford" <mwolford@hers.com>  
From: "Monica Wolford" <mwolford@hers.com>  
To: <dhalpern@bellsouth.net>, <mskatz@mscc.huji.ac.il>  
Cc: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
References: <007301c1f5e7\$9dd1afe0\$0f64a8c0@pipa.org>  
<5.1.0.14.2.20020508113801.02b1fca0@pop3.norton.antivirus>  
Subject: Re: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian Conflict  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 12:11:49 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
        charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Priority: 3  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2600.0000  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000

I'm very pleased to see such interest in our poll. The results have now been released. The questionnaire with the marginals is available on the web site: <http://www.pipa.org/OnlineReports/IsrPalConflict/contents.html>

If you have additional questions about the data please feel free to contact me.

Thanks,  
Monica Wolford  
PIPA

----- Original Message -----

From: "dick halpern" <dhalpern@bellsouth.net>  
To: <mskatz@mscc.huji.ac.il>  
Cc: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 11:39 AM  
Subject: Re: Conference to Release New Poll on Israel/Palestinian Conflict

> The findings are now available at:  
> [http://www.pipa.org/OnlineReports/Terrorism/exec\\_summary.html](http://www.pipa.org/OnlineReports/Terrorism/exec_summary.html)  
>  
> Dick  
>  
> At 10:27 AM 5/8/02, you wrote:  
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> >advertising works, it seems. elihu katz  
> >  
> >  
> >On Tue, 7 May 2002, Monica Wolford wrote:  
> >  
> > >  
>  
>

>From gisela\_joppich@merck.com Wed May 8 09:21:26 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
        by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP

id g48GLOe15100 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
09:21:24 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from usryws02.merck.com (taz.merck.com [155.91.6.20])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP  
id JAA23525 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 09:21:25 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from 155.91.2.6 by usryws02.merck.com with ESMTMP (SMTP Relay (MMS v4.7)); Wed, 08 May 2002  
12:20:53 -0400  
X-Server-Uuid: 7a42c1b6-0774-11d5-89f7-00508bcf402e  
Received: from usrygw03.merck.com (usrygw03.merck.com [54.3.102.169]) by  
mmh1.merck.com (PMDf V6.0-24  
#37353) with ESMTMP id <01KHHEPGIKQY0024VX@mmh1.merck.com>; Wed, 08 May 2002  
11:20:48 -0500 (  
EST)  
Received: by usrygw03.merck.com with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19) id  
<JQFV2P6S>; Wed, 08 May  
2002 12:20:48 -0400  
Content-return: allowed  
Date: Wed, 08 May 2002 12:20:45 -0400  
From: "Joppich, Gisela L" <gisela\_joppich@merck.com>  
Subject: RE: Fewer postings  
To: "'llawton@informative.com'" <llawton@informative.com>,  
'RobertH877@aol.com' <RobertH877@aol.com>, aapornet@usc.edu  
Message-ID: <8DF194F8BCA3D51193C50008C791FAD8DD070F@uswsmx25.merck.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
X-WSS-ID: 10C78FEF2330903-02-01  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset=iso-8859-1  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I totally agree with Leora. The messages a la beninger are just unbearable.  
Can we divide the groups.

-----Original Message-----

From: Leora Lawton [mailto:llawton@informative.com]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 11:43 AM  
To: 'RobertH877@aol.com'; aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: RE: Fewer postings

Folks,

What I've noticed from an earlier discussed (xref: puzzled) that there are  
two streams of thought about  
this list: one is to discuss public opinion (a la beninger) and another is  
to discuss the research of  
public opinion. My preference is the latter, but clearly some like the  
former. One suggestion is to  
start another list and divide the two areas, setting up guidelines of  
content.  
There is another very good listserve for methodology (METHODS, out of UMN),  
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So what do we really want from this list? Hey, maybe we should have a survey :). I volunteer to host it on my company's technology, at no charge, if someone else writes the questionnaire.

leora

Leora Lawton, Ph.D.  
Director of Research  
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2000 Sierra Point Parkway, Suite 300  
Brisbane, CA 94005  
(650) 534-1080, fax: (650) 534-1010; cell: (510) 928-7572  
www.informative.com

-----Original Message-----

From: RobertH877@aol.com [mailto:RobertH877@aol.com]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 5:36 AM  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: Fewer postings

In the interest of trying to unclutter my mailbox a little I suggest that we confine the AAPORNET to discussions and articles about survey research.

-----  
--

Notice: This e-mail message, together with any attachments, contains information of Merck & Co., Inc. (Whitehouse Station, New Jersey, USA) that may be confidential, proprietary copyrighted and/or legally privileged, and is intended solely for the use of the individual or entity named on this message. If you are not the intended recipient, and have received this message in error, please immediately return this by e-mail and then delete it.

=====  
>From Michael.Conaway@ua.edu Wed May 8 09:33:09 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g48GX9e17247 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
09:33:09 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from bama.ua.edu (bama.ua.edu [130.160.4.114])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id JAA06774 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 09:33:09 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from mberbaum.ua.edu ([130.160.214.142])  
by bama.ua.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3) with ESMTTP id LAA00766  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 11:33:07 -0500 (CDT)  
Message-Id: <4.3.2.7.2.20020508112955.00c72510@bama.ua.edu>  
X-Sender: mconaway@bama.ua.edu



X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 4.3.2  
Date: Wed, 08 May 2002 11:33:07 -0500  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
From: "Michael B. Conaway" <Michael.Conaway@ua.edu>  
Subject: RE: Fewer postings  
In-Reply-To: <8DF194F8BCA3D51193C50008C791FAD8DD070F@uswsmx25.merck.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

I find Ms. Joppich's hyperbole unbearable; but two groups would seem to be an appropriate solution.

At 12:20 PM 5/8/2002 -0400, you wrote:

>I totally agree with Leora. The messages a la beninger are just  
>unbearable. Can we divide the groups.

>

>-----Original Message-----

>From: Leora Lawton [mailto:llawton@informative.com]

>Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 11:43 AM

>To: 'RobertH877@aol.com'; aapornet@usc.edu

>Subject: RE: Fewer postings

>

>

>Folks,

>

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>So what do we really want from this list? Hey, maybe we should have a  
>survey :). I volunteer to host it on my company's technology, at no  
>charge, if someone else writes the questionnaire.

>

>leora

>

>Leora Lawton, Ph.D.

>Director of Research

>Informative, Inc.

>2000 Sierra Point Parkway, Suite 300

>Brisbane, CA 94005

>(650) 534-1080, fax: (650) 534-1010; cell: (510) 928-7572

>www.informative.com

>

>-----Original Message-----

>From: RobertH877@aol.com [mailto:RobertH877@aol.com]

>Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 5:36 AM

>To: aapornet@usc.edu

>Subject: Fewer postings

>

>  
>In the interest of trying to unclutter my mailbox a little I suggest  
>that we confine the AAPORNET to discussions and articles about survey  
>research.  
>  
>-----  
>-----  
>Notice: This e-mail message, together with any attachments, contains  
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>named on this message. If you are not the intended recipient, and have  
>received this message in error, please immediately return this by e-mail  
>and then delete it.  
>  
>=====  
>

-----  
Michael B. Conaway  
Institute for Social Science Research, University of Alabama Box 870216 336  
ten Hoor Hall, Marr's  
Spring Road Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0216  
(205) 348-9649 Telephone  
(205) 348-2849 Facsimile

>From llawton@informative.com Wed May 8 09:33:13 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g48GXCe17269 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
09:33:12 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from sfrexch.cahoots.com ([63.83.135.211])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id JAA06854 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 09:33:13 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: by SFREXCH with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
id <JN8J3AXJ>; Wed, 8 May 2002 08:31:56 -0800  
Message-ID: <6FFA5AEB9ED311861A00508B0E71FB01A741A7@SFREXCH>  
From: Leora Lawton <llawton@informative.com>  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: RE: Fewer postings  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 08:31:55 -0800  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Folks,

Several people have asked for the info regarding the Methods list:

Quantitative Methods: To subscribe, send mail to the METHODS listserv  
(listserv@unmvma.bitnet) with no subject and the following words in the  
body:

SUBSCRIBE METHODS

You will receive a return email explaining the next step required to

complete your subscription.

Also, here's an URL for other lists...<http://www.stattransfer.com/lists.html>

Leora Lawton, Ph.D.  
Director of Research  
Informative, Inc.  
2000 Sierra Point Parkway, Suite 300  
Brisbane, CA 94005  
(650) 534-1080, fax: (650) 534-1010; cell: (510) 928-7572  
[www.informative.com](http://www.informative.com)

-----Original Message-----

From: Joppich, Gisela L [mailto:[gisela\\_joppich@merck.com](mailto:gisela_joppich@merck.com)]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 9:21 AM  
To: 'llawton@informative.com'; 'RobertH877@aol.com'; [aapornet@usc.edu](mailto:aapornet@usc.edu)  
Subject: RE: Fewer postings

I totally agree with Leora. The messages a la beninger are just unbearable.  
Can we divide the groups.

-----Original Message-----

From: Leora Lawton [mailto:[llawton@informative.com](mailto:llawton@informative.com)]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 11:43 AM  
To: 'RobertH877@aol.com'; [aapornet@usc.edu](mailto:aapornet@usc.edu)  
Subject: RE: Fewer postings

Folks,

What I've noticed from an earlier discussed (xref: puzzled) that there are two streams of thought about this list: one is to discuss public opinion (a la beninger) and another is to discuss the research of public opinion. My preference is the latter, but clearly some like the former. One suggestion is to start another list and divide the two areas, setting up guidelines of content.

There is another very good listserve for methodology (METHODS, out of UMN), however. I've been leaning increasingly to just unsubscribing from AAPOR although there is some good material occasionally. It's not always so easy to just delete emails...when I'm working remotely it's much more tedious, time-consuming and mailbox-clogging.

So what do we really want from this list? Hey, maybe we should have a survey :). I volunteer to host it on my company's technology, at no charge, if someone else writes the questionnaire.

leora

Leora Lawton, Ph.D.  
Director of Research

Informative, Inc.  
2000 Sierra Point Parkway, Suite 300  
Brisbane, CA 94005  
(650) 534-1080, fax: (650) 534-1010; cell: (510) 928-7572  
www.informative.com

-----Original Message-----

From: RobertH877@aol.com [mailto:RobertH877@aol.com]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 5:36 AM  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: Fewer postings

In the interest of trying to unclutter my mailbox a little I suggest that we confine the AAPORNET to discussions and articles about survey research.

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=====  
>From mcohen@fabmac.com Wed May 8 09:33:35 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g48GXXe17408 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
09:33:33 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from mail1.radix.net (mail1.radix.net [207.192.128.31])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id JAA07335 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 09:33:34 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from COHEN (beth.fabmac.com [207.192.151.73])  
by mail1.radix.net (8.12.2/8.12.2) with SMTP id g48GXMhw025575;  
Wed, 8 May 2002 12:33:22 -0400 (EDT)  
From: "Michael Cohen" <mcohen@fabmac.com>  
To: <gisela\_joppich@merck.com>, <llawton@informative.com>,  
<RobertH877@aol.com>, <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: RE: Fewer postings  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 12:33:20 -0400  
Message-ID: <001001c1f6ae\$113198d0\$4997c0cf@COHEN>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook CWS, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2911.0)  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000  
In-Reply-To: <8DF194F8BCA3D51193C50008C791FAD8DD070F@uswsmx25.merck.com>

With due respect to Beninger, who has good intentions, I think many of us read a newspaper or online version -- or several each day. Dividing the groups would be nice solution for those on the list who might appreciate The Daily Beninger News Summary.

-----Original Message-----

From: owner-aapornet@usc.edu [mailto:owner-aapornet@usc.edu] On Behalf Of Joppich, Gisela L  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 12:21 PM  
To: 'llawton@informative.com'; 'RobertH877@aol.com'; aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: RE: Fewer postings

I totally agree with Leora. The messages a la beninger are just unbearable. Can we divide the groups.

-----Original Message-----

From: Leora Lawton [mailto:llawton@informative.com]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 11:43 AM  
To: 'RobertH877@aol.com'; aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: RE: Fewer postings

Folks,

What I've noticed from an earlier discussed (xref: puzzled) that there are two streams of thought about this list: one is to discuss public opinion (a la beninger) and another is to discuss the research of public opinion. My preference is the latter, but clearly some like the former. One suggestion is to start another list and divide the two areas, setting up guidelines of content. There is another very good listserve for methodology (METHODS, out of UMN), however. I've been leaning increasingly to just unsubscribing from AAPOR although there is some good material occasionally. It's not always so easy to just delete emails...when I'm working remotely it's much more tedious, time-consuming and mailbox-clogging.

So what do we really want from this list? Hey, maybe we should have a survey :). I volunteer to host it on my company's technology, at no charge, if someone else writes the questionnaire.

leora

Leora Lawton, Ph.D.  
Director of Research  
Informative, Inc.  
2000 Sierra Point Parkway, Suite 300  
Brisbane, CA 94005  
(650) 534-1080, fax: (650) 534-1010; cell: (510) 928-7572  
www.informative.com

-----Original Message-----

From: RobertH877@aol.com [mailto:RobertH877@aol.com]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 5:36 AM  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: Fewer postings

In the interest of trying to unclutter my mailbox a little I suggest that we confine the AAPORNET to discussions and articles about survey research.

-----  
--

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=====  
>From jpearson@stanford.edu Wed May 8 09:38:10 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g48GcAe19113 for <AAPORNET@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
09:38:10 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from smtp2.Stanford.EDU (smtp2.Stanford.EDU [171.64.14.116])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id JAA13207 for <AAPORNET@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
09:38:10 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from smtp2.Stanford.EDU (localhost [127.0.0.1])  
by smtp2.Stanford.EDU (8.11.6/8.11.6) with ESMTTP id g48Ga9E10028  
for <AAPORNET@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 09:36:09 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from LAP-JPEARSO-2K.stanford.edu (lap-jpearso-2k.Stanford.EDU  
[171.66.227.43])  
by smtp2.Stanford.EDU (8.11.6/8.11.6) with ESMTTP id g48Ga6w10003  
for <AAPORNET@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 09:36:07 -0700 (PDT)  
Message-Id: <4.3.1.2.20020508093103.00b13670@jpearson.pobox.stanford.edu>  
X-Sender: jpearson@jpearson.pobox.stanford.edu (Unverified)  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 4.3.1  
Date: Wed, 08 May 2002 09:36:06 -0700  
To: AAPORNET@listproc.usc.edu  
From: Jerold Pearson <jpearson@stanford.edu>  
Subject: clutter  
In-Reply-To: <scd903fb.013@srl.uic.edu>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

>I certainly second that (or third, fourth, or whatever). Assuming this  
>is a public opinion research list serve, getting media forwards makes  
>no sense. I'm sure most of us read newspapers and such (one would hope,  
>anyway).

My thoughts exactly. I have no problem with discussion of news stories, if the discussion deals with the underlying research or methodology. The discussions are what I learn from. But the stories themselves are just clutter, since we all see these stories off the list.

Jerold Pearson, '75  
Director of Market Research  
Stanford Alumni Association  
650-723-9186  
jpearson@stanford.edu  
<http://www.stanford.edu/~jpearson/>

```
>From mooreke@pdx.edu Wed May 8 09:51:53 2002
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
        by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
        id g48Gpqe20373 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002
09:51:52 -0700 (PDT)
Received: from medusa.oit.pdx.edu (medusa.oit.pdx.edu [131.252.120.41])
        by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
        id JAA28060 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 09:51:53 -0700
(PDT)
From: mooreke@pdx.edu
Received: from magni.oit.pdx.edu (magni.oit.pdx.edu [131.252.120.21])
        by medusa.oit.pdx.edu (8.11.6/8.11.6) with ESMTTP id g48GprP21996;
Wed, 8 May 2002 09:51:53 -0700 (PDT)
Received: (from sec@localhost)
        by magni.oit.pdx.edu (8.11.6/8.11.6) id g48GpqZ18156;
Wed, 8 May 2002 09:51:52 -0700 (PDT)
X-Authentication-Warning: magni.oit.pdx.edu: sec set sender to
mooreke@pdx.edu using -f
Received: from 131.252.190.172 ( [131.252.190.172])
        as user mooreke@imap.webmail.pdx.edu by webmail.pdx.edu with HTTP;
Wed, 8 May 2002 09:51:52 -0700
Message-ID: <1020876712.3cd957a8073d3@webmail.pdx.edu>
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 09:51:52 -0700
To: RobertH877@aol.com
Cc: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: Fewer postings
References: <73B18C70.4BCCD59A.0CB50368@aol.com>
In-Reply-To: <73B18C70.4BCCD59A.0CB50368@aol.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
```

I second that idea. It is ridiculous to open your email after the weekend and have 50+ waiting for you!

Quoting RobertH877@aol.com:

```
> In the interest of trying to unclutter my mailbox a little I suggest
> that we confine the AAPORNET to discussions and articles about survey
> research.
>
```

>From llawton@informative.com Wed May 8 10:02:05 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g48H25e21466 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
10:02:05 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from sfrexch.cahoots.com ([63.83.135.211])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id KAA09576 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 10:02:06 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: by SFREXCH with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
id <JN8J3AZY>; Wed, 8 May 2002 09:00:44 -0800  
Message-ID: <6FFA5AEB CD9ED311861A00508B0E71FB01A741AA@SFREXCH>  
From: Leora Lawton <llawton@informative.com>  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: methods list  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 09:00:44 -0800  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

I see I gave you all the old bitnet address. I'm getting the new details  
from the list, so please  
stand by. leora

Leora Lawton, Ph.D.  
Director of Research  
Informative, Inc.  
2000 Sierra Point Parkway, Suite 300  
Brisbane, CA 94005

(650) 534-1080, fax: (650) 534-1010; cell: (510) 928-7572  
>From MXB@cbsnews.com Wed May 8 10:12:16 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g48HCF e22377 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
10:12:15 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from nyccndg2.cbsnews.com (nobody@mail2.cbsnews.com  
[170.20.251.51])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id KAA23215 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 10:12:16 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: by NYCCNDG2 with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
id <KCXBLGF4>; Wed, 8 May 2002 13:12:46 -0400  
Message-ID: <24819F1AD394D511832F000629D5213EB2214E@NYCCNDX2>  
From: "Butterworth, Michael" <MXB@cbsnews.com>  
To: "'mooreke@pdx.edu'" <mooreke@pdx.edu>, RobertH877@aol.com  
Cc: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: RE: Fewer postings  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 13:12:53 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

The difference between medicine and poison is the dose. Maybe we could agree



(by survey, of course) on  
a daily or weekly quota of news stories copied without comment from any one  
member?

-----Original Message-----

From: mooreke@pdx.edu [mailto:mooreke@pdx.edu]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 12:52 PM  
To: RobertH877@aol.com  
Cc: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: Re: Fewer postings

I second that idea. It is ridiculous to open your email after the weekend  
and  
have 50+ waiting for you!

Quoting RobertH877@aol.com:

> In the interest of trying to unclutter my mailbox a little I suggest  
> that  
we  
> confine the AAPORNET to discussions and articles about survey  
> research.  
>

>From gferree@ssc.wisc.edu Wed May 8 10:19:03 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTMP  
id g48HJ2e23290 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
10:19:02 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from ssc.wisc.edu (root@charles.ssc.wisc.edu [144.92.190.84])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTMP  
id KAA02796 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 10:19:03 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from uwsc ([144.92.97.60])  
by ssc.wisc.edu (8.11.6/8.11.6) with SMTP id g48HJ1d99063  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 12:19:02 -0500 (CDT)  
(envelope-from gferree@ssc.wisc.edu)  
Message-Id: <4.1.20020508120849.00bbad90@ssc.wisc.edu>  
X-Sender: gferree@ssc.wisc.edu  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.1  
Date: Wed, 08 May 2002 12:19:04 -0500  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
From: Don Ferree <gferree@ssc.wisc.edu>  
Subject: Scope of postings  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

At the risk of further filling everyone's mail box, I would urge us not to  
throw the baby out with the  
bath water.

I agree that the list could live without simple forwarding of news articles  
(or other information)  
which might interest us as citizens, but not in our capacity as survey  
researchers as such. For me,  
this has little to do with whether or not the original piece appears in a

publication I regularly read.

At the same time, I would hope that people would NOT be dissuaded from passing on "news" in at least two special circumstances. First, where the information itself is of concern to our profession -- e.g. factors complicating completion of phone interviews, legal actions which might, intentionally or not, impact our work, and so on. Second, where the article suggests an area for research which might have been overlooked, e.g. "I wonder how common this is, has anyone done anything in this area?".

Maybe a rule of thumb would be could you write a one sentence reason for including the posting other than "I thought this might be of interest".

I personally can recall many postings which I found provocative and or valuable as a survey professional which might be left out in an overzealous attempt to avoid simple forwarding of publicly available information.

Don

G. Donald Ferree, Jr.  
Associate Director for Public Opinion Research  
University of Wisconsin Survey Center  
1800 University Avenue  
Madison WI 53705  
608-263-3744/262-1688 (V) 608-262-8432 (F)  
gferree@ssc.wisc.edu  
>From barry@arches.uga.edu Wed May 8 10:23:37 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g48HNae24138 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
10:23:37 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from mundane.cc.uga.edu (mundane.cc.uga.edu [128.192.1.102])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP  
id KAA09237 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 10:23:38 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from archa7.cc.uga.edu (arch7.cc.uga.edu) by mundane.cc.uga.edu  
(LSMTP for Windows NT v1.1b)  
with SMTP id <2.00054508@mundane.cc.uga.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 13:23:34 -0400  
Received: from barry (bhollander01.grady.uga.edu [128.192.35.230])  
by archa7.cc.uga.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1) with SMTP id NAA166166  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 13:21:16 -0400  
Message-ID: <000c01c1f6b4\$77cf3920\$e623c080@grady.uga.edu>  
From: "Barry Hollander" <barry@arches.uga.edu>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
References: <24819F1AD394D511832F000629D5213EB2214E@NYCCNDX2>  
Subject: Re: Fewer postings  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 13:19:09 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Priority: 3  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2600.0000  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000

Of course, we have enjoyed numerous recent posts complaining of too many posts (including this one!).

First, after a conversation with a guy who has written a mass comm law text, I'm convinced that indeed these posts violate copyright. The Washington Post, I'm told, won a similar case recently on this. Most newspapers don't really care and wouldn't pursue it, so the question is probably moot.

Second, I assume everyone here either reads widely or can simply follow a link. Sum up the article or print out the lead, then provide a link. That's enough, and be more selective. While I get a couple hundred emails a day and am quite adept with my delete key, I'd much rather see bandwidth preserved if possible.

---

Barry Hollander  
Grady College of Journalism  
and Mass Communication  
University of Georgia  
Athens, GA 30602  
706.542.5027

email: [barry@uga.edu](mailto:barry@uga.edu)  
web: <http://www.journalism.uga.edu/hollander>

>From [llawton@informative.com](mailto:llawton@informative.com) Wed May 8 10:47:21 2002  
Received: from [usc.edu](mailto:usc.edu) ([root@usc.edu](mailto:root@usc.edu) [128.125.253.136])  
by [listproc.usc.edu](mailto:listproc.usc.edu) (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id [g48HlLe26322](mailto:g48HlLe26322) for <[aapornet@listproc.usc.edu](mailto:aapornet@listproc.usc.edu)>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
10:47:21 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from [sfrexch.cahoots.com](mailto:sfrexch.cahoots.com) ([63.83.135.211])  
by [usc.edu](mailto:usc.edu) (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id [KAA10196](mailto:KAA10196) for <[aapornet@usc.edu](mailto:aapornet@usc.edu)>; Wed, 8 May 2002 10:47:22 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: by SFREXCH with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
id <[JN8J3A8Z](mailto:JN8J3A8Z)>; Wed, 8 May 2002 09:46:00 -0800  
Message-ID: <[6FFA5AEBCD9ED311861A00508B0E71FB01A741AC@SFREXCH](mailto:6FFA5AEBCD9ED311861A00508B0E71FB01A741AC@SFREXCH)>  
From: Leora Lawton <[llawton@informative.com](mailto:llawton@informative.com)>  
To: [aapornet@usc.edu](mailto:aapornet@usc.edu)  
Subject: the METHODS listserv

Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 09:46:00 -0800  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: text/plain

Okay, here's the up-to-date info about the Methods list... leora

(in other words...email [LISTSERV@LIST.UNM.EDU](mailto:LISTSERV@LIST.UNM.EDU) and in the message (or is it the subject header?) put  
subscribe methods yourname@email.xxx)

----- Forwarded message -----

Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 11:39:09 -0600  
From: "L-Soft list server at UNM (1.8d)" <[LISTSERV@linux08.UNM.EDU](mailto:LISTSERV@linux08.UNM.EDU)>

> help

LISTSERV(R) version 1.8d - most commonly used commands

INFO	<topic listname>	Order documentation (plain text files)
SUBscribe	listname <full name>	Subscribe to a list
SIGNOFF	listname	Sign off from a list
SIGNOFF	* (NETWIDE)	- from all lists on all servers
Query	listname	Query your subscription options
Search	listname keyword...	Search list archives
SET	listname options	Update your subscription options
INDEX	<listname>	Order a list of LISTSERV files
GET	filename filetype	Order a file from LISTSERV

There are more commands; send an INFO REFCARD command for a comprehensive reference card, or just INFO for a list of available documentation files.

If you prefer, you can use LISTSERV through its web interface at <http://list.unm.edu/cgi-bin/wa> (the full manuals can also be browsed online at this URL).

This server is managed by:

[mberrens@unm.edu](mailto:mberrens@unm.edu)  
[listmgr@unm.edu](mailto:listmgr@unm.edu)  
[hamjavar@unm.edu](mailto:hamjavar@unm.edu)  
[silesky@unm.edu](mailto:silesky@unm.edu)  
[base@unm.edu](mailto:base@unm.edu)  
[kcowan@unm.edu](mailto:kcowan@unm.edu)

>From [ericmcghee@mindspring.com](mailto:ericmcghee@mindspring.com) Wed May 8 11:38:34 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g48IcXe02965 for <[aapornet@listproc.usc.edu](mailto:aapornet@listproc.usc.edu)>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
11:38:33 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from smtp10.atl.mindspring.net (smtp10.atl.mindspring.net  
[207.69.200.246])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP  
id LAA17461 for <[aapornet@usc.edu](mailto:aapornet@usc.edu)>; Wed, 8 May 2002 11:38:34 -0700

(PDT)

Received: from dialup-209.245.65.192.dial1.losangeles1.level3.net  
([209.245.65.192] helo=mindspring.com)  
by smtp10.atl.mindspring.net with esmtp (Exim 3.33 #1)  
id 175WKT-0004qo-00; Wed, 08 May 2002 14:38:21 -0400  
Message-ID: <3CD97155.A8FE3159@mindspring.com>  
Date: Wed, 08 May 2002 11:41:25 -0700  
From: Eric McGhee <ericmcghee@mindspring.com>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7 [en] (Win98; I)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: llawton@informative.com  
CC: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: Re: the METHODS listserv  
References: <6FFA5AEB9ED311861A00508B0E71FB01A741AC@SFREXCH>  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I just subscribed, and the command definitely goes in the body of the message, not the subject header.

Also, the command is "subscribe methods <your name>." Your email address doesn't go anywhere in the message. If you want to subscribe anonymously, the command is "subscribe methods anonymous."

Eric McGhee  
UC Berkeley

Leora Lawton wrote:

```
> Okay, here's the up-to-date info about the Methods list... leora
>
> (in other words...email LISTSERV@LIST.UNM.EDU and in the message (or
> is it the subject header?) put subscribe methods yourname@email.xxx)
>
> ----- Forwarded message -----
> Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 11:39:09 -0600
> From: "L-Soft list server at UNM (1.8d)" <LISTSERV@linux08.UNM.EDU>
>
> > help
>
> LISTSERV(R) version 1.8d - most commonly used commands
>
> INFO          <topic|listname>      Order documentation (plain text files)
> SUBscribe    listname <full name>  Subscribe to a list
> SIGNOFF     listname                Sign off from a list
> SIGNOFF     * (NETWIDE)             - from all lists on all servers
> Query       listname                Query your subscription options
> Search      listname keyword...     Search list archives
> SET         listname options        Update your subscription options
> INDEX      <listname>               Order a list of LISTSERV files
> GET        filename filetype        Order a file from LISTSERV
>
> There are more commands; send an INFO REFCARD command for a
> comprehensive reference card, or just INFO for a list of available
> documentation files.
>
```

> If you prefer, you can use LISTSERV through its web  
> interface at <http://list.unm.edu/cgi-bin/wa> (the full manuals can  
> also be browsed online at this URL).  
>  
> This server is managed by:  
> mberrens@unm.edu  
> listmgr@unm.edu  
> hamjavar@unm.edu  
> silesky@unm.edu  
> base@unm.edu  
> kcowan@unm.edu

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Wed May 8 13:45:52 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g48Kjqel6222 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
13:45:52 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id NAA19759 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 13:45:52 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)  
by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g48KjqA11858 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 13:45:52 -0700  
(PDT)  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 13:45:52 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: QUERY: Source of 14-country survey in "Dr. Joyce Brothers" today  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205081304190.25014-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Can any of you tell me anything more about this 14-country  
survey--who conducted it, when, for what purpose, and in what  
countries?

Because I rarely read "Dr. Joyce," except when I read my two  
daughters the LA Times comics (Dr. Joyce runs right beside Cathy  
Guisewite's "Cathy" and Brooke McEldowney's "9 Chickwood Lane"),  
I must ask you regular readers: Is it typical of Dr. Joyce to  
consider 28 minutes "slow"--as she seems to imply here?

Replies on list or off are fine with me; please let me know if  
you would like a summary of whatever I might learn from this.

-- Jim

---

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<http://www.kingfeatures.com/features/columns/drbrs/about.htm>

Wednesday, May 8, 2002

How Much Do You Know About Sex?

Dr. Joyce Brothers

excerpt:

Though many Americans like fast food and fast cars, among 14 countries surveyed, Americans spend more time "doing it" -- an average of 28 minutes per session -- than those from other nations. Canadians are a distant second, taking 23 minutes to complete copulation.

(c) 2002 King Features Syndicate, Inc.

<http://www.kingfeatures.com/features/columns/drbrs/about.htm>

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>From HOneill1536@aol.com Wed May 8 14:16:32 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g48LGW18177 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
14:16:32 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from imo-m08.mx.aol.com (imo-m08.mx.aol.com [64.12.136.163])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id OAA24504 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 14:16:32 -0700  
(PDT)  
From: HOneill1536@aol.com  
Received: from HOneill1536@aol.com  
by imo-m08.mx.aol.com (mail\_out\_v32.5.) id 5.90.2594f304 (4441)  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 17:15:48 -0400 (EDT)  
Message-ID: <90.2594f304.2a0aef84@aol.com>  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 17:15:48 EDT  
Subject: clutter  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Mailer: AOL 7.0 for Windows US sub 10503

I'm getting a lot of clutter from people complaining about clutter.

>From jennifer.m.rothgeb@census.gov Wed May 8 14:33:55 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g48LXse19364 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
14:33:55 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from dispatch.tco.census.gov (dispatch.tco.census.gov  
[148.129.129.22])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP

id OAA15022 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 14:33:53 -0700 (PDT)  
From: jennifer.m.rothgeb@census.gov  
Received: from dispatch.tco.census.gov (localhost.localdomain [127.0.0.1])  
by dispatch.tco.census.gov (8.11.6/8.11.6/v3.5) with ESMTTP id  
g48LXL623208  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 17:33:21 -0400  
Received: from deliver.tco.census.gov ([148.129.126.70])  
by dispatch.tco.census.gov (8.11.6/8.11.6/v3.6) with ESMTTP id  
g48LXKh23200  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 17:33:21 -0400  
Received: from it008nthqln.tco.census.gov (it008nthqln.tco.census.gov  
[148.129.137.19])  
by deliver.tco.census.gov (8.11.6/8.11.6/v3.19) with ESMTTP id  
g48LXK431784  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 17:33:20 -0400  
Subject: QDET ADVANCE PROGRAM AND REGISTRATION FORM  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
X-Mailer: Lotus Notes Release 5.0.7 March 21, 2001  
Message-ID: <OFBE0CE50A.394B10D1-ON85256BB3.00756A2C@tco.census.gov>  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 17:24:12 -0400  
X-MIMETrack: Serialize by Router on LNHQ08MTA/HQ/BOC (Release 5.0.8 | June 18,  
2001) at 05/08/2002  
05:32:53 PM  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-type: multipart/mixed;  
Boundary="0\_\_=85256BB300756A2C8f9e8a93df938690918c85256BB300756A2C"  
Content-Disposition: inline

--0\_\_=85256BB300756A2C8f9e8a93df938690918c85256BB300756A2C  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

The first international meeting devoted to the methods used for questionnaire development, evaluation, and testing will be held at the Embassy Suites Charleston Convention Center Hotel in Charleston, South Carolina from November 14 -17, 2002. The conference will last three and one half days with invited and contributed paper sessions from participants throughout the world. This conference will gather together researchers actively engaged in questionnaire development and evaluation methods. Four short courses on various testing methods will be offered. Conference attendance will be limited to 300 participants. A pdf file of the advance program is attached. (See attached file: QDETprelimnregist.pdf)

A pdf file of the conference registration form is attached. (See attached file: registration.pdf)

Refer to the conference Web site for additional information ([www.jpsm.umd.edu/qdet](http://www.jpsm.umd.edu/qdet))



--0\_\_=85256BB300756A2C8f9e8a93df938690918c85256BB300756A2C  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

--0\_\_=85256BB300756A2C8f9e8a93df938690918c85256BB300756A2C--  
>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Wed May 8 19:34:20 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g492YKe03751 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
19:34:20 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id TAA22385 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 19:34:20 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)  
by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g492YJZ16654 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 19:34:19 -0700  
(PDT)  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 19:34:19 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Middle East conflict hasn't hurt Bush; most support his actions (W  
Lester AP)  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205081919140.13065-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=X-UNKNOWN  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8BIT

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Copyright © 2002 The Associated Press  
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[story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/ap/20020508/ap\\_to\\_po/mideast\\_polls\\_1](http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/ap/20020508/ap_to_po/mideast_polls_1)

Wed May 8, 1:48 PM ET

Polls:

Middle East conflict hasn't hurt Bush's standing;  
most support administration actions

By WILL LESTER, Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON - The conflict in the Middle East hasn't significantly hurt

President Bush (news - web sites)'s standing with the public, polls suggest, and a solid majority supports recent steps his administration has taken in the region.

The president's approval rating is still in the 70s in most surveys, even though only a third of Americans in a recent poll think his administration has a well-thought-out Middle East policy. That's down from about half who felt that way a month ago.

"So far it hasn't had a lot of effect on the public," said Charles Jones, a professor emeritus in political science at the University of Wisconsin- Madison. "The Middle East has been a consistent, intractable issue since the formation of Israel."

Bush's job approval rating has dropped from 90 percent soon after the terrorist attacks Sept. 11, but many analysts attribute much of that decline to an inevitable return to more normal levels.

Three-fourths in a poll released Wednesday think the terrorist attacks have made finding a solution to the Mideast conflict more important. The poll by the Program for International Policy Attitudes at the University of Maryland was taken May 1-5 of 802 respondents and has a 3.5 percentage point error margin.

Seven in 10 approved of the Bush administration's increased efforts to find a solution to the Middle East conflict. Almost that many think the U.S. should not take sides in the conflict, though a majority think this country currently sides with Israel.

Recent congressional resolutions were passed last month expressing support for the Jewish state and defending its recent military campaign to dismantle terrorism in Palestinian territory.

"The public is on quite a different wavelength," said Steve Kull, who directed the survey. "The public takes a more evenhanded view."

While noting Israel often gets more support than Palestinians in the polls, Kull said there has been a bigger group -- "a silent majority" that doesn't take either side.

[story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/ap/20020508/ap\\_to\\_po/mideast\\_polls\\_1](http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/ap/20020508/ap_to_po/mideast_polls_1)

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>From eleahall@yahoo.com Wed May 8 20:09:21 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4939Ke11267 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
20:09:21 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from web9203.mail.yahoo.com (web9203.mail.yahoo.com  
[216.136.129.26])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP  
id UAA13357 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 20:09:21 -0700  
(PDT)  
Message-ID: <20020509030921.15658.qmail@web9203.mail.yahoo.com>  
Received: from [216.214.86.100] by web9203.mail.yahoo.com via HTTP; Wed, 08  
May 2002 20:09:21 PDT  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 20:09:21 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Eleanor Hall <eleahall@yahoo.com>  
Subject: Re: Fewer postings-- Suggestion  
To: RobertH877@aol.com, aapornet@usc.edu  
In-Reply-To: <73B18C70.4BCCD59A.0CB50368@aol.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

I agree, I'd like fewer postings. Ideally, I'd like a separate list serve for those who want the political postings. In the mean time, I suggest that in the interest of faster deleting:

If the posting deals with politics, start the subject line with "Politics."

Example: Politics: Jews unwilling to vacation in France.

If the posting is reporting survey results but doesn't relate to survey methodology, start the subject line with "Poll."

Example: Poll: Survey shows support for Bush on the Middle East.

Eleanor Hall  
RCF Economic and Financial Consulting  
333 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 804  
Chicago, IL 60601  
ehall@rcfecon.com

--- RobertH877@aol.com wrote:  
> In the interest of trying to unclutter my mailbox a  
> little I suggest that we confine the AAPORNET to  
> discussions and articles about survey research.

---

Do You Yahoo!?  
Yahoo! Shopping - Mother's Day is May 12th!  
<http://shopping.yahoo.com>  
>From eleahall@yahoo.com Wed May 8 20:17:27 2002

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g493HQe12017 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
20:17:26 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from web9208.mail.yahoo.com (web9208.mail.yahoo.com  
[216.136.129.41])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP  
id UAA17694 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 20:17:27 -0700  
(PDT)  
Message-ID: <20020509031726.85516.qmail@web9208.mail.yahoo.com>  
Received: from [216.214.86.100] by web9208.mail.yahoo.com via HTTP; Wed, 08  
May 2002 20:17:26 PDT  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 20:17:26 -0700 (PDT)  
From: Eleanor Hall <eleahall@yahoo.com>  
Subject: Re: Scope of postings  
To: gferree@ssc.wisc.edu, aapornet@usc.edu  
In-Reply-To: <4.1.20020508120849.00bbad90@ssc.wisc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

I agree with Don Ferree's examples of topics to be included.

I also like to see postings by people who have special personal knowledge of some topic in the news, especially people outside the US. An example was the posting by Edith de Leeuw on the assassination in the Netherlands.

Eleanor Hall  
Survey Research Associate  
RCF Economic and Financial Consulting  
333 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 804  
Chicago, IL 60601  
(312) 431-1540  
ehall@rcfecon.com

--- Don Ferree <gferree@ssc.wisc.edu> wrote:  
> At the risk of further filling everyone's mail box,  
> I would urge us not to  
> throw the baby out with the bath water.  
>  
> I agree that the list could live without simple  
> forwarding of news articles  
> (or other information) which might interest us as  
> citizens, but not in our  
> capacity as survey researchers as such. For me,  
> this has little to do with  
> whether or not the original piece appears in a  
> publication I regularly read.  
>  
> At the same time, I would hope that people would NOT  
> be dissuaded from  
> passing on "news" in at least two special  
> circumstances. First, where the  
> information itself is of concern to our profession  
> -- e.g. factors

> complicating completion of phone interviews, legal  
> actions which might,  
> intentionally or not, impact our work, and so on.  
> Second, where the  
> article suggests an area for research which might  
> have been overlooked,  
> e.g. "I wonder how common this is, has anyone done  
> anything in this area?".  
>  
> Maybe a rule of thumb would be could you write a one  
> sentence reason for  
> including the posting other than "I thought this  
> might be of interest".  
>  
> I personally can recall many postings which I found  
> provocative and or  
> valuable as a survey professional which might be  
> left out in an overzealous  
> attempt to avoid simple forwarding of publicly  
> available information.  
>  
> Don  
>  
>  
>  
>  
>  
> G. Donald Ferree, Jr.  
> Associate Director for Public Opinion Research  
> University of Wisconsin Survey Center  
> 1800 University Avenue  
> Madison WI 53705  
> 608-263-3744/262-1688 (V) 608-262-8432 (F)  
> gferree@ssc.wisc.edu

---

Do You Yahoo!?

Yahoo! Shopping - Mother's Day is May 12th!

<http://shopping.yahoo.com>

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Wed May 8 20:18:25 2002

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])

by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP

id g493IOe12346 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002

20:18:24 -0700 (PDT)

Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])

by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP

id UAA18357 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 20:18:24 -0700

(PDT)

Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)

by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP

id g493IN919467 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 20:18:23 -0700

(PDT)

Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 20:18:23 -0700 (PDT)

From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>

To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>

Subject: Polling techniques under review by experts (P Roff UPI)

Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205082002520.13065-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

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<http://www.upi.com/print.cfm?StoryID=30042002-072437-3826r>

Published 5/3/2002 1:36 PM

Polling techniques under review by experts

By Peter Roff  
UPI National Political Analyst

From the Washington Politics & Policy Desk

The seemingly endless post-election contretemps in Florida embarrassed the nation in 2000. They also gave another rather large black eye to practitioners of the art and science of politics.

Already a disreputable lot in the eyes of a cynical public, the spinners and strategists and tacticians who fought the battle of Palm Beach County brought upon themselves additional scorn as they tried to manipulate American public opinion.

Regrettably, as pollster John Zogby and author Matthew Robinson seemed to agree, this was not new, save for the magnitude of the possible deception and the stakes on the table.

The question whether polling, especially as it used by news organizations, is harmful to democracy was explored by the two recently at the Cato Institute, a libertarian think tank in Washington. Both agree polling is a useful tool but acknowledge it is wide open to manipulation.

The questions they addressed are both philosophical and methodological. They have as much to do with the nature of the American democratic system as they do with the accuracy of the information being collected and the interpretations being disseminated.

"Public opinion should never drive policy," Zogby said, adding the caveat that it must, or at least should be a compliment to efforts by policymakers to establish a national consensus on issues.

In Robinson's view, the idea that the American people should be polled as to their opinions has considerable merit and was something the founders considered as they drafted the Constitution. They also tried to build in safeguards to insure that it not be the sole determinate of political action by the national government.

James Madison, later a U.S. president, said as much in Federalist 10 as

he urged the new nation be a republic rather than a democracy because "As long as the reason of man continues to be fallible, and he is at liberty to exercise it, different opinions will be formed."

These disparate opinions, in a system where democracy prevails over a republic, would eventually give rise to a tyranny of the majority as some have argued the process of continual polling is slowly bringing about.

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> Published 5/3/2002 1:36 PM

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> Polling techniques under review by experts

>

> By Peter Roff

> UPI National Political Analyst

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> From the Washington Politics & Policy Desk

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id g493v5N24405; Wed, 8 May 2002 20:57:05 -0700 (PDT)  
Date: Wed, 8 May 2002 20:57:05 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: Eleanor Hall <eleahall@yahoo.com>  
cc: <RobertH877@aol.com>, AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Fewer postings-- Suggestion  
In-Reply-To: <20020509030921.15658.qmail@web9203.mail.yahoo.com>  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205082023390.13065-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Eleanor,

If you can label each subject line merely by reading it,  
why do you think it is necessary to label it at all?

Isn't this what we statisticians call "squandering degrees  
of freedom," and code theorists might call "unexploited  
redundancy"?

As for "Jews unwilling to vacation in France"--your label  
here of "Politics" is woefully under-determined. Me, I  
think it could just as well be labeled "Intimidation,"  
as in "fear of bodily harm." I wish it weren't so, of  
course, but I'm afraid that it is -- and it's uglier and  
more frightening than anything in mere "politics."

-- Jim

\*\*\*\*\*

On Wed, 8 May 2002, Eleanor Hall wrote:

> I agree, I'd like fewer postings. Ideally, I'd like a  
> separate list serve for those who want the political  
> postings. In the mean time, I suggest that in the  
> interest of faster deleting:  
>  
> If the posting deals with politics, start the subject  
> line with "Politics."  
>  
> Example: Politics: Jews unwilling to vacation in  
> France.  
>  
> If the posting is reporting survey results but doesn't  
> relate to survey methodology, start the subject line  
> with "Poll."  
>  
> Example: Poll: Survey shows support for Bush on the  
> Middle East.  
>  
> Eleanor Hall

> RCF Economic and Financial Consulting  
> 333 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 804  
> Chicago, IL 60601  
> ehall@rcfecon.com  
>  
> --- RobertH877@aol.com wrote:  
> > In the interest of trying to unclutter my mailbox a  
> > little I suggest that we confine the AAPORNET to  
> > discussions and articles about survey research.

>  
>  
>  
> \_\_\_\_\_  
> Do You Yahoo!?  
> Yahoo! Shopping - Mother's Day is May 12th!  
> <http://shopping.yahoo.com>  
>

>From jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com Wed May 8 21:14:02 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g494Ele17569 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002  
21:14:01 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from c001.snv.cp.net (h000.c001.snv.cp.net [209.228.32.114])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP  
id VAA23704 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 8 May 2002 21:14:02 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: (cpmta 26261 invoked from network); 8 May 2002 21:13:28 -0700  
Received: from 209.195.197.250 (HELO default)  
by smtp.jpmurphy.com (209.228.32.114) with SMTP; 8 May 2002 21:13:28 -0700  
X-Sent: 9 May 2002 04:13:28 GMT  
Message-ID: <007801c1f710\$36b73bc0\$fac5c3d1@default>  
From: "James P. Murphy" <jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com>  
To: <mail@marketsharescorp.com>, "AAPORNET" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Polling techniques under review by experts (P Roff UPI)  
Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 00:15:53 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Priority: 3  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

There are at least five more mistakes in there. You must have stopped counting.

Editing would have cleaned it up and we would have been spared the embarrassment. But, mistakes like those (someone called them "minor encoding habits") in this case reveal serious problems.

What a disgrace to put something like that onto a national wire service.

Too bad; it looked like a "relevant" piece!

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.  
Voice (610) 408-8800

Fax (610) 408-8802

jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Nick Panagakis <mail@marketsharescorp.com>

To: aapornet@usc.edu <aapornet@usc.edu>

Cc: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>

Date: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 11:54 PM

Subject: Re: Polling techniques under review by experts (P Roff UPI)

>No criticism intended for the posting of this story, but this otherwise  
>vacuous piece does raise a serious question.

>

>Do they have any editors over at UPI?

>

>"should be a \*compliment\* to efforts by policymakers"

>"Robinson accuses \*new\* organizations of having a "

>"Zogby's \*principle\* concern is"

>"render judgments on serious \*issue\* about which"

>"On the one hand, Zogby proposes, this is not a universal \*bad\*

>

>>

>> -----

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>> <http://www.upi.com/print.cfm?StoryID=30042002-072437-3826r>

>>

>> Published 5/3/2002 1:36 PM

>>

>> Polling techniques under review by experts

>>

>> By Peter Roff

>> UPI National Political Analyst

>>

>> From the Washington Politics & Policy Desk

>>

>> The seemingly endless post-election contretemps in Florida embarrassed

>> the nation in 2000. They also gave another rather large black eye to

>> practitioners of the art and science of politics.

>>

>> Already a disreputable lot in the eyes of a cynical public, the spinners

>> and strategists and tacticians who fought the battle of Palm Beach

County

>> brought upon themselves additional scorn as they tried to manipulate

>> American public opinion.

>>

>> Regrettably, as pollster John Zogby and author Matthew Robinson seemed

to

>> agree, this was not new, save for the magnitude of the possible

deception

>> and the stakes on the table.

>>

>> The question whether polling, especially as it used by news

>> organizations, is harmful to democracy was explored by the two recently

>> at the Cato Institute, a libertarian think tank in Washington. Both

agree

>> polling is a useful tool but acknowledge it is wide open to manipulation.

>>

>> The questions they addressed are both philosophical and methodological.

>> They have as much to do with the nature of the American democratic system

>> as they do with the accuracy of the information being collected and the interpretations being disseminated.

>>

>> "Public opinion should never drive policy," Zogby said, adding the caveat

>> that it must, or at least should be a compliment to efforts by

>> policymakers to establish a national consensus on issues.

>>

>> In Robinson's view, the idea that the American people should be polled as

>> to their opinions has considerable merit and was something the founders

>> considered as they drafted the Constitution. They also tried to build in

>> safeguards to insure that it not be the sole determinate of political

>> action by the national government.

>>

>> James Madison, later a U.S. president, said as much in Federalist 10 as

>> he urged the new nation be a republic rather than a democracy because

"As

>> long as the reason of man continues to be fallible, and he is at liberty

>> to exercise it, different opinions will be formed."

>>

>> These disparate opinions, in a system where democracy prevails over a

>> republic, would eventually give rise to a tyranny of the majority as

some

>> have argued the process of continual polling is slowly bringing about.

>>

>> The essential thesis of Robinson's book, "Mobocracy," is that this may

>> not be accidental.

>>

>> Having set out to study and define the role that public opinion surveys

>> play in American life, Robinson concludes that -- at least as far as

>> polls conducted by news organizations are concerned -- the cart may be

>> pulling the horse.

>>

>> Media polls are often the sole basis for prominent news reports.

>> Different from private polls and those conducted for candidates and

>> political parties where the results are necessarily meant to be made

>> public, the news polls too often generate reporting focused on who may

be

>> leading at a given moment or other factors that may be appropriate to

>> examine when covering a horse race but do the public a disservice when

>> applied to politics and policy.

>>

>> Robinson accuses news organizations of having a "herd mentality," in the

>> stories they cover put also in how questions are asked in surveys, the

>> language that is used, and, most significantly, the aspects that are

>> covered or ignored.

>>

>> One of Robinson's main criticisms is that the polling data is not used

to

>> support facts or opinions in news stories so much as it is the focal  
>> point of the coverage itself.  
>>  
>> "I'm going to shock you because I'm going to agree with a lot of what  
you  
>> said in the book," Zogby told Robinson at the beginning of his remarks.  
>>  
>> The pollster was extremely critical of some of the tactics used in his  
>> industry as they develop, execute and report surveys.  
>>  
>> Two points he singled out for special emphasis are the increasing  
>> popularity of instant or overnight polls and the inherent bias in the  
way  
>> many questions are worded, leading respondents to provide directed  
>> answers unaware of the manipulations to which they are being subjected.  
>>  
>> On the overnight polls, Zogby's principle concern is that the sample  
size  
>> is typically too small to be of any real value. If the desired result of  
>> a poll is to produce a snapshot of what a community or the nation is  
>> thinking at a given moment in time, then the sample must be largest  
>> enough to accurately reflect the demographics of the broader population.  
>>  
>> The polling questions, whether a part of instant polls or a more  
>> methodical research projects, increasingly ask respondents to render  
>> judgments on serious issue about which they are insufficiently informed.  
>>  
>> On the one hand, Zogby proposes, this is not a universal bad.  
>>  
>> As he sees it, the snap answers are an expression of values, not  
>> opinions. "These values are deeply held, rooted and sacrosanct," he said  
>> adding that values are an important component to a society's makeup and  
>> need to be measured.  
>>  
>> But to the larger point of how opinions are developed, Zogby outlined  
the  
>> symbiotic and necessary relationship that should exist between the  
public  
>> and the pundits who shape opinion.  
>>  
>> The public, he says, needs a chance to hear pundits explain complex  
>> issues in greater detail in order to increase their own understanding of  
>> events and issues, leading to better informed decisions.  
>>  
>> In turn, the pundits need to hear feedback from the public so that they  
>> can consider public opinion when making their observations, insuring  
that  
>> they are not being made in a vacuum.  
>>  
>> In general Zogby and Robinson agreed that news organization polling,  
>> which is often flawed from a methodological standpoint, has too great an  
>> impact in determining the course of American political coverage.  
>>  
>> Both men, for example, cited questions posed by influential media  
outlets  
>> in their polls concerning the public reaction to the nomination of  
former

>> Sen. John Ashcroft to be U.S. attorney general.  
>>  
>> The questions asked for an opinion on Ashcroft's fitness to be the  
>> attorney general, but only after listing the litany of complaints from  
>> liberal organizations about his positions on public policy issues.  
>>  
>> Zogby went as far as to concede that those questions and their responses  
>> "never should have seen the light of day" because they were so heavily  
>> loaded against Ashcroft, making the numbers effectively meaningless.  
>>  
>> In addition to the problem of leading or loaded questions, both men  
>> agreed that in interpreting data, support and intensity are too often  
>> confused, leading to erroneous conclusions about public sentiment.  
>>  
>> Also drawing fire is the practice of varied sample sizes and types. A  
>> poll of 500 American adults can provide different results from a sample  
>> of 1,000. Likewise, differences will arise depending on the nature of  
>> the  
>> participants -- likely voters being very different from registered  
>> voters  
>> or all adults.  
>>  
>> Political partisans on both sides often complain that pollsters  
>> manipulate both those elements, presenting a view of the data that may  
>> not be supported by the results of the survey.  
>>  
>> Zogby pointed to the experience of former Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., in his  
>> 1996 race for president.  
>>  
>> While a Dole victory scenario was never more than a dream following the  
>> GOP's San Diego convention, the gap separating the presidential nominees  
>> was not necessarily as reported.  
>>  
>> In national surveys, Dole ran 20 points behind President Bill Clinton  
>> but  
>> that was a misleading figure.  
>>  
>> Citing survey work he did for a media client in one state that showed  
>> Dole behind by 9 points, Zogby pointed out that data showing the race  
>> closer than believed was virtually ignored as media coverage decisions  
>> were made. As a result, Dole was covered as though he was well out of  
>> reach of victory and could never close the gap.  
>>  
>> Political professionals will say, and indeed pointed out at the time,  
>> that the psychology of a 9-point race is very different from that of a  
>> 20-point race. The larger the gap, the less enthusiastic party activists  
>> will be, the less money can be raised and the less likely some voters  
>> will be to feel their vote will actually count for something.  
>>  
>> As a result, turnout is depressed on one side with a dramatic fall off  
>> in  
>> support for stronger or more competitive candidates down the ballot.  
>>  
>> Aside from fairly simple but nevertheless important recommendations to  
>> address the problems the relentless media polling presents -- ending the  
>> practice of using exit polls to project race outcomes; setting the  
>> minimum sample size for a national poll at no less than 1,000 people;

>> only using a universe of likely voters for polls concerning politics and  
>> public policy; and keeping the number of days during which a survey is  
>> conducted to two or three -- the larger issue of how best to break the  
>> vicious circle in which the survey results become the story that  
>> influences public opinion that shows up in survey data which dictates a  
>> similar set of results was left largely unresolved.

>>  
>> <http://www.upi.com/print.cfm?StoryID=30042002-072437-3826r>

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>>  
>> \*\*\*\*\*  
>

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Wed May 8 22:36:45 2002  
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From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Clarence Page: Our tribal past, our `brown' future (ChicagoTrib)  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205082223120.1922-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

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[www.chicagotribune.com/news/columnists/showcase/chi-0205080199may08.column](http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/columnists/showcase/chi-0205080199may08.column)

May 8, 2002

Our tribal past, our `brown' future

Clarence Page

What in the world is going on in the world? Judging by recent reports,  
Americans have been detribalizing while Europeans appear to be  
retribalizing.



The tulip-lined charm of The Netherlands, for example, was shattered this week by the assassination outside a radio station of maverick politician Pim Fortuyn, who was described widely as a rising star of Europe's anti-immigrant far right.

Europe is particularly rattled that Fortuyn, 54, happened to meet his misfortune just nine days before his party was expected to win a significant bloc in parliament.

Europeans had begun only a day before his death to breathe easier because another anti-immigrant politician, far-right-winger Jean-Marie Le Pen, had handily lost Sunday's presidential election in France.

That Le Pen, a longtime leader among France's immigrant-haters, could advance to the runoffs at all shook up Europe's political scene, which has struggled to live with another far-righter, Joerg Haider, whose anti-immigration Freedom Party shares power in Austria's coalition government.

A new populist extremism is feeding off population anxieties. More than a decade of massive immigration from countries across the Balkans and the Middle East has led to friction, especially when the non-white newcomers are less white and less Christian than their new country's traditional population.

"No European country today seems immune against the populist stench that is strong enough to pollute political debate and weigh negatively on the democratic tradition," laments *La Libre Belgique*, Belgium's leading French newspaper.

By contrast, America looks like a model of tolerance and inclusion, despite our turbulent history of ethnic and racial squabbles. Even after the terrorist horrors of Sept. 11, Americans generally have avoided a sweeping backlash against immigrants and our debates about immigration and civil liberties have remained remarkably civil.

Instead, I see immigration anxieties playing themselves out in a national dialogue in the media, but, so far, not so much in our politics. This dialogue is exemplified by two current polar-opposite books by commentators whom I am fortunate enough to have debated a few times on television and off: Richard Rodriguez's "Brown: The Last Discovery of America" and Patrick J. Buchanan's "The Death of the West: How Dying Populations and Immigrant Invasions Imperil Our Country and Civilization."

For years, Buchanan has bristled in his syndicated column and two famously unsuccessful presidential campaigns about the growth of immigration by non-Europeans and "the slag heap of multiculturalism." In this spirit, his book cites projections that show white Americans becoming a minority by mid-century. As his book title suggests, Buchanan sees western civilization threatened by what's often called "the browning of America" by new minorities. He doesn't offer many remedies, except to stop all immigration into the United States for an unspecified cooling-off period.

Rodriguez, a San Francisco-based editor for Pacific News Service, offers

a far more hope-filled and, to my way of thinking, realistic view. In lyrically written essays, he glorifies the "brown" that Buchanan fears. It cannot threaten America's way of life, he tells us, because inevitably and indelibly cross-cultural sharing and interracial mixing is our way of life.

In hopes of "undermining the notion of race in America," Rodriguez offers something to outrage racial and ethnic loyalists of all political extremes. He worries that the political right is not as ready as many claim they are to get rid of affirmative action, but he also worries that the political left is not ready to come to terms with moving beyond a regime of racially based affirmative action.

He is amused and encouraged to meet self-described "Blaxicans," "Hin-Jews," "Negropinos" and at least one "Korean-African-Baptist-Buddhist." Like pro golfer Tiger Woods, they feel freer than ever before to declare and openly explore all of their ancestries.

He was similarly amused, he once told me, to interview a white hate-group leader over lunch in southern California where, when asked what he would like to eat, requested "Mexican food."

As an African-American who has seen a whirlwind of cultural and attitudinal changes in America since the 1950s, I sometimes have to run to keep up with Rodriguez's forward-rushing vision. Nevertheless, I feel just as reassured as he by the eagerness with which newcomers still want to be become American. Just check out the waiting lists at schools that teach English as a second language. Even when the elders resist, their kids eagerly embrace the world of Big Macs and MTV.

My generation was the first in my family to grow up in schools and neighborhoods with white kids. My son grows up with every kind of kid. He tunes into Latin hip-hop on our way to have kabobs and rent an East Indian movie. His world is going brown. He and his friends don't seem too anxious about it. I hope that we, the elders, don't screw it up before they get their chance to straighten it out.

-----

E-mail: [cptime@aol.com](mailto:cptime@aol.com)

[www.chicagotribune.com/news/columnists/showcase/chi-0205080199may08.column](http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/columnists/showcase/chi-0205080199may08.column)

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>From [gauthier@circum.com](mailto:gauthier@circum.com) Thu May 9 03:19:14 2002  
Received: from [usc.edu](mailto:usc.edu) ([root@usc.edu](mailto:root@usc.edu) [128.125.253.136])  
by [listproc.usc.edu](mailto:listproc.usc.edu) (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id [g49AJDe05800](mailto:g49AJDe05800) for <[aapornet@listproc.usc.edu](mailto:aapornet@listproc.usc.edu)>; Thu, 9 May 2002  
03:19:13 -0700 (PDT)  
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(PDT)

Received: from dell (modemcable172.5-200-24.hull.mc.videotron.ca [24.200.5.172])  
by circum.com (8.11.6/8.11.2) with ESMTTP id g49AJ9i22337  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 06:19:09 -0400  
Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 06:19:03 -0400  
From: Benoît Gauthier <gauthier@circum.com>  
X-Mailer: The Bat! (v1.60c) Business  
Reply-To: Benoît Gauthier <gauthier@circum.com>  
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Message-ID: <4634486348.20020509061903@circum.com>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re[2]: Fewer postings-- Suggestion  
In-Reply-To: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205082023390.13065-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
References: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205082023390.13065-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
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X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by listproc.usc.edu id  
g49AJDe05804

(2002.05.09, 06:16)

> If you can label each subject line merely by reading it, why do you  
> think it is necessary to label it at all?

Systematic labelling is a great idea as it would permit someone like me who is not interested in the vast majority of the uncommented survey result posts to instruct my e-mail client software to either discard them or to tuck them away.

Benoît Gauthier, <mailto:benoit.gauthier@circum.com>  
Riçseau Circum inc. / Circum Network Inc.

>From elizabeth.ann.martin@census.gov Thu May 9 05:11:01 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g49CB0e09762 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002  
05:11:00 -0700 (PDT)  
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
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From: elizabeth.ann.martin@census.gov  
Received: from dispatch.tco.census.gov (localhost.localdomain [127.0.0.1])  
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Thu, 9 May 2002 08:10:29 -0400  
Subject: Re: Polling techniques under review by experts (P Roff UPI)  
To: beniger@rcf.usc.edu  
Cc: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>, owner-aapornet@usc.edu  
X-Mailer: Lotus Notes Release 5.0.7 March 21, 2001  
Message-ID: <OF5DE12750.55B9075C-ON85256BB4.00426C42@tco.census.gov>  
Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 08:09:24 -0400  
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MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

This is exactly the kind of news article that SHOULD be distributed via AAPORNET.

I notice the two authors cited come up with recommendations for polling practice that some people would disagree with vehemently, and would find to be potentially quite biasing. Is there any thought of organizing a round table discussion on these recommendations at AAPOR, or AAPOR somehow responding with its own recommendations?

Betsy

James Beniger  
<beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
Sent by: owner-aapornet@usc.edu  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
cc:  
Subject: Polling techniques  
experts (P Roff UPI)

under review by

05/08/2002  
11:18 PM  
Please respond  
to beniger

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<http://www.upi.com/print.cfm?StoryID=30042002-072437-3826r>

Published 5/3/2002 1:36 PM

Polling techniques under review by experts

By Peter Roff  
UPI National Political Analyst

From the Washington Politics & Policy Desk

The seemingly endless post-election contretemps in Florida embarrassed the nation in 2000. They also gave another rather large black eye to practitioners of the art and science of politics.

Already a disreputable lot in the eyes of a cynical public, the spinners and strategists and tacticians who fought the battle of Palm Beach County brought upon themselves additional scorn as they tried to manipulate American public opinion.

Regrettably, as pollster John Zogby and author Matthew Robinson seemed to agree, this was not new, save for the magnitude of the possible deception and the stakes on the table.

The question whether polling, especially as it used by news organizations, is harmful to democracy was explored by the two recently at the Cato Institute, a libertarian think tank in Washington. Both agree polling is a useful tool but acknowledge it is wide open to manipulation.

The questions they addressed are both philosophical and methodological. They have as much to do with the nature of the American democratic system as they do with the accuracy of the information being collected and the interpretations being disseminated.

"Public opinion should never drive policy," Zogby said, adding the caveat that it must, or at least should be a compliment to efforts by policymakers to establish a national consensus on issues.

In Robinson's view, the idea that the American people should be polled as to their opinions has considerable merit and was something the founders considered as they drafted the Constitution. They also tried to build in safeguards to insure that it not be the sole determinate of political action by the national government.

James Madison, later a U.S. president, said as much in Federalist 10 as he urged the new nation be a republic rather than a democracy because "As long as the reason of man continues to be fallible, and he is at liberty to exercise it, different opinions will be formed."

These disparate opinions, in a system where democracy prevails over a republic, would eventually give rise to a tyranny of the majority as some have argued the process of continual polling is slowly bringing about.

The essential thesis of Robinson's book, "Mobocracy," is that this may not be accidental.

Having set out to study and define the role that public opinion surveys

play in American life, Robinson concludes that -- at least as far as polls conducted by news organizations are concerned -- the cart may be pulling the horse.

Media polls are often the sole basis for prominent news reports. Different from private polls and those conducted for candidates and political parties where the results are necessarily meant to be made public, the news polls too often generate reporting focused on who may be leading at a given moment or other factors that may be appropriate to examine when covering a horse race but do the public a disservice when applied to politics and policy.

Robinson accuses new organizations of having a "herd mentality," in the stories they cover put also in how questions are asked in surveys, the language that is used, and, most significantly, the aspects that are covered or ignored.

One of Robinson's main criticisms is that the polling data is not used to support facts or opinions in news stories so much as it is the focal point of the coverage itself.

"I'm going to shock you because I'm going to agree with a lot of what you said in the book," Zogby told Robinson at the beginning of his remarks.

The pollster was extremely critical of some of the tactics used in his industry as they develop, execute and report surveys.

Two points he singled out for special emphasis are the increasing popularity of instant or overnight polls and the inherent bias in the way many questions are worded, leading respondents to provide directed answers unaware of the manipulations to which they are being subjected.

On the overnight polls, Zogby's principle concern is that the sample size is typically too small to be of any real value. If the desired result of a poll is to produce a snapshot of what a community or the nation is thinking at a given moment in time, then the sample must be largest enough to accurately reflect the demographics of the broader population.

The polling questions, whether a part of instant polls or a more methodical research projects, increasingly ask respondents to render judgments on serious issue about which they are insufficiently informed.

On the one hand, Zogby proposes, this is not a universal bad.

As he sees it, the snap answers are an expression of values, not opinions. "These values are deeply held, rooted and sacrosanct," he said adding that values are an important component to a society's makeup and need to be measured.

But to the larger point of how opinions are developed, Zogby outlined the symbiotic and necessary relationship that should exist between the public and the pundits who shape opinion.

The public, he says, needs a chance to hear pundits explain complex issues in greater detail in order to increase their own understanding of events and issues, leading to better informed decisions.

In turn, the pundits need to hear feedback from the public so that they can consider public opinion when making their observations, insuring that they are not being made in a vacuum.

In general Zogby and Robinson agreed that news organization polling, which is often flawed from a methodological standpoint, has too great an impact in determining the course of American political coverage.

Both men, for example, cited questions posed by influential media outlets in their polls concerning the public reaction to the nomination of former Sen. John Ashcroft to be U.S. attorney general.

The questions asked for an opinion on Ashcroft's fitness to be the attorney general, but only after listing the litany of complaints from liberal organizations about his positions on public policy issues.

Zogby went as far as to concede that those questions and their responses "never should have seen the light of day" because they were so heavily loaded against Ashcroft, making the numbers effectively meaningless.

In addition to the problem of leading or loaded questions, both men agreed that in interpreting data, support and intensity are too often confused, leading to erroneous conclusions about public sentiment.

Also drawing fire is the practice of varied sample sizes and types. A poll of 500 American adults can provide different results from a sample of 1,000. Likewise, differences will arise depending on the nature of the participants -- likely voters being very different from registered voters or all adults.

Political partisans on both sides often complain that pollsters manipulate both those elements, presenting a view of the data that may not be supported by the results of the survey.

Zogby pointed to the experience of former Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., in his 1996 race for president.

While a Dole victory scenario was never more than a dream following the GOP's San Diego convention, the gap separating the presidential nominees was not necessarily as reported.

In national surveys, Dole ran 20 points behind President Bill Clinton but that was a misleading figure.

Citing survey work he did for a media client in one state that showed Dole behind by 9 points, Zogby pointed out that data showing the race closer than believed was virtually ignored as media coverage decisions were made. As a result, Dole was covered as those he was well out of reach of victory and could never close the gap.

Political professionals will say, and indeed pointed out at the time, that the psychology of a 9-point race is very different from that of a 20-point race. The larger the gap, the less enthusiastic party activists will be, the less money can be raised and the less likely some voters will be to feel their vote will actually count for something.

As a result, turnout is depressed on one side with a dramatic fall off in

support for stronger or more competitive candidates down the ballot.

Aside from fairly simple but nevertheless important recommendations to address the problems the relentless media polling presents -- ending the practice of using exit polls to project race outcomes; setting the minimum sample size for a national polls at no less than 1,000 people; only using a universe of likely voters for polls concerning politics and public policy; and keeping the number of days during which a survey is conducted to two or three -- the larger issue of how best to break the vicious circle in which the survey results become the story that influences public opinion that shows up in survey data which dictates a similar set of results was left largely unresolved.

<http://www.upi.com/print.cfm?StoryID=30042002-072437-3826r>

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>From mike.oneil@alumni.brown.edu Thu May 9 07:04:07 2002
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
    by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
    id g49E46e14857 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002
07:04:07 -0700 (PDT)
Received: from avocet.prod.itd.earthlink.net (avocet.mail.pas.earthlink.net
[207.217.120.50])
    by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
    id HAA25998 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 07:04:06 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from cpe-66-1-194-38.co.sprintbbd.net ([66.1.194.38] helo=home)
    by avocet.prod.itd.earthlink.net with smtp (Exim 3.33 #2)
    id 175oWb-0002ek-00
    for aapornet@usc.edu; Thu, 09 May 2002 07:04:05 -0700
From: "Mike O'Neil" <mike.oneil@alumni.brown.edu>
To: "Aapornet@Usc.Edu" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Fewer postings-a helpful suggestion
Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 07:02:20 -0700
Message-ID: <CDEAJOODPEAJFKJABHJJEEHICFAA.mike.oneil@alumni.brown.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
    charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook IMO, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2910.0)
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000
```

There is one thing most listserv participants could do themselves that could



reduce the impact of the "clutter" problem. Outlook and most other email programs will permit incoming mail to be automatically sorted according to specified criteria. I set this to immediately put all incoming email from AAPORnet into a separate directory within Outlook named AAPORnet. As a result mail sent through AAPORNET does not get co-mingled with other, personally directed, email.

AAPORnet postings are often interesting and valuable but seldom urgent. So I can handle incoming mail immediately and look at AAPORnet postings whenever convenient (usually after midnight or on the weekends).

If it were not for this capability, I would probably share the concerns about "clutter". With the auto-sorting capability, I often find Jim's postings interesting and unobtrusive.

In Outlook, this is done through "Tools", then "Rules Wizzard". Many readers may already know this. But if you do not, you may find it quite useful. (Supplementary hint: I also have a second email account I use in instances where I feel there is a possibility junk email may result. All such email is sorted into a Junk file automatically. It gets read -- or scanned -- even less frequently. The result: your inbox is populated mainly by stuff needing immediate attention. And other stuff is sorted neatly elsewhere for examination when you deem it appropriate.

Mike O'Neil  
[www.oneilresearch.com](http://www.oneilresearch.com)

-----Original Message-----

From: owner-aapornet@usc.edu [mailto:owner-aapornet@usc.edu] On Behalf Of Barry Hollander  
Sent: Wednesday, May 08, 2002 10:19 AM  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: Re: Fewer postings

Of course, we have enjoyed numerous recent posts complaining of too many posts (including this one!).

First, after a conversation with a guy who has written a mass comm law text, I'm convinced that indeed these posts violate copyright. The Washington Post, I'm told, won a similar case recently on this. Most newspapers don't really care and wouldn't pursue it, so the question is probably moot.

Second, I assume everyone here either reads widely or can simply follow a link. Sum up the article or print out the lead, then provide a link. That's enough, and be more selective. While I get a couple hundred emails a day and am quite adept with my delete key, I'd much rather see bandwidth preserved if possible.

---

Barry Hollander  
Grady College of Journalism  
and Mass Communication  
University of Georgia  
Athens, GA 30602  
706.542.5027

email: [barry@uga.edu](mailto:barry@uga.edu)  
web: <http://www.journalism.uga.edu/hollander>

>From [barry@arches.uga.edu](mailto:barry@arches.uga.edu) Thu May 9 07:19:25 2002  
Received: from [usc.edu](mailto:usc.edu) ([root@usc.edu](mailto:root@usc.edu) [128.125.253.136])  
by [listproc.usc.edu](mailto:listproc.usc.edu) (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id [g49EJOe15802](mailto:g49EJOe15802) for [aapornet@listproc.usc.edu](mailto:aapornet@listproc.usc.edu); Thu, 9 May 2002  
07:19:24 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from [mundane.cc.uga.edu](mailto:mundane.cc.uga.edu) ([mundane.cc.uga.edu](mailto:mundane.cc.uga.edu) [128.192.1.102])  
by [usc.edu](mailto:usc.edu) (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP  
id [HAA04026](mailto:HAA04026) for [aapornet@usc.edu](mailto:aapornet@usc.edu); Thu, 9 May 2002 07:19:24 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from [archa8.cc.uga.edu](mailto:archa8.cc.uga.edu) ([archa8.cc.uga.edu](mailto:archa8.cc.uga.edu)) by [mundane.cc.uga.edu](mailto:mundane.cc.uga.edu)  
(LSMTP for Windows NT v1.1b)  
with SMTP id [0.00060190@mundane.cc.uga.edu](mailto:0.00060190@mundane.cc.uga.edu); Thu, 9 May 2002 10:19:23 -0400  
Received: from [barry](mailto:barry) ([bhollander01.grady.uga.edu](mailto:bhollander01.grady.uga.edu) [128.192.35.230])  
by [archa8.cc.uga.edu](mailto:archa8.cc.uga.edu) (8.9.1/8.9.1) with SMTP id [KAA06514](mailto:KAA06514)  
for [aapornet@usc.edu](mailto:aapornet@usc.edu); Thu, 9 May 2002 10:18:18 -0400  
Message-ID: [002a01c1f764\\$124b4e80\\$e623c080@grady.uga.edu](mailto:002a01c1f764$124b4e80$e623c080@grady.uga.edu)  
From: "Barry Hollander" [barry@arches.uga.edu](mailto:barry@arches.uga.edu)  
To: "AAPORNET" [aapornet@usc.edu](mailto:aapornet@usc.edu)  
References: [007801c1f710\\$36b73bc0\\$fac5c3d1@default](mailto:007801c1f710$36b73bc0$fac5c3d1@default)  
Subject: Re: Polling techniques under review by experts (P Roff UPI)  
Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 10:16:11 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Priority: 3  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2600.0000  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000

UPI is a skeleton of what is once was, a viable  
competitor for AP. I suspect the story got a  
glance and was passed on down the line. I'm  
constantly amazed UPI even exists.

---

Barry Hollander  
Grady College of Journalism  
and Mass Communication  
University of Georgia  
Athens, GA 30602  
706.542.5027

email: [barry@uga.edu](mailto:barry@uga.edu)

web: <http://www.journalism.uga.edu/hollander>

>From dhalpern@bellsouth.net Thu May 9 08:30:49 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g49FUme20545 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002  
08:30:48 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from imf01bis.bellsouth.net (mail201.mail.bellsouth.net  
[205.152.58.141])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id IAA20020 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 08:30:49 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from w5y0s9.bellsouth.net ([65.81.41.61])  
by imf01bis.bellsouth.net  
(InterMail vM.5.01.04.05 201-253-122-122-105-20011231) with ESMTTP  
id  
<20020509153142.OGXS18805.imf01bis.bellsouth.net@w5y0s9.bellsouth.net>;  
Thu, 9 May 2002 11:31:42 -0400  
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20020509111140.026beec0@pop3.norton.antivirus>  
X-Sender: dhalpern@mail.atl.bellsouth.net@pop3.norton.antivirus  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1  
Date: Thu, 09 May 2002 11:27:47 -0400  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
From: dick halpern <dhalpern@bellsouth.net>  
Subject: Bush Approach on Mideast Conflict "Out of Step" with U.S.  
Public, PIPA Poll Shows  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Just received this commentary about the findings from the just released poll by the University of Maryland's Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) [<http://www.pipa.org/>]. The article (from ONEWORLD) is being circulated by Amnesty International. I have not yet had a chance to look at PIPA report in depth and compare it to the article but I thought it important to pass on anyway. I should add that Amnesty is not supportive of current Israeli foreign policy (which is not my personal view).

Dick Halpern

Published on Thursday, May 9, 2002 by OneWorld.net --  
<http://www.oneworld.net/>  
Bush Approach on Mideast Conflict "Out of Step" with U.S. Public, Poll Shows  
by Jim Lobe

The United States public may not be nearly as supportive of the Israeli government of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as recent actions by Congress and the Bush administration suggest, according to a surprising new poll released in Washington Wednesday.

Almost 60 percent of Americans blame both sides equally for the breakdown of the peace process and the ongoing violence, the poll by the University of Maryland's Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) [<http://www.pipa.org/>] found when it surveyed 802 randomly selected respondents last week.

Seventy percent of those respondents said Washington should be even-handed between the parties, but only 22 percent said that the Bush administration was currently demonstrating such a balanced approach. Almost 60 percent said Washington was taking Israel's side.

Despite almost unanimous votes last week by both houses of Congress expressing strong support for Israel's recent military actions in the West Bank, the poll found very little public backing for those operations.

Sixty three percent of respondents said they supported Bush's call last month for Israel to withdraw and, failing that, a majority of 52 percent favored restricting U.S. military aid to Israel, something Bush has refused to discuss.

Moreover, 62 percent said they believed that Israel's military offensive has actually increased the likelihood of further suicide bombings against Israeli civilian targets, rather than diminished it.

"What this poll makes clear is that recent actions by Congress are out of step with the American public and their views on the crisis in the Middle East," said Steven Kull, the executive director of PIPA which has distinguished itself for unusually detailed surveys on foreign policy attitudes since the Gulf War.

Release of the poll results came in the wake of this week's visit by Sharon to Washington that he cut short Tuesday night after a White House meeting with Bush due to another Palestinian suicide bombing in a suburb of Tel Aviv that killed at least 16 Israelis. Sharon strongly suggested that Israel may retaliate with new military operations at any time.

Bush and Sharon reportedly discussed steps that could be taken to reduce the violence and move the two sides back to discussions for a political solution to the conflict, including a proposed peace conference sponsored by the U.S., the European Union, Russia, and the United Nations. Sharon, however, has shown little enthusiasm for this idea, while senior U.S. officials have disagreed internally over how much importance and prominence to give the initiative.

According to the PIPA poll, however, large majorities of the public favor a more multilateral approach to ending the conflict than has prevailed so far. Eight-two percent said they supported convening the international conference, while two out of three respondents said they believe the UN Security Council should decide on permanent borders between the Israeli and Palestinian states.

If peacekeeping troops were required to separate the two sides, 77 percent said they believe Washington should provide troops as part of a multinational or UN force.

The poll also found that the public rejected by hefty margins Sharon's contention that its military operations in Palestinian areas should be seen as equivalent to Washington's war against the al-Qaeda network. Only 17 percent agreed with that assessment; 46 percent agreed with the description of the Mideast struggle as a "conflict between two national groups fighting over the same piece of land."

The poll results were described by Jerome Segal, a prominent Mideast expert

at the University of Maryland, as "truly startling" in light of last week's showing of virtual wall-to-wall support for Israel in Congress.

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Amnesty-d is an internal discussion list for members of Amnesty International. Please do not redistribute these messages. For administrative questions, e-mail cwilton@igc.org. To unsubscribe, send a blank message to amnesty-d-unsubscribe@igc.topica.com. To subscribe, send a blank message to amnesty-d-subscribe@igc.topica.com.

==^=====  
This email was sent to: dhalpern@bellsouth.net

EASY UNSUBSCRIBE click here: <http://igc.topica.com/u/?aVxiew.aVHVX7>  
Or send an email to: [amnesty-d-unsubscribe@igc.topica.com](mailto:amnesty-d-unsubscribe@igc.topica.com)

T O P I C A -- Register now to manage your mail!  
<http://www.topica.com/partner/tag02/register>

==^=====  
>From Iain.NOBLE@dfes.gsi.gov.uk Thu May 9 08:33:37 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g49FXbe21468 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002  
08:33:37 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from mail6.gsi.gov.uk (gateway1.gsi.gov.uk [194.6.79.172])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id IAA22521 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 08:33:37 -0700  
(PDT)  
From: Iain.NOBLE@dfes.gsi.gov.uk  
Received: from mail.dfee.gov.uk (mail1.dfee.gov.uk [51.64.32.66])  
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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 16:33:35 +0100 (BST)  
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Thu, 09 May 2002 16:18:11 -0000  
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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 16:11:03 +0100  
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<Bc0a8021b5ac274fc8f@lonmsw01.dfee.gov.uk> for  
<aapornet@usc.edu>;  
Thu, 9 May 2002 16:25:03 +0100  
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id <KMT1DPF6>; Thu, 9 May 2002 16:19:32 +0100  
Message-ID: <AE1F316B44D2D211A64800902728A78908654132@SHEEXC01>  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: RE: Fewer postings-a helpful suggestion  
Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 16:19:25 +0100  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

I do the same as Mike and agree with his arguments.

I also nearly broke one of the golden rules of lists like this when making this reply which I'd also like to urge on people. When posting a brief reply to an earlier posting (especially one of the 'I agree with this' type) check that there isn't a long trail of earlier posts and replies included in your reply and edit if necessary.

Iain Noble  
DfES - AS: YFE5  
Moorfoot W609

0114 259 1180

> -----Original Message-----  
> From: Mike O'Neil [mailto:mike.oneil@alumni.brown.edu]  
> Sent: 09 May 2002 15:02  
> To: Aapornet@Usc.Edu  
> Subject: Fewer postings-a helpful suggestion  
>  
>  
>  
> There is one thing most listserv participants could do  
> themselves that could  
> reduce the impact of the "clutter" problem. Outlook and  
> most other email  
> programs will permit incoming mail to be automatically sorted  
> according to  
> specified criteria. I set this to immediately put all  
> incoming email from  
> AAPORnet into a separate directory within Outlook named  
> AAPORnet. As a  
> result mail sent through AAPORNET does not get co-mingled with other,  
> personally directed, email.  
>  
> AAPORnet postings are often interesting and valuable but  
> seldom urgent. So  
> I can handle incoming mail immediately and look at AAPORnet postings  
> whenever convenient (usually after midnight or on the weekends).  
>  
> If it were not for this capability, I would probably share  
> the concerns  
> about "clutter". With the auto-sorting capability, I often find Jim's  
> postings interesting and unobtrusive.  
>  
> In Outlook, this is done through "Tools", then "Rules  
> Wizzard". Many readers  
> may already know this. But if you do not, you may find it  
> quite useful.  
> (Supplementary hint: I also have a second email account I use  
> in instances  
> where I feel there is a possibility junk email may result.  
> All such email  
> is sorted into a Junk file automatically. It gets read -- or  
> scanned -- even  
> least frequently. The result: your inbox is populated mainly by stuff  
> needing immediate attention. And other stuff is sorted

> neatly elsewhere for  
> examination when you deem it appropriate.  
>  
> Mike O'Neil  
> www.oneilresearch.com  
>  
>From jwerner@jwdp.com Thu May 9 09:54:43 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g49Gsge28720 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002  
09:54:42 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from jwdp.com (europa.your-site.com [140.186.45.14])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id JAA10896 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 09:54:34 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from jwdp.com ([151.203.189.181]) by jwdp.com ; Thu, 09 May 2002  
12:49:59 -0400  
Message-ID: <3CDAA8C9.AFADE96D@jwdp.com>  
Date: Thu, 09 May 2002 12:50:17 -0400  
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>  
Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.79 [en] (Windows NT 5.0; U)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: AAPORNET's future  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Having spent a few days away from my computer has allowed me to collect some interesting statistics:

Between noon on Thursday, May 2nd and 8AM on Wednesday, May 8th, my primary email account accumulated about 185 messages. Of these, 44% were from AAPORNET and 38% were spam. The remaining 18% included legitimate commercial notices, personal email and client queries. 46% of the AAPORNET messages (20% of the total), were posted by Jim Beniger.

Clearly, he could be a little more selective, yet much of what Jim posts is of interest to many, and as the originator of AAPORNET, he may be entitled to a little more indulgence than the rest of us. But any one individual's prolixity is not our problem. What has happened is that, thanks to Jim's untiring effort, AAPORNET is an extraordinary success in fostering communications among AAPOR members, and this has quite overwhelmed the capacity of the listserv medium.

AAPORNET has now become a significant benefit of AAPOR. For some, it may be the single most important incentive to continuing membership. Rather than cutting back, we need to expand AAPORNET's capabilities.

At the NEAAPOR conference last month, I spoke informally with Don Dillman about this and promised to follow up with him on this subject. Unfortunately, I simply haven't had the time yet to do so, nor will I be attending the national conference next week. So let me explain my ideas and ask those who will be in St. Petersburg to pursue the debate there.

I strongly believe that it is time for AAPOR to find a professionally

administered hosting service for AAPORNET and I think that Council should address this as soon as possible. I don't have specific recommendations, but there are a number of criteria that should be considered.

First and foremost, AAPORNET should be accessible by all members and they should be able to select their means of access. Members should be able to receive individual email messages or digests, and they should be able to browse through messages using either a browser interface or an email client. Message threading is probably the best way to organize topics.

We have lost much because of the inability of the current list server to provide flexible security, and many members are apparently still unable to post messages that all can read. We need to restore the ability for members to post attachments such as spreadsheets and word processing documents. There are services that provide virus scanning for incoming or outgoing email, but however it is addressed, security has to be a consideration in selecting a hosting provider.

My own preference would be a newsgroup (NNTP) server, since most email clients support this to some extent and more powerful newsreaders (such as Free Agent or Gravity) are available at no cost on all platforms. There are services that provide forums or discussion groups using a browser interface, but I think that retaining the email interface as an option is important to allow those who wish to keep current with AAPORNET in real time to do so.

Yahoo's free community forums provide some of this flexibility, but the ever increasing obtrusiveness of their advertising supported approach makes them unsuitable for us, and I fear they may cut back on their services because of financial problems.

I am not an expert in this area, and I do not know what the cost implications are for such an ambitious expansion of AAPORNET, but if we are to remain, as Paul Sheatsley and Warren Mitofsky put it, "A Meeting Place," I believe that we need to move forward as soon as possible.

Jan Werner  
jwerner@jwdp.com

>From BDumont@apcoworldwide.com Thu May 9 10:26:26 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g49HQQe01105 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002  
10:26:26 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from uswdcexc01.americas.apco.net (smtp.apcoassoc.com  
[12.40.161.66])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id KAA14355 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 10:26:25 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: by uswdcexc01.americas.apco.net with Internet Mail Service  
(5.5.2653.19)  
id <JSXBAKW>; Thu, 9 May 2002 13:24:00 -0400  
Message-ID:  
<A597E5ACFDBCD4118F4A00508BF9FE1E0309080B@uswdcexc01.americas.apco.net>  
From: "Dumont, Bryan" <BDumont@apcoworldwide.com>  
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>



Subject: Job Opportunity in Washington, DC  
Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 13:23:59 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;  
    boundary="----\_=\_NextPart\_001\_01C1F77E.4E557D50"

This message is in MIME format. Since your mail reader does not understand this format, some or all of this message may not be legible.

-----\_=\_NextPart\_001\_01C1F77E.4E557D50  
Content-Type: text/plain

APCO Insight, the research and message development division of APCO Worldwide is a Washington-based global opinion research offering. A subsidiary of Grey Worldwide, APCO maintains offices in 23 cities throughout North America, Europe and Asia.

Insight is a fast-growing research organization offering a wide range of opinion research services. We provide research and strategic communications consulting for Fortune 500 companies, trade associations, NGO's and other clients from around the world. Insight practice areas include public policy, corporate positioning, advanced brand modeling and litigation, among other interesting areas of inquiry.

Insight is now in the process of interviewing candidates for a Research Associate position. Ideal candidates would have the following attributes:

- Experience conducting both quantitative and qualitative research
- Strong statistics background
- Exceptional communications, presentation and client relationship skills
- Excellent writing skills
- Working experience with business software (Microsoft Office, particularly PowerPoint) and statistical packages (primarily SPSS, but STATA and SAS preferred but not required)
- Experience with, and/or strong interest in message development and public affairs research

Candidates should be comfortable with travel and meeting deadlines without compromising the high standards Insight sets for every project. Interested parties should send resume only to:

Mark Benson  
President, APCO Insight  
mbenson@apcoinsight.com

AND

Bryan Dumont  
Vice President, APCO Worldwide  
bdumont@apcoworldwide.com

-----\_=\_NextPart\_001\_01C1F77E.4E557D50  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

-----=\_NextPart\_001\_01C1F77E.4E557D50--  
>From BDumont@apcoworldwide.com Thu May 9 10:38:33 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g49HcXe01970 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002  
10:38:33 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from uswdcexc01.americas.apco.net (smtp.apcoassoc.com  
[12.40.161.66])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id KAA27843 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 10:38:33 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: by uswdcexc01.americas.apco.net with Internet Mail Service  
(5.5.2653.19)  
id <JSXBAKYZ>; Thu, 9 May 2002 13:36:08 -0400  
Message-ID:  
<A597E5ACFDBCD4118F4A00508BF9FE1E0309080C@uswdcexc01.americas.apco.net>  
From: "Dumont, Bryan" <BDumont@apcoworldwide.com>  
To: "'John Huffman '" <jhuffman@netratings.com>  
Cc: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: RE: Job Opportunity in Washington, DC  
Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 13:35:07 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: multipart/mixed;  
boundary="-----=\_NextPart\_000\_01C1F77F.DC7F44C0"

This message is in MIME format. Since your mail reader does not understand this format, some or all of this message may not be legible.

-----=\_NextPart\_000\_01C1F77F.DC7F44C0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

-----=\_NextPart\_000\_01C1F77F.DC7F44C0--  
>From cgilchrist@apcoinsight.com Thu May 9 10:56:53 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g49Hure03644 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002  
10:56:53 -0700 (PDT)

Received: from uswdcexc01.americas.apco.net (smtp.apcoassoc.com [12.40.161.66])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id KAA17867 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 10:56:54 -0700  
(PDT)

Received: by uswdcexc01.americas.apco.net with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
id <JSXBAK6X>; Thu, 9 May 2002 13:54:29 -0400

Message-ID:  
<A597E5ACFDBCD4118F4A00508BF9FE1E04C7A3CD@uswdcexc01.americas.apco.net>  
From: "Gilchrist, Chrystine" <cgilchrist@apcoinsight.com>  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: Job Opportunity in Washington, DC  
Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 13:54:29 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;  
boundary="----=\_NextPart\_001\_01C1F782.90D2FC80"

This message is in MIME format. Since your mail reader does not understand this format, some or all of this message may not be legible.

-----=\_NextPart\_001\_01C1F782.90D2FC80  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

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- Strong statistics background
- Exceptional communications, presentation and client relationship skills
- Excellent writing skills
- Working experience with business software (Microsoft Office, particularly PowerPoint) and statistical packages (primarily SPSS)
- Experience with, and/or interest in message development and public affairs research

Candidates should be comfortable with travel and meeting deadlines without compromising the high standards Insight sets for every project. Interested parties should send resume only to:

Mark Benson, President  
mbenson@apcoinsight.com

Bryan Dumont, Vice President  
bdumont@apcoworldwide.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Gilchrist, Chrystine  
To: Dumont, Bryan  
Sent: 09/05/2002 01:42 p.m.  
Subject: RE: Job Opportunity in Washington, DC

Did you notice that did not post properly...

I think you have to copy and paste the text into the message.

OOPS!

Chrystine Gilchrist  
APCO Insight  
1615 L St, NW  
Washington, DC 20036

202.778.1093  
202.466.6002 (f)  
202.270.4056 (c)

cgilchrist@apcoinsight.com  
www.apcoinsight.com

-----Original Message-----

From: Dumont, Bryan [mailto:BDumont@apcoworldwide.com]  
Sent: Thursday, May 09, 2002 1:35 PM  
To: 'John Huffman '  
Cc: 'aapornet@usc.edu'  
Subject: RE: Job Opportunity in Washington, DC

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
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\* \* \* \* \*

-----=\_NextPart\_001\_01C1F782.90D2FC80  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*

\* \* \* \* \*

-----=\_NextPart\_001\_01C1F782.90D2FC80--  
>From awhite@nas.edu Thu May 9 11:34:45 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTMP  
id g49IYie08904 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002  
11:34:44 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from himalaya.nas.edu (himalaya.nas.edu [144.171.1.23])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTMP  
id LAA02181 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 11:34:45 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from smtpmta.nas.edu (smtpmta.nas.edu [144.171.1.40])  
by himalaya.nas.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1) with SMTP id OAA19387  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 14:32:08 -0400 (EDT)  
Received: by smtpmta.nas.edu (Lotus SMTP MTA v4.6.7 (934.1 12-30-1999)) id  
85256BB4.006609D9 ; Thu, 9  
May 2002 14:34:31 -0400  
X-Lotus-FromDomain: NAS  
From: "Andy White" <awhite@nas.edu>  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Message-ID: <85256BB4.006608DB.00@smtpmta.nas.edu>  
Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 14:34:26 -0400  
Subject: In search of data collection and management software  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Disposition: inline

I post the following questions that have been sent to me in the hopes of  
getting  
some good leads on software. Thanks.

"We have a large population-based breast cancer screening program and are  
looking into developing an automated survey system for women; we  
currently obtain data from a pencil and paper scantron form that they  
fill out in the clinic. We screen about 35,000 women a year and  
ascertain their breast cancer risk factors and the woman complain that  
we ask the same questions from year to year. We would like to be able to  
pull up old data that they have given us and allow them to touch the  
screen to change data on risk factors that have changed since their last  
visit to make the questionnaire process easier for them and to increase  
data quality. We are trying to find out if there are people who have  
systems  
like this already in  
place, what hardware/software they use, etc. Do you know of anyone that  
works on  
this type of electronic data collection?  
Any leads you have would be a great help.

We would like to consider a touch screen approach because a lot of the women  
are  
older in the screening population.  
However, at Group Health, we have a very high computer literacy level in our  
older enrollees. Something like 60% of people  
of 55 use the internet, so an application that uses an HTML interface or  
something like that would also work well. I think the

bigger question is how it will interface with the previous data that has been collected to fill in previous answers for individual people.  
NIH wants to give us a small amount of money to try to get a system off the ground but it seems crazy to start from scratch.  
Let me know what you find out."

Andy White

```
>From simonetta@artsci.com Thu May 9 11:42:31 2002
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
        by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
        id g49IgVe09960 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002
11:42:31 -0700 (PDT)
Received: from chimta01.algx.net (chimta01.algx.net [216.99.233.34])
        by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
        id LAA11622 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 11:42:32 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from leo (66-106-48-75.customer.algx.net [66.106.48.75])
        by chimmx01.algx.net (iPlanet Messaging Server 5.1 (built May 7 2001))
        with SMTP id <0GVU00FDGXAWXU@chimmx01.algx.net> for aapornet@usc.edu; Thu,
        09 May 2002 13:42:32 -0500 (CDT)
Date: Thu, 09 May 2002 14:42:30 -0400
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@artsci.com>
Subject: RE: Bush Approach on Mideast Conflict "Out of Step" with U.S.
Public,
        PIPA Poll Shows
In-reply-to: <5.1.0.14.2.20020509111140.026beec0@pop3.norton.antivirus>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Message-id: <001a01c1f789$46d61520$0d0a010a@leo>
MIME-version: 1.0
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook CWS, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2910.0)
Content-type: text/plain; charset=Windows-1252
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
X-MSMail-priority: Normal
```

I found this quite interesting.

-----  
[FULL SAMPLE]

Q17. As you may know, the UN (with the support of the US) assembled a fact-finding team to investigate the recent Israeli military operation in Jenin. (However, Israel has not allowed the UN team to conduct the investigation). Do you think that Israel should or should not allow the UN team to conduct its investigation?

[Half of the sample heard the text in parentheses; the other half did not. There was no statistical difference between responses with different wordings; thus, combined results are reported below.]

Should allow 76.1%

Should not allow 15.4  
(Don't know) 7.4  
(Refused) 1.0

-----  
<http://www.pipa.org/OnlineReports/IsrPalConflict/questionnaire.html>

It surprises me that that substantial a change in wording did not produce a significant effect in the response.  
There are other changes in wording latter in the survey that did not have significant effects as well.

--  
Leo G. Simonetta  
Art & Science Group, LLC  
simonetta@artsci.com

> -----Original Message-----  
> From: owner-aapornet@usc.edu  
> [mailto:owner-aapornet@usc.edu] On Behalf Of  
> dick halpern  
> Sent: Thursday, May 09, 2002 11:28 AM  
> To: aapornet@usc.edu  
> Subject: Bush Approach on Mideast Conflict "Out of Step" with U.S.  
> Public, PIPA Poll Shows  
>  
>  
> Just received this commentary about the findings from the  
> just released  
> poll by the University of Maryland's Program on International Policy  
> Attitudes (PIPA) [<http://www.pipa.org/>]. The article (from  
> ONEWORLD) is  
> being circulated by Amnesty International. I have not yet had  
> a chance to  
> look at PIPA report in depth and compare it to the article  
> but I thought it  
> important to pass on anyway. I should add that Amnesty is not  
> supportive of  
> current Israeli foreign policy (which is not my personal view).  
>  
> Dick Halpern  
>  
>  
> Published on Thursday, May 9, 2002 by OneWorld.net --  
> <http://www.oneworld.net/>  
> Bush Approach on Mideast Conflict "Out of Step" with U.S.  
> Public, Poll Shows  
> by Jim Lobe  
>  
> The United States public may not be nearly as supportive of  
> the Israeli  
> government of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon in the Israeli-Palestinian  
> conflict as recent actions by Congress and the Bush  
> administration suggest,  
> according to a surprising new poll released in Washington Wednesday.  
>

> Almost 60 percent of Americans blame both sides equally for  
> the breakdown  
> of the peace process and the ongoing violence, the poll by  
> the University  
> of Maryland's Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA)  
> [<http://www.pipa.org/>] found when it surveyed 802 randomly selected  
> respondents last week.  
>  
> Seventy percent of those respondents said Washington should  
> be even-handed  
> between the parties, but only 22 percent said that the Bush  
> administration  
> was currently demonstrating such a balanced approach. Almost  
> 60 percent  
> said Washington was taking Israel's side.  
>  
> Despite almost unanimous votes last week by both houses of Congress  
> expressing strong support for Israel's recent military  
> actions in the West  
> Bank, the poll found very little public backing for those operations.  
>  
> Sixty three percent of respondents said they supported Bush's  
> call last  
> month for Israel to withdraw and, failing that, a majority of  
> 52 percent  
> favored restricting U.S. military aid to Israel, something  
> Bush has refused  
> to discuss.  
>  
> Moreover, 62 percent said they believed that Israel's  
> military offensive  
> has actually increased the likelihood of further suicide  
> bombings against  
> Israeli civilian targets, rather than diminished it.  
>  
> "What this poll makes clear is that recent actions by  
> Congress are out of  
> step with the American public and their views on the crisis  
> in the Middle  
> East," said Steven Kull, the executive director of PIPA which has  
> distinguished itself for unusually detailed surveys on foreign policy  
> attitudes since the Gulf War.  
>  
> Release of the poll results came in the wake of this week's  
> visit by Sharon  
> to Washington that he cut short Tuesday night after a White  
> House meeting  
> with Bush due to another Palestinian suicide bombing in a  
> suburb of Tel  
> Aviv that killed at least 16 Israelis. Sharon strongly suggested that  
> Israel may retaliate with new military operations at any time.  
>  
> Bush and Sharon reportedly discussed steps that could be  
> taken to reduce  
> the violence and move the two sides back to discussions for a  
> political  
> solution to the conflict, including a proposed peace



> conference sponsored  
> by the U.S., the European Union, Russia, and the United  
> Nations. Sharon,  
> however, has shown little enthusiasm for this idea, while senior U.S.  
> officials have disagreed internally over how much importance  
> and prominence  
> to give the initiative.

>  
> According to the PIPA poll, however, large majorities of the  
> public favor a  
> more multilateral approach to ending the conflict than has  
> prevailed so  
> far. Eight-two percent said they supported convening the  
> international  
> conference, while two out of three respondents said they  
> believe the UN  
> Security Council should decide on permanent borders between  
> the Israeli and  
> Palestinian states.

>  
> If peacekeeping troops were required to separate the two  
> sides, 77 percent  
> said they believe Washington should provide troops as part of a  
> multinational or UN force.

>  
> The poll also found that the public rejected by hefty margins  
> Sharon's  
> contention that its military operations in Palestinian areas  
> should be seen  
> as equivalent to Washington's war against the al-Qaeda  
> network. Only 17  
> percent agreed with that assessment; 46 percent agreed with  
> the description  
> of the Mideast struggle as a "conflict between two national  
> groups fighting  
> over the same piece of land."

>  
> The poll results were described by Jerome Segal, a prominent  
> Mideast expert  
> at the University of Maryland, as "truly startling" in light  
> of last week's  
> showing of virtual wall-to-wall support for Israel in Congress.

> Copyright 2002 OneWord.net

> -----  
> Amnesty-d is an internal discussion list for members of Amnesty  
> International. Please do not redistribute these messages.  
> For administrative questions, e-mail cwilton@igc.org.  
> To unsubscribe, send a blank message to  
> amnesty-d-unsubscribe@igc.topica.com. To subscribe, send a  
> blank message to  
> amnesty-d-subscribe@igc.topica.com.

> ==^=====

> This email was sent to: dhalpern@bellsouth.net

> EASY UNSUBSCRIBE click here: <http://igc.topica.com/u/?aVxiew.aVHVX7>  
> Or send an email to: [amnesty-d-unsubscribe@igc.topica.com](mailto:amnesty-d-unsubscribe@igc.topica.com)  
>  
> T O P I C A -- Register now to manage your mail!  
> <http://www.topica.com/partner/tag02/register>  
> ==^=====

>From skeeter@gmu.edu Thu May 9 15:29:50 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g49MToe24663 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002  
15:29:50 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from mserver2.gmu.edu (mail02.gmu.edu [129.174.0.10])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id PAA22598 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 15:29:51 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from gmuedu ([129.174.14.208]) by mserver2.gmu.edu  
(Netscape Messaging Server 4.15) with ESMTTP id GVV7TP00.TOK for  
<aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 18:29:49 -0400  
Message-ID: <3CDAF85B.6E77DEF3@gmu.edu>  
Date: Thu, 09 May 2002 18:29:47 -0400  
From: "Scott Keeter" <skeeter@gmu.edu>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7 [en] (WinNT; U)  
X-Accept-Language: en, pdf  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: looking for national omnibus surveys  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

On behalf of a non-AAPOR member, I am looking for contact information  
for organizations running regular national omnibus surveys, on which  
someone could purchase a couple of questions. Thanks very much.

--  
Scott Keeter  
Dept. of Public and International Affairs  
George Mason University MSN 3F4  
Fairfax, VA 22030-4444  
Voice 703 993 1412  
Department fax 703 993 1399  
Personal fax 703 832 0209  
E-mail [skeeter@gmu.edu](mailto:skeeter@gmu.edu)  
Web site <http://mason.gmu.edu/~skeeter>

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu May 9 20:01:01 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4A311e28555 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002  
20:01:01 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id UAA21110; Thu, 9 May 2002 20:00:59 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)  
by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4A30xS10388; Thu, 9 May 2002 20:00:59 -0700 (PDT)

Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 20:00:58 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: =?X-UNKNOWN?Q?Beno=EEt\_Gauthier?= <gauthier@circum.com>  
cc: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re[2]: Fewer postings-- Suggestion  
In-Reply-To: <4634486348.20020509061903@circum.com>  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205091941240.7185-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=X-UNKNOWN  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8BIT

Benoît,

Do you mean to tell us that you are willing to allow mere software to decide whether you will read a message--sent directly to you--or not, even though this decision rests on a simple label neither authorized, written, nor attached by you, yourself?

I absolutely refuse to believe this of you!

How do we honor all those who have died--over several centuries--to help protect our freedom of the press, if we then turn our own personal choices of what to read to some mindless word-search algorithm?

If all the Earth's newspapers and periodicals were to go digital, would you then allow the same software to decide what you were or were not interested in reading? I simply cannot believe that you would do this... and I believe I do honor the humanity I find in you, in arriving at this conclusion.

-- Jim

\*\*\*\*\*

On Thu, 9 May 2002, Benoît Gauthier wrote:

> (2002.05.09, 06:16)  
>  
> > If you can label each subject line merely by reading it, why do you  
> > think it is necessary to label it at all?  
>  
> Systematic labelling is a great idea as it would permit someone like  
> me who is not interested in the vast majority of the uncommented  
> survey result posts to instruct my e-mail client software to either  
> discard them or to tuck them away.  
>  
>  
> Benoît Gauthier, <mailto:benoit.gauthier@circum.com>  
> Réseau Circum inc. / Circum Network Inc.  
>  
>

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu May 9 20:21:10 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])

by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTF  
id g4A3LAe01308 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002  
20:21:10 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
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id UAA03089 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 20:21:10 -0700  
(PDT)  
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by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTF  
id g4A3L8R11667 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 20:21:08 -0700  
(PDT)  
Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 20:21:08 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Too Broad a Ban on Child Models? (D McCullagh, Wired.com)  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205092014160.7185-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

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<http://www.wired.com/news/print/0,1294,52379,00.html>

2:00 a.m. May 9, 2002 PDT

Too Broad a Ban on Child Models?

By Declan McCullagh

WASHINGTON -- A new bill in Congress designed to outlaw child-sex websites would instead ban nearly all commercial photography of minors.

Rep. Mark Foley (R-Florida) announced the proposal would ban websites featuring controversial images of nude preteen children. "These websites are nothing more than a fix for pedophiles," Foley said.

He said there has been a disturbing increase of websites with names like "Sunny Lolitas," that show off prepubescent girls playing with stuffed animals or stretched out pin-up style against hot red backgrounds. His press release says pedophiles pay to see photos and video clips of the children in sexually suggestive poses.

But -- whoops! -- that's not what his bill (PDF) actually covers.

Five legal scholars contacted by Wired News said that Foley's proposal, cosponsored by Rep. Nick Lampson (D-Texas) and touted at a press conference on Monday, is so broadly written that it would imperil perfectly innocent photography and videography of children and teenagers.

In addition to prohibiting commercial photography of anyone under 17 years old, their bill would make it a federal felony for stock photo

houses like Corbis or Getty Images to license images of minors from their catalogs -- a billion-dollar industry -- or for news photographers to sell images of minors.

James Mitchell, associate general counsel for Corbis, said the Child Modeling Exploitation Prevention Act, or CMEPA, would "negatively impact the industry" and likely violates the First Amendment's guarantees of freedom of speech.

"The Corbis collection includes commercial and editorial images that could potentially fall within the language of the bill as currently written," Mitchell said. "These images are far from inappropriate, but rather, are lawfully and appropriately licensed by business clients all over the world."

Corbis owns approximately 65 million images, including the Bettman Archive and historic photos of Rosa Parks, the Kennedys, the Beatles and Marilyn Monroe.

Jonathan Zittrain, who teaches at Harvard Law School's Berkman Center, was more blunt, calling CMEPA "constitutionally hopeless."

"I think the bill as written is fatally both vague and overbroad," Zittrain said. Those are two standards that courts apply when judging whether a law runs afoul of the First Amendment.

The text of CMEPA says that anyone who "displays" or "offers" to sell the image of a minor under 17 years old -- "without a purpose of marketing a product or service other than an image of a child" -- would be fined and imprisoned for up to 10 years.

Groups like the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children have argued that current child pornography laws do not go far enough since they do not apply to images of children in poses similar to a model's, as reported by Wired News last year. CMEPA is largely a response to this concern by special interest groups.

Nobody believes that Reps. Foley and Lampson are intentionally trying to wreak havoc on the photojournalism, fine art photography, and stock photography industries. Rather, it appears that CMEPA is simply sloppily written and rife with unintended consequences.

A legal aide to Rep. Foley said in an interview on Tuesday that nobody should be worried about the looming threat of CMEPA.

"I've had folks at the Department of Justice look at this and our legislative counsel look at this and we've vetted this issue out," said the aide, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The aide dismissed concerns from academics and industry representatives as "really off-the-wall" and said "this would not affect them."

When forwarded Corbis' comments, a spokesman for Foley said: "We have already responded directly to this. There's nothing new here."

Scholars who specialize in free speech law said if Foley meant to outlaw only images of children modeling, he should have written CMEPA

differently.

"The language of this bill appears to prohibit all commercial photography of children," said Bob Corn-Revere, a partner in Hogan & Hartson's Washington office who teaches at Catholic University. "I can't distinguish from the language why legitimate modeling would be in any way distinguished from what they call exploitative modeling."

Eric Freedman, who teaches First Amendment law at Hofstra University, said CMEPA would ban prints of the haunting 1972 image of a girl covered by napalm. It was taken by Associated Press photographer Huyn Cong (Nick) Ut, won a Pulitzer Prize and helped to turn U.S. sentiment against the Vietnam war.

David Greene, executive director of the First Amendment Project, said of CMEPA: "I can't imagine it is constitutional or even capable of a limiting constitutional interpretation."

Eugene Volokh, who teaches First Amendment law at UCLA's law school, said he doubts that the Supreme Court would uphold CMEPA as constitutional.

"For instance, would the promoters of Olsen Twins and Menudo have been violating the law if they sold posters of the child stars through a fan club?" Volokh said. "After all, the posters would have been sold for their own sake -- this sort of merchandising is an independently valuable profit center for many such outfits."

The legal aide to Foley said the bill has not been scheduled for a vote, but his boss will listen to concerns: "If comments do come about, which is possible, we'll review them."

<http://www.wired.com/news/print/0,1294,52379,00.html>

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>From gauthier@circum.com Thu May 9 20:38:58 2002
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
    by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
    id g4A3cve03740 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002
20:38:57 -0700 (PDT)
Received: from circum.com ([66.46.84.84])
    by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
    id UAA13997 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 20:38:57 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from dell (modemcable172.5-200-24.hull.mc.videotron.ca
[24.200.5.172])
    by circum.com (8.11.6/8.11.2) with ESMTTP id g4A3Zoi05122;
    Thu, 9 May 2002 23:35:50 -0400
Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 23:35:44 -0400
From: Benoît Gauthier <gauthier@circum.com>
X-Mailer: The Bat! (v1.60c) Business
Reply-To: Benoît Gauthier <gauthier@circum.com>
```

X-Priority: 3 (Normal)  
Message-ID: <12438001513.20020509233544@circum.com>  
To: James Beniger <beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu>  
CC: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re[3]: Fewer postings-- Suggestion  
In-Reply-To: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205091941240.7185-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
References: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205091941240.7185-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
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g4A3cwe03741

(2002.05.09, 23:26)

James,

I shall assume that you wrote your note to me with a little grin on your face...

In fact, what I am willing to do is to let people who post self-classify their postings as "public opinion measurement results without value added by the poster" if that is what is being posted. Such a self-classification could take the form of a "code" inserted in the subject line (such as "\*\*\*raw\_public\_opinion\*\*\*").

I am willing to let posters self-classify such contributions because, in all honesty, I am not interested in most of this "raw\_public\_opinion" which, by the way, happens to be essentially about American public opinion (which is OK for an American organization, but of less interest to me as a Quebecer).

What I am looking for on AAPORnet is exchanges of views, experience and references on methodological issues related to public opinion/survey research. Not raw\_public\_opinion. If some members want raw\_public\_opinion, fine. Just give me a way to identify it and get around it.

Benoît Gauthier, <mailto:benoit.gauthier@circum.com>  
Riçseau Circum inc. / Circum Network Inc.

> Benoît,

> Do you mean to tell us that you are willing to allow mere software  
> to decide whether you will read a message--sent directly to you--  
> or not, even though this decision rests on a simple label neither  
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> \*\*\*\*\*

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>> (2002.05.09, 06:16)

>>

>> > If you can label each subject line merely by reading it, why do you  
>> > think it is necessary to label it at all?

>>

>> Systematic labelling is a great idea as it would permit someone like  
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>> survey result posts to instruct my e-mail client software to either  
>> discard them or to tuck them away.

>>

>>

>> Benoit Gauthier, <mailto:benoit.gauthier@circum.com>

>> Riçseau Circum inc. / Circum Network Inc.

>>

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>>  
>>  
>> Benoît Gauthier, mailto:benoit.gauthier@circum.com  
>> Réseau Circum inc. / Circum Network Inc.  
>>  
>>

>From abider@american.edu Thu May 9 20:49:19 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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20:49:18 -0700 (PDT)  
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[207.217.120.18])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
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(PDT)  
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helo=AlbertD)  
by goose.prod.itd.earthlink.net with smtp (Exim 3.33 #2)  
id 1761P7-0001FW-00; Thu, 09 May 2002 20:49:13 -0700  
Message-ID: <001a01c1f7d5\$f0b3e260\$f7bb0304@Biderman>  
Reply-To: "Albert Biderman" <abider@american.edu>  
From: "Albert Biderman" <abider@american.edu>  
To: <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>, "AAPORNET" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
References: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205092014160.7185-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Too Broad a Ban on Child Models? (D McCullagh, Wired.com)  
Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 23:50:57 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
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charset="iso-8859-1"  
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X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2600.0000  
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000

Shouldn't "tali-bans" have become by now the accepted term for such  
prohibitions?  
Albert Biderman  
abider@american.edu

----- Original Message -----  
From: "James Beniger" <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: "AAPORNET" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Sent: Thursday, May 09, 2002 11:21 PM  
Subject: Too Broad a Ban on Child Models? (D McCullagh, Wired.com)

>



>  
> Jonathan Zittrain, who teaches at Harvard Law School's Berkman Center,  
> was more blunt, calling CMEPA "constitutionally hopeless."  
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>

> <http://www.wired.com/news/print/0,1294,52379,00.html>  
> -----  
>

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> -----  
>

> \*\*\*\*\*  
>

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu May 9 21:24:41 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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21:24:40 -0700 (PDT)  
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id VAA10227 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 21:24:40 -0700  
(PDT)  
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by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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(PDT)  
Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 21:24:40 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Deconstructing Yasser (A Oren, Ha`aretz)  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205092107020.12789-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

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[news.haaretz.co.il/hasen/pages/ShArt.jhtml?itemNo=161852](http://news.haaretz.co.il/hasen/pages/ShArt.jhtml?itemNo=161852)

Friday, May 10, 2002 Iyyar 28, 5762

Israel Time: 07:13 (GMT+3)

## Deconstructing Yasser

by Amir Oren

This week George W. Bush allowed Prime Minister Ariel Sharon to shrink Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to his true dimensions. The recommendation that emerged in the defense establishment, following discussions that were held ahead of Sharon's visit to Washington and that were renewed in the wake of his meeting with Bush and the Rishon Letzion terrorist attack, was to give priority to the establishment of the "Second Authority" - an improved version of the current Palestinian Authority. The image is of dismantling and putting back together, rather than toppling. Did de Gaulle establish the Fifth Republic in France? Well, Bush and Sharon will establish in Palestine - with a weakened Arafat or without him - the Second Authority, which will replace the first one, crafted by Yitzhak Rabin and Bill Clinton.

Bush was demonstratively enthusiastic about the idea, as though Ali Jefferson and Ahmed Hamilton were to hold a series of debates in Ramallah along the lines of "The Federalist." Bush cited the constitution that Palestine doesn't have; if he had taken the time to peruse the documents, he would have discovered that the partition resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on November 29, 1947 called on the two states that were to come into being, Israel and Palestine, to adopt a constitution.

This is a narrow judicial approach, which can be useful if it is invoked to achieve something, or to get rid of someone: Arafat has served as president of the Palestinian Authority for more than six years without new elections, and it is possible to query the validity of his grip on power. The practical question, behind the niceties of the formulation, is who will be the source of authority for civil and security activity.

The answer to that question, according to central figures in the defense establishment, is half-American and half-Arab. In other words, joint pressure wielded by Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan could channel Palestinian hyperactivity onto a calmer course. The rehabilitation of the civil infrastructures of the PA and their ongoing operation will be made subordinate to external control and review that will bypass the corruption in Arafat's milieu and upset his "divide-and-rule" tactics. Those who will fill the power vacuum will continue to show respect for Arafat and will refuse to act without his prior authorization, but he will no longer be in a position to maneuver among them, to promote one security chief at the expense of another, and to build up an armed Tanzim militias against all the others.

### New law and order

Bush's announcement that he was going to send the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, George Tenet, to the area, was not preceded by full Israeli agreement on the format of the unified security force that he is supposed to set up in the PA on the ruins of the previous apparatuses. Israel is interested in a force and a half: a uniformed police force that will be in charge of maintaining law and order, together with a secret service along the lines of the Israeli Shin Bet; there will be no army.

The policemen, who will be little more than municipal inspectors, in the format of the "strong local police" force that was conceived ahead of the Camp David agreement of 1978, will be armed only with "short weapons" - pistols. Long and heavy weapons will be removed, though no one will waste time routing out the last of the rifles that have been hidden. The commander of this force will be a local resident, a professional who will not pose a threat to the politicians, or possibly a designated leader, such as Mohammed Dahlan, the current head of preventive security in the Gaza Strip - or perhaps a foreigner on the lines of the British general John Glubb, the commander of the Jordanian Legion during Israel's early years.

In the past few weeks, Dahlan prevented the firing of Kassam rockets into Israel, for fear that Operation Defensive Shield would be extended into the Gaza Strip. The IDF tried to decide whether this was enough to absolve him of involvement in terrorist organizations or whether the security apparatus under his control should be attacked, as was the parallel unit, headed by Jibril Rajoub, in the West Bank.

In the meantime, the Shin Bet is continuing to interrogate the Tanzim leader Marwan Barghouti. Before Barghouti acquiesced and incriminated both himself and Arafat, a senior figure in the defense establishment said of him, "He is like a submarine, before diving into the depths, we have to let air out of him." And if you decide afterward that you want him as a leader in the post-Arafat period? "No problem, we will inflate him again."

That may sound patronizing and arrogant, but it was said with a smile of understanding of the limitations of Israel's influence on the emergence of the next generation of the Palestinian leadership. A few hours before the terrorist attack in Rishon Letzion on Tuesday night, a general who is convinced that Arafat's presence in the area will thwart any prospect of a settlement with the Palestinians said that, for the first time in a long time, Operation Defensive Shield and the coordination with President Bush have generated a new hope that a lid can be put on the confrontation. That hope is based on the Americans' determination to overthrow Saddam Hussein, a move that will divert Iraq's attention from the Arab-Israeli conflict to developments in the Persian Gulf; on the creation of a different PA that will be Arafat-free (or at least Arafat-lite); on a gradual trend toward the creation of a triple framework of Israel-Palestine-Jordan supported by Egypt and Saudi Arabia; and on the awareness of the Israeli leadership that it has an obligation to contribute to this process by taking a more flexible posture.

Immediately after the Passover eve attack at the Park Hotel in Netanya, officers in the General Staff's Plans and Policy Directorate who, until then, had rejected Arafat's expulsion based on a profit-and-loss calculation, drafted a document headed "What has changed," in which they found that the balance had been reversed.

#### Negative impact

The support expressed by Major General Giora Eiland, the head of the Plans and Policy Directorate, and by the head of the strategic planning department, Ebal Giladi, for Arafat's expulsion took Defense Minister

Benjamin Ben-Eliezer by surprise - though it was not enough to induce him to join the camp led by Chief of Staff Shaul Mofaz, deputy chief of staff Moshe Ya'alon, and head of the National Security Council, Uzi Dayan. Ben-Eliezer, who wants to differentiate himself from Sharon and the Likud, cited the opposition of the heads of the intelligence community and of the coordinator of government activities in the territories to the idea of expelling Arafat; but they emphasized that their major concern was for the negative impact such a move would have on Egypt and Jordan.

On Wednesday, one of the supporters of expulsion said that this concern had subsided over the past month, that in any event its true price was bearable, and that there was no need to wait for a massive terrorist attack, which would leave dozens or hundreds of Israelis dead, in order to justify Arafat's return to his half-abandoned headquarters in Tunisia.

Dissociation with Arafat will enhance the prospects of the emerging leadership of the Second Authority, this source noted, but only if at the same time - to prove to the Palestinians that they are better off without Arafat - Israel will act to advance a political agreement, including the surprise evacuation of remote settlements. In Sharon's first year in power, there was no chance of that. Now, after Operation Defensive Shield, after the coordination with Bush, and after Sharon, in internal discussions, has begun to praise the formulators of the broad strategic picture (whom he had previously disparaged in comparison to the combatants), it is no longer impossible.

[news.haaretz.co.il/hasen/pages/ShArt.jhtml?itemNo=161852](http://news.haaretz.co.il/hasen/pages/ShArt.jhtml?itemNo=161852)

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(C) Copyright 2002 Ha`aretz  
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\*\*\*\*\*

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu May 9 21:58:51 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4A4woel2635 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002  
21:58:50 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id VAA28743 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 21:58:51 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)  
by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4A4wpt16629 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 21:58:51 -0700  
(PDT)  
Date: Thu, 9 May 2002 21:58:50 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Deadly blast hits Russian parade (BBC News)  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205092139140.15044-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

---

B B C N E W S (c) MMII BBC NEWS <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/uk/>>

---

[news.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid\\_1976000/1976776.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid_1976000/1976776.stm)

Thursday, 9 May, 2002, 15:48 GMT 16:48 UK

BBC NEWS ONLINE: WORLD: EUROPE

Deadly blast hits Russian parade

Russian officials say 34 people, including 12 children, have been killed in an explosion in a southern Russian town during a parade for the country's Victory Day.

The blast ripped through the main street of the town of Kaspiysk in the southern Russian republic of Dagestan as soldiers and civilians marched to commemorate the 57th anniversary of Russian victory in World War II.

---

"The scene is horrifying, there are body parts everywhere"  
Russian TV correspondent

---

Security officials say a mine hidden in shrubbery on the side of the town's Lenin Street blew up as a military band passed.

Police in Dagestan, the region bordering the breakaway republic of Chechnya, said that 150 people had been injured in the explosion.

'Mound of bodies'

The victims included children, military veterans and musicians, as well as at least 19 soldiers said to be among the dead.

---

"This crime today was committed by scum who hold nothing sacred"  
Russian President Vladimir Putin

---

"When I got there, I saw a mound of bodies, people in panic," said Magomad Akhmedov, a 35-year-old teacher.

"The scene is horrifying. There are body parts everywhere and an overpowering smell of blood," a correspondent for Russia's NTV station said.

The town's medical services were overwhelmed and many of the injured were taken to the regional capital Makhachkala, 20 kilometres (12 miles) north of Kaspiysk.

'Scum'



"I think that few people can have any doubt about this being an act of terrorism," said Russian President Vladimir Putin, who was addressing a rally in Moscow's Red Square at the time of the blast.

Musical instruments lie on the road after blast in Kaspiysk, Dagestan

He said the act on "the most dear of all holidays... was committed by scum who hold nothing sacred," comparing those behind the suspected attack to Nazis.

Russian police told the Reuters news agency that nuts, bolts and nails were packed into the mine to cause maximum injury.

New tactic?

Mr Putin instructed the director of Russia's Federal Security Service (FSB), Nikolai Patrushev, to fly to Dagestan immediately to coordinate an investigation into the incident.

The BBC's Nikolai Gorshkov in Moscow says Russians are shocked at the incident on one of the country's most solemn and sacred occasions.

Our correspondent says mines on roadsides have been widely used to target Russian troops in Chechnya, and their use against a parade which included civilians outside the war-torn province would be a departure from previous tactics.

So far no one has claimed responsibility for the explosion.

Grozny attack

In a separate incident, civilians and Russian forces came under attack at a Victory Day parade in a stadium in the Chechen capital, Grozny.

Putin at World War II Victory Day celebrations

Police officials said shots had been fired from grenade launchers.

One police officer is reported to have been wounded.

Earlier reports said that a mine disposal unit had detonated a landmine found at the stadium before the Victory Day events got under way.

Drawn-out war

Dagestan sees frequent small-scale bombings and other unrest, often related to the 31-month war between separatist rebels and Russian forces in the neighbouring breakaway region of Chechnya.

Kaspiysk suffered a large bomb attack in November 1996.

Sixty-eight people were killed when an explosion tore through an apartment building housing Russian border guards.

The cause of the blast was never determined, but many blamed it on Chechen rebels.

###

[news.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid\\_1976000/1976776.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/low/english/world/europe/newsid_1976000/1976776.stm)

-----  
B B C N E W S (c) MMII BBC NEWS <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/uk/>>  
-----

\*\*\*\*\*

>From tenor@one.net Thu May 9 23:16:46 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4A6Gke19638 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002  
23:16:46 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from mx04.gvl.sys.nuvox.net (mx04.gvl.sys.nuvox.net [64.89.70.86])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id XAA09120 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 9 May 2002 23:16:47 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from one.net (ip-216-23-54-238.adsl.one.net [216.23.54.238])  
by mx04.gvl.sys.nuvox.net (8.11.4/8.11.4) with ESMTTP id g4A6GBI10452;  
Fri, 10 May 2002 02:16:11 -0400  
Message-ID: <3CDB6463.7D91FE5C@one.net>  
Date: Fri, 10 May 2002 02:10:43 -0400  
From: Bill Thompson <tenor@one.net>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.73 [en]C-NECCK (Win98; U)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: =?iso-8859-1?Q?Beno=EEt?= Gauthier <gauthier@circum.com>  
CC: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Fewer postings-- Suggestion  
References: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205091941240.7185-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
<12438001513.20020509233544@circum.com>  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Bravo Benoit...

Imagine, letting us decide for ourselves what we want to see or read by reading a category coding...My guess is some in AAPOR believe we can't do that for ourselves so they'll just spoon feed it to us..hmmm...you want fries with your force fed readings?

Bill Thompson

>From gauthier@circum.com Fri May 10 04:05:12 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4AB5Ce26028 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 10 May 2002  
04:05:12 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from circum.com ([66.46.84.84])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id EAA11755 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 10 May 2002 04:05:13 -0700  
(PDT)

Received: from dell (modemcable172.5-200-24.hull.mc.videotron.ca  
[24.200.5.172])  
by circum.com (8.11.6/8.11.2) with ESMTTP id g4AB56i09751;  
Fri, 10 May 2002 07:05:06 -0400  
Date: Fri, 10 May 2002 07:04:59 -0400  
From: Benoît Gauthier <gauthier@circum.com>  
X-Mailer: The Bat! (v1.60c) Business  
Reply-To: Benoît Gauthier <gauthier@circum.com>  
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)  
Message-ID: <351418329.20020510070459@circum.com>  
To: Bill Thompson <tenor@one.net>  
CC: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re[2]: Fewer postings-- Suggestion  
In-Reply-To: <3CDB6463.7D91FE5C@one.net>  
References: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205091941240.7185-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
<12438001513.20020509233544@circum.com> <3CDB6463.7D91FE5C@one.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-15  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit  
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by listproc.usc.edu id  
g4AB5Ce26029

(2002.05.10, 06:59)

Bill,

I can see two (technical) avenues for AAPORnet.

1) Either continue with a traditional listserv (which has caused bouncing problems in the past and which, for security consideration, has annoyed some posters with "text-only" restrictions) but add some category coding on the subject line or

2) move to an HTML-based bulletin board system with broadcasting features. In this option, messages can be organized by theme to ease consultation and archiving.

Benoît Gauthier, <mailto:benoit.gauthier@circum.com>  
Régisseau Circum inc. / Circum Network Inc.

> Imagine, letting us decide for ourselves what we want to see or read  
> by reading a category coding...My guess is some in AAPOR believe we  
> can't do that for ourselves so they'll just spoon feed it to  
> us..hmmm...you want fries with your force fed readings?

> Bill Thompson

>From mike.oneil@alumni.brown.edu Fri May 10 07:06:14 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4AE6Ee05625 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 10 May 2002  
07:06:14 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from gull.prod.itd.earthlink.net (gull.mail.pas.earthlink.net  
[207.217.120.84])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id HAA22811 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 10 May 2002 07:06:14 -0700

(PDT)

Received: from cpe-66-1-194-38.co.sprintbbd.net ([66.1.194.38] helo=home)  
by gull.prod.itd.earthlink.net with smtp (Exim 3.33 #2)  
id 176B2A-00037W-00; Fri, 10 May 2002 07:06:10 -0700  
From: "Mike O'Neil" <mike.oneil@alumni.brown.edu>  
To: "Aapornet@Usc.Edu" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: AAPOR Conference, Life Passages--and Two Invitations  
Date: Fri, 10 May 2002 07:04:38 -0700  
Message-ID: <CDEAJOODPEAJFKJABHJJEEICCFAA.mike.oneil@alumni.brown.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook IMO, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2910.0)  
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000

It finally came. The dreaded AARP invitation. Certifiable old-fartdom. Damn tough pill to swallow for a rock n roll-raised/forever young baby boomer. (For those who have not yet reached this milestone, the vultures start mailing you when you are 49+ -- and they always find you).

Made me think of a conversation I had with the sage Mayer Zald when he visited here over 20 years ago. The subject was retirement. In all of my then-late-twenties innocence I asked him "Why would you ever want to retire?". I have remembered his response ever since, "After you have been doing the same thing for many years, you get to the point where you want to do something else.

I heard him, but didn't really understand.

All these years later, I do now.

I have founded and run a research firm for over 20 years. I do high-level conceptualization, research design, edit all analytical reports, the usual stuff. I am also go-to guy when the toilet backs up (I know how to use a plunger and have the phone number of a handyman), do phone wiring, figure out how to manage when three people call in sick on the same day (work harder and faster and juggle), or just about anything else happens.

Twenty plus years. Doing more or less the same thing. And I would like not to be doing exactly this forever. I am looking for a five- to ten-year plan to extricate myself from day-to-day responsibilities.

The point of all this: I am looking to associate myself with a highly trained younger person to associate with, someone with long-term interests. While I am looking to hire someone, what sets this apart from the usual job offer, is that the job has the potential for very substantial equity in a successful profitable firm with a twenty year history. And in a location with 350 bright sunny days a year in America's sixth-largest and fastest-growing city to boot. While I am open to a wide range of possibilities, anyone interested should know that this is a VERY HANDS ON organization (note above discussion of plumbing). The exact seniority of the person would seem to me to have some flexibility. For a more junior type, we could do the ten-year plan; for a more mid-career type, the five-year plan.

I'd also very much like to get advice from senior AAPORites who have been through a business transition -- either selling or taking on a partner. I had considered selling (been approached by business brokers all the time), but have tended to believe that the market value of a business so intertwined with my persona is much less than its value as a continuing operation (although I am open-minded on the subject). The nice thing is that I do not have a need to get out. Indeed, I could see staying on indefinitely, though in a less day-to-day (really minute-to-minute) capacity--consultant/chairman--but not micro-manager.

And for those who find such a long-term commitment daunting, I am quite willing to entertain discussions with others about more conventional employment, although this is a secondary consideration at the moment -- and I realize the AAPOR conference has a procedure for this.

And the AAPOR conference is the ideal location for such conversations, either the "hire-a-potential-partner" conversation or the "I have sold a business or taken on a partner and am willing to share my wisdom" discussion.

In my experience, it is easy to not connect once you are at the conference. So I would invite anyone interested to email me by late Monday to make arrangements. If you miss this, my cell is 602.316.8079 and should be on from Wednesday forward. I will be in transit on Tuesday and expect to be on a cabana by Wednesday morning in front of the Sirata (? I think that is the name--it is the secondary AAPOR hotel). A perfect location for this type of conversation.

If this is of interest, send me an email and we can make arrangements. Worst case, we have an interesting conversation. Best case, who knows?

I assume anyone who is potentially interested is on AAPORnet, but if not, feel free to pass this on.

My apologies to any who might think this inappropriate. But I actually enjoyed wrestling with Colleen Porter's life-situation choices, so I took that as license.

Mike O'Neil

Michael O'Neil  
www.oneilresearch.com

>From jtyoung@hsph.harvard.edu Fri May 10 07:35:36 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4AEZae08874 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 10 May 2002  
07:35:36 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from hsph.harvard.edu (hsph.harvard.edu [128.103.75.21])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id HAA11830 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 10 May 2002 07:35:34 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from PROUST (sph186-161.harvard.edu [134.174.186.161])  
by hsph.harvard.edu (8.11.6+Sun/8.11.6) with SMTP id g4AEZHi13232  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 10 May 2002 10:35:17 -0400 (EDT)  
Message-Id: <4.1.20020510100306.00aacbd8@hsph.harvard.edu>

X-Sender: jtyoung@hsph.harvard.edu  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.1  
Date: Fri, 10 May 2002 10:43:58 -0400  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
From: "John T. Young" <jtyoung@hsph.harvard.edu>  
Subject: Re[2]: Fewer postings-- Suggestion  
In-Reply-To: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205091941240.7185-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
References: <4634486348.20020509061903@circum.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit  
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by listproc.usc.edu id  
g4AEZae08875

Jim

It is so laudable of you to honor all of those who have died  
to protect the freedom of the press.

I can decide what to read on my own. I don't need my mail box  
filled with a bunch of readily available news articles from the LA Times,  
NY Times,  
and the Washington Post.

If someone actually has a point to make, then let them make it  
and post a link to the article.

Has AAPOR consulted an attorney about the legality of these posting?  
If AAPOR is sued, who is going to pay for the defense? Are you and others  
others who post  
these article volunteering to pay? Oh, excuse me, I'm sure these news  
papers would  
understand that you are only defending their rights.

John Young  
jtyoung@hsph.harvard.edu

At 08:00 PM 5/9/2002 -0700, you wrote:

>  
>  
>  
> Benoit,  
>  
> Do you mean to tell us that you are willing to allow mere software  
> to decide whether you will read a message--sent directly to you--  
> or not, even though this decision rests on a simple label neither  
> authorized, written, nor attached by you, yourself?  
>  
> I absolutely refuse to believe this of you!  
>  
> How do we honor all those who have died--over several centuries--to  
> help protect our freedom of the press, if we then turn our own  
> personal choices of what to read to some mindless word-search

> algorithm?  
>  
> If all the Earth's newspapers and periodicals were to go digital,  
> would you then allow the same software to decide what you were or  
> were not interested in reading? I simply cannot believe that you  
> would do this... and I believe I do honor the humanity I find in  
> you, in arriving at this conclusion.  
>  
> -- Jim  
>  
>  
> \*\*\*\*\*  
>  
>On Thu, 9 May 2002, Benoit Gauthier wrote:  
>  
>> (2002.05.09, 06:16)  
>>  
>> > If you can label each subject line merely by reading it, why do you  
>> > think it is necessary to label it at all?  
>>  
>> Systematic labelling is a great idea as it would permit someone like  
>> me who is not interested in the vast majority of the uncommented  
>> survey result posts to instruct my e-mail client software to either  
>> discard them or to tuck them away.  
>>  
>>  
>> Benoit Gauthier, <mailto:benoit.gauthier@circum.com>  
>> Riçseau Circum inc. / Circum Network Inc.  
>>  
>>  
>

>From gferree@ssc.wisc.edu Fri May 10 08:05:16 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4AF5Ge12894 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 10 May 2002  
08:05:16 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from ssc.wisc.edu (root@charles.ssc.wisc.edu [144.92.190.84])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id IAA01052 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 10 May 2002 08:05:15 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from uwsc ([144.92.97.60])  
by ssc.wisc.edu (8.11.6/8.11.6) with SMTP id g4AF5Dd64454  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 10 May 2002 10:05:13 -0500 (CDT)  
(envelope-from gferree@ssc.wisc.edu)  
Message-Id: <4.1.20020510100135.02c93580@ssc.wisc.edu>  
X-Sender: gferree@ssc.wisc.edu  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.1  
Date: Fri, 10 May 2002 10:05:14 -0500  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
From: Don Ferree <gferree@ssc.wisc.edu>  
Subject: Re: looking for national omnibus surveys  
In-Reply-To: <3CDAF85B.6E77DEF3@gmu.edu>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

AAPORNETers may recall the posting last month describing related opportunities from the University of Wisconsin Survey Center. The first of our planned series of national omnibus surveys is now projected for late

this summer or early fall and interested parties should contact me via phone or e-mail.

Don

At 06:29 PM 05/09/2002 -0400, you wrote:

>On behalf of a non-AAPOR member, I am looking for contact information  
>for organizations running regular national omnibus surveys, on which  
>someone could purchase a couple of questions. Thanks very much.

>--

>Scott Keeter

>Dept. of Public and International Affairs

G. Donald Ferree, Jr.

Associate Director for Public Opinion Research

University of Wisconsin Survey Center

1800 University Avenue

Madison WI 53705

608-263-3744/262-1688 (V) 608-262-8432 (F)

gferree@ssc.wisc.edu

>From Kenneth\_Steve@tvratings.com Fri May 10 09:20:54 2002

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])

by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTMP

id g4AGKrel19648 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 10 May 2002

09:20:53 -0700 (PDT)

Received: from reliant.nielsenmedia.com (reliant.nielsenmedia.com

[63.114.249.15])

by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTMP

id JAA02191 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 10 May 2002 09:20:54 -0700

(PDT)

Received: from nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com (nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com

[10.9.11.119])

by reliant.nielsenmedia.com (8.11.5/8.11.5) with ESMTMP id g4AGK1R09558

for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 10 May 2002 12:20:01 -0400 (EDT)

Received: from nmrusdunsxg2.nielsenmedia.com (unverified) by

nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com

(Content Technologies SMTPRS 4.2.5) with ESMTMP id

<T5ac6b983720a090b77444@nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com>;

Fri, 10 May 2002 12:18:23 -0400

Received: by nmrusdunsxg2.nielsenmedia.com with Internet Mail Service

(5.5.2653.19)

id <KCRK0FXK>; Fri, 10 May 2002 12:18:45 -0400

Message-ID:

<D7AE404A1745D3119CD10008C7916E0C02E48298@nmrusdunsx5.nielsenmedia.com>

From: "Steve, Kenneth" <Kenneth\_Steve@tvratings.com>

To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>

Cc: "Josh Tobey (E-mail)" <jtobey72@hotmail.com>

Subject: Kayak Tour

Date: Fri, 10 May 2002 12:18:44 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Content-Type: text/plain;

charset="iso-8859-1"

My apologies to all on the list who may find this communication irrelevant and/or bothersome. As I personally do not have a comprehensive list of those signed up for the kayak tours at this years conference, I had no other



choice but to post this to AAPORnet (rookie mistake). This note is intended for all who have signed up for the Kayak tours during the conference next week.

It appears we have approximately 15 people signed up for each tour. Josh, from adventure kayak centers, will be sending a confirmation email to all who are signed up. If you do not receive this confirmation by Monday (the 12th), please give him a call or email to make sure he gets you on the list. I recommend a "reply all" email to network with others signed up to arrange transportation to Fort Desoto from the hotel (Josh's email will have directions). I look forward to meeting you all there.

Safe travels to all attending the conference.

Ken Steve

```
>From rasinski@norcmail.uchicago.edu Fri May 10 09:46:47 2002
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
    by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
    id g4AGkle22631 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 10 May 2002
09:46:47 -0700 (PDT)
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Research Analyst and Business Development Coordinator (# 02-042)

NORC at the University of Chicago is a social science research nonprofit organization seeking a Research Analyst and Coordinator for Business Development. The Research Analyst and Business Development Coordinator will be responsible for analytic and writing tasks related to contract and grant proposal development and research in NORC's Health Studies department. Reporting to the Director of the Office of Business Development, the individual in this position will initially spend approximately 60% of his/her time performing tasks related to proposal development and the remaining time conducting research on projects within the Health Studies department.

The incumbent will support all business development activities including proposal writing and quality assurance, marketing and

business strategy. The incumbent will also routinely search public sources for information relevant to business development decision-making and work in collaboration with the Director of the Office of Business Development, NORC's Department Heads and President.

As a research analyst, the incumbent will be responsible for conducting analytic tasks on program evaluation and policy assessment studies conducted by NORC's Health Studies Department. These tasks include literature reviews, collection of quantitative or qualitative data, data analyses related to health services programs and policy options and drafting reports for government and Foundation clients.

Bachelor's degree required, Master's preferred. Graduate training in public policy or a related field as well as 2-3 years experience conducting and managing analytic projects at a think tank or public policy consulting organization preferred. This position requires strong communication skills and the ability to conduct advanced analytic and writing tasks related to social science and public policy research. Candidates should possess an aptitude and interest in simultaneously pursuing project and proposal work as well as administrative duties related to maintaining research grants and contracts.

To apply confidentially, send letter of interest and resume. Electronic submissions are preferred. Reference #02-042 in the subject heading.

Sharon Tylus  
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This issue is rapidly becoming testy, to say the least. A little civility, and less sarcasm would help. Give us the facts and your opinion, and let it develop from there. Nasty dispositions call attention to the person and not the issue. Calm down!

Best to all,

Sid

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<http://www.opinionjournal.com/columnists/dhenninger/?id=110001691>

May 10, 2002 - 3:17pm EDT

WONDER LAND

Mass Marketing's Victory Lap

How Spider-Man, Starbucks and McDonald's beat the beatniks.

BY DANIEL HENNINGER

Friday, May 10, 2002 12:01 a.m. EDT

The idea that something called "mass culture" would reduce the life of the mind to homogenized glop dates all the way back to at least the late 18th century, when Germany's J.W. Goethe worried that the newest high-tech tool of his day, newspapers, would emulsify the world into group-think: "We have newspapers for all hours of the day. . . . This is communicated from house to house, from town to town, from empire to empire, and at last from continent to continent."

The threat didn't reach America in a way anyone would notice until sociologists in the 1950s started writing about masscult, conformism and men in gray flannel suits; within 24 hours of the announcement a guy in Greenwich Village burned his suit, stopped shaving and called himself a "beatnik." It's been a long and honorable battle, this determined resistance by individualists to American marketing's compulsion to massify everything it touches. But I knew the 50 Years War was really, finally over on reading that this past weekend from sundown Friday to sunup Monday, Americans of every age, creed and color came together, not to worship but to watch "Spider-Man," a movie, which took in \$114 million, the most moolah ever for an opening. That take came on the wings of a marketing campaign that cost \$50 million. This, it may be said, is big.

Let anti-globalists trash Starbucks and French farmers torch McDonald's. No matter. American marketing is taking its world-wide victory lap. What now?

The Journal's John Lippman reported Monday that Hollywood sees its future in "franchise" movies like "Spider-Man." For example, Ang Lee, the director of such elegant films as "Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon," has signed to construct the first film franchise around the Incredible Hulk. Goethe would weep.

No one is rediscovering the wheel here. Come to think of it, rediscovering the wheel may be the secret to all commercial life. The idea that one decent idea can become a "franchise" extending to the horizon, whether a Spider-Man movie or a sneaker with a check-mark on the back, merely repeats the insight into human nature that made McDonald's founder Ray Kroc rich selling cheeseburgers beneath two fat yellow curves of metal, which he magically called the Golden Arches. Charlie Chan movies were a franchise. So was Seinfeld. Even the sound of Frank Sinatra's voice, stamped onto hundreds of songs. Sam Adams produced a nice beer; now there seems to be a Sam Adams beer for all sorts of things, like the changeover to daylight savings time.

Living with the reality of mass marketing has been one of the greatest love-hate relationships in all American history. European intellectuals tend simply to resent and hate it. Both leftists and conservatives consume it, all the while worrying that the more the mass market spreads, the more it flattens everything. The latest, quite ironic bipartisan complaint is that public radio is abandoning classical music. Its audience was shrinking. Conservatives love commerce, but can barely tolerate commercialism, such as plastering logos on every pro golfer's

baseball cap. America, land of logos.

The sense grows that one is everywhere being confronted, manipulated and pushed by someone's marketing campaign. Yet despite the torrent, no backlash has emerged like the beatniks of the '50s or the hippies of the '60s and '70s. We have the anti-global demonstrators, but they're obviously idiots. Where's the outrage?

It's nowhere, because the fact is that "Spider-Man" (the ultimate misfit) is really good. So is Sam Adams beer and Starbucks coffee, Callaway golf clubs, Pepsi, Prada, Krispy Kreme, Harry Potter, Barnes & Noble, Walgreens, Wal-Mart, the Discovery Channel, Levis, LensCrafters, Absolut, ESPN, Dominos and Diana Krall.

The mass market in America, the median of quality, has risen, not fallen. We may all be drinking from the same coffee cup and spending weekends together watching the same computerized movie graphics, but, as the saying goes, it's all good. The fears of corporatized conformity were overblown. East Germany was conformity. This is commercial anarchy born of competition.

For every brand mentioned in the paragraph above there are dozens of in-category alternatives. The pressure on the two once-solid cola franchises is so great that Coke and Pepsi are now selling flavored waters. Retailers are producing their own brands of personal computers, almost like flavored waters, because people say they want more choices than the current PC market offers. If you don't like Hollywood's momentary obsession with comic books, you can buy a DVD player and order rentals of every imaginable old classic movie from Netflix.

Somehow, despite the hard sell, it's gotten harder to succeed by selling junk. Sneakers not long ago were cheap foot-burners; now it hardly matters which of 15 brands of running shoe you buy; they're all good. Today franchised products have to deliver a predictably elevated experience, or they'll fail, and fast. If the next franchise installment on "Spider-Man" is no good, our democratized culture will empty those megaplexes by Monday morning, no matter how many 50 millions Columbia spends on marketing.

None of this is meant to ignore that the products of America's mass culture, especially in entertainment, often go bottom-fishing for the bottom line, producing people and producers that can be meretricious, coarsening or corrupt. That won't change until people learn the difference between what's classy and what's simply crass. And that won't happen until the public schools in this country are as dedicated to quality as the people making flavored water. Don't hold your breath.

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Mr. Henninger is deputy editor of The Wall Street Journal's editorial page. His column appears Fridays in the Journal and on OpinionJournal.com.

<http://www.opinionjournal.com/columnists/dhenninger/?id=110001691>

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Elisabeth Bumiller so centers her reporting here on Bill  
McInturff's April survey for Public Opinion Strategies that a  
"Polling Abstract" would necessarily include most of Bumiller's  
piece below. For all of us who collect evidence demonstrating  
that survey research and public opinion polling really do make  
a difference in human affairs, this would be a very good  
article to add to our files.

-- Jim

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/10/politics/10BUSH.html>

May 10, 2002

LOOKING TO ELECTIONS, BUSH PLAYS UP DOMESTIC ISSUES

By ELISABETH BUMILLER

WASHINGTON, May 9 -- It was only in January that Karl Rove, President  
Bush's chief political strategist, was telling Republican operatives to  
trumpet the administration's handling of the war on terrorism as a major  
selling point in the November midterm elections.

But now, in a striking readjustment driven by several recent polls,

Republican strategists are warning that the war will not guarantee their party victory this fall, and President Bush has responded with a significant refocusing on what political analysts call the "Mommy issues" of his domestic agenda.

On Wednesday Mr. Bush talked up his education bill in Wisconsin. On Monday he did the same thing in Michigan. On Friday in Ohio and again next Monday in Illinois he is to talk of his welfare plan. Last week, Mr. Bush revisited the "compassionate conservative" theme of his presidential campaign in a speech in California.

Mr. Bush is squeezing in the trips -- three of them in one week and two of them without his usual political fund-raisers -- among efforts in Washington at brokering peace in the Middle East. But even when he talks of international issues, the president's language often reflects compassion toward families.

On Tuesday at the White House, as he spoke of the need to forge peace in the Middle East, Mr. Bush interjected, "I deeply hurt when there is a lack of hope for moms and dads of anybody -- Palestinian moms and dads." He added, "It bothers me to think there are some whose children are so hopeless they're willing to commit suicide."

A recent public opinion survey by the leading Republican polling company has in part alerted the White House.

"Right now, voters perceive the parties as headed toward a matchup of Republicans on taxes and terrorism versus Democrats on economy, education and the elderly," a confidential briefing by Public Opinion Strategies for Capitol Hill Republicans concluded in April. "We need more than just taxes/terrorism to win."

The poll accompanying the briefing found that 79 percent of voters rated domestic issues like taxes, health care and education as more important than international issues in deciding how they would vote for Congress this year. Conversely, the poll said that only 16 percent rated international issues, including the Bush administration's efforts to solve the Middle East crisis, as more important than domestic issues in deciding how to vote.

"That is a pretty stark and compelling number," said Geoffrey Garin, a leading Democratic pollster, who said his surveys have similar results. "The Bush administration and Congressional Republicans hoped that the politics of 2002 would be defined by the popularity of a wartime president. The reality is that voters have a very different idea."

Republicans have come to the same conclusion with a new sense of urgency about their prospects in November. Republicans, the briefing papers by Public Opinion Strategies said, "should work proactively to take away Democrat strength issues by developing offset issues" like education and health care.

"American memories last a nanosecond," said Bill McInturff, the pollster who conducted the Public Opinion Strategies survey. "We are moving beyond a world shaped by Sept. 11 into the world of a much more characteristic off-year election. Which means you have to address issues of concern here at home."

James Jordan, the executive director of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said, "politically, the White House has no alternative."

"The data are clear -- voters will be casting their votes on domestic issues, that historically favor Democrats and will continue to do so," Mr. Jordan said.

Other Democrats cited Republican losses in governor races in Virginia and New Jersey last fall, similar to losses sustained in 1989, when President Bush's father occupied the White House, as another sign of possible electoral gains this fall. In interviews, some also said that Mr. Bush's father had appeared too focused on foreign affairs and detached from voters' domestic concerns when he lost in 1992.

At the same time, Republican and White House officials said the economy is fading as an issue of concern to voters, but that education is predominant, particularly to important swing voters like suburban women. Republicans also say that voters connect education to worries about the economic well-being of their children and the next generation.

"If you look at a lot of the polling data, and you look at public opinion about the economy, people link the issue of education to our future prosperity," a senior White House official said.

Other polls show that Mr. Bush's approval rating has slipped, but only from an extraordinary 89 percent last fall to a still remarkable 73 percent last month. Mr. McInturff's poll predicted that Mr. Bush's job approval rating would drop further, into "the very solid mid-60's" by Election Day.

Republicans said it was no accident that Mr. Bush gathered all the major domestic themes of his presidency -- from tax cuts, health care, education and welfare -- into his "compassionate conservative" speech in California, or that he spent two days this week reminding voters of his education bill, signed into law in January, that he considers one of the major achievements of his administration. The bill greatly enlarges the federal role in public education, mandates annual testing of children in grades three to eight and provides tutoring for children in failing schools.

But the White House readily says that Mr. Bush's achievement was ignored by voters in the crush of news from overseas. "There was such bipartisan cooperation and such a small amount of bickering over the bill that it didn't garner the national headlines," said Dan Bartlett, the White House communications director.

Mr. McInturff agreed. "No one knows about it," he said. "And so the president, who is committed to the issue, is doing what he should do. The only way you get people to notice is to talk about it. And he's got the largest megaphone in the world."

Even so, Democrats aggressively attacked Mr. Bush for a bill that they said looked good in theory but was woefully shortchanged in the president's budget. Don Kettl, a political science professor at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, said that Mr. Bush's education trip



to Wisconsin was smart politics, particularly in a state that the president lost by a tiny margin in 2000 to Al Gore.

"It's not a state right now that's preoccupied with foreign policy issues," Mr. Kettl said. "Sept. 11 was a long time ago. It's still in the backs of a lot of people's mind, but neither that nor the Middle East conflict are hot buttons issues for Wisconsin voters. Education is a big issue here."

<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/10/politics/10BUSH.html>

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<http://www.suntimes.com/output/steinberg/cst-nws-stein19.html>

April 19, 2002

NEWS CLIP OFFERS HOPE FOR PEACE, SOMEDAY

BY NEIL STEINBERG SUN-TIMES COLUMNIST

The headline jumped out at me: "JEWISH-BEDOUIIN RIFT LEADS TO PEACE

PACT.'" It would have been bannered huge across every front page today. When it ran, sometime in the mid-1920s--I didn't note the date, just hit the photocopy key on the microfilm reader--the New York Times stuck it on page 10, across a single column.

The article underneath is only four modest paragraphs, but it has haunted me over the past few months, in these days of growing madness in the Middle East. It seems to have a message.

The story, in what was then British Palestine, is almost biblical in its simplicity. An Arab of the Arbelhip tribe was found shot dead in a banana grove belonging to the Jewish settlers in Migdal. The killer wasn't caught, but nevertheless, passions were inflamed and a crisis loomed.

"Knowing the excitable nature of the Bedouins, the Jewish settlers quickly began negotiations,'" the article states, "to prevent a blood feud and a vendetta.'"

Justice came, as in the Bible, in the form of a payment to the wronged party: \$625, to the dead man's relatives.

But that wasn't the end. Peace required a positive, formal act to wash away ill will. I'll let the anonymous writer finish the tale:

"The agreement was consummated at a neutral place just north of Migdal in picturesque ceremonies with the Tiberias district officer, colonists from the lower Galilee, sheiks of the Arbelhip and other tribesmen present. The elders of the tribe and the leaders of the Migdal colony gave speeches of welcome, and the latter embraced the relatives of the dead man.

"The tribal rod was then held between the colonists and the tribesmen, and a silk handkerchief was placed over the rod. The Jews tied two knots and the Bedouins three knots in the handkerchief. Then speaking together, they said: 'By this we declare that peace shall reign between us now until eternity.' . . . To complete the symbolic rites, a sheep was slaughtered, rice was cooked and all parties to the peace treaty sat around and partook of the feast.'"

The story hints at what we're missing now, why the blood feud goes on and on. There seems to be no greater authority anymore--the "Tiberias district officer'" mentioned in the article would have been someone from the British government. Some believe the United States can fill that role, but as Colin Powell's preordained failure amply shows, those days are gone. Imposed order is ineffectual, so chaos reigns.

Nor is there a traditional framework of ritual that could balm the current bloodletting. That's why it's so horrifying--it seems beyond repair, beyond change, permanent.

My Jewish friends are cast into a hand-wringing funk over it, and I admit that at times I feel the same way. The region seems mired in slaughter, an unbreakable cycle of offense and revenge.

But despite my essentially dour nature, I'm more optimistic than them. I keep thinking of that peace dinner in the 1920s--I can almost see the sheep turning on its spit, the Semitic faces, Arabs and Jews, lit by

torches, making peace. It happened once; why can't it happen again?

History is very long. Fevers come and go. Despite the zeal that the Palestinians show for suicide, I don't believe it is a tenable situation. Encouraging your children to blow themselves up in public places can't, it seems to me, work over the long haul. Something must happen.

But what? That's the mystery. It certainly won't come from the United States. I admired George W. Bush's reluctance to get involved in the mess. What was Powell supposed to do? Push the big "PEACE" button that nobody wants to touch? Peace won't come from the Arab states--they're the ones who created the Palestinians by refusing to let them settle elsewhere. They kept the wound open and festering, to encourage the Palestinians to carry on the fight the Arab nations lost.

Peace won't even come from the Israelis. Oh, they'll make more peaceful overtures, as they have in the past. Maybe they'll pull out of the territories, if they think they can afford to. But gestures have been made and batted away in the past.

No, peace will only come when the Palestinians decide they want it. When they realize that they were fed the failed dream of defeating Israel, the one that Egypt and Jordan and the rest beat themselves up for 20 years over before passing it off to a new patsy to dream it for them. Frankly, I don't think we're close--close to bottom, maybe, and that's another cause for hope. When you hate completely, as the Palestinians seem to, there's nowhere else to go but up.

We are in the midst of it now, and so it's hard to imagine that it will pass. But go to Gettysburg, and see the wind ruffle the leaves on the trees, and listen to the stillness. It's hard to remember, to even believe, how many sons of the South and sons of the North died for a cause so long grown cold. Seventy-five years ago, Jews and Arabs could settle their difference with a bit of money, a hug and roasted mutton. Maybe 75 years from now peace will come for reasons we can't imagine today. We won't be there, but our children will be old, God willing, and perhaps they'll savor what they have all the more, remembering how, for their parents, it had seemed so far away as to be nearly impossible.

<http://www.suntimes.com/output/steinberg/cst-nws-stein19.html>

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"What I am looking for on AAPORnet is exchanges of views, experience  
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research."

Mais oui!!

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.  
Voice (610) 408-8800  
Fax (610) 408-8802  
jpmurphy@jpmmurphy.com

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Friday, May 10, 2002; Page C03

The Reliable Source  
Lloyd Grove with Barbara E. Martinez

Blue Elephants?

By Lloyd Grove  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Republicans have been surprising us lately with their ribald humor. First President Bush made an off-color joke about Vice President Cheney during Saturday's White House Correspondents Association Dinner. Then an R-rated movie featuring female frontal nudity was shown Monday aboard Air Force One. And yesterday, Senate Minority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) was quoted in a New York tabloid making a not-too-veiled reference to former President Bill Clinton's private parts.

In the lingo of the comedy clubs, this is known as "working blue."

Let's review:

\* Narrating a comical slide show as part of his presentation at the Washington Hilton, Bush paused at a photo of Cheney peering through a peephole into the Oval Office, with Cheney's hands in front of him, apparently at his crotch. "Ladies and gentlemen, this is the vice president of the United States looking through a peephole," Bush said as the veep blushed. "And Dick, I hope you're not doing what it looks like you're doing."

\* Yesterday in the New York Post, Lott was quoted as cracking to a group of Senate reporters: "Good thing they didn't have a peephole when Clinton was president. They would have seen something big, no pun intended."

\* On Monday's flight aboard Air Force One from a presidential speech in Michigan, as the Washington Times's Joseph Curl noted in his pool report, passengers in the press and Secret Service cabins watched "Not Another Teen Movie," which was rated R for "strong, crude sexual content and humor, language and some drug content."

Now the fallout:

\* After our item ran Tuesday, "Not Another Teen Movie" was summarily removed from the Air Force One video collection. "I'm shocked, shocked, that the press would watch any such movie, no matter where they are," White House Press Secretary Ari Fleischer told us yesterday.

\* Clinton spokeswoman Julia Payne pointed out that there was, too, a peephole when her boss sat in the Oval Office. "I'm not going to lower myself to the level of Trent Lott."

\* Democrat James Carville, who shares his bed with staunch Cheney adviser Mary Matalin, told us: "I have never seen a political party so

obsessed with sex as the Republicans. They want to have single-sex schools, but then they show sex movies on Air Force One. They have a love-hate relationship with sex. They hate for anybody else to have it, but they love having it themselves."

LBJ on HBO

John Frankenheimer is no stranger to politics. "The Manchurian Candidate," Frankenheimer's 1962 film about sinister intrigue and corruption in the body politic, stands as an American classic. In 1968, he was a close friend and ad maker to presidential candidate Bobby Kennedy, and drove Kennedy to the Ambassador Hotel on the June night that he won the California primary, only to be assassinated by Sirhan Sirhan.

Now the 72-year-old director has made "Path to War," a drama about Kennedy's political rival, Lyndon Baines Johnson, and his descent into Vietnam. Given Frankenheimer's past allegiances, it is surprisingly sympathetic.

"He really is a modern Shakespearean tragic hero -- a great man who would have been on Mount Rushmore but was brought down by his war," Frankenheimer told us before last night's screening at the French Embassy and the movie's May 18 premiere on HBO. "He was bigger than life. He was vain. He was rude. And yet he was a visionary who could be as sensitive as anyone and be the most charming man in the room."

Frankenheimer added: "He was a very insecure man and he tried to cover it up by doing that big, blustering thing. He wanted to be remembered as one of the greatest presidents in history -- and he almost made it."

The movie, in which actor Michael Gambon portrays Johnson, warts and all -- with Alec Baldwin playing Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and Donald Sutherland as Johnson adviser Clark Clifford -- has received favorable notices from LBJ loyalists. Hollywood lobbyist Jack Valenti -- one of Johnson's closest aides, and played in the movie by his son John Valenti -- urged: "You've got to see it."

THIS JUST IN...

\* We hear that National Public Radio host Tavis Smiley, who last night was expected to interview Bill Clinton about his possible television venture for today's "Tavis Smiley Show" (starting at 7 a.m. on Baltimore's 88.9 FM), used an interesting tactic to secure his exclusive: Smiley made clear to Democratic National Committee Chairman Terry McAuliffe that until the former president sat down with him, no more Democrats would be booked on the show. "I never said that explicitly," Smiley insisted yesterday. "But I did tell Terry that it is annoying to be continually getting calls from him about putting various people on, and I can't get this date confirmed with the president." Hmmmm. This is giving us some bright ideas.

\* Friends of retiring House Majority Leader Dick Armey -- the tart-tongued Texas Republican -- roasted him Wednesday night at the Capital Hilton. Lobbyist Ed Gillespie, a former Armey staffer, recalled the big guy's meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. "In what

will surely go down in the annals of diplomatic exchanges, [Dick] actually says to him, 'I don't speak Arabic, but I use your numbers all the time.' " The event was a fundraiser for Cornerstone Community School, a private elementary school in Northeast Washington.

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The Reliable Source can be reached at grovel@washpost.com, or c/o The Washington Post, 1150 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20071.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A61917-2002May9.html>

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<http://opinionjournal.com/columnists/pnoonan/>

Friday, May 10, 2002 12:01 a.m. EDT

PEGGY NOONAN

The Crying Room

Why America likes President Bush.

How is George W. Bush doing? In Washington the past weekend everyone I spoke to answered that question by referring to the recent USA Today poll that said the president's popularity continues undiminished and, amazingly enough, for reasons apart from the war. People like him. They respect him. Almost eight in 10 said they thought he was doing a good job as president.

Nor is the press fully immune, or so it seemed to me. After Mr. Bush gave his humorous speech at the White House Correspondents Association dinner, I mentioned to an acquaintance, a veteran journalist at a national newspaper and presumably not a reflexive Bush supporter, that I thought the president's speech all right but undistinguished. "Wasn't as good as Clinton," I said. Bill Clinton's material at dinners like this was top-notch.

"But Clinton was vulgar!" the journalist said. Mr. Clinton's very smoothness, the fact that he was at his best doing shtick for the media, was vulgar. Mr. Bush is more like a president: boring.

Presidents should be boring. We don't hire them to entertain us, we hire them to be stable, sane and sure-handed.

What is the key to Mr. Bush's popularity? I think the source of it is something that isn't new. He walked into the White House with it. But it has become more apparent with time and is, I think, more appreciated.

It is that he does not need the job. He did not lust for it and does not hunger for it. He does not need the presidency to fulfill a romantic sense of personal destiny. He does not have a neurotic fixation on the office. He does not love having or wielding its power. He views the presidency as a responsibility, and sometimes a burden. But he tries each day to meet it. Sometimes it is pleasurable for him, sometimes not.

There is with Mr. Bush an almost palpable sense that he would rather be at the ranch. He would rather be enjoying life and having fun with baseball teams, he would rather have privacy, he would rather go for a drive. He radiates a sense that he has given up a lot to be president. He radiates a sense that he will enjoy it when he gets back what he gave up. But right now he has work to do.

I do not mean to suggest that Mr. Bush is or seems ambivalent about the presidency. I don't think he is or does. He means to be a good president, that is obvious. He works hard, is committed, ambitious and serious. He means to win the war. He is capable of wielding the power he has to wield, and one senses he has enough vanity to believe he is as good a wielder of it as any, and maybe better than most.

But . . . he doesn't need it.

He doesn't love celebrity, doesn't gravitate to the glamorous, doesn't seem to think fame can bestow magic, gladness, personal contentment. I watched him sitting on the dais Saturday night; he looked like he was thinking about whether the jeep needs tires. He was not excited to be surrounded by the glittering prizewinners of Washington, who were arrayed in tuxedos and gowns before him. His wife, also on the dais, smiled pleasingly at everyone, but her smile is unvarying, almost inexpressive, and still seems to hide more than it reveals. She too radiates a sense



that she'd be happy back home, kicking her shoes off with the girls and then falling asleep with a book.

When the Mideast was blowing up a few weekends ago, the president was at the ranch. When asked why he wasn't more involved in what was happening, he grouched that he was; he'd spent half of Saturday morning on the phone. If he had been LBJ or Nixon or Bill Clinton he would have been a Toscanini of the telephone, talking to world leaders and attempting to bring some personal magic to the drama. Mr. Bush doesn't seem to believe in magic. Yesterday afternoon, talking in the White House to reporters about the struggle he has had getting his judicial nominees through Congress, he looked like someone who was indignant and frustrated but not loaded for bear. He looked like it was work.

Why does Mr. Bush's seeming not to need the presidency contribute to his popularity? Why would it be, in fact, a central reason for his high poll numbers?

Because when you know they don't need it, you know they won't do anything to keep it. And you can start to trust them.

When you know a man experiences an office not as a prize to which he is entitled but as a burden by which he is bound, you feel you can comfortably appreciate him and his efforts.

When a leader doesn't need the office he holds, the electorate feels free to have faith in him. They infer from his lack of need a simple thing: He will be less likely to sacrifice the country's interests to his own. He will not tend to put his own passing political interests over the needs of the nation in order to win. Because he doesn't have to win.

When you know a man doesn't have to win, you know he probably won't do anything to win. And when you know he won't do anything to win, you feel more secure in letting him win.

In the Vatican after they have chosen a new pope, they lead him to a room off the Sistine Chapel where he is given the clothing of a pope. It is called the Crying Room. It is called that because it is there that the burdens and responsibilities of the papacy tend to come crashing down on the new pontiff. Many of them have wept. The best have wept.

That in a way is why people like Mr. Bush. They can tell he has been to the crying room. They respect him for it.

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Ms. Noonan is a contributing editor of The Wall Street Journal. Her most recent book, "When Character Was King: A Story of Ronald Reagan," is published by Viking Penguin. You can buy it here at the OpinionJournal bookstore. Her column appears Fridays.

<http://opinionjournal.com/columnists/pnoonan/>

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/10/opinion/10KRIS.html>

May 10, 2002

THE WAR ON TERROR FLOUNDERS

By NICHOLAS D. KRISTOF

WASHINGTON -- To understand why America's war on terrorism is beginning to sputter, infiltrate the Bush administration's Bat Cave at the intersection of Intelligence Way and Cryptological Court (no, I'm not making this up) at a Navy base here. This is the brand-new homeland defense center from which America will respond to anthrax, smallpox, nuclear attack, multiple hijackings or other shoes still to drop.

Tom Ridge, his chest puffed out with pride, showed off the command center on Wednesday to a group of reporters. You had to feel sorry for him, for it was a color-coded moment.

Standing in front of four 50-inch plasma television screens, Mr. Ridge hailed the super-classified capabilities of the SCIF (sensitive compartmented information facility). Unfortunately, while the television system allows simultaneous video conferencing with the White House Situation Room and the C.I.A., the huge plasma screens were devoted to television broadcasts. One of them was showing "Divorce Court."

The command center is symptomatic of something broader: After an excellent start, the war on terrorism is floundering.

It is not just that Osama bin Laden and the anthrax killer remain at large. Rather, it's that despite the buzz of activity -- such as doffing our shoes at airports -- we as a nation can't seem to get ahead of the curve in avoiding the next catastrophe, by taking steps such as controlling loose nukes, learning how to decontaminate after anthrax attacks, examining checked baggage, checking shipping containers and reducing the risk from states like Iraq or North Korea.

Perhaps the loss of momentum is inevitable with the passage of time, and it is true that we are registering progress in all these areas -- just not fast enough. The upshot is that we lose our fingernail clippers when we board planes, but somebody could still detonate a dirty bomb in New York City and devastate the nation's economy, or send out 100 anthrax letters around the country and close down the nation's postal system.

Americans seem lulled by the calm since 9/11, by the new security measures in place. But remember that Al Qaeda typically spaces its attacks a year or more apart.

And as for the effectiveness of new security measures, I was sobered on my last major trip. My hotel in Sudan gave me a farewell gift of a pocket knife, and since I had only carry-on bags I assumed someone would find it and confiscate it. I stowed the knife with some care, and although I went through three international airports and my carry-on bag was X-rayed each time, no one found the knife.

The Afghan campaign was truly a triumph, and Mr. Bush has surpassed other recent presidents in gathering smart and experienced advisers in security matters. But he refuses to send a small number of troops for a security force to sustain peace in Afghanistan, and thus the entire investment of lives and effort could be lost. Is there any explanation other than inertia to account for the United States' maintaining 47,000 troops in Japan, despite the lack of any threat there except perhaps from extraterrestrials, yet refusing to provide a few thousand troops to keep the swamp drained in Afghanistan?

Then there's Iraq. The president's failure to engage the Arab-Israeli conflict earlier has made it much less likely that he can oust Saddam Hussein anytime soon.

On the domestic front, let's start by giving Mr. Ridge a real job! Let's pull out his gag and allow him to speak to Congress. The White House is only belatedly realizing that the homeland defense structure needs to be revised to give him the clout of the average Washington maître d'.

Mr. Ridge was so thrilled showing off his new command center (which, a bureaucratic flow chart helpfully explained, can facilitate meetings among the N.S.C. L.N.O., the D.O.J. U.S.B.P. and the D.O.T. F.R.A.) that it felt churlish to question him. He insisted he was getting cooperation from other agencies to staff the desks marked with names like C.I.A. and D.I.A.; it would have been more plausible if the staplers and scissors on those empty desks had been taken out of their packing.

He kept repeating how he would be able to monitor this and monitor that. Great, but I wish that instead of monitoring the next crisis we were doing more to prevent it from happening.

We asked Mr. Ridge if he was frustrated with his position. "I'm not authorized to be frustrated," he said gamely.

No, but we are.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/10/opinion/10KRIS.html>

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Published 5/10/2002 7:44 PM

All ages addicted to 'junk' food

By LIDIA WASOWICZ  
UPI Senior Science Writer

From the Science & Technology Desk

The "junk" food habit knows no age bounds, the first study of its kind indicates.

A new survey of 63,380 Americans shows consumption of high-fat pizzas and salt-laden chips has increased by as much as 143 percent over the past 20 years among all age groups -- not just the kids and teens thought most susceptible to the snack attack -- padding the way to a growing obesity epidemic, scientists said Friday.

Diets rich in what marketers like to refer to as "high-energy foods" and nutritionists tend to designate as wastelands of empty calories have been linked to diabetes, hypertension, stroke, arthritis, heart disease and some cancers, researchers told United Press International.

"Our study shows these foods ... represent a large and important component of our diet and are increasing in caloric contribution to our diet," said Samara Joy Nielsen of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, lead author of the article published in the journal Obesity Research.

The largest, most comprehensive such analysis, which incorporated data from several food intake surveys dating back to 1977 and current interviews about Americans' eating habits, revealed no stage of life guarantees immunity to the nutritionally incorrect.

"Dietary patterns are rapidly shifting in the United States, and these changes are important contributors to the growing epidemic of obesity and diabetes facing Americans," said study co-author Barry Popkin, professor of nutrition at the UNC School of Public Health.

"This new study makes an important contribution by showing how uniform the changes in the types of food eaten and the locations of food consumption are across all age groups. This is not a problem that only faces teens or young adults but one that faces all Americans."

All age groups studied -- 2-18, 19-39, 40-59 and 60 and older -- showed increasing favoritism toward soft drinks, pizza, hamburgers, cheeseburgers, french fries, candy and salty snacks. Those over 39 also had a special affinity for desserts, a temptation more easily overcome by the younger set, the study showed.

"We found that even though the two younger age groups were consuming more of these foods, they were still eating them in the same proportion to other age groups as they were 25 years ago," Nielsen said.

While consumers have been eating less low- and medium-fat milk products and less medium- and high-fat beef and pork, their taste for junk food appears unabated. In 1977, for example, snacks produced 11.3 percent of the average American's energy intake. By 1996, that figure had climbed to 17.7 percent -- more than a 50 percent increase.

"Although the elderly still snack the least, with 14 percent of their energy coming from junk foods, they have had the largest jump in snacking, up from 7.7 percent in 1977, which is almost double," Nielsen said. "Among people under age 39, pizza and salty snack consumption rose as much as 143 percent."

Public health officials expressed concern over the results.

"It seems like the elderly are buying into the unhealthy eating habits of their younger cohorts, for whatever reasons -- ready availability of snacks, convenience of eating out, pressure in their lives," Richard Levinson, associate executive director of the American Public Health Association in Washington, said in a telephone interview.

"What we were hoping for is that the youth would take on some of the healthier habits of the pre-frozen-dinner generation. Instead, what the study says is that all segments of society are becoming less healthy in their eating habits, and that's very disturbing."

The study also found that all age groups ate more restaurant food -- including fast food -- than a generation ago.

"The implications are that people are eating more food outside the home and more food that someone else is preparing, i.e. prepackaged," Popkin told UPI. "These indicate we need to focus on some different intervention points such as grocery stores, restaurants and the food industry far more than we do."

While the U.S. girth gain of the past few decades has been blamed on too much eating combined with too little exercise, each trend on its own can have adverse consequences, researchers said.

"We have independent evidence that sedentary people eating good diets do better in terms of morbidity and mortality than those who eat poor diets, and it's been demonstrated that physical activity also decreases morbidity and mortality," Levinson said. "Presumably their effects are complimentary, if not additive, but both independently can have positive effects."

As many as one in five Americans -- up from one in eight in 1991 -- is considered obese, a condition defined as being more than 30 percent above the ideal weight based on height. Super-sizing is not confined to adults. Rates of obesity among U.S. children have doubled over the past two decades. Overweight youngsters are being diagnosed with respiratory illnesses, sleep disturbances, diabetes and other obesity-related disorders once reserved for adults. The costs, in health-care and related expenses, top \$70 billion annually, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"We need to see this as a major epidemic worthy of serious public action," Popkin told UPI. "These changes are occurring worldwide, and it is clear that major changes in the way we live and work as well as eat are being caused by significant changes in our environment. The fact that our results are comparable across all age groups indicates that these are quite general changes."

The shifts are most pronounced in affluent societies in Western Europe and North America, he said.

It is a problem of both quantity and quality.

"We are absolutely consuming far too much food," Nielsen said. "At the

same time the composition of the food we consume has a lot to do with the total amount we eat. If we ate more fruits and vegetables and other higher fiber filling food, we would consume fewer calories."

The implications are age-specific.

"We have among the elderly two sets of issues," Popkin told UPI. "Obesity is critical for most, but for others inadequate intake and muscle loss occur and then we must shift toward more energy-dense foods."

Because the old ways have failed, America needs new approaches to deal with its expanding waistline, scientists said.

Persuading adults to improve their nutritional intake is especially important not only for their own well-being but also because they set the example -- and provide the funds for food purchases -- for their children, the study authors told UPI.

"In the dark ages of health promotion and disease prevention, we focused entirely on the young, and not totally inappropriately. It was thought that at a certain age, it is too late and that nothing can be done to affect future health," Levinson said. "We now recognize that health promotion and disease prevention are important at every life cycle."

The research was funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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Consumer group rates health plans

By Steve Mitchell  
Medical Correspondent

From the Science & Technology Desk

WASHINGTON, May 10 (UPI) -- Consumer ratings of health insurance plans across the United States in some cases do not agree with doctor ratings of those plans, a report released Friday says.

The report, compiled by Consumers' Checkbook, a non-profit consumer information organization, rated 385 health plans based on surveys of more than 200,000 plan members and 20,000 doctors.

"It gives consumers as good a picture as they can get of the quality of health plans," Robert Krughoff, Consumers' Checkbook president and principal author of the report, told United Press International.

Krughoff noted "the level of care you're going to get" varies significantly from plan to plan.

"Some appear to make it quite difficult to get treatment you'd want and referrals to specialists and so on," Krughoff said.

Asked to give names of plans rated poorly, Krughoff said it was difficult to do so because the ratings of individual plans varied from state to state. Consumers should "definitely pay attention to the ratings in their state," he said.

The report lists the 96 top-rated plans. Included among them are BlueCross BlueShield, Kaiser Permanente and UnitedHealthcare.

Although in general patients and doctors rated the plans similarly, there are some cases where the ratings disagree, with patients rating plan highly and doctors rating it low, such as Group Health Plan in Illinois and Coventry Health Care in Maryland.

Krughoff said he "puts a lot of stock in what doctors say" because "they do see this from the inside" and "have a lot of experience with the different plans."

He added, however, "If I were a patient and had a choice of plans, I would go with plans that were rated good by both patients and doctors."

The survey found ratings by patients or doctors had no relationship to



whether a plan was accredited. Three accrediting organizations -- Joint Committee on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, URAC and the National Committee for Quality Assurance -- accredit health plans but some plans are not accredited at all.

"The ones that were accredited really weren't rated any better than plans that weren't accredited," Krughoff said.

He noted he would not discount accreditation status entirely, however. If all other things are equal, accreditation can be used to break a tie between plans, he said, because "they provide some assurance that the plan met at least minimum standards."

Guy D'Andrea, vice president of URAC, formerly known as the American Accreditation HealthCare Commission, also said accrediting organizations "look at a lot of things that consumers and doctors might not see."

D'Andrea told UPI, "We go on site and look to see if they are protecting confidentiality and storing files in the appropriate manner." Accrediting bodies also conduct background checks on physicians' credentials, he said.

The ratings and accreditation are "really complimentary pieces of data" and consumers should consider all of these before making a decision between plans, he added.

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The report is available from the Consumers' Checkbook website:  
[www.checkbook.org](http://www.checkbook.org).

<http://www.upi.com/print.cfm?StoryID=10052002-024758-8792r>

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May 7

Life or Death?

Poll: More Americans Still Favor Death Penalty

Analysis  
by Gary Langer  
ABCNEWS.com

The terrorist crimes of Sept. 11 haven't altered basic views on capital punishment: Americans still divide about evenly on whether murderers in general should be put to death or locked up for the rest of their lives.

Most don't object to the death penalty on principle. A new ABCNEWS.com poll finds 65 percent of Americans support capital punishment when no alternative is offered. But given life without parole as an option, people divide -- 46 percent for executions, 43 percent for life in prison.

These results are about the same as they've been in ABCNEWS polling for the last two years, with support for the death penalty below its peak. Previous polling has shown a decline in belief that executions work as a deterrent, and concern about uneven enforcement.

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#### The Death Penalty Trend

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	Support the Death Penalty	Oppose the Death Penalty
Now	65%	26
April 2001	63	28
Sept. '94 (Gallup)	80	16

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Now	46	43
April 2001	46	45
Feb. '99 (Gallup)	56	38

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These questions ask about punishment for convicted murderers in general; support for the death penalty can be higher in specific cases. Last spring, for example, 75 percent of Americans favored executing Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh. He was put to death by lethal injection on June 11, 2001.

Preference for mandatory life prison sentences runs highest among nonwhites, Democrats, women and young adults. But even among Republicans, who very broadly support the death penalty in principle, far fewer -- 50 percent -- prefer it to mandatory life.

Given the choice, men prefer capital punishment over mandatory life by 53 percent to 36 percent, while women prefer mandatory life, 49 percent to 39 percent. Whites prefer the death penalty by 50 percent to 40 percent, but nonwhites broadly favor life terms, 59 percent to 26 percent.

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More Americans Favor Death Penalty

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	Support the Death Penalty	Oppose the Death Penalty	Prefer the Death Penalty	Prefer Mandatory Life Sentence
All	65%	26	46	43
Men	73	22	52	36
Women	57	29	39	49
<hr/>				
Age 18-34	60	31	40	51
Age 35+	67	23	47	40
<hr/>				
Whites	68	22	50	40
Nonwhites	52	38	26	59
<hr/>				
Democrats	61	30	38	52
Independents	61	28	53	39
Republicans	80	14	50	40

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Methodology

This ABCNEWS.com survey was conducted by telephone May 1-5 among a random national sample of 1,021 adults. Each question was administered to a random half of the total sample. The results have a 4.5-point error margin. Sampling, data collection and tabulation were done by TNS Intersearch of Horsham, Pa.

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Friday, May 10, 2002

Poll: Bush Winning Calif. Voters

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP) - Though he lost California by a wide margin in 2000, President Bush would beat Al Gore here by 7 percentage points in a current matchup, according to a statewide poll released Friday.

Californians prefer Bush over Gore by a 48 percent to 41 percent margin, according to the survey conducted in April by the Field Institute in San Francisco.

The poll also showed that California Democrats would prefer someone other than Gore as the party's nominee in 2004.

The survey signifies major strides for Bush in largely Democratic California, where he lost to Gore by 12 percentage points despite spending more time and money campaigning here.

Bush has visited California four times since he took office.

His popularity soared here and across the country in the wake of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks and now, more than half of California registered voters said they would be inclined to re-elect him. Forty-two percent said they are not inclined to support his re-election.

Bush also made an unprecedented two-day swing through California this week to headline fund-raisers for GOP gubernatorial candidate Bill Simon. A Simon victory in November over Democratic Gov. Gray Davis would help Bush's efforts to win the state in 2004.

Among California Democrats, 45 percent said they would prefer that another Democrat win the presidential nomination in 2004, while 40 percent said they would like Gore to head the ticket again. Gore hasn't said whether he will run again.

In November 2000, the California tally was 54 percent for Gore, 41 percent for Bush, 4 percent for Ralph Nader.

The poll results are based on a telephone survey of 705 registered California voters conducted April 19-25. It has a margin of error of plus or minus 4 percentage points.

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On the Net: Field Institute: <http://www.field.com/institute/>

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Friday, May 10, 2002

Poll: Close Race for Mass. Governor

BOSTON (AP) - Republican gubernatorial candidate Mitt Romney has fallen into a statistical dead heat with two of his Democratic opponents, according to a poll.

State Treasurer Shannon O'Brien leads Romney 40 percent to 35 percent, according to the University of Massachusetts poll, while former Labor Secretary Robert Reich leads Romney 38 percent to 37 percent.

The poll of 461 registered voters statewide was conducted May 4 through 8. It has a margin of error of 5 percentage points, meaning the three candidates are statistically tied.

``It's still Romney's race to lose, but lose he could,'' said Lou DiNatale, the poll's director and a senior fellow at UMass-Boston's McCormack Institute.

Romney spokesman Eric Fehrstrom dismissed Thursday's poll because DiNatale is a Democrat. He said earlier polls still showed Romney in the lead.

``Surprise, surprise, a poll done by a Democratic zealot turns out to be the only poll that shows Democrats winning,'' Fehrstrom said. ``I thought April Fools Day was last month.``

Romney entered the race in March riding a wave of popularity following his successful management of the Salt Lake City Olympics. At that time, polls showed him leading all five Democratic candidates.

The latest poll also showed the other Democrats in the race within striking distance of Romney.

Still, 55 percent of respondents thought Romney would win the race for governor. Only 9 percent believed O'Brien would win.

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i;½ Reuters 2002

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May 10, 2002

Brazil markets recover on poll, but outlook shaky

SAO PAULO, Brazil, May 10 (Reuters) - Brazilian markets reversed losses to end a touch above five-month lows on Friday as the index was boosted by a new poll showing better-than-expected support for the market's favorite presidential candidate, Jose Serra, traders said.

The Sao Paulo Stock Exchange's Bovespa (.BVSP) index bounced back in late trading from below Thursday's six-month low close to end 0.23 percent higher at 12,130.1 points, almost 11 percent below where it began the year.

Brazil's currency, the real (BRBY), also bounced back to end firmer at 2.468 per dollar from Thursday's five-month low close of 2.474. The unit stands 6.2 percent weaker than where it began 2002.

"The market calmed down because of the result of the Toledo & Associados poll which had Serra in second, contrary to the rumors going around that he could be in fourth," said a local currency trader.

The poll, which is due to be published in a local news magazine this weekend, shows Serra, the candidate from President Fernando Henrique

Cardoso's party, in second place with 22.8 percent support behind Workers Party hopeful Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva with 39.4 percent.

Market players said news of the poll helped the index recover the day's losses but failed to recoup Thursday's 4.1 percent slide, motivated by earlier rumors that polls would show Serra losing ground ahead of the October vote.

"I suspect that those poll rumors are made up to take advantage of the oscillations they create," said Banval director Celso Senise. "Next week we will unfortunately continue with these oscillations ... The trend is the here and now."

The Bovespa ended mixed, with gainers outweighing losers by 38 to 18, with one stock ending stable.

Telephone company Telemar (TNLP4.SA) (TNE.N) and state oil giant Petrobras (PETR4.SA) (PBR.N), the two heaviest-weighted stocks with about 11 percent of the index each, both lost ground.

Telemar fell 0.9 percent to 28.05 reais while Petrobras dipped 1.2 percent to 52.99 reais.

Shortly after the market close, Petrobras posted first quarter consolidated net profit of 866 million reais, well below the 2.3 billion reais it made a year earlier.

The drop in profit was much bigger than the 30 to 35 percent shortfall expected by analysts on the back of weaker oil prices and new competition in the local market.

Brazil's leading waterworks Sabesp (SBSP3.SA) (SBS.N) slumped 6.8 percent to 115 reais on disappointment about the pricing of the Sao Paulo state-owned company's secondary global share offer in Brazil and the New York Stock Exchange.

Sabesp only raised some \$240 million in its stock offer priced at 110 reais per 1,000 share block even though it was sold out. Some expected the deal to net up to \$337 million.

"I was expecting at least 125 (reais) and it came out at 110 ... It was a very disappointing price," Banco Cidade head of sales Alvaro Teixeira said earlier.

Bank stocks remained weak as players digested Thursday's Fitch Ratings report lowering several banks' support ratings - a measure of what support they would receive in times of crisis - even though analysts said the impact would be limited.

"I think it's negative in terms of perception, but in practical terms it's irrelevant," one local banking analyst said of the report earlier.

Market leader Bradesco (BBDC4.SA) (BBD.N), which accounts for 4.6 percent of the Bovespa, fell 0.9 percent to 12.39 reais. Its main rival Itau (ITAU4.SA) (ITU.N) dropped 0.9 percent to 173.50 reais.

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TRIBUNE/WGN-TV POLL

Scandal shadows race for governor  
By Rick Pearson  
Tribune political reporter

May 5, 2002

The scandal that cut short Gov. George Ryan's political career looms heavily over a wide-open race to succeed him, a new Tribune/WGN-TV poll shows.

The survey shows Democrat Rod Blagojevich and Republican Jim Ryan locked in a neck-and-neck battle, with more than 9 in 10 voters saying the issue of government corruption will be an important factor to weigh in deciding between the two in the Nov. 5 general election.

The poll results also indicated some confusion among voters between Jim Ryan and George Ryan, who share the same surname but are not related. In a close race, that means Jim Ryan, the current Illinois attorney general, will have to make an extra effort to distance himself from the troubled incumbent, who the poll shows has sunk to new lows in popularity.

At the same time, the poll found Blagojevich, a Northwest Side congressman whose father-in-law is a Democratic ward boss, must try to convince more independent voters that he would head a cleaner government than his Republican opponent.

With six months to Election Day, the first Tribune/WGN-TV survey of the fall campaign highlights a race that is starting from dead even. Blagojevich had the support of 46 percent of voters surveyed, while 45 percent said they backed Jim Ryan. Seven percent were undecided, and 2 percent said they would back other candidates.

In the contest to replace Ryan as attorney general, the poll found Democrat Lisa Madigan enjoys far greater name recognition than her Republican opponent, Joe Birkett. But Madigan, a state senator from the North Side, also has inherited far greater political baggage after a fierce primary campaign in which she was attacked for having a skimpy legal resume and being a puppet of her powerful father, House Speaker Michael Madigan.

Almost as many voters had an unfavorable opinion of Lisa Madigan as a favorable one, and she was backed by 44 percent of those surveyed, compared with 42 percent who said they support Birkett, the DuPage County state's attorney.

And in the race for the U.S. Senate, the poll showed incumbent Dick Durbin with a clear early advantage over Republican challenger Jim Durkin, 49 percent to 32 percent.

The survey, based on telephone interviews with 600 registered and likely voters, was conducted April 25-29 and has an error margin of 4 percentage points.

The poll found that the problems surrounding George Ryan--including the recent federal indictment of his campaign fund and two former top aides on charges of trying to cover up a licenses-for-bribes scandal--will have a tremendous spillover effect in the fall balloting.

Negative attitudes toward the governor, which had risen to record highs a year ago, climbed even further in the wake of the latest indictments. Now, the poll found, 59 percent of the voters have an unfavorable opinion of the governor, compared with 19 percent who view him favorably.

Fully 92 percent of voters said they considered government corruption to be an important issue to consider when deciding between candidates. The figure includes 63 percent of voters who said they viewed it as "very important."

Yet, when asked which political party would do a better job of cleaning up corruption in state government, voters displayed a strong sense of cynicism. Only 19 percent said Democrats would do better, while 15 percent said Republicans. At the same time, 41 percent said neither

party would do a better job.

A message for Blagojevich

Blagojevich held a 35 percent to 29 percent advantage over Jim Ryan when voters were asked which candidate for governor would do a better job fighting corruption in state government. That slight edge evaporated, however, when voters were asked which of the two men would run a more honest and ethical administration. Thirty percent of voters sided with Blagojevich, while 28 percent chose Jim Ryan.

Those findings indicate that Blagojevich must do more to convince voters that the problems involving George Ryan are, as the Democrat contends, the result of 25 years of unbroken Republican control of the governor's mansion. In recent days, the Blagojevich campaign has intensified its efforts to try to portray the Republican as a do-nothing attorney general while corruption festered.

Indicating potential room for Blagojevich to recruit support, the poll found that among those voters who considered government corruption a "very important" issue in the campaign, the Democrat held a slight advantage over the Republican, 47 percent to 42 percent. Among those voters who viewed corruption as a lesser influence in deciding how to vote, Jim Ryan held a 50 percent to 43 percent advantage over Blagojevich.

As for Jim Ryan, who won a three-way primary with little effort, the poll results showed the Republican has a lot of work ahead. The campaign waged by the attorney general's primary opponents helped drive up negative voter attitudes toward him, so that now, nearly one in four voters has an unfavorable opinion of him.

That holds true even in the collar counties, where he should enjoy the greatest support. Ryan is a longtime DuPage County resident and served for years as the county's top prosecutor.

Confusion over two Ryans

The poll showed that some of the problems facing the Republican nominee may stem from voter confusion over whether he is the attorney general or the governor. Republicans have acknowledged similar findings in their own polling, and party sources said it was a factor in Jim Ryan's decision last week to call for George Ryan to consider resigning because of a crisis of voter confidence stemming from scandal.

The poll results indicated that Jim Ryan's support in the governor's race was stronger among those who knew he was attorney general than among those who didn't.

Blagojevich holds a solid advantage, 62 percent to 29 percent, over Jim Ryan among Chicago voters. But Jim Ryan is ahead by about 10 percentage points in suburban Cook County and the collar counties, two regions that would traditionally be counted on to give him greater support. The Republican also has a 7 percentage point advantage over the Democrat among Downstate voters.

Additionally, Jim Ryan holds an 11 percentage point lead over Blagojevich among men, while women give the Democrat a 10 percentage

point advantage.

In the attorney general contest, the poll found voter attitudes toward Lisa Madigan may have been influenced by attacks leveled by her opponent in the Democratic primary that questioned both her legal experience and her independence from her clout-heavy father.

Fully 90 percent of the voters said they had heard of Madigan. But only 30 percent viewed her favorably, while 28 percent had an unfavorable opinion of her. Among voters who call themselves independents, more view her unfavorably than favorably.

Ironically, fewer voters have a negative opinion of her father, even though he is in his third decade as a state legislator and has been House speaker for all but a brief interlude since 1983.

The poll showed only slightly more than half of the voters have heard of Birkett, Lisa Madigan's Republican opponent, and most have no opinion on whether they view him favorably or unfavorably.

Like Blagojevich, Madigan holds a strong lead in Democrat-dominated Chicago. But Birkett does better than Jim Ryan in the suburbs. Birkett held a 15 percentage point lead over Madigan in suburban Cook County and a 22 percentage point advantage in the collar counties. Both candidates split the Downstate vote equally.

In the contest for the U.S. Senate seat, Durbin is viewed favorably by 49 percent of voters, while 19 percent have an unfavorable opinion of him.

Despite a low-visibility Republican primary contest and no television advertising, Republican challenger Durkin was known by a surprising 73 percent of the voters and 21 percent had a favorable opinion of him, compared with 7 percent who viewed him unfavorably.

Durbin holds a strong advantage over Durkin among independent and female voters, and even 40 percent of Republicans approve of the job the Democrat is doing in Washington. Still, if Durkin is able to raise money and present himself as a strong alternative, the poll indicates the race could tighten.

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I was struck by the following points in this article:

> The poll results also indicated some confusion among voters between Jim  
> Ryan and George Ryan, who share the same surname but are not related. In  
> a close race, that means Jim Ryan, the current Illinois attorney  
> general, will have to make an extra effort to distance himself from the  
> troubled incumbent, who the poll shows has sunk to new lows in popularity.

...and later on

> Despite a low-visibility Republican primary contest and no television  
> advertising, Republican challenger Durkin was known by a surprising 73  
> percent of the voters and 21 percent had a favorable opinion of him,  
> compared with 7 percent who viewed him unfavorably.

I would guess that the name similarity (Durbin/Durkin) in the senate  
campaign might be one reason for the "surprising" awareness of the  
challenger.

Just exactly how were the questions about candidate awareness phrased  
and, if open-ended, were interviewers told to keep a record of  
approximate versions of the names or did they accept anything that  
sounded close?

Jan Werner  
jwerner@jwdp.com

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To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: The LA Times's final word on LA's 1992 riots? (LATimes)  
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This appears on the second page of today's LA Times, where the "For the Record" feature resides for any qualifications, corrections, or retractions of previously-published material (one of eight this morning). It seems to me fitting that AAPORNET pass along such an important correction to a past posting.

-- Jim

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[www.latimes.com/templates/misc/printstory.jsp?slug=la%2D000033412may11](http://www.latimes.com/templates/misc/printstory.jsp?slug=la%2D000033412may11)

May 11 2002, page A2

FOR THE RECORD

L.A. riots: An April 29 story incorrectly referred to the April 1992 Los Angeles riots as the 'deadliest in the 20th century.' In 1921, a riot by a predominantly white mob in Tulsa resulted in the deaths of an estimated 300 black residents.

[www.latimes.com/templates/misc/printstory.jsp?slug=la%2D000033412may11](http://www.latimes.com/templates/misc/printstory.jsp?slug=la%2D000033412may11)

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From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>  
cc: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Chicago Tribune Poll  
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Excellent post, Jan! You might well have opened up an entirely new branch of telephone survey research--one devoted to the \*sounds\* of words and phrases, including among various interviewer voices, and especially as coded, sent and reconstructed by the prevailing telephone technologies. Toward this end, it might well be informative to revisit past phone polls in which alternative response categories contained similarly-sounding key terms--or at least similarly sounding via the telephone.

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>

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One of my master's students is currently investigating how word  
mispronunciation contributes to low scores on analogies items, such as  
those used on SATs, GREs, and other common assessment tests. She finds  
greater problems among students of color. I think there are also a lot of  
implications of this line of work for survey research.

Can't make St. Pete this year. Have a terrific conference everyone.

Susan

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Susan Carol Losh, Ph.D.  
Department of Educational Psychology  
and Learning Systems  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee FL 32306-4453

VOICE: 850-644-8778  
FAX: 850-644-8776

slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu  
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Susan,

Thank you for this--I find it both interesting and useful for understanding what I fear might subvert telephone surveys, if only modestly.

Could you please clarify what you mean by "mispronunciation" here, since the SATs and GREs are printed and not spoken? I'm pretty sure I understand your larger point, but I wish to be certain before I think any further about this. I'm sure a few others might also profit from a clarification.

And thank you, Susan, once again.

Jim

\*\*\*\*\*

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> Susan Carol Losh, Ph.D.  
> Department of Educational Psychology  
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> Florida State University  
> Tallahassee FL 32306-4453  
>  
> VOICE: 850-644-8778  
> FAX: 850-644-8776  
>  
> slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu  
> <http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/~slosh//Index.htm>  
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To: jwerner@jwdp.com

CC: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>

Subject: Re: Chicago Tribune Poll

References: <3CDD4380.5BECDB40@marketsharescorp.com>

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I apologize for this lengthy answer.

All questions are structured. No open-ends.

The name ID/opinionj question I have been asking for 25 years begins with a "face-saving" preamble - "here are some names of people who may or may not be known in your area". Names are shuffled and we ask "is your opinion favorable, unfavorable, no opinion, or have you never heard the name before?" Names are spelled phonetically when necessary; e.g., bla-GOY-ya-vich.

Throughout the questionnaire, which was over 60 questions in length, first and last names are used so that that respondents heard Lisa or Michael Madigan, Jim or George Ryan, Dick Durbin or Jim Durkin asnd not Durbin or Durkin only. (BTW, not so long ago we also had a Dixon in that office.) The name George Ryan is always included in the question above over the past few years and asked \*before\* Jim Ryan for reasons I don't wan't to address here.

As for Durbin/Durkin, there is a difference between false recognition and confusion. There \*was\* false recognition of Durkin - but not confusion. Although 73% reconized his name, 45% (of all voters) had no opinion of him. When asked which of the two currently serves as Illinois U.S. Senator, Durbin wins 75% to 6%.

The issue of confusion is complicated; i.e., obtaining a measure without either obtaining "yea-saying" or worse yet, insulting respondents.

In the interest of time on this Saturday afternoon, here is the passage from my report regarding Ryan(s):

Later in the interview, after candidate preference in the race for Governor was obtained, we asked respondents whether Jim Ryan currently holds the office of Governor or the office of Attorney General, 74% said he is the Attorney General and 15% said he is the Governor, a pretty fair amount. [I spiked the 15% for the story because it would be misleading in the absence of the other considerations discussed below

which we couldn't possibly include.]

The table below examines opinion of Ryan by which office voters think he holds.

There is a 10-point difference on the favorable rating between those who think Jim is the Attorney General and those who think he is the Governor. Among those who know he is the AG, 48% have a favorable opinion of him and 23% are unfavorable, a 2:1 ratio slightly better than Blagojevich's.

A 12-point difference in favorability will surely make a difference in a close race.

But why don't voters who believe Jim Ryan is the Governor rate him lower than 36% favorable/26% unfavorable? George Ryan himself was rated favorably by only 19% and unfavorably by 59%.

Apparently, this is because not everyone thinks of George Ryan as the Governor. The scandals that have come out are connected with the Secretary of State office. In other words, not all voters who think of Jim Ryan as Governor associate him with those scandals.

Here is a passage from the October, 2001 poll report:  
The 15% of voters who were confused on this question tended to be Democrats, lower income, and from Chicago - not "must win" votes for Jim Ryan. There are other considerations. This response may not necessarily be that negative for Jim Ryan. A visual prompt may have drawn a different result than in a telephone interview when respondents only hear the name. As the campaign is underway, voters will have visual prompts. Also, many of the 15% may not have named George Ryan as holding the office of Governor either - perhaps Secretary of State instead. In the GOP primary poll only 7% thought Jim Ryan was Governor and those 33 respondents voted for him in the same proportion as the total sample.

The race is very close - statistically - a tie. [With apologies to Harry.] Each candidate wins support from the usual constituencies; i.e., area, party, and gender. In table 20, Blagojevich wins voters who think the corruption issue (on page 11) is "very important", 47% to 42%. Ryan wins the rest by 50% to 43%.

Jim Ryan wins voters who know he is the Attorney General. Blagojevich wins those who believe he is the Governor. So some clarification will help Jim Ryan, such as his call for Governor Ryan to resign.

The table below shows results of the question asking whether respondents knew which office Jim Ryan currently holds. The 15% of voters who were confused on this question tended to be Democrats, lower income, and from Chicago; i.e., not all "must win" votes for Jim Ryan.

In closing, as Stanley Payne wrote over 50 years ago "We should keep in mind that an opinion survey does not necessarily report what the public is thinking. More often it reports what the public would think if asked the questions." This is a telephone interview. Respondents are given only so much time to consider their answers so we can't always obtain results which are completely descriptive of the general population..

Results must be interpreted instead.

Jan Werner wrote:

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> Jan Werner  
> jwerner@jwdp.com  
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11:32:05 -0700 (PDT)  
Date: Sat, 11 May 2002 11:32:04 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: David Riesman, Sociologist and Author of 'Lonely Crowd,' Dies at 92  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205111108270.5557-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
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It is with heavy heart, and tears in my eyes, that I post this obituary of David Riesman, a longtime friend of AAPOR, friend and colleague of several longtime AAPOR members, and also one of my own favorite college professors--what he taught me, at age 19, is well expressed in the final paragraph here.

-- Jim

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/11/obituaries/11RIES.html>

May 11, 2002

DAVID RIESMAN, SOCIOLOGIST WHOSE 'LONELY CROWD'  
BECAME A BEST SELLER, DIES AT 92

By THE NEW YORK TIMES

David Riesman, the sociologist whose 1950 scholarly book, "The Lonely Crowd," unexpectedly tapped a deep vein of self-criticism among Americans and became a perennial best seller, contributing ideas and descriptive phrases to popular culture, died yesterday in Binghamton, N.Y. He was 92 and had lived for many years in Cambridge, Mass.

"The Lonely Crowd: A Study of the Changing American Character," written with Reuel Denney and Nathan Glazer, prompted millions of Americans to begin characterizing their friends, neighbors and associates as "other-directed," "inner-directed" or, occasionally, "tradition-directed."

In "The Lonely Crowd" Professor Riesman identified those character types and declared that the prevalence of each within a society was determined by trends in population growth. The book contended that during periods or in cultures with a relatively stable population, a balanced social order and little technological change -- the Middle Ages, for example, or contemporary countries relatively untouched by industrialization -- the dominant character type was tradition-directed.

Such people, he said, based their lives on rules "dictated to a very large degree by power relations among the various age and sex groups, the clans, castes, professions -- relations which have endured for centuries and are modified but slightly, if at all, by successive generations."

Professor Riesman said that in periods of technological progress and population growth, like the Renaissance and the Reformation, people developed a capacity to go it alone and set lifelong goals for themselves based on values like wealth, fame, the search for scientific truth, the quest for religious salvation and the creation of beauty.

But in periods in which consumption overtook production and the population was leveling off or even declining, he said a society became less dynamic, and its members more other-directed. In these circumstances, people seek to become accepted into the mainstream by conforming to the expectations and preferences of peer groups. Professor

Riesman thought the United States was in this third phase, becoming a culture of more and more other-directed citizens.

The intention of "The Lonely Crowd" was primarily to analyze American life rather than to point with anxiety to its deficiencies, but as the sociologist Dennis H. Wrong observed, "it was widely read as deploring the rise of the psychological disposition it called 'other-direction' at the expense of 'inner-direction.'" Professor Wrong said the combination of urgent warning, however misinterpreted, and manifest learning "came across as a trumpet call to some sort of remedial action" and helped to account for the book's phenomenal success.

"The Lonely Crowd" was among the first of the postwar classics written by academics who gained unanticipated fame and fortune because an anxious public believed that their works had uncovered some deteriorating and alarming condition in American society. Other such books include "The Greening of America," by Charles Reich; "The Other America," by Michael Harrington; "One-Dimensional Man," by Herbert Marcuse; "Life Against Death," by Norman O. Brown; and "The Closing of the American Mind: How Higher Education Has Failed Democracy and Impoverished the Souls of Today's Students," by Allan Bloom.

In 1950, Yale University Press printed 3,000 copies of "The Lonely Crowd," only to have to order 13 additional printings before the book appeared in an abridged version as one of the first "quality paperbacks" in the Anchor Books series, where it became an even greater success.

In the 2001 abridged paperback edition, also published by Yale, the foreword by Todd Gitlin notes a 1997 study by Herbert Gans that called "The Lonely Crowd" "the best-selling book by a sociologist in American history, with 1.4 million copies sold."

The book generated academic debate, opposition and occasional derision. Its champions considered it a brave and unusual effort to define the shifting relationship between the general culture and individual behavior. The philosopher Jacques Barzun said the book "not only describes but also explains" and concluded that its command of the literature relevant to its varied topics was encyclopedic, and its imagination "like Zeus's thunderbolts."

The writer Irving Howe thought that Professor Riesman was "often strikingly brilliant" when he described the effects of other-directed values on American culture.

But Russell Kirk criticized "The Lonely Crowd" in his 1954 book, "Program for Conservatives." Its "facile analysis of change is interesting; but it is undemonstrable," he wrote.

Allan Bloom said later that "The Lonely Crowd" was "a good example of a source of vague and unhelpful ideas about virtue."

In 1952, Professors Riesman and Glazer produced a companion volume to "The Lonely Crowd" called "Faces in the Crowd: Individual Studies in Character and Politics." The book provided numerous portraits of Americans and tended to support the theories of the first book.

Professor Riesman was the author with other specialists of more than a



dozen other books, as well as essays and articles. His works included "Thorstein Veblen" (1953), "Individualism Reconsidered and Other Essays" (1954), "Constraint and Variety in American Education" (1956), "Abundance for What? And Other Essays" (1964), "Conversations in Japan" (1967), "The Academic Revolution" (1968), "The Perpetual Dream" (1978) and "On Higher Education" (1980).

David Riesman was born in Philadelphia on Sept. 22, 1909, the eldest of three children of Dr. David Riesman, an internist and professor of clinical medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and the former Eleanor Fleisher, a graduate of Bryn Mawr.

He attended the William Penn Charter School, a Quaker preparatory school in Philadelphia, then enrolled at Harvard, where he concentrated on the biochemical sciences. He received a B.A. degree in 1931, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and was an editor of The Harvard Crimson. He went on to Harvard Law School, "more out of aimlessness than out of any passion for the law," he recalled, and became an editor of The Harvard Law Review. He found time to study government, economics and history as well, before receiving his law degree in 1934 and a fellowship the following year that enabled him to study with Felix Frankfurter.

He was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts, the District of Columbia and New York; served as a law clerk to Justice Louis Brandeis on the Supreme Court; practiced law in Boston; taught at the University of Buffalo; and was a deputy assistant district attorney in Manhattan.

During World War II, Professor Riesman was an official with the Sperry Gyroscope Company, where, he said, "I had the chance to get out of my system the kind of executive energies many lawyers have." He resolved on an academic and writing career, which he fulfilled as a lecturer at many leading universities and as a professor of social sciences at the University of Chicago from 1949 to 1958 and, after that, at Harvard.

For a time he edited The Correspondent, an antinuclear journal, and was identified with liberal causes. But when student protests erupted at the University of California at Berkeley in 1964, triggering demonstrations on campuses across the nation, he opposed the student radicals, maintaining that the establishment they opposed was actually a delicate if flawed social web that was necessary to the continuation of a free society.

In the late 1960's, he particularly criticized his own field, sociology, contending that it was "becoming so politicized, it's hard to bring sober people into it."

"Sociology is the soft underbelly of the soft underbelly of society," he continued. "It is interesting that all over the world, student revolutionists have been led by sociologists; from Tokyo to the Free University of Berlin, sociologists have been the vanguard."

Professor Riesman married Evelyn Hastings Thompson, a writer and art critic, in 1936. She died in 1998. He is survived by two daughters, Lucy Lowenstein and Jennie Riesman; a son, Michael; and two grandchildren.

In "Individualism Reconsidered and Other Essays," he wrote: "What is feared as failure in American society is, above all, aloneness. And

aleness is terrifying because it means there is no one, no group, no approved cause, to submit to."

Professor Riesman urged Americans to find "the nerve to be oneself when that self is not approved of by the dominant ethic of a society."

<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/11/obituaries/11RIES.html>

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To: aapornet@usc.edu  
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Thanks Jim (and others).

----- Original Message -----

Subject: Re: Chicago Tribune Poll  
Date: Sat, 11 May 2002 11:35:35 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: Nick Panagakis <mail@marketsharescorp.com>

Nick,

Wow! What a terrific response! Thanks!

-- Jim

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>From jwerner@jwdp.com Sat May 11 11:54:48 2002  
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I think this answers the question. You are quite right to distinguish between confusion and false recognition.

What struck me in the Tribune article was the adjective "surprising" applied to Durkin's 73% name recognition. I would have expected that a substantial number of respondents would claim to recognize the name because it sounds familiar, even though they might not know exactly who the person was.

Putting "Durbin" and "Durkin" together in the context of asking which is the current senator jogs their memory and most will then get it right, although I gather from your numbers that 19% did not know enough about either name to answer that question at all.

This reminds me of the 1992 film "The Distinguished Gentleman" in which Eddie Murphy plays a small-time con artist who uses the similiarity bewteen his name and that of the late congressman from his district to get himself elected to the House of Representatives, after hearing that that is where the really big scams can be found.

Jan Werner  
jwerner@jwdp.com

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Nick Panagakis wrote:

>

> As for Durbin/Durkin, there is a difference between false recognition  
> and confusion. There *\*was\** false recognition of Durkin - but not

> confusion. Although 73% reconized his name, 45% (of all voters) had no  
> opinion of him. When asked which of the two currently serves as Illinois  
> U.S. Senator, Durbin wins 75% to 6%.

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To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
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I'm afraid I have absolutely no reason for posting this to  
AAPORNET, other than that I've always been a real sucker for  
stories like this one, and I live in hope that at least a few  
of you might be similarly afflicted. On the other hand, if you  
can read all the way through this without at least a tear or  
two welling up somewhere above your Adam's apple, I hope you  
will keep this to yourself. Thank you.

-- Jim

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/11/nyregion/11NANN.html>

May 11, 2002

NANNY'S LOVE REPAID IN HALLS OF JUSTICE

By NINA BERNSTEIN

They would sit together in a Manhattan kitchen over cups of milky tea, the impossible little boy and his ever-patient nanny, Louise Brown. Her calming presence amid his tantrums was one of the boy's earliest memories. Often, his parents recall, she held him until he quieted, talking in rhythms passed down through the generations from African slaves in the rural North Carolina of her birth.

The boy, Barak Bassman, was too emotionally disturbed and his learning

too disabled for mainstream schools, yet he was so bright that he lashed out against the world in sheer frustration. Eventually, mental health professionals helped him succeed as a student. But it was Louise Brown's undaunted daily love that saved Barak, his parents say, and that in turn, beyond all expectation, allowed Barak to help Ms. Brown save her own family.

Years had passed. Ms. Brown cared for other troubled children, none dearer than her own great-nephews, Joshua and Anthony, who were drug-exposed babies when she first became their kinship foster mother. She planned to adopt them, but in 1997, court records show, child welfare caseworkers abruptly removed the boys, placing them with strangers deemed more suitable.

"What you all doing is wrong," Ms. Brown said she cried when caseworkers, accompanied by the police, wrested Joshua, who was then 5, from her arms, as he screamed that he wanted to stay with his "mommy."

Battling to reclaim the boys, Ms. Brown reached a New York state court hearing in 1998 with no right to a lawyer and no money to hire one. Against her were caseworkers who considered her accent a speech defect, and lawyers who had argued that she had no right to speak in court at all.

Yet in the kind of twist rarely seen outside fiction, a champion she had not seen for years was waiting in the courtroom: Barak Bassman. Unable to read until he was 8, Mr. Bassman was by then a 20-year-old first-year law student. And when he saw the lopsided legal power against his former nanny, he grew angry.

"She wasn't going to get a fair hearing," he recalled recently. "She was going to get steamrolled."

That Ms. Brown did not get steamrolled, everyone agrees, is above all a tribute to her own determination. But it also took three more years of litigation, and all the legal ingenuity that Mr. Bassman could muster. He recruited his law professors and fellow students at New York University School of Law, devoted his nights and weekends to the case and discovered a crucial legal precedent.

At a time when kinship foster parents nationwide have no right to counsel, and legal representation for poor parents is widely in disarray, Ms. Brown's case underscores the overwhelming odds that confront such families, often across a racial divide. But it also illustrates how bonds of love can endure and overcome.

Ms. Brown's adoption of her great-nephews was completed last spring. Now the state itself is financing her training as an advocate for other families. Mr. Bassman, 24, is a corporate litigator in Philadelphia. On the side, he represents children in foster care at no cost.

His proud father, Myron Bassman, credits Ms. Brown, 59. "Her tenacity and basic goodness not only resulted in her winning a four-year battle," he said, "but allowed Barak to return the love and caring that was given to him."

The outcome looked very different on a January day in 1998, when four

lawyers stood up in State Supreme Court in Manhattan against Ms. Brown -- one for the city, one for the state and two for St. Joseph Services for Children and Families, a foster care agency based in Brooklyn that had custody of Joshua and Anthony.

At that stage, petitions like Ms. Brown's were typically dismissed. A Family Court judge and administrative hearing officers had already approved the decision to move the boys from Ms. Brown's small apartment in Harlem to a two-parent family in Queens.

But at Ms. Brown's request, Myron Bassman, her former employer, had come to vouch for her. As Exhibit A, he had taken along Barak, the problem child she nurtured from birth to age 12. The presence of father and son seemed to pique the judge's curiosity.

Barak Bassman remembers "being vividly struck by the fact that everyone in the court, down to the bailiff, the social workers and the judge, were all white except Louise, her daughter and her pastor."

"The judge asked, 'Who are you people?' She said, 'It's unusual to see such community support in these cases,' " he recalled.

The lawyers insisted that the Bassmans had no legal standing, but the judge invited everyone into her chambers. "It's really important to find out the whole story," the judge, Alice Schlesinger, said recently.

The story that unfolded that day was eventually detailed in affidavits and bolstered by an extraordinary battery of expertise -- provided by a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a linguist, and scholars of constitutional and family law.

But at heart, it was a story about parallels between Barak and Joshua that pitted the Bassmans' description of Louise Brown as an exemplary nanny against the judgment of professionals who barely knew her.

In the worst periods of Barak's childhood, wrote his mother, Sheila Bassman, a corporate lawyer, and his father, an accountant, he threatened to kill teachers, bit his parents' friends and punched a baby. At the end of first grade, he was not permitted to return to the private Bank Street School, one of Manhattan's most progressive.

Doctors said Barak was emotionally disturbed, dyslexic and dysgraphic (unable to write), and he was admitted to a school for children with learning disabilities. After intense effort, he transferred to a mainstream school and excelled.

"We could never have done what we did on our own," the Bassmans wrote. "Without the supports we received -- from the special schools, from mental health professionals and from Louise Brown -- we would never have been able to handle and raise our son." Her approach "combined patience and tolerance with protectiveness and limit-setting," they said, adding, "In our eyes, her way worked wonders."

Ms. Brown had also pleased the foster care agency in Harlem that originally supervised Joshua, almost 2 when she took him in 1994. It approved of her adopting him and Anthony, who came to her a newborn in 1995, after Ms. Brown's drug-addicted niece agreed she was unable to care

for them.

But from the day St. Joseph took over the case in 1996, its workers questioned Ms. Brown's capabilities, records show. When a rise in her blood pressure required a brief hospital stay, doubts hardened. They complained she had "speech pathology, possibly other cognitive deficits" that affected the boys, and did not understand the seriousness of Joshua's misbehavior. For example, she was unperturbed when Joshua, then 4, said during a tantrum that he wanted to kill her with a knife. They put him in a psychiatric ward for a month.

When Joshua's behavior worsened, agency psychiatrists saw confirmation that he needed a different family. Since siblings had to be kept together, Anthony was moved, too.

Justice Schlesinger's options were few. Though federal and state laws encourage placing foster children with kin rather than strangers, no clear distinction is made when it comes to removal. The government has much greater discretion to remove children from foster families than to take them from their parents.

The judge could not overturn the administrative decision unless it was "capricious and arbitrary," or legally wrong. Instead, she referred the case to the appellate division.

Barak sought help at N.Y.U. Though some professors rebuffed him, Peggy Cooper Davis, a retired Family Court judge, saw Ms. Brown as the modern embodiment of a historic African-American struggle for family autonomy denied by slavery and discrimination -- the subject of her book, "Neglected Stories: The Constitution and Family Values."

A linguist hired by the law school's Family Defense Clinic later determined that Ms. Brown's speech was not deficient, but simply "Gullah-like," common to parts of the South where freed slaves had kept alive the language of their forebears.

Ms. Brown's sense of family runs deep. She was 5 when her own mother died in childbirth, and she and four younger siblings were raised by aunts and uncles. Other relatives helped her find work and raise her only daughter when she left the hardscrabble Wayne County tobacco fields for New York City at 18. Thirty-five of Anthony's and Joshua's cousins, from Brooklyn to Farmville, N.C., petitioned the court on her behalf.

"She is the kind of person the child welfare system most often wrongs and misunderstands," Professor Davis said. "Child welfare workers had seen her as a woman who was inadequately compliant and difficult to understand."

Madeleine Kurtz, a director of the defense clinic, agreed. "There's no question race, class, poverty influence the evaluations that are made about people's capabilities," she said.

But overturning professional judgment was daunting, the professors knew. Ms. Brown would probably lose at the appellate level. They needed a way to put the constitutional issues back before Justice Schlesinger. Barak found one: an obscure ruling that until case files were physically moved, jurisdiction did not transfer to another court.

The team also sent legal briefs to Aaron and Pearlie Mae Edwards, the boys' new pre-adoptive parents, who, as case records indicated, lived in a 12-room house, had cared for hundreds of troubled foster children and had adopted three. The crucial constitutional question was whether Ms. Brown and the boys were a family, one the state had no right to disrupt just because it judged another better.

In a sense, that question was not decided in a court of law, but in the food court of a Queens mall, where Ms. Brown traveled to see the children after visits were reinstated.

"`These children are coming home, do you hear me?' " Ms. Edwards recalled Ms. Brown saying.

"My heart just turned," Ms. Edwards added. "The children always wanted to go back home. There was too much love on the other side, and too much family; I felt I should bow out."

When she did, the agency proposed moving the boys to strangers again. This time, Family Court said no.

Joshua and Anthony were returned to Ms. Brown in October 1999. Eventually, St. Joseph, which closed last year, concurred that they should stay. Now, under a state grant from People United for Children, an advocacy group, Ms. Brown is taking a college course on family empowerment to help others.

On a recent afternoon, Joshua, 10, took out a Harry Potter book and sat on her lap. Anthony, 7, snuggled near. A man they did not recognize sat on the couch, too.

Did they know who had helped Louise Brown win them back from foster care?

"The son who she raised," Joshua replied, meaning Barak.

"That's him!" Louise Brown exclaimed.

Beside her, Barak Bassman beamed.

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/12/international/europe/12ARMS.html>

May 11, 2002

U.S. SAYS RUSSIA IS PREPARING NUCLEAR TESTS

By THOM SHANKER

WASHINGTON, May 11 -- Administration officials have briefed Congress on what they described as disturbing intelligence indicating that Russia is preparing to resume nuclear tests, even as President Bush is scheduled to meet with President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia to discuss arms control later this month, government officials said.

Selected members of the House and Senate met in small, closed sessions and were told of a new analysis by the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee, a panel that collects the views of many federal agencies on nuclear issues.

Among the members of Congress who received the briefing, the reaction ranged from alarm to skepticism. Some debated whether the intelligence report was a tactic to help clear the way for the United States to resume nuclear testing. Others were so concerned that they drafted legislation this week that would call for access to Russian nuclear sites and allow work on a new generation of American nuclear warheads.

The assessment described technical activities on a Russian island above the Arctic Circle that is the equivalent of the American nuclear test range in Nevada, officials said. The pattern of work on the island, Novaya Zemlya, matches known Russian activities in preparation for past nuclear tests, officials said.

The briefings to Congress were not the first time the American intelligence agencies had warned of activities on the island, though, and

some government analysts have raised questions over the months about whether Russia may already have detonated tiny nuclear devices.

Russian officials steadfastly maintain that their nuclear weapons program remains within the constraints of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. The treaty was signed by President Bill Clinton in 1996, but has not been ratified by the Senate. President Bush has said it does not adequately protect the nation's security interests, although the Bush administration continues to honor the test moratorium.

Operations to gather intelligence on the Russian nuclear program are among the most sensitive missions undertaken by the United States, and disputes over exactly what is occurring on Novaya Zemlya have divided intelligence analysts and administration officials in past years.

Officials insisted that the Congressional briefings had nothing to do with pushing a hard-line agenda ahead of Mr. Bush's meeting with Mr. Putin this month. The timing of the briefings "was coincidental," one administration official said.

One member of Congress, who was present at the briefing and remained skeptical of the evidence of Russian testing, said, "The administration seems to want to resume nuclear testing and to develop new nuclear weapons."

The only public reference to the briefings came on the floor of the House on Thursday, when Representative Curt Weldon, Republican of Pennsylvania, made passing reference to the intelligence analysis. Mr. Weldon said the briefing he attended was at the "code word level" of classification, and he said he was so alarmed that he drafted an amendment to the 2003 defense authorization bill.

The version of his amendment that passed the House this week would allow the United States to conduct research and conceptual design work on a new class of nuclear warheads. Language was deleted that would allow the United States to resume testing if the government certified that another nation had resumed testing.

But in setting up what Mr. Weldon called "an aggressive level of transparency," the amendment would establish a program for Russian scientists to visit the Nevada nuclear test site in exchange for visits by Americans to Novaya Zemlya.

"There may be something going on in Russia that we don't understand, that may trouble us -- and they may feel the same about something we're doing on our side," Mr. Weldon said in a telephone interview after the vote. "It's best to counter that, and not to recreate feelings that existed in the cold war, but take this opportunity to engage."

Mr. Weldon, who described himself as "Russia's best friend but her toughest critic," said he remained deeply concerned that conservative elements in Russia's Defense Ministry, its foreign intelligence service and its atomic energy ministry "want to move us and Russia away from a close dialogue" and might be responsible for the worrisome actions at Novaya Zemlya.

Sean McCormack, spokesman for the National Security Council, said today

that the White House would have no comment on intelligence matters. On the question of Russian nuclear testing, he said, "We are concerned that we may not be able to know if any entity were testing in a way designed to avoid detection, and we expect Russia to abide by the testing moratorium it has declared for itself."

The intelligence report on Novaya Zemlya was included in a broader briefing to Congress on cooperative programs between the United States and Russia to reduce threats from nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, a project that includes tracking Moscow's compliance with a number of arms control agreements, including the test-ban treaty.

When internal administration debates over Russian nuclear testing surfaced previously, just more than a year ago, the director of nuclear weapons development and testing at the Russian atomic energy ministry denied any violation of the comprehensive test ban, a stance repeated by a variety of Russian officials in the intervening months.

In an interview in February 2001 with The New York Times, Dr. Nikolai P. Voloshin said that work at Novaya Zemlya was to ensure the reliability of aging warheads, not to develop new weapons. He noted that the test-ban treaty defined no specific "threshold" for a violation, but said simply that nuclear explosions should not occur. "It doesn't specify whether one neutron or two neutrons can be emitted," he said.

Advocates of the test-ban treaty pointed out that it had provisions under which the United States could seek to inspect the Russian test site, and they expressed concerns that the briefings for Congress were part of an administration campaign to resume nuclear tests in Nevada.

"The Bush administration appears to be slowly but steadily moving in the direction of removing the obstacles preventing a resumption of U.S. testing and developing a rationale for resuming testing," said Daryl G. Kimball, executive director of the Arms Control Association. "While it is clear that this administration has no interest in seeking ratification, it must be careful not to provoke other nuclear states and further alienate allies who support the test ban treaty."

The administration's recent assessment of the nation's strategic arsenal, called the Nuclear Posture Review, suggests it may be necessary to resume testing to make new nuclear weapons and to ensure the reliability of existing ones.

The Bush administration has no formal plans to resume nuclear testing, but the president has said he does not support the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, describing it as not verifiable and not enforceable.

Mr. McCormack, the National Security Council spokesman, today repeated administration policy that "the United States has no plans to resume its nuclear testing program." He emphasized that the administration would "continue to observe the nuclear testing moratorium consistent with our right to take measures to ensure stockpile safety and integrity in extraordinary circumstances."

Officials at the Departments of Defense, Energy and State, and at the National Security Council have discussed whether President Bush should renounce Mr. Clinton's signature on the test-ban treaty. Just this week,

the Bush administration formally renounced American support for the treaty creating an International Criminal Court; that treaty likewise had been signed by Mr. Clinton but was not ratified by the Senate.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/12/international/europe/12ARMS.html>

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Subject: Re: Nanny's Love Repaid in Halls of Justice (N Bernstein NYTimes)  
References: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205111205001.9526-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
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There is actually a good reason to post this to AAPORNET:

Barak's father, Myron Bassman, is not an accountant, as stated in the article, but operates his own survey tabulation business. Barak's mother, Sheila Bassman, gave up practicing corporate law several years ago and is presently employed in the tabulation department of Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas, Inc., whose president, Mark Schulman, is the incoming president of AAPOR.

Myron and Sheila have been among my closest friends for over 30 years, and the story is true (except for the description of their occupations).

Jan Werner  
jwerner@jwdp.com

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James Beniger wrote:

>  
> I'm afraid I have absolutely no reason for posting this to  
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> <http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/11/nyregion/11NANN.html>

> May 11, 2002

> NANNY'S LOVE REPAID IN HALLS OF JUSTICE

> By NINA BERNSTEIN

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> The boy, Barak Bassman, was too emotionally disturbed and his learning  
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> Battling to reclaim the boys, Ms. Brown reached a New York state court  
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Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4BKiyE21723 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Sat, 11 May 2002  
13:44:34 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id NAA24489; Sat, 11 May 2002 13:44:32 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)  
by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4BKiwG14244; Sat, 11 May 2002 13:44:32 -0700 (PDT)  
Date: Sat, 11 May 2002 13:44:32 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>  
cc: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Reply: Nanny's Love Repaid in Halls of Justice (N Bernstein  
NYTimes)  
In-Reply-To: <3CDD7CAF.811067A6@jwdp.com>  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205111323290.12911-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Jan,

Well, I'll be damned--it's a small world, after all. It's certainly good to know that the story is true--I just hope we haven't inadvertently blown someone's cover by revealing the actual occupations and places of employment. I can't see any obvious reason to conceal these, considering what a moving story this turns out to be. I've myself received several messages of appreciation for posting this--I hope you will pass along to your close friends, Myron and Sheila, how inspiring their story has been to so many of us on AAPORNET, on this fine May day. How about getting them to join AAPOR, from Schulman et al, so that we might all follow their continuing story, over the years to come?

-- Jim

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On Sat, 11 May 2002, Jan Werner wrote:

> There is actually a good reason to post this to AAPORNET:  
>  
> Barak's father, Myron Bassman, is not an accountant, as stated in the  
> article, but operates his own survey tabulation business. Barak's  
> mother, Sheila Bassman, gave up practicing corporate law several years  
> ago and is presently employed in the tabulation department of Schulman,  
> Ronca & Bucuvalas, Inc., whose president, Mark Schulman, is the incoming  
> president of AAPOR.  
>  
> Myron and Sheila have been among my closest friends for over 30 years,  
> and the story is true (except for the description of their occupations).  
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> Jan Werner  
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Subject: Re: Chicago Tribune Poll  
X-Webmail-User: slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu

Unfortunately, I am currently 200 miles away from hard copy so I will go by memory.

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For example, soporific was mispronounced as "sulpheric" by some subjects who then proceeded to miss the analogy.

Susan

On Sat, 11 May 2002 10:57:16 -0700 (PDT) James Beniger wrote:

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> > > >

> > > > Jan Werner

> > > > jwerner@jwdp.com

> > > >

> > >

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> >

> >

> > Susan Carol Losh, Ph.D.  
> > Department of Educational Psychology  
> > and Learning Systems  
> > Florida State University  
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> >  
> > VOICE: 850-644-8778  
> > FAX: 850-644-8776  
> >  
> > slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu  
> > http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/~slosh//Index.htm  
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slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu  
http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/~slosh//Index.htm

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Date: Sat, 11 May 2002 18:50:11 -0700 (PDT)  
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Subject: Re: Chicago Tribune Poll  
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Susan,

Thank you, Susan, for the extra effort.

I think it's now perfectly clear, even if details might vary somewhat.

It's not easy, in such a literate society--not even to consider the recent additions of the Net and Web--to appreciate fully the important influence of spoken vs. written language.

It seems to me that all telephone pollsters ought to take heed, as Nick Panagakis has obviously already done--in a most impressive way, I think.

Kudos to Jan Werner, for first bringing this to our attention--an observation anticipated only by Hollywood, or so it now seems.

-- Jim

\*\*\*\*\*

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[www.guardian.co.uk/Print/0,3858,4411607,00.html](http://www.guardian.co.uk/Print/0,3858,4411607,00.html)

Saturday May 11, 2002

Schröder calls on EU leaders to quell far right

Germany's chancellor, Gerhard Schröder, has warned the leaders of Europe that they must pay urgent attention to the issue of law and order if they are to stem the rise of the far right

John Hooper and Edward Pilkington in Berlin  
The Guardian

Speaking at the end of a tumultuous week in the continent's affairs that saw the anti-immigration Dutch politician, Pim Fortuyn, assassinated and nearly six million French people vote for an overtly xenophobic Jean-Marie Le Pen, the chancellor said: "In France, and possibly also in the Netherlands, the right has been getting stronger because, among the public, a feeling prevails that the question of internal security - the protection of people - has not been adequately addressed".

His comments came ahead of a meeting tomorrow with Tony Blair at which, he said, the advance of the extreme right would top the agenda.

In an exclusive interview with the Guardian, Mr Schroeder also put forward the controversial argument that the European commission was partly to blame for the advance of the far right because of an inability to explain its policies and an insistence on "one-size-fits-all"

free-market solutions for the European Union's member states.

"Decisions from Brussels that have repercussions for the economy and therefore for the sensitivities of people in the nation states should be communicated better, and this communication should be prepared before the decisions," he said. "Otherwise they cause anxiety and give impetus to groups we must regard as anti-European, on the extreme right".

Putting the case for Europe to rally round different, less technocratic and more egalitarian values, he said: "It has to be clearer than in the past that Europe is not just a market, a place of economic interaction, but also a place for social interaction. Europe is very much more than a market place. It's always been a social model - a model at whose heart lies the idea that all citizens, or as many as possible, can share in the wealth that is created and also share in the decision-making. I think that this is the only way to anchor more deeply the European idea in people's hearts and minds".

That sideswipe at the neo-liberal ideas embraced so enthusiastically by Tony Blair will not be appreciated in London. But Mr Schroeder stressed that he nevertheless saw eye to eye with the prime minister on the need for a tough stance on law and order issues. "Blair and his government have said, quite rightly, that security is a civil right," he said. "That is the same position as we take here".

When they sit down together in Berlin tomorrow, the Social Democrat chancellor and the Labour prime minister will be united in feeling more isolated than ever before in a Europe that has shifted notably to the right.

The chancellor warned democratic conservatives against the temptation to play the race card and called on them to join him in forming a united front against racism and intolerance. The chancellor said: "I think that if the democratic forces in European societies agreed that something should be done to counter this danger, they would be doing something for sensible integration and would also be doing something for their own power and strength".

[www.guardian.co.uk/Print/0,3858,4411607,00.html](http://www.guardian.co.uk/Print/0,3858,4411607,00.html)

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To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: China Sounds Alarm on Wealth Gap (AP)  
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MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

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webcenter.newssearch.netscape.com/aolns\_display.adp?  
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Saturday, May 11, 2002

#### China Sounds Alarm on Wealth Gap

BEIJING (AP) - In an unusually frank assessment, a top Chinese planning official warned that the gap between rich and poor in China is rapidly widening and could threaten national stability.

In just 20 years, China has gone from having virtually no income gap to having one of the world's biggest, Lu Zhiqiang, deputy director of the government's Development Research Center, said in a speech Thursday at the Asian Development Bank's annual meeting in Shanghai.

``The problem of income distribution has become the most noticeable issue among current social problems in China,' ' Lu said, according to an account of his speech posted on the official People's Daily Website on Saturday.

About 70 percent of Chinese think the wealth gap has harmed social stability, he was quoted saying. No details were given about the origins of that figure.

``People are showing great discontent with the irrationally high income gained through the monopoly of industries, and with the legal gains derived from graft and corruption, and power-for-money transaction,' ' he said.

China frequently touts the enormous progress its economy has made since the Communist Party introduced reforms in the late 1970s. Officials rarely mention growing social and economic inequalities.

Most Chinese have seen tremendous improvements in their quality of life over the past two decades, but China's coastal areas have absorbed the bulk of foreign investment and grown most rapidly while the interior has lagged.



Closures of decrepit state industries and stagnating rural incomes have sparked protests by laid-off workers and impoverished farmers. Meanwhile, resentment is growing over abuse of power and rampant corruption among high officials and well-connected businessmen.

Rising unrest has rattled the party, which came to power on a program of revolution but which now styles itself the guardian of stability. Leaders have been unwilling to institute political and legal reforms that could boost accountability and weaken the party's political monopoly.

The ineffectiveness of the legal system and economic levers make it hard to reverse the worsening trend in income disparities, Lu said.

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To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Cuba libre (E Vulliamy, The Observer)  
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MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

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<http://www.observer.co.uk/Print/0,3858,4411785,00.html>

Sunday May 12, 2002

Dispatches: Cuba libre

Ed Vulliamy, The Observer

On Fidel's island fortress, dollar-fuelled hedonism and communist austerity live side by side. As Castro enters the twilight of his rule, Ed Vulliamy experiences Stalinism beneath the palm trees, and meets a new opposition leader whose quiet revolution aims to topple the cigar-smoking dictator - by calling his bluff

Lazaro Vargas, for all his strength, has a smile like melting honey. And with each crack behind him of horsehide against ash, each connection between baseball and bat, the muscles in his neck tighten as though it were some moment of impact within his own body.

Baseball practice on the outskirts of Havana, under an impenitent Sunday sun, is just as earnest as in the United States. Only here the game is played for love and glory - by law - not for money. And for something else, or so they say: for Cuba. Vargas is one of the greatest players in the world, and the one thing that all fans of the game know about him is that he's the man who, as limousines prowled the streets of Atlanta during the Olympic games picking up Cuba's stars, turned down \$6m to join the Braves baseball team. There is therefore one question all those fans want to ask Vargas: Why? He smiles that strong, sweet grin. 'It is a good feeling,' comes the reply slowly, 'to walk down the street knowing that no one can buy you.'

Baseball is a uniquely ascetic game. To master it, you need the kind of inner peace Vargas exudes. It is, he says, 'a bit like Zen Buddhism; a game of amor y concentracion' - love and concentration. And: 'Yes, there is a connection between that and playing it for no salary. I have been playing baseball since I was my son's age,' he points to three-year-old Miguel Antonio, in an oversized helmet carrying an even more oversized bat. 'Why would I want to leave people who love me?'

Lazaro Vargas is the model of Cuba's official self-image. He is a modern incarnation of the revolutionary hero, wearing sports kit rather than military fatigues. But he is not Cuba. It seems cruel that even such noble rhetoric should have a hollow ring in its echo. For out in that city - beyond fourth base and the white line in the dust - Havana is on the edge of Fin-de-Something... but Fin-de-What, exactly? The answer is as mercurial as the city itself and as ambivalent as Cuba's many faiths and faces. But whatever it is, much more is crumbling in Havana than the streets leading from the baseball stadium to the slums of the city centre, past huge, stylised portraits of Che Guevara, unsullied icon of a dream, and the purity of the dream that was.

The road leads past some of the most outrageously fine, now crumbling, constructions of the Spanish colonial enterprise. Every doorway, however, teems with human life; every window frames a face or cluster of faces, every other hallway broadcasts the libidinous pounding of salsa on to the street; a wall between a home and the thoroughfare is porous in spirit as well as literally. Outside flows an endless river of traffic: vintage American cars, Ladas and creaking bicycles. Women carry their loads, girls display their velvet skin; men gather on corners to chat, boys strut their muscles; the bright fluorescent lights of cafes and bars illuminate noisy card games. Here is Stalinism beneath the palm trees - a crossroads of the senses leading in all directions, towards both hedonism and the austerity of communism; contradictions crashing into one another.

It takes only a short while for the quick-hit facade of sensual exotica to peel along with the plasterwork. Punished by four decades of embargo by the United States, Fidel Castro's island fortress has always needed a patron. And when Cuba lost the Soviet Union in 1991, Fidel Castro exchanged benefactors for the emblem of his arch-enemy: the hated but revered United States dollar. What he got in return was a Time Out guide and a generation of tourists come to gawp and ghoulish at Stalinism's last, great exotic failure.

In the Barrio di Colon - the old red-light district in the days of the deposed dictator Batista - a photo shoot is in progress by a Dutch crew armed with lights and reflective shields. Some of the pictures are of picturesque poor children peeping out from cavernous windows, others feature a feline model wearing a summer frock. Surveying this scene is a nuclear physicist called William Rakib, blessed, he thinks, by many visits to the Soviet Union and once charged with a managerial role in Cuba's disastrous nuclear-power programme. 'Capitalism,' he grunts, 'is more toxic than nuclear power'.

To save the quarters of its crumbling capital visible to this new generation of visitors, the Cuban regime has paired up with European governments to restore and rehabilitate buildings that line the Malecon - the ocean promenade - and central boulevards. The sound inside Lorenzo Hernandez's block is therefore an optimistic hammering of nails and whirring of drills; Hernandez, himself an electrician, lends a hand. The exterior of the row of flaking mansions is criss-crossed with wooden scaffolding; the cool, musky stone inside is being damp-proofed, says Hernandez, 'paid for by the Italian government'. A couple of blocks down the prom, however, Lazaro Perez is still waiting for restoration to begin: 'People keep coming from this committee or that, but nothing ever happens,' says Lazaro, who keeps a cow skull on his wall. 'I keep it up there for protection', he explains.

Walk awhile inland, to the once-stately, now ramshackle, San Isidro district around Havana's railway terminus: here, talk of restoration raises a hollow laugh from Mario Vidal, a supermarket security guard who lives with his wife Joania, her father, their six children and three cousins in a cramped one-room flat with raised sleeping space and a small, dark kitchen. Bare wires crawl up the high walls, naked bulbs suspended; pots and pans, flotsam and jetsam, hang from sturdy hooks. 'We eat in shifts,' explains Joania, preparing the first one for her children, including seven-year-old Damien, who suffers from a rare form of meningitis, requiring medicines that can only be bought with dollars. Mario, however, does not like to complain; he wears a smart shirt and pressed trousers, for all the dilapidation around him. 'I've done it up a bit - here, we do our own restoration,' he says. The only problem with living like this, says Miriam Gonzalez downstairs where the dogs bark, 'is privacy. You have to make love while the children are at school'.

As tangerine dawn fades the last stars in Havana's sky, a group of children gather on the cobbles to play a game that entralls as much as it is simple. With lengths of string, they whip a spinning top, making it dance from stone to stone. They do this, with intensity, for an hour, as morning breaks around them.

The children, in pressed white shirts with red scarves tied neatly round

their necks, eventually scuttle off to the call of the bell at Ruben Alvarez school - named, of course, after a revolutionary hero. ' Sin educacion no hay revolucion posible ' declares the sign at the entrance - Without education, revolution is not possible - alongside pictures of Elian Gonzalez restored to his father's loving arms. Head teacher Pilar Mejia explains that curricula are taught in strict accordance with the latest directive from the education ministry, and around five basic principles the first of which stipulates that (she reads, dutifully): 'To love our motherland should be the political goal of the educative process.'

On the wall of the school office, the names of the top and bottom achievers are chalked up on a board. 'We use competition,' says mathematics teacher Rafael More. 'We believe that childhood should be preserved but rigorous; we don't want to exchange what we have for your Nintendo\ or violent computer games.' Mr More's class - a blend of severity and innocence - bears him out, making most American or British inner-city schools look a little frayed at the edges. Here, there is neither the will nor luxury for relaxation.

This, says William Rakip, the nuclear physicist, is the wheel of revolution that Cuba turns. He insists that 'you do not understand how insurrection is not the same as revolution, it is just a moment. Revolution is all the things that come afterwards.' It's a highly ironic invocation of 'permanent revolution' as advocated by Leon Trotsky, the man Castro's Soviet masters murdered in Mexico City, where Castro and Guevara's insurrection began. But, in Havana, revolution is beginning to look more like stagnation, and the more it does so, the brighter the shine of the glitter across the Straits.

The crusade against the influence of the US has become the work of a network exalted in the folk history of Cuban communism - the 'Committees for the Defence of the Revolution' (or CDR). Hilda Betancourt was there, in 1960, at the giddy moment they were born. She is now CDR co-ordinator for the Dragonos district, a lively bustle near the shopping thoroughfare of the old regime; her daughter teaches a salsa class in the adjacent room. 'There was a big meeting in the presidential palace,' she recalls, 'and Fidel said a committee would be set up on each block to defend the revolution. And it's the same now.' The committees are responsible for dragging out the masses for such spontaneous protestations of loyalty as those over Elian Gonzalez, and ensuring that the Commander-in-Chief never speaks to a piazza that is not heaving with crowds. Afterwards, they might conduct a friendly follow-up check on people failing to show up.

The CDR's unbending duty is what Ms Betancourt calls 'revolutionary vigilance. That,' she says, 'is our primary task. At the beginning it was to convince and to watch - and it still is.' Revolutionary vigilance, as one finds out further down the road, means snooping and stalking; and occasionally going on the attack. These are the informers, the political gossips, the eyes and ears of the secret police, foot soldiers of Cuba's keystone KGB, who work in exotica's shadow.

You can hear the drums from the street, starting around sundown on a humid Tuesday, coming now from a building once so grand the French used it as an embassy. The old creaking lift arrives at the door to the top-floor apartment, upon which is written: 'Whosoever enters does so in the spirit of God and Jesus Christ. If not, do not enter.' Miriam Fuerte

answers, holding her cigar. There is pure mischief behind her smile; the mischief of magic, for Jesus is not the only divinity present in this place, despite the fact that Our Lady of Guadeloupe in Mexico is looking down from a wall.

Miriam, confident with her wholesome hips, begins the Dance of the Walking Dead, that of the Santeria God Babalaye. The essence of Santeria is that it is the African religion of the slaves upon which the Roman Catholic faith was superimposed: 'The slaves were not allowed to celebrate their saints,' explains the Santeria priestess, 'so they went to Catholic church and did so under other names.' For this reason, each Santeria deity has a second, Catholic, face. Babalaye's is that of Lazarus, raised by Christ from the dead. 'He,' says Mercedes Veida, as she prepares to join the dance, 'is the most important of them all.' Mercedes intoxicates herself gradually with the rhythm of the drums. Fumes of tobacco and sickly sweet aftershave fill the room. Her eyes grow larger than should be possible as she looks both inward and outward, now on the parquet, now up again, possessed.

When it is over, Miriam blows a bonfire of cigar smoke and beams a huge grin before admitting visitors into her consulting room, her chapel, 'my fortress'. People come here 'from the factories, streets and stores,' explains Miriam, 'for healing of illness and tribulation'. The altar is a jumble of objects, charged with meaning. Bowls of putrid water, a plastic toy kit of a Soviet bomber, lamps, jars, candles, old bottles. Elegua - 'He who Opens and Closes the Roads' is a doll who controls destiny and whose Catholic face is The Holy Child of Atocha. Especially lovely is Ochun (here, a pineapple-shaped vase), goddess of 'love, sexuality and coquettishness' - to Cuban Catholics Our Lady of Charity at Cobre.

Miriam used to work, she explains, for Che Guevara in the Ministry of Industry. She has his portrait on her bedroom wall. 'It has a positive force,' she says. 'I used to see him most mornings in the office,' and for all his Marxist beliefs, 'I observed and understood that he was a man of great light who, when he died, gave much energy to the world.'

'Feeling dull but dutiful,' wrote the great journalist Martha Gellhorn, 'I went to look at Alamar - a big housing estate with rectangular factories for living spread over the green land off the highway outside of Havana.' Why try to improve on Martha Gellhorn? Alamar was also known as 'Little Russia', since it was in part built for Soviet technicians, in a Lego-brick style that would make them feel at home, a sort of tropical Smolensk-sur-Mer.

Isadoria Castaneda's block, however, was built by her husband's own hand under a deal whereby selected workers could construct their habitation during what was called the 'Special Period' of shortage and deprivation after the Soviets left. Mr Castaneda sailed on an industrial factory-fishing ship before building Edificio No 53, and Isadoria earns a pittance training as medical technician. She is dumbstruck to have two people in her home with connections to Liverpool: 'Wait till I tell my daughter that people came here from the same city as the Beatles! She won't believe it! I know all their songs - "Penny Lane", "Submarino Amarillo".'

But then Isadoria performs some mental acrobatics between her two great loves - the band and her government. 'If the government banned the

Beatles, I would still love them anyway. But I would love the government, too. I don't see any contradiction in that. The visiting Beatles fans do not understand. 'Did your mother not make you do things?' retorts Isadora, 'Of course she did. And you still love her, don't you?'

Alamar's living factories get progressively tattier as they approach the coast and the outdoor 'Playita' - Little Beach bar. There is in fact no beach, but there is pleasantly chilled Cristal beer served by pleasantly hospitable Joely Garcia, who does not equate the Cuban government with her mother. Joely wants to know about the attack against New York on 11 September. 'We never hear about the American people, only about bad guys and politics.' She wants to travel, 'but I can't even go to the tourist hotels in my own country. I don't like to go to the crowded beach and look through a fence at foreigners on theirs.' The system of entitlement to food rations, which enables Cubans to eat, provides for, says Joely 'eight eggs a month. That's four omelettes. If you go to the dollar store for nice food, you spend a month's salary on a single trip.'

Friday night is music night all over Havana, no matter which kind you like. Salsa rules the night air, but traditional folk 'son' remains. Rap makes inroads, and not without political implications. But the one brand of music that has survived and will always survive Cuba's changes, come what may, is jazz, standing as it does, like Cuba, at the crossroads. 'This is where all styles meet,' says Pedro Gonzalez Sanchez, who has been playing the bass for nearly half a century. When Pedro was eight he shined shoes in old Havana - American shoes, rich Cuban shoes. His father was a drummer, his grandfather a pianist. Pedro started to play, too, '10 to 12 hours a day, at home; when I wasn't playing I was listening'. Revolution came, and musicians adapted. 'C'est la vie, monsieur,' he beams.

The principal advantage was a system of scholarships to the music academies, 'which made jazz more sophisticated'. In 1981, Pedro played bass in the first Cuban band since the communists took power to visit Britain - Pepin Voyante, as proudly reported in the Morning Star.

But tonight it is Pedro's son, Omar, who takes the stage at the Jazz Club downtown. Omar played piano in a band with his father until interrupted by military service. But there was always the military band, in which he was assigned the tuba. 'I used to march up and down playing a nice bluesy sound on that tuba,' he grins. Omar found his first bass, 'busted up', in a military store; he helped himself, then taught himself. 'I practised while everyone slept in the barracks; playing all night.'

In the new Cuban order, Pedro plays to matinee audiences paying in pesos and evening ones who do so in dollars. Tonight is his big opportunity - invited by saxophonist Javier Zalba Suarez and pianist Gilberto Fonseca into the musical top drawer. Suarez learnt his craft from the CIA - 'listening to John Coltrane and Charlie Parker on Voice of America radio,' he says. 'But we used to add our own sound, "Cubop", with an Afro-Cuban flavour. Here, we have no school of jazz, this is God's own jazz country.'

If there is a trinity of cliches that brands Cuba, it is communism, cigars and libido. This third is nothing new, but it, too, has themes and variations. Sex walks the streets of Havana. Castro promised to liberate Cuba from its role as America's brothel. But by reintroducing the dollar,

he has turned it into the boudoir for a new generation of clients from Europe, Canada and South America. Thousands of Havana's girls and women are for rent - by the hour, day, even by the week.

Two in the morning, and the Parque Central is emptying out, but Mileydis Padrino Diaz is still on her patch, escorted by two gentlemen. One of them makes the approach, describing himself as 'a lawyer'. Milyedis, with braided hair and jeans, smiles bittersweetly. Ten dollars for the chica, plus another 10 for la casa - 12 quid the package.

Quickly down the street off the square and suddenly a dark alleyway between two cliffs of stone - retailers, customer and commodity. An old bucket gets knocked over, a cat objects; knock-knock on a door, a woman beckons us in, shakes hands like the hostess at cocktail party, takes the \$20 and gestures towards a ladder leading to an overhang beneath which she watches television. Milyedis smiles again and follows up the ladder. On the shelf is a bed; Milyedis draws the curtain and starts to unpeel.

When motioned to stop, she asks, 'Are you timido ?' Milyedis has been doing this for 'about two years. For my mother'. That's Mama downstairs? 'Yes... father left for Miami, we've heard nothing of him.' The audience laughs on the variety show beneath. Milyedis has given up thinking too hard about her work, but not about her corroded life. 'No, I don't hate the customers any more. I did at first... hey, why ask these things? I want to do something that makes me happy - maybe be a model.' Time to go, and let Milyedis get on. Back down the ladder, so soon, to Mother's bewilderment. 'Thank you, senor,' says the woman, patting Mileydis on the head. 'She's only my little baby.'

Where there is degradation, there is usually an attempt at redemption. Those loyal to the Cuban regime, like the nuclear physicist William Rakip, insist that there is no democratic underground or opposition in Cuba. 'They just want to go to the US Interest Section,' he says, 'and get a visa for Miami.' So what about Elizardo Sanchez - the man who met with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez when he came to Havana for the Hispanic Summit in 2000? 'He is an extreme right-winger,' says Rakip, 'who just wants to go to Florida. He has no credibility.'

On the wall of Sanchez's front room hang photographs of him shaking the hands of Gonzalez, Vaclav Havel, Jimmy Carter and Teddy Kennedy - 'no credibility'. Sanchez, it turns out, was a senior member of the Popular Socialist Party who fought with the revolution. 'Maybe I made a mistake back then, but that's the way I am,' he laughs, 'and it's too late to change now.' Sanchez broke with Castro in 1967 to found the Left Opposition, inspired by the Trotskyite ideas of Jacek Kuron and Karol Modzelewski in Poland. In 1972, he was jailed for two years for criticising the secret police, then again in 1980: this time an eight-and-a-half-year term for possessing 'enemy propaganda' - ie keeping Kuron's and Modzelewski's books in the library at Havana University, where he was a professor of philosophy.

'Two days after I left prison I received two journalists at my house and told them about what I saw in Cuban jails. For that I was jailed again.' Sanchez now lives under unpleasant circumstances in a pleasant street: 'This house has been ransacked 10 times; they throw stones; we can't have offices or a photocopier, we have to work out of our houses - and it's hard for our families.'

'This is,' he says, 'a tropical model of totalitarianism - to a degree like the Eastern European models, but here established on the shoulders of a popular revolution, not by the tanks of the Red Army.' The repression, he says, 'is not comparable to the USSR, or Haiti or the mountains of Bolivia, but it denies freedom of expression, association, of the press, of movement of the right to form political parties or establish a business.'

Up until 1988, says Sanchez, 'the government didn't think the dissident movement was worth noticing. But, silently, the human rights movement grew. In the old days, we were a sapling in its back garden, and now that we're a tree, the government cannot pull us up by the roots. They've come to realise they cannot keep control. There are no death squads or disappearances...' he continues, with a scornful laugh, 'and so, instead, we have become a country of prisons and prison camps - as many as 400 or 500 across the nation.'

Then Sanchez steers the conversation towards the conclusion he sees fit: 'I am not the most dangerous man to this regime,' he says. 'A real opposition leader is emerging and you must visit him.' From the leafy streets, then, out into the working-class suburb of Cerro, one of the poorest and most remarkable of Havana. The crowds on the narrow streets are as thick as the air.

Oswaldo Paya is late for our appointment at his home because he has been called away on an emergency; a generator has broken at the hospital and his skills as an electrician are needed. So there's a wait, beneath his large picture of the Sacred Heart. Finally he returns, apologising and out of breath.

What is it about people like this that mixes pride and humility, which in turn itself humbles? How can they be so simultaneously bold and timid? They have eyes full of both the sorrow of experience and the hope of their convictions. They 'live to the point of tears', as Albert Camus wrote, but then wipe them away.

Paya has mounted potentially the most effective challenge to the Cuban regime since its foundation, because he is calling its bluff on its own terrain. He has devised a campaign called 'Proyecto Varela', a petition for democratic change collated under Articles 63 and 88 of the Cuban constitution, which guarantee that if 10,000 signatures are gathered in support of a series of demands, its motion must be put to referendum. The Proyecto Varela contains five such demands: 1. Freedom of association, speech and the press; 2. Liberation of political prisoners; 3. The right to sell labour freely and establish businesses; 4. The right to present candidates for election; 5. Free elections within a year if the referendum is successful. In short, the end of Cuban communism.

'A lot of people speak for Cuba and the Cubans,' says Paya, 'but the Cubans never get to speak for them selves. This is an attempt to do this, through the ballot box. In December, we passed the 10,000 mark easily, but discovered the Communist party had entered forged names to discredit us. So now we're going round each signatory to make sure this is them, and their ID number on the sheet they signed. The authorities have started to arrest some of our activists and seized some signatures, but we still have 10,000 - this is what matters.'



Paya kneads his hands. He has a boyish face and a mop of curly dark hair. 'Oh, all these tourists come here,' he reflects, 'but what do they see? They come here to enjoy themselves in a place where the Cubans are discriminated against, a kind of apartheid. We want them to see that this is a sick society, where people have lost sense of who they are, and who have lost faith.'

Mr Paya's faith gives him that extra notch of strength that one recognises from people like Martin Luther King. He likens his movement to that of the early revolutionary Christians. 'I grew up during the period of religious persecution,' recalls Paya, 'when I was 17 years old they sent me to a labour camp for three years, breaking stones. 'So this is political,' says Paya of his movement, 'but there's a human and spiritual dimension for me. For me, this is about liberation - liberation from fear.'

Lazaro Vargas steps up to Home Plate. The game is a stroll through the furnace of the night: at the top of the fifth inning, Industriales are romping towards an 10-1 massacre. He drives a lusty curveball past second base, for a single - for love, for glory, for Cuba. On the concrete steps, the crowd dance and sing. They love Lazaro Vardes with all their warm Cuban hearts. But they do not share his love for the Cuban order of things. Here, they are not intimidated by fear, nor are they charged by Oswaldo Paya's faith so much as by carefree defiance.

'Fidel?' says Mamlene, an auto worker, 'he's too old to fuck now, so he takes it out on us.' 'Fidel! Fidel!' shouts Manuel, holding his palms aloft as though to hail the Commander-in-Chief at a rally in the Plaza de la Revolucion, 'Oh, Fidel!' Then he whips the left palm behind him and, with a puckish grin, oozing mischief, makes to wipe his backside.

<http://www.observer.co.uk/Print/0,3858,4411785,00.html>

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>>> Conflict and Consent: Public Opinion in Times of Transition <<<

Annual Conference of the Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research

November 22-23, 2002  
Radisson Hotel & Suites, Chicago

Public opinion research is particularly relevant in time of transition-- from elections, to protests, to war. The methodological tools and theoretical models of public opinion research can lead to meaningful explanations, insightful interpretations, and sound decisions that are desperately needed during uncertain times. MAPOR invites proposals addressing the conference theme, as well as any area related to public opinion methodology, theory, and analysis of data. MAPOR is a chapter of the American Association for Public Opinion Research.

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION:

All paper and panel proposals (see below) must be received by 8 p.m. CDT on June 30, 2002. Please send each submission only once, either by fax, mail or email. Mail submissions should include four copies of the abstract.

SEND ALL SUBMISSIONS TO:

Allan McCutcheon  
Gallup Research Center  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln  
200 North 11th Street  
Lincoln, NE 68588-0241  
USA

Fax: 402/458-2038 Telephone: 402/458-2035  
Email: amccutcheon1@unl.edu

RESEARCH PAPERS

Submission must be abstracts no longer than two (2) typed, double-spaced pages. No full-length papers will be reviewed.

Please list the name(s) of the author(s) and affiliation on a separate page (for blind reviewing). Include your full mailing address, telephone number, and e-mail address. Student submission should be identified as such on a separate page. Indicate if you would prefer to present your paper in the poster session.

You will receive notification of the action on your proposal by August 15.

Student authors are encouraged to participate in the MAPOR Fellow Student Paper Competition. (See our web site for more details. <www.MAPOR.org>)

#### PANEL PROPOSALS

Submit a written proposal (up to two double-spaced pages). Proposals should identify the topic, explain its importance, and list the potential panelists and their areas of expertise. Panels related to the conference theme are particularly encouraged.

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>>> MAPOR Fellow Student Paper Competition <<<

Conflict and Consent: Public Opinion in Times of Transition

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The first place winner will receive an award of \$200, a free conference registration, and a free ticket to the Friday MAPOR luncheon. Any other top-quality papers judged Honorable Mention will earn authors free conference registration and a free luncheon ticket.

A committee composed of MAPOR Fellows will make the awards. Winners will be announced at MAPOR's 27th annual conference.

#### ELIGIBILITY

For the purposes of this competition, a student is someone who is currently enrolled in a graduate or undergraduate program. A paper authored by more than one person is a student paper if all parties are a student according to the above definition. Students need not be members of MAPOR.

The topic of the paper must conform to the general areas of scholarship that MAPOR addresses, which are (1) public opinion and (2) survey methods. The papers need not be quantitative nor must they report data in order to qualify for consideration in this competition.

#### PROCEDURES

Students first need to submit an abstract of their paper to the conference program chair, Allan McCutcheon, conforming to the 2002 MAPOR Call for Papers.

#### DEADLINE

The deadline for submission of abstracts is 8 p.m. CDT on June 30, 2002. Students should specify on a page accompanying the abstract that they are students.

Send all abstracts to:

Allan McCutcheon  
Gallup Research Center  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln  
200 North 11th Street  
Lincoln, NE 68588-0241  
USA

Fax: 402/458-2038 Telephone: 402/458-2035  
Email: amccutcheon1@unl.edu

Once a student has been informed that his/her paper has been accepted for the 2002 conference, then the student will need to submit a full paper by October 1, to be eligible for consideration for the 2002 competition.

Three (3) hard copies of the full paper with full contact information including name, surface mail address, e-mail address, and telephone number must be submitted by mail to Mark Miller and must be received not later than October 1.

M. Mark Miller  
School of Journalism  
University of Tennessee  
330 Communications Building  
Knoxville, TN 37996-0330

e-mail: mmmiller@utk.edu

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Dear AAporites,

I am posting the following for a dear friend and good colleague. I do hope  
you can help out.

We will summarize all responses and post it back for those interested.

Yours as always, Edith

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Hi there,

I am looking for research into the social or political consequences of  
large scale surveys. A social consequence of a survey could be a change in  
general opinion about the topic under survey. A political consequence could  
be a change in law, but also trouble for politicians concerning the topic.  
Can any-one help me with a reference on this topic?

For instance, when researching a sensitive topic, respondents may answer  
'not truthfully' because they fear political consequences if the correct  
figures will be reported, or that the results will favor one fraction over  
the other

Thanks in advance

Gerty Lensvelt-Mulders  
e-mail g.lensvelt@fss.uu.nl

Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw, MethodikA  
Plantage Doklaan 40, NL-1018 CN Amsterdam  
tel + 31 20 622 34 38 cell phone: + 31 6 53 69 3815  
fax + 31 20 330 25 97 e-mail edithl@xs4all.nl

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I completely disagree with everything you say,  
But I will always fight for your right to express it (voltaire)

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Greetings:

Recently an instructor in the University of California system came under fire for offering an English class that proceeded from (what I gather to be) the following normative assumption: Palestinians have taken appropriate measures in fighting Israeli occupation. Grounded in Palestinian poetry and other writings, the course description apparently advises "conservative" thinkers to seek other sections. Those who differ in opinion, in short, are not welcome. From a public opinion standpoint, does anyone have independent knowledge of how this issue has resonated, both within the academy and in general? Has terrorism and the threat of it in the future wreaked havoc on instructor autonomy here, or did the instructor of the course deserve the questions that bombarded him on at least one evening politics show? Thank you for your response on this issue.  
Bryan Denham

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<http://www.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,236992,00.html>

Sunday, May 12, 2002

Another Warning from Zubaydah

The captured bin Laden aide puts the FBI on alert again -- this time over "soft targets"

BY ELAINE SHANNON

Saturday, May. 11, 2002

The FBI has issued another alert about possible terrorism attacks, but this time quietly. Law enforcement sources tell TIME that the bureau has sent word to its field offices and 56 federal terrorism task forces that they should advise local officials to tighten security around large apartment buildings, as well as busy malls, supermarkets and restaurants. The alert is a response to statements made by the same man whose words put U.S. banks on alert two weeks ago -- captured bin Laden aide Abu Zubaydah.

According to sources, Zubaydah told interrogators that al-Qaeda operatives were discussing attacks on "soft targets," meaning non-governmental buildings and places where large numbers of Americans gather. Although investigators remain leery of anything Zubaydah says, they don't want to discount his remarks entirely. So, instead of issuing a public warning that might turn out to be a false alarm, this time they passed the message along to local police chiefs and mayors discreetly.

Meanwhile, the bureau is about to send more agents to Spain, to help Spanish authorities pull together tantalizing evidence of a thriving al-Qaeda network based there prior to Sept. 11. For one thing, the FBI wants to determine exactly whom 9/11 ringleader Mohamed Atta met with when he visited Spain in July, 2001. One person they suspect he may have linked up with is Ramzi Binalshibh, a member of the Hamburg al-Qaeda cell and a former roommate of Atta's, who visited Spain at the same time.

Binalshibh, a Yemeni who sent money from Germany to 9/11 hijackers and also to accused terrorist Zacarias Moussaoui, hasn't been seen since he flew from Hamburg to Madrid on Sept. 5. Investigators believe he made his way to the border regions of Pakistan and is still hiding there. But if the FBI can establish whether Binalshibh and Atta were in Spain together -- and find out who else was with them -- they may be able to warm up the trail.

<http://www.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,236992,00.html>

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<http://www.msnbc.com/news/751100.asp#BODY>

May 20 issue

There are doubts concerning the FBI's insistence that it had no advance warning about the deadly 9-11 attack on the World Trade Center

Unheeded Warnings

Michael Isikoff

FBI agent's notes pointed to possible World Trade Center attack

NEWSWEEK

May 20 issue -- The FBI has insisted it had no advance warning about the 9-11 attacks. But internal documents suggest there were more



concerns inside the bureau's field offices than Washington has acknowledged.

ONE FBI MEMO, written by a Phoenix agent in July 2001, warned about suspicious activities by Middle Eastern men at an Arizona flight school. Last week, in little-noticed testimony before a Senate panel, FBI Director Robert Mueller referred to another internal document that may prove more explosive: notes by a Minneapolis agent worrying that French Moroccan flight student Zacarias Moussaoui might be planning to "fly something into the World Trade Center."

The notes are especially eerie because Moussaoui faces charges that he was part of the 9-11 plot. Sources say the notes Mueller referred to were written in early September 2001 -- days before the attack. The author was part of a counterterrorism team desperately trying to figure out what Moussaoui was up to. He had been arrested in August on immigration charges after a Minnesota flight instructor reported that he showed a suspicious interest in learning how to steer large airliners. When agents learned, from French intelligence, that he had radical Islamic ties, they sought a national-security warrant to search his computer -- and got turned down. From his e-mail traffic they found he wanted to learn to fly a 747 from London's Heathrow to New York's JFK. The agents held "brainstorming" sessions to try to figure out what targets might be en route. The agents were "in a frenzy," "absolutely convinced he was planning to do something with a plane," said a senior official. One agent wrote that "one possibility" was that Moussaoui might be planning to crash into the Twin Towers. But the official said the agents were only "speculating" about possible scenarios.

Congressional investigators believe there are more embarrassing documents to come. Another sensitive issue: the CIA's failure to aggressively follow up on information provided by Malaysian authorities in January 2000 about a meeting in Kuala Lumpur of Al Qaeda operatives -- including two men who turned out to be among the 9-11 hijackers. Malaysian officials passed along photos to the United States, but they never heard back and stopped monitoring the suspects, one Malaysian official told NEWSWEEK. CIA officials said the significance of the meeting didn't become clear until much later. But by the time the CIA alerted the FBI, it was too late.

<http://www.msnbc.com/news/751100.asp#BODY>

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POLLING ABSTRACT

The new left's moderation, in sounding almost identical to the moderation of Europe's center right, has dissolved big elements of its identity and its historical claim on compassion. Jospin even began his campaign by saying his program was "not socialist." In practical terms in France and Germany, the Socialists' claim to be able to put people to work has been challenged by unemployment levels hovering near 10 percent. At the same time, although there has been progress in deregulating some aspects of business, the New Left's stated ease with capitalism has not led to substantial reductions in production costs or greater competitiveness. French polls, in fact, showed recognizable Socialist policy disappearing in the "misty middle."

-- Jim

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[www.iht.com/cgi-bin/generic.cgi?template=articleprint.tmplh&ArticleId=56153](http://www.iht.com/cgi-bin/generic.cgi?template=articleprint.tmplh&ArticleId=56153)

Monday, April 29, 2002

NEWS ANALYSIS Left's leaders stumble in Europe

John Vinocur

International Herald Tribune

PARIS For a while there in the late 1990s, while Bill Clinton sat in the White House, the European left looked so pleased with its success and self-applied labels of Compassion with an Edge, or Responsible Social Justice, that its leaders behaved as if they might govern for all time to come.

Besides Britain, France, Italy and Germany, Socialists and Social Democrats ran the show almost everywhere in the European Union. The government chiefs threw yearly, self-congratulatory parties, called Third Way conferences, and cheered above all else what they described as their

special brand of pragmatism. It was supposed to have melded competence in running a basically capitalist economy with a kinder, gentler hand on the daily affairs of real folks.

A funny thing happened on the way to utopia: Real folks did not automatically catch on, and did not automatically bathe in the satisfaction that soaked the Socialist leadership. Now, the New Left's projected eternity in Europe looks like it is having a limited run.

Lionel Jospin's humiliating defeat in the first round of the French presidential election, and the German Social Democratic Party's jarringly heavy losses in state elections in Saxony-Anhalt, fit the contours of a pattern. Since 2000, the left has failed to retake Spain and lost Italy, Denmark and Portugal, although it retained power in Britain. It could exit from government in the Netherlands next month and, in September, depart from office in Germany, where polls say Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder's Social Democrats substantially trail the Christian Democrat opposition.

This could be the normal pendulum swing of democratic politics, with an extra wide arc to take in the startling backing in France for the extremism of Jean-Marie Le Pen's xenophobes and three Trotskyist parties. But some critical voices on the left draw more devastating implications for their friends. "Twentieth century socialism is over, dead," said Denis MacShane, a Labour member of Parliament and minister in the British Foreign Office. "It's got to reinvent itself." In the case of France, he said, "You can't keep living off coalitions of vested interests, the anti-American groups and lobbies, the 35-hour people, the anti-globalization people, because in the end they don't vote for you."

Insisting that Tony Blair won re-election, in part, because he did not pander to these groups, MacShane said Jospin wanted "a Europe a la francaise" and failed to grasp that Europe had to reform in order "to become as dynamic and competitive as the United States."

But the truth may be that the new left's moderation, in sounding almost identical to the moderation of Europe's center right, has also dissolved big elements of its identity and its historical claim on compassion. Jospin even began his campaign by saying his program was "not socialist."

In practical terms in France and Germany, the Socialists' claim to be able to put people to work has been challenged by unemployment levels hovering near 10 percent. At the same time, although there has been progress in deregulating some aspects of business, the New Left's stated ease with capitalism has not led to substantial reductions in production costs or greater competitiveness

French polls, in fact, showed recognizable Socialist policy disappearing in the misty middle.

Obviously, in building up defenses against extremism, the blurring of policy alternatives between left and right does not serve Europe's democratic right either. But unlike the left, it has hardly trumpeted its leadership style and thinking as the greatest advance in politics since the Magna Carta.

In Italy and Portugal, the left fell over the past two years on a

generalized notion of its local incompetence. In Germany, hovering at the portals of recession, the pivotal voter concern has been the economy.

On immigration, where Jospin refused to acknowledge the issue's links in the French electorate's mind to the central problem of crime and violence, Schroeder has tried to preempt the idea he wants to skirt the subject, using phrases like, "whoever misuses their rights as a guest here, then there's only one approach, and that's out - and fast."

But in its headlong embrace of the middle, in the muddying of socialism's historical concerns, in its contradictory attempt to camouflage or disguise its not fully pragmatic acceptance of capitalism, and its reputation as an easy mark on any righteous-sounding special-interest issue, Europe's left has clearly damaged its credibility.

Denmark serves as an example. Voters were turned off when some saw the Social Democratic leadership break with its decades-old humanist, internationalist tone. Before losing to a center-right coalition, the Social Democratic prime minister, Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, talked about foreigners who didn't "care a whit for our fundamental values," and said the time had come to "impose" a number of "requirements" on the immigrants "to ensure a coherent fabric of society."

Although France's Socialists have a shot at winning a majority in legislative elections in June, it is hard to see what will be the conceptual motor of their campaign. Weakened by Jospin's lamentable showing and post-defeat hesitation in backing Chirac against Le Pen, the Socialist message - even shorter working hours? earlier early retirement? - appears diffuse, close to illegible. And like Jospin himself, his successor generation has a technocratic and harsh reputation.

In Germany, Schroeder's charm and strong television personality, which make him more personally popular than the opposition's Edmund Stoiber, may be able to turn around the polls now going against the Social Democrats. Perhaps because the Bavarian wing of the Christian Democratic Party snuffed out groups like the Republikaner Party, the country has no right-wing extremist threat. But at the extreme left, the PDS, heir to the former East German Communist Party, could well eat into Schroeder's score.

This makes it unlikely he could lead a left-coalition with the Greens again. A coalition with the liberal Free Democrats, or a grand coalition involving the Christian Democrats is a more probable outcome.

Either of these alternatives rules out the kind of left-wing leadership in Germany that joined the linked-arms proclamations of the "progressive governance" conferences with Tony, Bill, and Lionel. As short and ill-defined as it was, an era will have passed. Of course, there are Social Democrats who don't agree. Karsten Voigt, who served the party for two decades in the German Bundestag before becoming the Foreign Ministry's coordinator for German-American relations, said he did not believe the left was dominant in Europe any more over the last four or five years than he thought the right was at the time of Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Kohl. Of much more concern, he said, was the general decline in the electorate's participation and signs that voters are "fed up with both the moderate right and left." "I am not concerned with the labels,"

he said. "I am not concerned about the alternance between the moderates. What concerns me is when people are frustrated with both of them."

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Just a few comments to add to those provided by our colleagues Durand,  
Grosse  
and Werner.

I would have to agree with Werner when he says, in substance, that the Le Pen "victory" in the first round was much to do about nothing -- from the detached point of view of an American observer looking at the numbers. After all, only a little over 194K votes separated Le Pen (Front National) and Jospin (Socialist), or less than 1 percent of all votes counted: almost as much as the last placed candidate in the first round.

But what mattered to the French, it seems, was the psychological impact of having an extreme right candidate making it into the second round. This appears to have brought back memories of the anti-Dreyfus groups, of Vichy and collaboration and of the OAS during the Algerian war: all of which are part of the ideological inheritance of Monsieur Le Pen. Someone told me that the turnout for the demonstrations on May Day (Labor Day in France and most of the world) was reminiscent of the crowds during May of 68.

Of greater importance will be the parliamentary elections in June: the

results will decide who will form the next government -- the real executive. In the French constitutional system, the President of the Republic has limited powers: he is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, has certain prerogatives regarding foreign policy and can dissolve parliament -- if I am not mistaken.

In the end, after the June elections, France might find itself right back where it was on April 19th: with a president on the right and a left-wing government. Another case of plus ç'change plus c'est la même chose. More fuel for Le Pen? We'll see.

But, of greater interest to this list, is the fact that, to my knowledge, none of the major polling organizations in France use probability sampling for election polls: they use quota sampling. So whatever "margin of error" is reported, obviously, is meaningless. One of the major French dailies, Le Monde, had a series of articles in March 2002 on the polling industry in France. It gave a good summary of the state of the art in France but never explained why French polling firms do not use probability sampling. Anyone know?

Finally, unlike us Californians, when the French vote, they only vote for one thing. There is no need to punch holes or use a pencil to join the two ends of an arrow... You go to the polling station, you're given, for the first round, 16 pieces of paper, each with the name of a different candidate; put your choice in the envelope, drop in the ballot box and done deal. What no chads!?

Dominic

\*\*\*\*\*

Dominic Lusinchi  
Statistical Consultant  
Business: 415-664-3032  
Fax: 415-664-4459  
Home: 415-664-3422  
Email (Business): dominic@farwestresearch.com  
Email (Personal): unovic@aol.com

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Sunday, May 12, 2002 - 19:08:29 ET

XXXXX DRUDGE REPORT XXXXX

EMINEM BATTLES CHENEY

UNIVERSAL plans a June 4 release of the recording, expected to become the top-selling disc of the summer.

Filed By Matt Drudge

\*\* Exclusive\*\*

RapperActor Marshall Mathers, aka Eminem, fires back at Lynne Cheney, wife of Vice President Dick Cheney, in a new CD set for release next month by UNIVERSAL.

Rapping on the track WHITE AMERICA from the upcoming EMINEM SHOW, obtained by the DRUDGE REPORT, Mathers declares: "F\*@k you, Miss Cheney!"

The rap attack comes after Cheney appeared before a Senate committee to condemn Eminem's music.

"Blood, guts, guns, knives, lives, wives, nuns, sluts. It is despicable. It is horrible," she said in 2000, quoting the lyrics of pop music's bad boy.

"He is a violent misogynist. He advocates raping and murdering his mother in one of his songs. He glories in the same song and the idea that he might murder any woman he comes across. He talks about how he will choke the women he murders slowly so that their screams will last for a long time."

Mathers fires back in the new song: "F\*@k you with the freeness of speech this Divided States of Embarrassment will allow you to have! F\*@k you!"

UNIVERSAL plans a June 4 release of the recording. It is expected to become the top-selling disc of the summer.

Not to risk being labeled a democrat shill: former VP wife/lyrics fighter Tipper Gore also comes under Eminem's rage.

"F\*@k you, Tipper Gore!" repeats the Detroit native.

Developing...

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Sunday, May 12, 2002; Page A01

Free to Be Me: Would-Be Cloners Pushing the Debate

By Rick Weiss

Washington Post Staff Writer

Liz Catalan lives in a nice house in Miami. She does marketing for a cruise line. She's been married to a wonderful guy for five years. She is, in short, an ordinary woman of 41.



Except that Catalan, who suffers from an untreatable form of infertility, has an extraordinary craving to be cloned.

"I'm not crazy," says Catalan, whose ovaries went into premature failure years ago. "I just want to have a child of my own." Not a child made from a donor egg provided by someone she doesn't know. Not one adopted from halfway around the globe. She wants a baby genetically related to her. And if that means one who's genetically identical, then so be it.

Catalan is part of a small but serious cadre of would-be clonees, people who have studied the science, considered the issues and concluded that their pursuit of happiness might best be fulfilled by having themselves or a loved one cloned.

Their perspective is not countenanced on Capitol Hill, where Congress -- though vigorously debating whether to allow the cloning of human embryos for research -- is unified in its opposition to the creation of cloned babies. Nor is human cloning widely favored by the public. In a poll of Americans conducted last summer, almost 90 percent said scientists should not be allowed to use cloning to try to create children for infertile couples.

Yet many of those who wish to be cloned are not easily dismissed as kooks or cranks. And by bucking the majority view, they are pushing policymakers and the public to contemplate human futures unthinkable even a few years ago.

In fact, say ethicists and constitutional scholars, the cloning debate is important not because it will settle the question of whether cloning is "right" or "wrong" -- it will not -- but because it is forcing people to think more deeply about who we are and what we want to become, as individuals and as a species. In our reflexive dismissal of human cloning, these experts say, there may be a missed opportunity to clarify what the issues really are and why they carry such emotional power.

Such soul-searching is one of the unanticipated but more immediate byproducts of a genetic revolution that is rewriting the rules of biology and society. It's an incremental revolution, without clear milestones that might make it easier to comprehend. And it is still largely confined to the laboratory. Yet it is being shaped not only by scientists but also by the basic longings that define the lives of ordinary people -- people like Liz Catalan -- who claim nothing less than a democratic right to be pioneers on the biomedical frontier.

"I'm willing and ready for whatever it takes," she said.

'No Need for Men'

Human reproductive rights were far from Ian Wilmut's mind when he and his colleagues in Scotland took a skin cell from a 6-year-old ewe's udder, placed it in a laboratory dish, and -- with a tiny bolt of electricity -- fused it to an egg cell whose own genetic material had been removed. The result of that fusion was an embryo, which the Scottish team transferred to the womb of a surrogate mother sheep that, five months later, gave birth to a lamb named Dolly.

Dolly offered the first living proof that mammals could be created from a single cell and without any contribution from a father. Centuries of scientific thinking collapsed in a heartbeat, and the social implications left people reeling. The day after Dolly's birth was announced, in February 1997, Washington University biologist Ursula Goodenough said pointedly that with human cloning, "there'd be no need for men."

President Bill Clinton responded immediately, ordering the National Bioethics Advisory Commission to study the topic and report back to him within 90 days. The commission's 120-page report, which remains the definitive critique of the technology, concluded that there was a lot to worry about.

Among the commission's concerns was that a clone might find it oppressive to know that his or her genetic life had already been lived, and feel robbed of the "open-ended future" that human rights advocates generally agree should be the birthright of every child. Moreover, a clone's "parent" might have onerous expectations as to how the clone should behave. Why else would someone be cloned, except to get a known quantity? "Cloning is a kind of Rorschach test for some of the worst excesses of parental hyper-expectations," said Thomas Murray, president of the Hastings Center, a bioethics think tank in Garrison, N.Y., who served on Clinton's bioethics commission.

The commission also warned that cloning could "undermine important social values by opening the door to a form of eugenics," genetic engineering. Sen. Sam Brownback (R-Kan.), chief sponsor of a Senate bill to ban all cloning, echoes that thought. "Efforts to create human beings by cloning mark a new and decisive step toward turning human reproduction into a manufacturing process in which children are made in laboratories to preordained specifications," he said in February.

But perhaps more than anything, what disturbs some ethicists is the literal self-promotionalism of it all. Cloning, after all, is about the ascendancy of the individual, the chance to propel one's genetic self into the future undiluted by another. Such "blatant narcissism," Murray said, can only undermine society.

Of course, some people want to clone others rather than themselves, most commonly a loved one, such as a child who met an untimely death. But ethicists foresee problems there, too. "This encourages all of us to view children as interchangeable commodities," said George Annas, a professor of health law at Boston University. "The death of a child thus need no longer be a singular human tragedy, but rather an opportunity to try to duplicate the no longer priceless deceased child."

Despite these and other concerns, Clinton's commission was not convinced that cloning posed unique or insurmountable social harms. It did recommend that Congress impose a moratorium on human cloning, but not on ethical or moral grounds. Rather, the commission was concerned about safety. And recognizing that research would likely overcome the miscarriages and deformities of early attempts, the commission recommended that any congressional ban automatically expire in five years.

Now five years have elapsed and, although the House has passed a ban, a divided Senate is only now considering similar bills. In the meantime,

animal cloners have become increasingly adept. And a small number of doctors are compiling waiting lists of people who want to be cloned. Liz Catalan is on one of them.

'Happens All the Time'

She was a legal secretary for 15 years, during which she became well informed about a lot in medicine. She has thought about the possible problems, including the idea that clones might feel that their lives were already being lived, or had been lived, by another.

"I really, honestly think that clones could feel unique, depending on how you bring them up," Catalan said. "It happens all the time with identical twins."

Catalan's observation reflects a truth often overlooked in the age of the genome. With discoveries of genetic links to disease and personality announced every week, one could easily misbelieve that identity is written in the language of DNA. It is not. Our physical, cultural and social environments all influence what we become. Even Wilmut, who strongly opposes human cloning, has said he can easily tell his cloned sheep apart by their individual quirks, though all are genetic replicas.

"Having the same genome as another individual is no threat to the fact of human uniqueness or individuality," Brown University philosopher Dan Brock wrote in the April 12 issue of *Science*, "because the full identity, individuality or self of a person is determined by much more than the person's genome."

In fact, some have noted, clones might be expected to have less difficulty defining their own identities than twins typically have. Twins generally have to share both their genes and their environment. By contrast, a clone would likely be a generation younger than his or her parental twin.

As for the safety issues, Catalan and other cloning advocates cite the precedent of in-vitro fertilization, or IVF. Study after study has confirmed that babies conceived through IVF have significantly heightened odds of being born with medical and developmental problems (mostly due to IVF's higher prevalence of twins and triplets), yet no one demanded those data before the practice became widespread. And parents today are given the freedom to assess those risks and take them if they choose.

Similarly, some Jewish couples have 25 percent odds of giving birth to a baby with Tay-Sachs disease, a genetic condition that typically kills its victims by age 5. The federal government has not tried to stop them from having children. Why, advocates ask, is human cloning different?

Using safety concerns to set legal criteria for reproduction could have unintended consequences, said University of Alabama philosopher Gregory Pence. "If cloning one day becomes safer than sexual reproduction, will cloning then be the only [legal] way to have children -- based on the good of future children?" Pence asked at a House subcommittee hearing last year. "To me, the essential moral question is whether human cloning is intrinsically wrong. But how can a new way of creating a family be intrinsically wrong?"

A family is all Liz Catalan wants. "I know it's not right for everyone," she said. "But I do personally believe that it should be up to each person. And if the only way a person can have a child of their own is to do this, and if they are willing to take a chance, then they should be able to."

At least a few doctors and scientists agree, and Catalan has been communicating with one of them: Kentucky fertility researcher Panos Zavos, who announced a year ago his intention to collaborate in an offshore human cloning effort. Catalan is one of more than 2,200 adults Zavos says are on his waiting list.

Zavos, who has been invited to testify before a House subcommittee on Wednesday, isn't the only one claiming to have begun a cloning effort. Italian fertility doctor Severino Antinori has said he intends to produce a human clone as soon as he can. Last Wednesday he claimed to have three pregnancies underway, but others in the field were skeptical.

Meanwhile, leaders of the obscure Raelian religion, who believe that cloning can bring people closer to enlightenment and who say they've heard from 3,000 volunteers, announced in London earlier this year that they had begun a project to clone a terminally ill man. According to the Raelians, the unidentified man plans to stop taking his medications if the effort succeeds and die peacefully in the knowledge that he -- or a reasonable facsimile of himself -- may enjoy a second chance at life.

The Raelians don't stop with the dying, either; they are willing to clone the dead. Unlike Zavos and Antinori, who have said they will offer cloning only to infertile couples, the Raelians are offering their services to grieving relatives who want to see their loved ones again.

That offer could appeal to an especially motivated, distraught and vulnerable subset of potential clients, people like Kathy Gordon, whose tireless efforts to have her dead daughter cloned testify to the lengths to which some will go to heal a broken heart.

### 'I'd Trade Everything'

Gordon's eldest daughter, Emily, was 16 years old in 1997, when the news about Dolly the sheep came out. At the time, Gordon said, Emily spoke enthusiastically about the prospect of human cloning. Six months later she was killed by a drunk driver.

Devastated by the sudden loss, Kathy Gordon became obsessed with the idea of cloning a girl from some of Emily's cells. She spoke to the coroner soon after the accident and tried to have some tissues frozen in liquid nitrogen, but to no avail. She contacted many of the top scientists in the world of cloning, but those who replied, she said, simply "offered condolences." The few tubes of Emily's blood that remain today have been stored in refrigerators not cold enough to ensure proper preservation of her cells for cloning. But Gordon still harbors some hope that the technology will improve, allowing their use someday.

"I don't understand people who want to clone themselves," says Gordon, 42, a lab technician who lives in central Montana and has a doctorate in

ethics. But cloning one's dead daughter is different, she said. "I'd trade everything I have today just to have Emily back."

Gordon rejects the idea that she would try to mold her new child into some preconceived persona. Don't all parents struggle with the dueling urges to shape a child and let that child become its own person? It's a struggle, Gordon said, that she'd be having with Emily if not for the accident that took her away.

And besides, she asked, since when does the government engage in the business of distinguishing between good and bad reasons for having a child? Surely, Gordon said, her freedom to reproduce is at least as compelling as a clone's right to be unique.

She has some case law on her side. The Supreme Court has recognized that "procreation" and the right to "have offspring" are fundamental rights, which means the government cannot restrict them without overwhelmingly good reason. "If the right of privacy means anything," the court said 30 years ago in *Eisenstadt v. Baird*, "it is the right of the individual. . . to be free from unwarranted governmental intrusion into matters so fundamentally affecting a person as the decision whether to bear or beget a child." Other cases offer similar language.

Of course, even cloning won't bring Gordon's daughter back, but Gordon knows that. She knows that cloning replicates nature, not nurture. But that's part of her inspiration.

Emily grew up in difficult circumstances during Gordon's previous marriage, Gordon said, declining to go into details. "But in the end, she turned out wonderfully," Gordon said. "If I could have a child with her predisposition to life, her humor, but have her grow up in this new life I've created for myself, which is much better now. I'm married to an attorney. I have all kinds of things now. . . ." Her voice trails off.

'It Wouldn't Be Me'

Any parent would want something better for his or her child. But what about people who want to better themselves -- or make better versions of themselves -- through the alchemy of cloning?

What about Jonathan Colvin?

Colvin, who is 34 and holds degrees in physics and philosophy, was a science fiction buff as a kid and remembers reading tales about human cloning long before it became scientifically plausible. Now he's a technical writer for a computer company in Vancouver.

He was born with cystic fibrosis, an inherited lung disease that could easily kill him within the next decade. There is no cure, but by adding a healthy version of the gene that's defective in CF, scientists have been able to "cure" individual cells taken from patients with the disease. Now Colvin wants scientists to do just that, and a little bit more: Take one of the trillions of cells in his body, fix the tiny molecular mutation that causes the disease, and then clone that single repaired cell to grow a new and literally improved copy of himself -- a newborn Jonathan Colvin who would be free of the disease.

"In some respect, it would give me a second chance at life without CF," Colvin said. "It wouldn't be me, but it would be very similar to me."

To opponents, of course, Colvin's vision just feeds their worst fears that cloning will lead to a new eugenics. "Human nature itself lies on the operating table, ready for alteration," the University of Chicago's Leon Kass warned in the New Republic last spring. "We can see all too clearly where the train is headed, and we do not like the destination," wrote Kass, who is now chief of President Bush's Bioethics Council.

But Colvin does not see his situation in that light. He's not interested in building a superior human.

He doesn't want a kid with Michael Jordan's jumping genes or Georgia O'Keeffe's artistic vision. He just wants to make a normal, healthy boy.

Colvin is not the only one who sees the specter of eugenics as an argument for, rather than against, laissez-faire human cloning. Think about the Nazi era, when the state "knew" what was best, said Nick Bostrom, a philosopher at Yale University. Think about Scandinavia through the 1970s, when mentally handicapped people were "encouraged" to be sterilized.

In Bostrom's view, eugenics movements of decades past were problematic precisely because governments got involved in decisions about reproduction. "The best way to avoid these scenarios," he said, "is for people to make their own reproductive choices."

Recently Colvin has been getting some legal advice as to whether he might have a good case under the Canadian constitution favoring his right to clone a healthy version of himself. "Most of the objections I've heard so far are for religious reasons, which I believe should not be imposed on me, or because people are just plain scared," Colvin says. "They're afraid of science fiction, like 'The Attack of the Clones.' "

What Colvin fears is the possibility that his offspring would suffer as he has. Does the government really feel compelled to stop him from having a child with healthy, pink lungs? A child who need not think about every breath? "If anything," he says, "it would be socially irresponsible for me to clone myself and not knock out the CF."

[www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A6007-2002May11.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A6007-2002May11.html)

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Published 5/12/2002 2:00 AM

U.S. prepares for terror attack in food

By Katrina Woznicki

UPI Science News  
From the Science & Technology Desk

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI) -- Americans already know what it is like to fear lethal anthrax lurking in their mail, but when they go to take a bite out of a sandwich or sit down to a family dinner, how can they be sure they are not about to ingest these deadly microorganisms?

Since Sept. 11, bioterrorism became the federal government's number one priority. The subject includes food security -- protecting the nation's food supply from a bioterrorism attack.

"I don't think a year ago we were very concerned about possibilities of food terrorism," Dr. Charles Sizer, director of the National Center for Food Safety and Technology in Chicago, Ill. told United Press International. "This is going to be a long-term, evolving, type of issue. It's a new reality that we have live to with."

Not since 1984 when cult followers of an Indian guru used salmonella as a weapon to spike salad bars at 10 restaurants in an Oregon town have Americans even been worried about deliberate food contamination with bacteria. The Oregon case sickened 750 people.



Eighteen years later, advanced technology and a decentralized food supply make it possible for terrorists to contaminate the U.S. food supply and sicken or even kill thousands of citizens.

For example, could a cow be intentionally contaminated with bovine spongiform encephalopathy or mad cow's disease and slipped into the nation's meat supply? On April 22, Food and Drug Administration Deputy Commissioner Lester M. Crawford told the Consumer Federation of America, "That is a threat we're watching very closely."

Or could fresh produce be laced with harmful microbes? Although FDA declined to provide possible scenarios its preparing for -- a spokesperson told UPI, "It is FDA's policy not to discuss potential threats" -- experts say no one knows what could happen so it is best to be prepared for anything.

"I don't think we know the worst possible case," said Helen Jensen, a member of the National Research Committee, part of the National Academy of Sciences that helped review food security protocol and an economics professor at Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa. "Based on our experience in the last six months, we're seeing things we never expected to see"

To respond to this potential threat, FDA is expected to use \$98 million of its \$1.727 billion proposed budget for Fiscal Year 2003 specifically for food security.

Meanwhile, FDA has wasted no time. Since January 10, it already has hired 250 food safety inspectors whose jobs it will be to monitor the food distribution process, including checking every single step in food's progress from the farm to someone's dinner plate.

"FDA has been authorized to hire approximately 650 new field personnel" for inspections, Robert E. Brackett, food safety director of the FDA's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, told UPI. "Although the recent security concerns have accelerated hiring plans, it has been recognized for years that FDA's food inspection capacity needs to be enhanced as part of its normal food safety effort."

These inspectors will be responsible for going through food safety checklists, for both imported and domestic products, to ensure food never gets into the wrong hands or deviates from its scheduled distribution. Random screenings for food pathogens also will be conducted, explained Rhona Applebaum, executive vice president for scientific and regulatory affairs for the National Food Processors Association, an organization working closely with FDA on food security.

Most Americans do not know where their food comes from because the source of the nation's food supply is so varied and vast. "It's no longer like you know the butcher that's in your local community," Jensen said. This makes coordinating food terrorism prevention an effort starting at the federal level and trickling all the way down to the small farmer or restaurant chain.

Applebaum said her office contacted FDA Sept. 12 about coordinating a food security protection plan. The Washington, D.C.-based NFPA met with not only FDA, but also the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,

the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to design guidelines for those involved in the American food chain, including restaurants and food suppliers and distributors big and small. All comprise the Security for Food Alliance, formally created two weeks after the terrorist attacks.

Although some food companies have boosted their surveillance technology to better monitor the facility and employees, the guidelines involve "very low technology," Sizer said.

"Light it, lock it and limit access to it," Applebaum said. Meaning: light the property to reduce the chance of break-ins, lock up the food products, and know the personnel working at the food facility and limit the people with access to the product.

"What you want to make sure you do whether it's a restaurant or a processing plant is that you want to make sure you have some information on the people working for you," Applebaum explained. This can be a challenge, particularly in low-paying restaurants or plants where employee turnover can be high. But Applebaum said if security checklists are fully followed, the guidelines work.

"The more hurdles we put between a person focused on doing evil and the consumer, the less likely it would be for a major (terrorism) event," Applebaum said.

The guidelines may seem simple, but they were design to allow smaller companies with smaller budgets to be able to participate in national food security efforts.

How would federal officials be able to discern a foodborne illness outbreak from a terrorist attack?

"FDA relies upon its sister agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and similar state agencies for surveillance and outbreak detection," Hackett said. "Epidemiologists in these agencies are trained to analyze disease patterns and would be the first to detect the source and cause of an outbreak."

Experts concede it might not be possible to know the difference between the two scenarios immediately, but that doesn't affect the initial response, which is to remove contaminated food from the food supply immediately and isolate those who have been sickened, especially if the pathogen is contagious. The fact that responding to a food bioterrorism attack would be similar to responding to a foodborne illness outbreak works in public health officials' favor.

"We have decades of experiences and literally daily experience in dealing with this," said Dr. Jeremy Sobel, a medical epidemiologist with CDC in Atlanta.

When it comes to food bioterrorism, communication is key. CDC already has in place a technologically sophisticated surveillance system allowing real-time electronic correspondence connecting CDC headquarters, state health departments and other local health departments so any foodborne illness or attack can be quickly identified, tracked, quarantined and followed throughout the country.

"In the case of bioterrorism," Sobel explained, this electronic network is crucial in "identifying the perpetrator and getting him off the market too."

CDC also has a genetic fingerprinting system at all state health departments based on collections of previous foodborne pathogens taken from patient and food samples. Having this database of food microbes on hand helps epidemiologists quickly identify any genetic differences in food contaminants.

This could help scientists distinguish an attack from an outbreak and rapidly detect if contaminants have a common source should simultaneous multiple attacks or outbreaks occur throughout the U.S.

Experts said they cannot even forecast the likelihood of a bioterrorism attack in food. They just know that after Sept. 11, the country needs to be on guard all the time.

"We know it's a possibility," Applebaum said. "We don't know what the probability is."

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There are many. Check the Data Processing and Statistical Analysis directory at [www.quirks.com](http://www.quirks.com). The Uncle program ([www.matrixdataprocessing.com](http://www.matrixdataprocessing.com)) outputs to Word and accepts several types of input.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.  
Voice (610) 408-8800  
Fax (610) 408-8802  
[jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com](mailto:jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com)

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>Any recommendations?

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story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story'&u=  
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Sun May 12, 6:25 PM ET

World - AP Latin America

Carter Begins Historic Cuba Visit

By JOHN RICE, Associated Press Writer

Flashing his trademark smile, Jimmy Carter arrived in Cuba on Sunday and became the first U.S. president -- in or out of office -- to visit this communist country since the 1959 revolution that put Fidel Castro in power.

Dressed in a gray suit, Castro, 75, greeted Carter, 77, at the airport with a handshake and symbolically threw open the doors of the island to the former American head of state.

Carter, Castro said, could speak with anyone "even if they do not share our endeavors," an obvious reference to human rights groups. He also said Carter could go anywhere -- including Cuban scientific centers, which U.S. officials recently claimed could be working toward making biological weapons.

Carter said he and his wife, Rosalynn, had traveled here as friends of the Cuban people and hoped to meet many during their five-day stay. Carter reminded Cubans that he would be addressing them on live television Tuesday evening.

After their private jet arrived at 10:45 a.m., Castro escorted the Carters down a red carpet and over to a wooden podium with the Cuban and American flags flying alongside. They stood at attention for the playing of the Cuban and the American national anthems. The "Star-Spangled Banner" is rarely heard in Cuba, though it was also played when the Baltimore Orioles competed against a Cuban all-star baseball team here in 1999.

"It is no secret that for almost a century there have not been optimal relations between the two states," Castro told Carter in his brief remarks. "However, I wish to state that in the four years of your tenure as president, you had the courage to make efforts to change the course of those relations. That is why those of us who were witnesses to that attitude see you with respect."

Castro also told Carter he was welcome to expand his scheduled visit later this week to a biotechnology institute to include other similar institutions after recent U.S. charges his country is trying to develop biological weapons.

"You will have free and complete access -- together with any specialists

of your choosing -- to that or any other of our most prestigious scientific research centers, some of which have been recently accused, just a few days before your visit, of producing biological weapons," said Castro, who has vigorously denied the accusations.

Carter has a science background, but in nuclear technology. He has a bachelor's degree in science from the U.S. Naval Academy and as an officer in the Navy, Carter did graduate work in nuclear technology and nuclear physics.

Reading his address in Spanish, Carter said he and the former first lady were visiting "as friends of the people of Cuba and hope to know Cubans from different walks of life."

The former American president said he looked forward to meeting with Castro, as well as "representatives of religious groups and others to examine the ideas that are important for Rosalynn and me," including peace, human rights, democracy and the easing of human suffering.

Afterward, Castro joined the Carters in a black Soviet-made Zil limousine for the trip to their hotel. The limousine was a gift to Cuba from then-Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in the mid-1970s and is used only for the most distinguished of guests.

Castro has been Cuba's head of state during the administrations of 10 American presidents. With none were relations less hostile than with Carter's.

As president from 1977-81, Carter helped re-establish diplomatic missions in both countries and negotiated the release of thousands of political prisoners. He also made it possible for Cuban exiles to visit relatives on the island and, for a short time, for other Americans to travel here freely.

But a U.S. trade embargo is still in place after four decades and relations are as chilly as ever. The American government also restricts travel here for most of its citizens.

"Jimmy Carter! You are one of our best presidents! I love you!" American Elaine George yelled out a window of a hotel bar as the former president walked by on a tour of the historic district.

"I'm not supposed to be here," said George, of Benicia, Calif. "Don't tell my mother!"

Carter, is the first former or sitting U.S. president to visit Cuba since Calvin Coolidge came in 1928, has emphasized this is a private visit and that he will not be negotiating with the Cuban government.

The White House and Cuban exiles want Carter, who has made a post-presidential career out of monitoring elections in developing democracies, to talk bluntly with his host about human rights and democracy.

After an afternoon meeting with Carter, Foreign Minister Felipe Perez Roque said they had not discussed the Varela Project, a petition filed Friday by Cuban dissidents seeking a referendum to ask voters if they

want individual guarantees such as freedom of speech and the right to start their own businesses.

In Cuba's first official response since the petition was filed, Perez Roque said it was "not a nationally produced production. It is an imported product ... financed, supported and directed by outside interests," a reference to the U.S. government.

Petition organizers deny outside involvement.

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[http://www.ananova.com/news/story/sm\\_586378.html](http://www.ananova.com/news/story/sm_586378.html)

Story filed: 00:38 Monday 13th May 2002

Ananova

Study finds more people warming to euro

Voters are said to be edging towards accepting British membership of the

European single currency.

The findings come in a report compiled by polling experts close to Tony Blair.

The report was put together by GGC/NOP - co-founded by Philip Gould, the Prime Minister's personal pollster.

It found that more than 40% of the public are now prepared to vote "Yes" to the euro.

Quoted in the Daily Telegraph newspaper, the document said: "The fact that more than 40% of the country is now prepared to vote "Yes" represents a kind of milestone.

"We still trail significantly in the euro referendum but now seem in reach for the first time."

The gap between the sides of the argument remains considerable, 41% in the "Yes" camp against 55% in the "No" camp, but that narrows to six points among those who say they are likely to vote, and narrows further to just three points assuming the Government signals its support for a "Yes" vote in the nation's economic interests.

The report warns, however, that the Government may struggle to act as a convincing salesman for the euro, as a proportion of the electorate views the Government with "distrust and cynicism".

[http://www.ananova.com/news/story/sm\\_586378.html](http://www.ananova.com/news/story/sm_586378.html)

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[www.nytimes.com/2002/05/13/politics/13ROVE.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/13/politics/13ROVE.html)

May 13, 2002

SOME IN ADMINISTRATION GRUMBLE AS AIDE'S ROLE SEEMS TO EXPAND

By RICHARD L. BERKE and DAVID E. SANGER

WASHINGTON, May 11 -- Karl Rove, President Bush's top political adviser, is expanding his White House portfolio by inserting himself into the debate over how to deal with the Middle East, trade, terrorism, Latin America and other foreign policy matters, say outside advisers and administration officials, including some who are rankled by his growing involvement.

Mr. Rove's influence beyond domestic affairs has developed gradually and is hard to measure. As one of the president's closest advisers, he offers his counsel in private, usually only for the president's ears.

Yet increasingly, officials in the administration see or imagine his influence, citing the political significance of such instances as the president's turning his back on free trade to offer protection to farmers or steelworkers.

Nothing is inappropriate or particularly unusual about a political adviser becoming immersed in foreign policy, especially as a re-election campaign approaches. For the first President Bush, James A. Baker III shifted from a purely political role to become secretary of state. But the degree of Mr. Rove's involvement underscores how world events have moved so much to the forefront in this White House, and how they have become so deeply intertwined with domestic policy and the demands of political constituencies.

Increasingly, administration officials say, Mr. Rove's involvement has put off Secretary of State Colin L. Powell, who is described by associates as questioning why someone with a background in domestic politics should be an important voice in foreign policy. They said Secretary Powell was not happy in January when Mr. Rove told the Republican Party's winter assembly in Austin, Tex., that the party should use Mr. Bush's handling of the war in Afghanistan for political advantage.

One longtime friend of Secretary Powell said he had teased the secretary by asking, "Who runs foreign policy, you or Rove?"

Mr. Rove declined to be interviewed for this article, writing in an e-mail message, "I'm not deeply involved in foreign policy!" Asked to

elaborate, he restated in a subsequent e-mail message, "I am not deeply involved."

But speaking briefly to a reporter during a trip with President Bush several weeks ago, he said he had expressed opinions to the president on the Mideast crisis. Mr. Rove declined to discuss the issue further.

When it came time to send an administration official to talk to a pro-Israel rally here, Mr. Rove met with the president and then sent Paul D. Wolfowitz, the deputy defense secretary and one of the administration's best-known hawks. Mr. Rove is said to have sided with Mr. Wolfowitz and others in urging the toughest position possible against Iraq.

Two months ago, he strongly argued for imposing huge tariffs on steel imported from Europe, Japan and China to protect steelworkers in crucial states in the November election -- advice that carried the day. That move angered some foreign leaders, who are now drawing up lists of American products for retaliation, specifically aiming at goods made in politically crucial swing states, including Florida, that are important to Mr. Bush.

In the words of one senior European official involved in those decisions, "We have to retaliate in ways that will get Mr. Rove's attention."

Mr. Rove was also a central player, Pentagon officials say, in the decision to halt American training exercises on the island of Vieques in Puerto Rico. Mr. Rove was concerned about alienating Latino voters, for whom Washington's treatment of Puerto Rico has long been a litmus test.

White House officials are extremely touchy when anyone raises questions about Mr. Rove's influence, and how it is exercised. Even his biggest defenders refuse to have their names used when they discuss how he has defined his role. They insist that Mr. Rove has carefully limited his role to questions of how foreign policy decisions are communicated and how the White House deals with domestic organizations -- like Latino groups and the American Jewish Committee -- that have strong interests in specific foreign policy issues.

"The president has a foreign policy team that he relies upon," said one senior White House official who deals often with Mr. Rove, "but he also has an open-door policy in which any of his senior advisers can offer a perspective, and that happens routinely."

The official added, "To say that there is an effort by Karl to get more involved, well, I haven't seen it." Other senior administration officials say they have seen no evidence of conflict with Condoleezza Rice, the national security adviser, who is known to be adamant that Mr. Bush receive his foreign policy advice from the group of professionals she has assembled.

But Mr. Rove's role -- and sometimes the role he is imagined to play once world issues seep into the White House -- is a subject of growing discussion in the State Department, the Pentagon, the trade representative's office and other agencies that deal with foreign policy issues that intersect domestic politics.

In the days soon after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, senior Pentagon officials say, officials were concerned that if Mr. Rove participated in meetings on the war in Afghanistan, it could create the impression that political considerations were intruding on decisions about how to deploy American troops and conduct military operations.

"There was a conscious decision that he would not sit in on war-related stuff," a senior defense official said. Mr. Rove, the official said, was involved in that decision and concurred with it.

But since the active stage of the war ended, Mr. Rove has been described by officials as playing a greater advisory role. His admirers say he is well suited to the task because he is a sound strategic thinker, is deeply versed in history and can effectively relate world affairs to Mr. Bush's political concerns at home. They also say his close ties to members of Congress help the White House move its foreign policy agenda.

"He understands where the president is on the foreign policy side as well as how he got there," said Representative Roy Blunt, a Missouri Republican who is close to Mr. Bush and Mr. Rove. "That's pretty important because if you understand the dynamic, that's going to drive the decision-making process in a helpful way."

State Department officials are less charitable, perhaps because Mr. Rove is considered far more hawkish than Secretary Powell, and far more attuned to domestic politics.

One White House adviser who is loyal to Mr. Rove said Secretary Powell and his lieutenants were unfairly critical of Mr. Rove and Andrew H. Card Jr., the chief of staff, for injecting themselves into foreign policy.

"The Powell people are trying to delegitimize Karl and Andy as people who have no foreign policy experience as political hacks," the adviser said. "I'd rather have good people with real judgment rather than people with foreign policy Ph.D.'s."

One senior adviser said Mr. Rove was the first to back away from the White House's efforts to dissuade Congress from voting on a resolution that put the United States squarely in Israel's camp when Mr. Bush was talking about how Israel, the Palestinians and Arab states all have responsibilities for maintaining the peace.

White House advisers said Mr. Rove also had an important role as a contact with governors and members of Congress on domestic security matters, at times supplanting Tom Ridge, the director of domestic security.

"Karl has the best network among governors and local officials," one White House adviser who is close to Mr. Rove said. "He doesn't have to do battle with anybody, while Ridge has to pick winners and losers over turf. Karl comes in as an adviser."

Advisers to the White House said it was only natural that Mr. Rove would expand his role.

In the first Bush administration, Mr. Baker's blending of discussions of the thawing of the cold war with poll numbers once prompted Senator

George J. Mitchell, then the Democratic leader, to say, "I remind the secretary that this is not a political campaign."

In the Carter White House, Hamilton Jordan, the president's political and domestic aide, took on a foreign policy portfolio. Mr. Carter ordered Zbigniew Brzezinski, his national security adviser, to give Mr. Jordan advance word on all foreign policy decisions.

In one of the most critical decisions of his presidency, Harry S. Truman supported the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine after strong urging from Clark M. Clifford, his legal counsel. George C. Marshall, the secretary of state, had told President Truman that recognition of Israel was such a huge mistake that it would keep General Marshall from voting for his boss's re-election.

[www.nytimes.com/2002/05/13/politics/13ROVE.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/13/politics/13ROVE.html)

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[news.xinhuanet.com/english/2002-05/12/content\\_389651.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2002-05/12/content_389651.htm)

Xinhuanet 2002-05-12 05:55:18

Schroeder, Blair Warn of Right Extremism in Europe

BERLIN, May 12 (Xinhuanet) -- German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder and British Prime Minister Tony Blair on Sunday called for fighting against the right extremist tendency in Europe.

After their talks here, Schroeder told the press that both leaders discussed the danger of "undemocratic, extreme rightists growing stronger in Europe."

"The re-nationalization tendency, which has found expression in the right extremism, is problematic for the expansion and integration of Europe," he said.

Schroeder urged all political forces, whether in left or in right camps, to fight against extreme rightists.

Blair said that it is important for all democrats to unify their efforts in fighting against extreme political tendency and make it clear that extreme ideas can not bring about security for Europe.

Schroeder and Blair also expressed their support for a Middle East peace conference and stressed that the talks should not only focus on security, but also on political issues.

During the meeting, Schroeder briefed Blair on his recent trip to Afghanistan. Both leaders pledged continued support, including the presence of their troops, for the reconstruction process in the war-torn country, Schroeder said.

Blair arrived here on Sunday evening for the regular consultation between the heads of government of the two countries.

[news.xinhuanet.com/english/2002-05/12/content\\_389651.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2002-05/12/content_389651.htm)

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May 12, 2002

GRANMA INTERNACIONAL

Invitation to Carter: recognition of his attitude toward Cuba

BY MIREYA CASTAÑEDA (Granma Internacional staff writer)

PRESIDENT Fidel Castro has affirmed that the invitation extended to former U.S. President James Carter is not the result of "a shrewd maneuver with a mean political purpose," but rather "well-deserved recognition of your attitude as president of the United States of America towards Cuba."

Dressed in an elegant gray suit, Fidel received Carter at the Havana airport, along with his wife Rosalynn and a group of executives from The Carter Center. Carter is the highest-level U.S. political figure to visit Cuba in the last 43 years.

The private jet, registration number N6JB traveling from Atlanta, landed at José Martí International Airport Terminal 1 at 10:45 a.m. this Sunday, May 12.

Fidel and Carter, who have met on several occasions when they were both in other capital cities, shook hands and walked together down the few meters of red carpet laid down in the former U.S. president's honor, until they reached the podium, which was decorated with U.S. and Cuban flags. There, they listened to the national anthems of both countries.

Fidel, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, said in his welcoming remarks, "More than once during our brief encounters abroad, I expressed my wishes for you to visit Cuba. Today those sincere wishes are a reality."

He added, "For a period of time we coincided in holding responsibilities as leaders of our respective countries." Carter was "the leader of a huge and powerful nation," and "I, in a small island, just 90 miles away from your country." Fidel went on to say, "It is no secret that for almost a century relations between the two states have not been optimal, and they

still are not."

Fidel emphasized the courage demonstrated by Carter during his four years as president (1977-1981) and his desire to "change the course of those relations. Proof that this effort was not in vain is that, "despite seemingly insurmountable difficulties, misunderstandings and disagreements," three major events took place: the opening of Interest Sections in Washington and Havana; the demarcation of the maritime borders between Cuba, Mexico and the United States; and recognition of U.S. citizens' right to travel to Cuba, which would "unfortunately be suspended later by others."

The Cuban president noted that the invitation to Carter was not "a shrewd maneuver with a mean political purpose. I very sincerely say that it is a well-deserved recognition of your attitude as president of the United States of America towards Cuba, and of your subsequent history as a personality who enjoys international prestige, someone devoted to the struggle for reducing or alleviating some of the tragedies afflicting humanity today, or to building an awareness about them, but always seeking any possibility to bring peace and understanding to all peoples."

#### FREE AND TOTAL ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC CENTERS

The leader of the Revolution told Carter that his communication with the Cuban people would be facilitated, "so that you can express yourself freely, whether or not we agree with any or all of what you say. You will have free access to every place you want to go, and we shall not take offense at any contact you may wish to make, even with those who do not share our endeavors."

Fidel pointed out that in addition to the planned visit to the Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Center, if Carter was interested he would have "free and complete access -- together with any specialists of your choosing -- to that or any other of our most prestigious scientific research centers, some of which have been recently accused -- just a few days before your visit -- of producing biological weapons.

"We are a patriotic and honorable people that will never accept impositions or threats from anyone, but we are also sincere friends of the people of the United States, particularly all of the good Americans -- who are many, and we keep discovering many more."

The Cuban president expressed his honest hope that this visit to Cuba would not be used by anyone to question Carter's patriotism or his merits, or affect the assistance that The Carter Center gives to the many poor, needy and forsaken people in the world today.

#### SEEING ACHIEVEMENTS IN HEALTH, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

In brief words of thanks made in English, the 39th president of the United States recalled that 14 years ago in Caracas, the Cuban president had invited him for the first time to visit Cuba, and that he had reiterated that invitation at the funeral of former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, "our mutual friend."

Then -- in what he called a demonstration of the courage mentioned by President Castro -- he continued his speech in Spanish.

"Rosalynn and I are delighted to be in Cuba again after 47 years, and we are grateful for the invitation to visit this proud country," he announced.

"We come here as friends of the Cuban people, and we hope to meet many Cubans from different walks of life. We are eager to see firsthand your accomplishments in health, education and culture. We also appreciate the opportunity to meet with President Castro, other members of government, and representatives of religious and other groups, and discuss ideals that Rosalynn and I hold dear, principles on which we established The Carter Center 20 years ago -- peace, human rights, democracy, and the alleviation of suffering."

The former U.S. president expressed his understanding that differences exist on some issues, but he welcomed the opportunity "to try to identify some points in common and some areas of cooperation."

Carter listed the places he would visit, including health research centers, farms, the Latin American Medical School, the Social Workers -- School in Cojimar, and a school for disabled children.

He placed special emphasis on his May 14 tour of the University of Havana, where in the Aula Magna, "I will make a speech to the Cuban nation" that will be broadcast on television and, "I hope," on radio.

He added that on Thursday, May 16, he will meet "with representatives from the religious and human rights communities." A final press conference will be held on May 17, before their return to Georgia.

Carter introduced to the scores of journalists present at the airport -- as well as to all of Cuba, because the reception was broadcast live on television -- the members of the delegation from the Carter Center accompanying him: Dr. John Hardman, executive director; Dr. Jennifer McCoy, director of the Americas Program; Dr. Shelley McConnell, associate director of the Americas Program; and Dr. Robert Pastor, Emory University professor and advisor to the Americas Program. He also presented his son, Chip Carter, president of the Friendship Force, "who is here with an exchange delegation from Georgia."

Former President Carter is staying at the Santa Isabel Hotel, bordering on the Plaza de Armas in Old Havana, and his first activity will be a tour of that historical quarter's streets and buildings.

<http://www.granma.cu/ingles/mayo02-2/cartr2-i.html>

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To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Jimmy Carter Arrives in Cuba (La Nueva Cuba)  
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<http://www.lanuevacuba.com/nuevacuba/notic-02-5-1202eng.htm>

May 12, 2002

JIMMY CARTER ARRIVES IN CUBA, THE FIRST U.S.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT SINCE THE 1959 REVOLUTION

Havana  
Associated Press  
Cuba Daily.com  
La Nueva Cuba

Flashing his trademark smile, Jimmy Carter arrived in Cuba on Sunday and became the first U.S. president - in or out of office - to visit this communist country since the 1959 revolution that put Fidel Castro in power.

Dressed in a gray suit, Castro greeted Carter at the airport with a handshake and symbolically threw open the doors of the island to the former American head of state, saying he could go anywhere and speak with anyone ``even if they do not share our endeavors'' - an obvious reference to human rights groups.

Carter said he and his wife, Rosalynn, were delighted to be in Cuba, and reminded citizens that he would be addressing them on live television Tuesday evening.

After their private jet arrived at 10:45 a.m., Castro escorted the

Carters down a red carpet and over to a wooden podium with the Cuban and American flags flying alongside. They stood at attention for the playing of the Cuban and the American national anthems.

``It is no secret that for almost a century there have not been optimal relations between the two states,'' Castro told Carter in his brief remarks. ``However, I wish to state that in the four years of your tenure as president, you had the courage to make efforts to change the course of those relations. That is why those of us who were witnesses to that attitude see you with respect.

``Our country receives you and your delegation with sincere hospitality,'' Castro added.

Castro also told Carter he was welcome to expand his scheduled visit later this week to a biotechnology institute to include other similar institutions after recent U.S. charges his country is trying to develop biochemical weapons.

``You will have free and complete access - together with any specialists of your choosing - to that or any other of our most prestigious scientific research centers, some of which have been recently accused, just a few days before your visit, of producing biological weapons,'' said Castro, who has vigorously denied the accusations.

Reading his address in Spanish, Carter said he and the former first lady were visiting ``as friends of the people of Cuba and hope to know Cubans from different walks of life.''

The former American president said he looked forward to meeting with Castro, as well as ``representatives of religious groups and others to examine the ideas that are important for Rosalyn and me,'' including peace, human rights, democracy and the easing of human suffering.

``We understand that we have differences in some of these themes, but we appreciate the opportunity to try identifying some common points.''

Afterward, Castro joined the Carters in a black Soviet-made Zil limousines for the trip to their hotel. The limousines were a gift to Cuba from then-Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in the mid-1970s. They are used only for the most distinguished of guests.

As president from 1977-81, Carter helped re-establish diplomatic missions in both countries and negotiated the release of thousands of political prisoners. He also made it possible for Cuban exiles to visit their relatives on the island and, for a short time, for other Americans to travel here freely.

But a U.S. trade embargo is still in place after four decades and relations are as chilly as ever.

Carter is the first former or sitting U.S. president to visit Cuba since Calvin Coolidge, who came in 1928.

Carter has emphasized this is a private visit and he will not be negotiating with the Cuban government.

The White House and Cuban exiles want Carter, who has made a post-presidential career out of monitoring elections in developing democracies, to talk bluntly with his host about human rights and democracy.

Meanwhile, Cuban officials and a growing number of Americans who oppose U.S. sanctions hope Carter will publicly condemn the trade embargo. Carter has long been on record as opposing the embargo.

Castro and Carter will have plenty of time to talk, especially during two dinners that Castro plans for Sunday and Wednesday.

Carter is traveling with his wife, Rosalynn, and a small group of executives and staff from the couple's nonprofit Carter Center in Atlanta.

They will tour renovation projects in historic Old Havana, an agricultural cooperative, a medical research center and several schools. Carter is to make a live televised address to the Cuban people Tuesday.

Carter's staff has said he will meet with members of human rights and religious groups Thursday. The delegation is to depart Cuba around midday Friday.

<http://www.lanuevacuba.com/nuevacuba/notic-02-5-1202eng.htm>

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From: Fred Solop <Fred.Solop@NAU.EDU>  
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X-Sender: Solop@jan.ucc.nau.edu  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
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Colleagues,

I'd like to find the best product for producing banner tables from SPSS datasets. If possible, I would appreciate having the flexibility of exporting banner tables into Microsoft Word format.

Any recommendations?

Thanks,

Fred

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon May 13 07:49:01 2002  
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LATimes)  
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<http://www.latimes.com/features/health/la-000033758may13.story>

May 13 2002

Survey: Nearly 25% of Women Missed Care Because of Cost

By JANE E. ALLEN  
TIMES STAFF WRITER

The high cost of health care is keeping a "significant minority" of American women from getting the medical care they need, according to a new national survey.

About one in four U.S. women skipped or delayed needed health care in the course of a year, while more than one in five couldn't afford to fill at least one prescription during that time. Fewer men reported the same barriers: 16% of men skipped or delayed care and 13% didn't fill a prescription.

"These are bigger numbers than I expected to see ... and a real cause for concern," said Drew Altman, president of the Kaiser Family Foundation, which released the survey last week. "We pay for that in the end, because when people delay care, they are sicker when they get care. They suffer in terms of their health and we wind up paying more than we should as a society." Women who delayed or skipped care often did so because they lacked insurance: a fifth of those surveyed reported being uninsured, with higher numbers among the poor and some minorities. Among low-income women, a third had no health insurance. Having a job did not guarantee access to health benefits: Nearly 60% of women without health insurance worked full time or part time.

The survey found that many of those not getting care are sick. One in three of the adult women surveyed had a health condition such as arthritis, asthma, hypertension or depression, requiring ongoing medical treatment. In addition, half of the women regularly took prescription medications.

And among all the women surveyed, 16% described their health as fair or poor. Of those in the poorest health, nearly half said they needed to see a doctor but didn't in the past year. Nearly 25% reported having trouble getting tests or treatment approved by their health plan in the previous two years.

Altman said that although the current survey may not have addressed the issue directly, women tend to make the family's health-care decisions, so their views and satisfaction are key. The survey found that women were especially concerned about out-of-pocket health costs; 56% said such costs were very important to them.

The survey was based on telephone interviews with 3,966 women age 19 to 64, who were asked about their health care in the past year, and telephone interviews of 700 men conducted for comparison.

The prescription drug problems hit poor and minority women particularly hard, the study found. Women who said that cost kept them from filling a prescription included 40% of the survey subjects without insurance and 27% of those on Medicaid (known as Medi-Cal in California). Cost was still a factor for some women who had private insurance: 15% of them reported foregoing at least one prescription.

About 28% of the women said they were uninsured at some point in the past year.

Half of those with gaps in their insurance reported going without health benefits for more than a year, a fact that Altman said contrasted with a common belief that people sometimes go without health insurance for only a brief time.

<http://www.latimes.com/features/health/la-000033758may13.story>

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During the 3 month period (2/11/02 to 5/10/02) I received and saved 827 =  
AAPORNET postings (I probably deleted about two or three dozen off-topic =  
messages).

One person submitted 188 postings (22.7%)  
Two people submitted 23 postings each (2.8%)  
One person submitted 22 postings (2.7%)  
One person submitted 19 postings (2.3%)

And about 4 or 5 people submitted 12-16 postings.

Of the postings from the most prolific contributor, 114 (60.6%) were = polling-related -- the vast majority of which were mass media reports of = poll results.

---

Patrick Murray

----- Original Message -----=20

From: James P. Murphy=20

To: AAPORNET=20

Sent: Friday, May 10, 2002 17:31

Subject: Postings

"What I am looking for on AAPORnet is exchanges of views, experience and references on methodological issues related to public = opinion/survey research."

Mais oui!!

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.  
Voice (610) 408-8800  
Fax (610) 408-8802  
jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com

-----=\_NextPart\_000\_05D7\_01C1FA6B.4D69D270

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

-----=\_NextPart\_000\_05D7\_01C1FA6B.4D69D270--

>From Claire.Durand@UMontreal.CA Mon May 13 08:09:49 2002

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Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 11:09:41 -0400  
To: Unovic@aol.com, aapornet@usc.edu  
From: Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMontreal.CA>  
Subject: Re: French elections and polls  
Cc: =?iso-8859-1?Q?myl=E8ne?= Laroche <mylene.laroche@caramail.com>  
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A few words about French polls. At a conference on French polls in 2000, we (mostly Quebecers) had a discussion with our French colleagues about quotas and again recently, I discussed the matter with one well-known researcher. The problem is, they only know how to conduct surveys using probability samples. According to Jean Chiche at Cevipof, they tried to conduct a survey using a probability sample. The result was disastrous. What I understand is that the response rate was catastrophic, which is not the case when they do quotas because they know the method and control it.

Then, the second point is, what kind of quotas : They use quotas based on the occupation of the head of household (SIC) together with age and sex. One may think that a lot of interpretation on the "fitting" of the occupation in the quotas may be happening. However, except for the quota on occupation, the method they use is not that different from the method used by many commercial pollsters in North America. One thing seems clear : less educated people are usually undersampled... but this is also frequently the case with other types of samples in other countries.

About the margin of error : French pollsters used not to speak about a margin of error for a certain time. They would say that "the margin of error is not appropriate since the data has been gathered using the quota method". This has changed. What is incredible is that they all speak of the maximal margin of error (3.1% for a proportion of 50% and a sample of 1000) even when they speak of proportions of 12% and real samples of disclosers of 650. The Ipsos survey before the second round spoke of a margin of error of 4% for a proportion of 80%. I still do not know where the figure comes from.

Finally, my colleague Andr   Blais and myself are conducting a study on the methodology of the French surveys during the campaign. (compared with Canadian polls). We will present the results at a "Colloque francophone sur les sondages" in Grenoble next October. May be possible to present a paper at the Aapor 2003 conference....

Claire Durand

At 21:02 2002-05-12 -0400, Unovic@aol.com wrote:  
>Just a few comments to add to those provided by our colleagues Durand,  
>Grosse  
>and Werner.



>  
>I would have to agree with Werner when he says, in substance, that the Le Pen  
>"victory" in the first round was much to do about nothing -- from the  
>detached point of view of an American observer looking at the numbers.  
After  
>all, only a little over 194K votes separated Le Pen (Front National) and  
>Jospin (Socialist), or less than 1 percent of all votes counted: almost as  
>much as the last placed candidate in the first round.  
>  
>But what mattered to the French, it seems, was the psychological impact of  
>having an extreme right candidate making it into the second round. This  
>appears to have brought back memories of the anti-Dreyfus groups, of Vichy  
>and collaboration and of the OAS during the Algerian war: all of which are  
>part of the ideological inheritance of Monsieur Le Pen. Someone told me  
that  
>the turnout for the demonstrations on May Day (Labor Day in France and most  
>of the world) was reminiscent of the crowds during May of 68.  
>  
>Of greater importance will be the parliamentary elections in June: the  
>results will decide who will form the next government -- the real  
executive.  
>In the French constitutional system, the President of the Republic has  
>limited powers: he is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, has  
certain  
>prerogatives regarding foreign policy and can dissolve parliament -- if I  
am  
>not mistaken.  
>  
>In the end, after the June elections, France might find itself right back  
>where it was on April 19th: with a president on the right and a left-wing  
>government. Another case of plus ç'change plus c'est la même chose.  
More  
>fuel for Le Pen? We'll see.  
>  
>But, of greater interest to this list, is the fact that, to my knowledge,  
>none of the major polling organizations in France use probability sampling  
>for election polls: they use quota sampling. So whatever "margin of error"  
is  
>reported, obviously, is meaningless. One of the major French dailies, Le  
>Monde, had a series of articles in March 2002 on the polling industry in  
>France. It gave a good summary of the state of the art in France but never  
>explained why French polling firms do not use probability sampling. Anyone  
>know?  
>  
>Finally, unlike us Californians, when the French vote, they only vote for  
one  
>thing. There is no need to punch holes or use a pencil to join the two ends  
>of an arrow... You go to the polling station, you're given, for the first  
>round, 16 pieces of paper, each with the name of a different candidate; put  
>your choice in the envelope, drop in the ballot box and done deal. What no  
>chads!?  
>  
>Dominic  
>  
>\*\*\*\*\*  
>Dominic Lusinchi

>Statistical Consultant  
>Business: 415-664-3032  
>Fax: 415-664-4459  
>Home: 415-664-3422  
>Email (Business): dominic@farwestresearch.com  
>Email (Personal): unovic@aol.com  
>\*\*\*\*\*

Claire Durand

Claire.Durand@umontreal.ca

<http://www.fas.umontreal.ca/socio/durandc/>

Université de Montréal, dept. de sociologie,  
C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,  
Montréal, Québec, Canada, H3C 3J7  
(514) 343-7447

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon May 13 08:12:31 2002  
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Subject: Polls: Sept. 11 Makes Americans More Supportive of Israel (PE Tyler  
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[www.nytimes.com/2002/05/13/international/middleeast/13DIPL.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/13/international/middleeast/13DIPL.html)

May 13, 2002

SHOCK OF SEPT. 11 IS MAKING AMERICANS MORE  
SUPPORTIVE OF ISRAEL, POLLS SUGGEST

By PATRICK E. TYLER

WASHINGTON, May 12 -- American sympathy for Israel has been on the rise, a trend that has been on display in Congress and in recent opinion polls.

This month, both houses of Congress expressed unqualified support for Israel in strongly worded resolutions, and Washington never seemed more firmly in Israel's camp -- even as the Bush administration has undertaken a new collaborative effort with Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states to work in tandem for an end to the conflict in the Middle East.

By unflaggingly high margins, nearly 70 percent of Americans want President Bush to avoid taking sides in the conflict, as a joint poll for CNN, USA Today and Gallup reaffirmed this month.

Still, the Palestinian suicide bombings and other attacks on civilian Israeli targets appear to have influenced many Americans to see parallels with the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks on the United States and, perhaps, analysts say, to have solidified the views of the quarter of Americans prepared to side openly with Israel.

That was not the case just after Sept. 11, when the administration privately rebuked Prime Minister Ariel Sharon for trying to equate Yasir Arafat with Osama bin Laden, head of the terrorist network linked to the attacks.

The impact of Palestinian terrorism on American public opinion seems to have overwhelmed a public-opinion effort by Arab-Americans and Arab governments like Saudi Arabia, which have run advertisements and rallied their forces on Capitol Hill. Polling data indicate that this campaign has failed to reverse American sympathies but seem to have shored up the instinct for neutrality.

At the same time, an extensive advertising and lobbying campaign by American Jewish organizations may have bolstered the existing pro-Israel forces in Congress and the administration.

A CBS News poll and Gallup polls in April showed sympathy for Israel at around 50 percent, about 10 points higher than in previous surveys over the past five years.

At the same time, sympathy for Palestinians dropped to 11 percent, from 15 percent, between early and mid-April, a decline that was within the margins of error in the polls, but nonetheless was a low reading.

In September, Mr. Sharon's argument that the United States and Israel were fighting the same war was rejected by administration officials as a parochial diversion in the face of an American tragedy that required a unified mobilization to attack Mr. bin Laden and Al Qaeda in as many as 60 countries.

But in a remarkable transformation, Mr. Sharon is no longer last summer's troublesome ally.

Once regarded as too bellicose to merit an American investment in peacemaking energy, Mr. Sharon cuts the figure in Washington of an embattled commander, and there was a deferential quality to Mr. Bush's reception of him last week, when the president insisted that he would never tell Mr. Sharon what to do, regarding him as a tough general but

ultimately "a man of peace."

Despite administration efforts to prevent it, the United States-led war on terrorism has merged with the Middle East's most intractable dispute. The suicide bombings have played the biggest role in this transformation, most analysts say.

A CBS News poll in mid-April showed 59 percent of Americans agreed that Israel's military actions in the West Bank were "no different from the U.S. taking military action against Osama bin Laden and Al Qaeda."

"I don't think we would have the same high level of enthusiasm for Israel if Sept. 11 had not happened," said Norman Ornstein of the American Enterprise Institute.

But changes in American politics have also played a role, he said. Israel's traditional stronghold in the Democratic Party has steadily migrated to the Republican Party since the Reagan era. Israel's base broadened first among conservatives and, more recently, among evangelical Christians, thus anchoring support more firmly inside one of Mr. Bush's core constituencies.

Thomas Dine, who worked as the chief lobbyist for Israel in Congress during the 1980's, said, "It all came together under Reagan and the 1980 election, when the Senate changed hands [and] conservatives became the best friends of Israel in the Republican-controlled Senate."

The evangelical right, once a wellspring of anti-Semitism in the United States, has followed.

The convergence between the new war on terror and the longstanding Middle East conflict has rendered the politics of Mr. Bush's primary foreign policy proposals more divisive, as Arab and Jewish constituencies in the United States bring pressure on the White House to intervene on their behalf.

It has also touched off a debate over whether peace talks between Israelis and Palestinians must achieve a working arrangement that brings some stability to the region before Mr. Bush can win support at home and abroad for a large-scale military campaign to unseat Saddam Hussein in Iraq.

Conservatives want Mr. Bush to press ahead now, to work for the removal of Mr. Arafat at the same time as the removal of Mr. Hussein. Some, like William Kristol, editor of the conservative Weekly Standard, said in an interview last week that Mr. Bush should also be considering "regime change" in Saudi Arabia for its support of a fundamentalist interpretation of Islam that inspired many of the terrorists in Al Qaeda.

Over the months, sympathy for Palestinians living under Israeli occupation has dropped measurably, while President Bush's popularity among American Jews has soared, engendering speculation that he could pull more Jewish votes from a Democratic challenger in 2004 than any Republican president in half a century.

"Israel and America are both in a war on terrorism," said Howard Kohr, who followed Mr. Dine as executive director of the American Israel Public

Affairs Committee, or Aipac. "It is these things coming together" and "a recognition that Israel is vulnerable" that have led to a change in public opinion, Mr. Kohr added.

He said Aipac's 55,000 members and a small army of lobbyists in Congress went to full mobilization last fall to merge the Israeli and American view of the war on terror.

In a Gallup poll in early April of 1,009 adults nationwide, 70 percent viewed Palestinian tactics as "terrorism" and not "acts of war," while 53 percent viewed Israeli strikes on Palestinian targets as "acts of war" and 39 percent called them "terrorism."

Last month the Foundation for the Defense of Democracies, a group founded on Sept. 13 by prominent conservatives, including Richard Perle, a conservative adviser to Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld; Mr. Kristol; and Frank Gaffney and Jeanne Kirkpatrick, both conservative members of the Reagan administration, began running television commercials in the Washington area warning that if a "suicide strategy" can succeed anywhere in the world, "it will succeed everywhere."

Some supporters of Israel in the United States, however, say they want a more moderate approach. They hope that Mr. Bush will pressure Mr. Sharon into entering talks with the Palestinian leadership under Mr. Arafat.

"What pro-Israeli hard-liners are doing that is so dangerous," said Jonathan Jacoby of the Israeli Policy Forum, "is that by making Mr. Arafat into the primary issue, particularly when Mr. Bush is seeking a role for the moderate Arab states, they are risking serious damage to America's other foreign policy interests, such as fighting weapons of mass destruction and dealing with Iraq."

[www.nytimes.com/2002/05/13/international/middleeast/13DIPL.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/13/international/middleeast/13DIPL.html)

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by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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From: "Chun, Young" <YChun@air.org>  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: Follow-ups to serious COVERAGE error of the LA Times poll  
Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 12:10:05 -0400

MIME-Version: 1.0  
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Greetings,

Below are follow-ups to the letter I sent both to the Los Angeles Times Editor and Director of the Times Poll of "the 10th anniversary of the April 19 Los Angeles Riot" regarding the serious survey undercoverage error of Asians in the poll

1. The LA Times has not made any official response to the letter yet.
2. The Korean American Coalition, one of the major KA organizations I shared my professional concerns about the coverage error of the Times poll, is following up the issue and arranging the meetings with the LA Times ...
3. The concerns I addressed regarding the under-coverage and bias of the LA Times have been widely covered in the major Korean media in South Korea and here in the States in the past few days.
4. Below is the letter I sent to the LA Times.

"The picture Jean Merl ("The Times Poll: A Decade Later, Residents More Upbeat," April 29) described suffers from serious error of not well covering in the poll Asians or Korean-Americans, the victim most devastated by the 1992 riots. Pollsters among whom you may count me in would call this problem "coverage error." The KA business community was located at the center of the riots; thousands of stores run by Korean-Americans were ashed by riots and lootings, and their American dream was vanished. Many of these KA immigrants have not recovered even a decade later, financially and mentally.

In my revisit to footnotes of the article and talk with Susan Pinkus, the Times Poll Director, I confirmed Asian respondents in the sample were too small to be classified as a category. However, blacks were well over-sampled and weighted along with Whites and Latinos, and corresponding investment was made. The coverage error of Korean-Americans or Asians in the poll seriously distorts the full picture of the impacts of the 1992 riots. This distortion became more serious as the non-covered Asian group was the group most victimized as evidenced by all relevant facts and statistics surrounding the riots.

The inappropriate sampling design that did not well represent Asians could be due to the misinformed policy of the editorial staff who was not fully aware of the historical significance of the Asian community's victimization experience during the entire riot. Is this forgetting error? Just like blacks were over-sampled from the beginning, the Asians or Korean-Americans (the major victim of the riots) should have been over-sampled to be represented and weighted. The optimistic headline of the article by Merle, "....Residents more upbeat" and following story was misleading.

In the past few days, tens of Korean-American events were taking place across the nation to commemorate the riot victims and re-discover paths to racial and economic reconciliation. In a Smithsonian event I participated in Washington DC on April 29, "Sa-I-Gu 10th Anniversary" (i.e., 10th Anniversary of April 29, 1992) featured the three witnesses of the 1992 riots: Hyungwon Kang of the then LA Times staff who won the Pulitzer prize for coverage of the LA unrest, Kyung Won Lee, the first recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Asian American Journalists Association, and James Early, the director of Smithsonian Institution's Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage, who was in Los Angeles during the 1992 riot, ironically representing the Smithsonian at the opening of the Japanese American National Museum and recalling the events vividly.

This Smithsonian event describes the significance of the April 29, 1992 riots more appropriately than does the Times by saying, " "Sa-I-Gu" represents a watershed moment in almost 100-year-old Korean American community, a community that has long been politically invisible. The events and tragedies of April 29, 1992 will long be remembered by Korean Americans, whether in Los Angeles or elsewhere, as the galvanizing force which inspired Korean American community leaders as well as members to take a stand and defend themselves in mainstream America. It was through brutal lessons of deaths and destruction that Korean Americans rediscovered our instinct to survive and became emboldened ..."

One important positive note I'd like to add (I don't want to commit the error of under-coverage) is that the LA Times was perhaps the only prominent daily that covered the 1992 riot on April 29, 2002. All other major papers including the Washington Post, the New York Times, and the USA Today did not mention an iota of the 1992 riot on the April 29, 2002 edition. The LA Times could still have done the job better with more balanced perspectives by representing four major racial groups well in the poll and discussing opinions by all key stakeholders. A follow-up or focus groups with the Korean-American community, if not late, would complement the Times poll shortcomings."

5. Below is the original article by the LA Times  
<http://www.latimes.com/news/local/la-042902poll.story>

April 29 2002, THE TIMES POLL  
"A Decade Later, Residents More Upbeat"  
By JEAN MERL, Times Staff Writer

Regards,

Young Chun  
202 251 0581

>From mitofsky@mindspring.com Mon May 13 09:16:14 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4DGGDe04461 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 13 May 2002  
09:16:13 -0700 (PDT)  
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[207.155.198.79])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP

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Mon, 13 May 2002 12:15:01 -0400 (EDT)  
Received: from WARREN.mindspring.com (rnd.medialinxinc.com [205.158.94.26] (may be forged))

by mcfeely.concentric.net (8.9.1a)  
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X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1  
Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 12:15:16 -0400  
To: Claire.Durand@UMontreal.CA  
From: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@mindspring.com>  
Subject: Re: French elections and polls  
Cc: Unovic@aol.com, aapornet@usc.edu,  
=?iso-8859-1?Q?myl=E8ne?=  
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Claire,  
How can you say the response rates were under control with a quota sample?  
=20  
I don't understand this any more than I do reports of sampling error for=20  
quota samples. How can you control a selection procedure that does=20  
not designate specific respondents? Neither concept fits with quota=  
sampling.

Also, when people who usually conduct quota samples say they got a bad=20  
result with a probability sample I wonder just what is it they did. All=20  
probability samples are not well designed to meet the purpose of the study.  
warren mitofsky

At 11:09 AM 5/13/2002 -0400, Claire Durand wrote:  
>A few words about French polls. At a conference on French polls in 2000,=  
=20  
>we (mostly Quebeckers) had a discussion with our French colleagues about=20  
>quotas and again recently, I discussed the matter with one well-known=20  
>researcher. The problem is, they only know how to conduct surveys=20  
>usingprobability samples. According to Jean Chiche at Cevipof, they tried=  
=20  
>to conduct a survey using a probability sample. The result was=20  
>disastrous. What I understand is that the response rate was catastrophic,=  
=20  
>which is not the case when they do quotas because they know the method and=  
=20  
>control it.



>  
>Then, the second point is, what kind of quotas : They use quotas based on=  
=20  
>the occupation of the head of household (SIC) together with age and=20  
>sex. One may think that a lot of interpretation on the "fitting" of the=20  
>occupation in the quotas may be happening. However, except for the quota=  
=20  
>on occupation, the method they use is not that different from the method=20  
>used by many commercial pollsters in North America. One thing seems clear=  
=20  
>: less educated people are usually undersampled... but this is also=20  
>frequently the case with other types of samples in other countries.  
>  
>About the margin of error : French pollsters used not to speak about a=20  
>margin of error for a certain time. They would say that "the margin of=20  
>error is not appropriate since the data has been gathered using the quota=  
=20  
>method". This has changed. What is incredible is that they all speak of=20  
>the maximal margin of error (3.1% for a proportion of 50% and a sample of=  
=20  
>1000) even when they speak of proportions of 12% and real samples of=20  
>disclosers of 650. The Ipsos survey before the second round spoke of a=20  
>margin of error of 4% for a proportion of 80%. I still do not know where=  
=20  
>the figure comes from.  
>  
>Finally, my colleague Andr=E9 Blais and myself are conducting a study on=  
the=20  
>methodology of the French surveys during the campaign. (compared with=20  
>Canadian polls). We will present the results at a "Colloque francophone=20  
>sur les sondages" in Grenoble next October. May be possible to present a=  
=20  
>paper at the Aapor 2003 conference....  
>  
> Claire Durand  
>  
>  
>At 21:02 2002-05-12 -0400, Unovic@aol.com wrote:  
>>Just a few comments to add to those provided by our colleagues Durand,=  
Grosse  
>>and Werner.  
>>  
>>I would have to agree with Werner when he says, in substance, that the Le=  
Pen  
>>"victory" in the first round was much to do about nothing -- from the  
>>detached point of view of an American observer looking at the numbers.=  
After  
>>all, only a little over 194K votes separated Le Pen (Front National) and  
>>Jospin (Socialist), or less than 1 percent of all votes counted: almost as  
>>much as the last placed candidate in the first round.  
>>  
>>But what mattered to the French, it seems, was the psychological impact of  
>>having an extreme right candidate making it into the second round. This  
>>appears to have brought back memories of the anti-Dreyfus groups, of Vichy  
>>and collaboration and of the OAS during the Algerian war: all of which are  
>>part of the ideological inheritance of Monsieur Le Pen. Someone told me=  
that

>>the turnout for the demonstrations on May Day (Labor Day in France and= most  
>>of the world) was reminiscent of the crowds during May of 68.  
>>  
>>Of greater importance will be the parliamentary elections in June: the  
>>results will decide who will form the next government -- the real=  
executive.  
>>In the French constitutional system, the President of the Republic has  
>>limited powers: he is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, has=  
certain  
>>prerogatives regarding foreign policy and can dissolve parliament -- if I=  
am  
>>not mistaken.  
>>  
>>In the end, after the June elections, France might find itself right back  
>>where it was on April 19th: with a president on the right and a left-wing  
>>government. Another case of plus =E7a change plus c'est la m=EAmE chose.=  
More  
>>fuel for Le Pen? We'll see.  
>>  
>>But, of greater interest to this list, is the fact that, to my knowledge,  
>>none of the major polling organizations in France use probability sampling  
>>for election polls: they use quota sampling. So whatever "margin of  
error"=  
is  
>>reported, obviously, is meaningless. One of the major French dailies, Le  
>>Monde, had a series of articles in March 2002 on the polling industry in  
>>France. It gave a good summary of the state of the art in France but never  
>>explained why French polling firms do not use probability sampling. Anyone  
>>know?  
>>  
>>Finally, unlike us Californians, when the French vote, they only vote for=  
one  
>>thing. There is no need to punch holes or use a pencil to join the two=  
ends  
>>of an arrow... You go to the polling station, you're given, for the first  
>>round, 16 pieces of paper, each with the name of a different candidate;=  
put  
>>your choice in the envelope, drop in the ballot box and done deal. What no  
>>chads!?  
>>  
>>Dominic  
>>  
>>\*\*\*\*\*  
>>Dominic Lusinchi  
>>Statistical Consultant  
>>Business: 415-664-3032  
>>Fax: 415-664-4459  
>>Home: 415-664-3422  
>>Email (Business): dominic@farwestresearch.com  
>>Email (Personal): unovic@aol.com  
>>\*\*\*\*\*  
>  
>Claire Durand  
>  
>Claire.Durand@umontreal.ca  
>

>http://www.fas.umontreal.ca/socio/durandc/  
>  
>Universit=E9 de Montr=E9al, dept. de sociologie,  
>C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,  
>Montr=E9al, Qu=E9bec, Canada, H3C 3J7  
>(514) 343-7447

Mitofsky International  
1 East 53rd Street - 5th Floor  
New York, NY 10022

212 980-3031 Phone  
212 980-3107 FAX  
mitofsky@mindspring.com  
http://www.MitofskyInternational.com

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\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
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From: "Allen Barton" <allenbarton@mindspring.com>  
To: <bdenham@CLEMSON.EDU>, <aapornet@usc.edu>,  
"Allen H Barton" <allenbarton@mindspring.com>,  
References: <4.2.0.58.20020512165415.00947dc0@mail.clemson.edu>  
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Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 12:24:21 -0400  
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400

Heywood Broun's autobiographical essay, "From Spargo to Carver to Speaker," (New Republic, Nov. 17, 1937, p. 41) provides an example of fairminded teaching and its dangers. After having been influenced toward socialism by a "mildly Marxian" writer John Spargo, and recruited into the Harvard Socialist club by Walter Lippman, Broun signed up for a course on the economics of "radical panaceas and their underlying fallacies" given by a Prof. Carver.

"Professor Carver introduced these crack-brained notions in the fall and winter semesters, and then proceeded to demolish them in the spring and early summer. Faithful to the Harvard tradition of fair play, the Professor gave the revolutionaries an ample amount of rope. Indeed, he did not undertake to state the case himself for the various aberrant philosophies, but invited a leader of each school of thought to tell all from his particular point of view. ... We had an anarchist, a socialist, a syndicalist, a single-taxer and a few other theorists... "

Unfortunately for the cause of conservatism, when spring came Broun was enamoured of the Boston Red Sox, particularly their center fielder Tris Speaker, who on one afternoon (the game conflicting with Professor Carver's class which lost out) "made a home run, two triples, and a double. In addition he went all the way back to the flagpole in center field and speared a drive with his gloved hand while still on the dead run... Professor Carver couldn't do that." Tris Speaker "closed the door and left me locked in the hall of heresy," never having heard the Professor's demolition of the radicals.

'  
This essay was reprinted in the required book of readings for English A at Harvard (Modern English Readings, ed. by Roger Sherman Loomis and Donald Leman Clark, Farrar & Rinehart, 1939) when I took the course in 1941-42, and I think represents the idea of fairness common in traditional liberal arts courses on controversial issues -- the professor presents both sides fairly, but is allowed to forcefully express his (in those days it was always his) own opinion, even to the point of "demolition" of ideas he (or these days she) doesn't agree with. The danger, as Broun indicates, is that if you wait until baseball season for the demolition, you may be unable to deliver it in competition with a good team.

----- Original Message -----  
From: "bryan denham" <bdenham@CLEMSON.EDU>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Sent: Sunday, May 12, 2002 5:00 PM  
Subject: opinion on course

> Greetings:  
> Recently an instructor in the University of California system came under  
> fire for offering an English class that proceeded from (what I gather to  
> be) the following normative assumption: Palestinians have taken  
> appropriate  
> measures in fighting Israeli occupation. Grounded in Palestinian poetry  
> and

> other writings, the course description apparently advises "conservative"  
> thinkers to seek other sections. Those who differ in opinion, in short,  
are  
> not welcome. From a public opinion standpoint, does anyone have  
independent  
> knowledge of how this issue has resonated, both within the academy and in  
> general? Has terrorism and the threat of it in the future wreaked havoc on  
> instructor autonomy here, or did the instructor of the course deserve the  
> questions that bombarded him on at least one evening politics show? Thank  
> you for your response on this issue.  
> Bryan Denham  
>  
>

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon May 13 09:37:21 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4DGBHx21944; Mon, 13 May 2002 09:37:17 -0700 (PDT)  
Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 09:37:17 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: Allen Barton <allenbarton@mindspring.com>  
cc: <bdenham@CLEMSON.EDU>, <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: opinion on course  
In-Reply-To: <001f01c1fa9a5a57b18a059c83f7a5@default>  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205130932230.18224-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
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I agree entirely with what Allen Barton writes here. Now that I've read  
this, I'm especially glad that I didn't bother to respond to the query  
yesterday, because Allen has expressed my feelings much better than I  
myself could possibly have done.

-- Jim

\*\*\*\*\*

On Mon, 13 May 2002, Allen Barton wrote:

> Heywood Broun's autobiographical essay, "From Spargo to Carver to  
Speaker,"  
> (New Republic, Nov. 17, 1937, p. 41) provides an example of fairminded  
> teaching and its dangers. After having been influenced toward socialism by  
a  
> "mildly Marxian" writer John Spargo, and recruited into the Harvard  
> Socialist club by Walter Lippman, Broun signed up for a course on the  
> economics of "radical panaceas and their underlying fallacies" given by a  
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> but invited a leader of each school of thought to tell all from his  
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>

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> addition he went all the way back to the flagpole in center field and  
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> Professor Carver couldn't do that." Tris Speaker "closed the door and  
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> Leman Clark, Farrar & Rinehart, 1939) when I took the course in 1941-42,  
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> I think represents the idea of fairness common in traditional liberal arts  
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fairly,

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> she) doesn't agree with. The danger, as Broun indicates, is that if you  
wait

> until baseball season for the demolition, you may be unable to deliver it  
in

> competition with a good team.

>

>

> ----- Original Message -----

> From: "bryan denham" <bdenham@CLEMSON.EDU>

> To: <aapornet@usc.edu>

> Sent: Sunday, May 12, 2002 5:00 PM

> Subject: opinion on course

>

>

> > Greetings:

> > Recently an instructor in the University of California system came under  
> > fire for offering an English class that proceeded from (what I gather to  
> > be) the following normative assumption: Palestinians have taken  
> appropriate

> > measures in fighting Israeli occupation. Grounded in Palestinian poetry  
> and

> > other writings, the course description apparently advises "conservative"  
> > thinkers to seek other sections. Those who differ in opinion, in short,

> are  
> > not welcome. From a public opinion standpoint, does anyone have  
> independent  
> > knowledge of how this issue has resonated, both within the academy and  
in  
> > general? Has terrorism and the threat of it in the future wreaked havoc  
on  
> > instructor autonomy here, or did the instructor of the course deserve  
the  
> > questions that bombarded him on at least one evening politics show?  
Thank  
> > you for your response on this issue.  
> > Bryan Denham  
> >  
> >  
>  
>

>From hank@surveysystem.com Mon May 13 09:42:54 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4DGgre07748 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 13 May 2002  
09:42:53 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from surveysystem.com (mail.surveysystem.com [64.84.18.21])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id JAA00325 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 13 May 2002 09:42:53 -0700  
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Received: from arm [64.42.6.222] by surveysystem.com  
(SMTPD32-6.06) id AD0615C10094; Mon, 13 May 2002 09:42:46 -0700  
Message-ID: <008c01c1fa9e\$185e3b10\$02c8a8c0@arm>  
Reply-To: "Hank Zucker" <hank@surveysystem.com>  
From: "Hank Zucker" <hank@surveysystem.com>  
To: <Fred.Solop@NAU.EDU>, "AAPORNET" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
References: <5.1.0.14.2.20020512184700.00a80180@jan.ucc.nau.edu>  
Subject: Re: Banner tables  
Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 09:32:46 -0700  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Priority: 3  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4133.2400  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400

Hi Fred,

Our program The Survey System can import data from SPSS and produce a variety of highly-customizable banner tables, which can optionally include graphics on the same page. You can save these tables to RTF files, which you can open in Word, just as if they were Word files.

If you would like any more information or have any questions, please contact me or visit our Web site [www.surveysystem.com](http://www.surveysystem.com).

Regards,

Hank Zucker  
Creative Research Systems  
makers of The Survey System: Survey software that makes you look good.  
www.surveysystem.com  
707-765-1001

----- Original Message -----

From: "Fred Solop" <Fred.Solop@NAU.EDU>  
To: "AAPORNET" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Sent: Sunday, May 12, 2002 6:53 PM  
Subject: Banner tables

> Colleagues,  
>  
> I'd like to find the best product for producing banner  
> tables from SPSS datasets. If possible, I would  
> appreciate having the flexibility of exporting banner  
> tables into Microsoft Word format.  
>  
> Any recommendations?  
>  
> Thanks,  
>  
> Fred  
>

>From Claire.Durand@UMontreal.CA Mon May 13 10:07:57 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4DH7ue09886 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 13 May 2002  
10:07:56 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from jason.MAGELLAN.UMontreal.CA (jason.MAGELLAN.UMontreal.CA  
[132.204.2.30])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
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g4DH7hg14147591;  
Mon, 13 May 2002 13:07:43 -0400 (EDT)  
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X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1  
Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 13:07:42 -0400  
To: mitofsky@mindspring.com  
From: Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMontreal.CA>  
Subject: Re: French elections and polls  
Cc: Unovic@aol.com, aapornet@usc.edu,  
=?iso-8859-1?Q?myl=E8ne?=@listproc.usc.edu  
In-Reply-To: <5.1.0.14.2.20020513120741.01ff0ba0@mail.mindspring.com>  
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<170.d8b0229.2a106ab9@aol.com>  
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Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

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* * * * *  
*          ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED---          *  
*      This post contains a forbidden message format      *  
* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) *  
*      This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT *  
* If your postings display this message your mail program *  
* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting *  
* * * * *
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>From llawton@informative.com Mon May 13 11:03:17 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT  
id g4DI3Ge16107 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 13 May 2002  
11:03:16 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from sfrexch.cahoots.com ([63.83.135.211])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMT  
id LAA02662 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 13 May 2002 11:03:16 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: by SFREXCH with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
id <JN8J3L7Z>; Mon, 13 May 2002 10:01:48 -0800  
Message-ID: <6FFA5AEBCD9ED311861A00508B0E71FB01A741C0@SFREXCH>  
From: Leora Lawton <llawton@informative.com>  
To: "'Fred.Solop@NAU.EDU'" <Fred.Solop@NAU.EDU>, AAPORNET  
<aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: RE: Banner Tables..."Take 2"  
Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 10:01:47 -0800  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: text/plain

We use wincross (at least, until we have the full online banner reports  
capability due this fall). It easily reads an spss data base. easily put  
into a word document.  
leora

Leora Lawton, Ph.D.  
Director of Research  
Informative, Inc.  
2000 Sierra Point Parkway, Suite 300  
Brisbane, CA 94005  
(650) 534-1080, fax: (650) 534-1010; cell: (510) 928-7572  
www.informative.com

-----Original Message-----  
From: Fred Solop [mailto:Fred.Solop@NAU.EDU]  
Sent: Sunday, May 12, 2002 10:44 PM  
To: AAPORNET  
Subject: Banner Tables..."Take 2"

Colleagues,

I'd like to find the best product for producing banner tables from SPSS datasets. If possible, I would appreciate having the flexibility of exporting banner tables into Microsoft Word format.

Any recommendations?

Thanks,

Fred

```
>From jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com Mon May 13 11:15:32 2002
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
    by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
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11:15:32 -0700 (PDT)
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(PDT)
Received: (cpmta 24572 invoked from network); 13 May 2002 11:15:00 -0700
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11:15:00 -0700
X-Sent: 13 May 2002 18:15:00 GMT
Message-ID: <003601c1faaa$7425c060$b3c5c3d1@default>
From: "James P. Murphy" <jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com>
To: <Claire.Durand@UMontreal.CA>, <Unovic@aol.com>, <aapornet@usc.edu>
Cc: "=?iso-8859-1?Q?myl=E8ne_Larochelle?=" <mylene.larochelle@caramail.com>
Subject: Re: French elections and polls
Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 14:17:31 -0400
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For the sake of argument . . .

How is the application of confidence intervals to a nonprobability sample any more wrong than applying them to data from a probability sample that has, say, an 80 percent refusal rate? Do the sidebar weasel words ("In theory. . .") cover that? MIGHT they cover that if the sidebar made explicit reference to a cooperation rate of less than 100 percent?

I once worked at a company that routinely did what were called "quota within seg" personal interview surveys in which the "segs" were bona fide area probability points and the quotas were prespecified demographic groups and it was found that the results were usually quite accurate.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.

Voice (610) 408-8800  
Fax (610) 408-8802  
jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com  
-----Original Message-----

From: Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMontreal.CA>  
To: Unovic@aol.com <Unovic@aol.com>; aapornet@usc.edu <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Cc: myli; Mylene Larochelle <mylene.larochelle@caramail.com>  
Date: Monday, May 13, 2002 11:10 AM  
Subject: Re: French elections and polls

>A few words about French polls. At a conference on French polls in 2000,  
>we (mostly Quebeckers) had a discussion with our French colleagues about  
>quotas and again recently, I discussed the matter with one well-known  
>researcher. The problem is, they only know how to conduct surveys  
>using probability samples. According to Jean Chiche at Cevipof, they tried  
>to conduct a survey using a probability sample. The result was  
>disastrous. What I understand is that the response rate was catastrophic,  
>which is not the case when they do quotas because they know the method and  
>control it.

>

>Then, the second point is, what kind of quotas : They use quotas based on  
>the occupation of the head of household (SIC) together with age and  
>sex. One may think that a lot of interpretation on the "fitting" of the  
>occupation in the quotas may be happening. However, except for the quota  
>on occupation, the method they use is not that different from the method  
>used by many commercial pollsters in North America. One thing seems clear  
>: less educated people are usually undersampled... but this is also  
>frequently the case with other types of samples in other countries.

>

>About the margin of error : French pollsters used not to speak about a  
>margin of error for a certain time. They would say that "the margin of  
>error is not appropriate since the data has been gathered using the quota  
>method". This has changed. What is incredible is that they all speak of  
>the maximal margin of error (3.1% for a proportion of 50% and a sample of  
>1000) even when they speak of proportions of 12% and real samples of  
>disclosers of 650. The Ipsos survey before the second round spoke of a  
>margin of error of 4% for a proportion of 80%. I still do not know where  
>the figure comes from.

>

>Finally, my colleague Andr   Blais and myself are conducting a study on the  
>methodology of the French surveys during the campaign. (compared with  
>Canadian polls). We will present the results at a "Colloque francophone  
>sur les sondages" in Grenoble next October. May be possible to present a  
>paper at the Aapor 2003 conference....

>

> Claire Durand

>

>

>At 21:02 2002-05-12 -0400, Unovic@aol.com wrote:

>>Just a few comments to add to those provided by our colleagues Durand,  
>>Grosse

>>and Werner.

>>

>>I would have to agree with Werner when he says, in substance, that the Le  
>>Pen

>>"victory" in the first round was much to do about nothing -- from the

>>detached point of view of an American observer looking at the numbers.  
After  
>>all, only a little over 194K votes separated Le Pen (Front National) and  
>>Jospin (Socialist), or less than 1 percent of all votes counted: almost as  
>>much as the last placed candidate in the first round.  
>>  
>>But what mattered to the French, it seems, was the psychological impact of  
>>having an extreme right candidate making it into the second round. This  
>>appears to have brought back memories of the anti-Dreyfus groups, of Vichy  
>>and collaboration and of the OAS during the Algerian war: all of which are  
>>part of the ideological inheritance of Monsieur Le Pen. Someone told me  
that  
>>the turnout for the demonstrations on May Day (Labor Day in France and  
most  
>>of the world) was reminiscent of the crowds during May of 68.  
>>  
>>Of greater importance will be the parliamentary elections in June: the  
>>results will decide who will form the next government -- the real  
executive.  
>>In the French constitutional system, the President of the Republic has  
>>limited powers: he is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, has  
certain  
>>prerogatives regarding foreign policy and can dissolve parliament -- if I  
am  
>>not mistaken.  
>>  
>>In the end, after the June elections, France might find itself right back  
>>where it was on April 19th: with a president on the right and a left-wing  
>>government. Another case of plus ç'a change plus c'est la même chose.  
More  
>>fuel for Le Pen? We'll see.  
>>  
>>But, of greater interest to this list, is the fact that, to my knowledge,  
>>none of the major polling organizations in France use probability sampling  
>>for election polls: they use quota sampling. So whatever "margin of error"  
is  
>>reported, obviously, is meaningless. One of the major French dailies, Le  
>>Monde, had a series of articles in March 2002 on the polling industry in  
>>France. It gave a good summary of the state of the art in France but never  
>>explained why French polling firms do not use probability sampling. Anyone  
>>know?  
>>  
>>Finally, unlike us Californians, when the French vote, they only vote for  
one  
>>thing. There is no need to punch holes or use a pencil to join the two  
ends  
>>of an arrow... You go to the polling station, you're given, for the first  
>>round, 16 pieces of paper, each with the name of a different candidate;  
put  
>>your choice in the envelope, drop in the ballot box and done deal. What no  
>>chads!?  
>>  
>>Dominic  
>>  
>>\*\*\*\*\*  
>>Dominic Lusinchi  
>>Statistical Consultant

>>Business: 415-664-3032  
>>Fax: 415-664-4459  
>>Home: 415-664-3422  
>>Email (Business): dominic@farwestresearch.com  
>>Email (Personal): unovic@aol.com  
>>\*\*\*\*\*  
>  
>Claire Durand  
>  
>Claire.Durand@umontreal.ca  
>  
><http://www.fas.umontreal.ca/socio/durand/>  
>  
>Université de Montréal, dept. de sociologie,  
>C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,  
>Montréal, Québec, Canada, H3C 3J7  
>(514) 343-7447  
>  
>

>From cgilchrist@apcoinsight.com Mon May 13 11:40:21 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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id <K6H6L3M9>; Mon, 13 May 2002 14:37:56 -0400  
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<A597E5ACFDBCD4118F4A00508BF9FE1E04C7A402@uswdcexc01.americas.apco.net>  
From: "Gilchrist, Chrystine" <cgilchrist@apcoinsight.com>  
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Job Opportunity in Washington, DC  
Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 14:37:47 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
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This message is in MIME format. Since your mail reader does not understand  
this format, some or all of this message may not be legible.

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Content-Type: text/plain;  
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Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

APCO Insight, the research and message development division of APCO  
Worldwide is a Washington-based global opinion research offering. A  
subsidiary of New York-based Grey Worldwide, APCO maintains offices in =  
23  
cities throughout North America, Europe, and Asia.=20

Insight is a fast-growing research organization offering a wide range =  
of  
opinion research services. We provide research and strategic =  
communications  
consulting for Fortune 500 companies, trade associations, NGO's and =  
other  
clients from around the world. Insight practice areas include public  
policy, corporate positioning, advanced brand modeling and litigation, =  
among  
other interesting areas of inquiry.=20

Insight is now in the process of interviewing candidates for a Research  
Associate position. Ideal candidates would have the following =  
attributes:

- =B7 Experience conducting both quantitative and qualitative research
- =B7 Strong statistics background=20
- =B7 Exceptional communications, presentation and client relationship  
skills=20
- =B7 Excellent writing skills
- =B7 Working experience with business software (Microsoft Office,  
particularly PowerPoint) and statistical packages (primarily SPSS)
- =B7 Experience with, and/or interest in message development and public  
affairs research

Candidates should be comfortable with travel and meeting deadlines =  
without  
compromising the high standards Insight sets for every project. =20

Interested parties should send resume only to:  
Mark Benson, President (mbenson@apcoinsight.com)  
Bryan Dumont, Vice President (bdumont@apcoworldwide.com)

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\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
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>From JBallou@mathematica-mpr.com Mon May 13 11:40:51 2002  
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP

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From: Janice Ballou <JBallou@mathematica-mpr.com>  
To: "Aapornet (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Mathematica Policy Research Job Openings  
Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 14:40:10 -0400  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)

Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. currently has the following senior and intermediate level positions available in our Princeton, NJ and Washington, D.C. offices. Those attending the AAPOR conference this week and interested in more information should contact Geri Mooney or Janice Ballou at the conference. Other interested candidates may email, fax or mail a resume and professional references as indicated below:

(SENIOR) SURVEY RESEARCHER

Mathematica Policy Research (MPR), a national leader in social policy research and data collection, currently has openings in our Princeton, NJ and Washington D.C. offices for survey researchers and senior survey researchers on projects in the health, social welfare, and education areas. Successful candidates will have:

- \* An advanced degree in social sciences, statistics, or related field (or an equivalent combination of education and experience)
- \* Minimum of 5 years experience in survey research with extensive knowledge of survey design, survey management, questionnaire development, and report writing
- \* The ability to write proposals and manage large complex surveys
- \* Excellent communication skills.

Positions offer the opportunity to work on studies dealing with the significant policy issues of our time, utilizing innovative methodologies. MPR is an employee-owned company and offers competitive salaries and a comprehensive benefits package, which includes 3 weeks vacation and an on-site fitness center. Please visit our web site at [www.mathematica-mpr.com](http://www.mathematica-mpr.com). Interested candidates should submit a resume and professional

references to :  
Sherry Metzger  
Mathematica Policy Research fax: 609-799-4394 email:  
HRNJ@mathematica-mpr.com  
PO Box 2393  
Princeton, NJ 08543-2393

SURVEY SPECIALISTS

Mathematica Policy Research (MPR), a national leader in social policy research and data collection, currently has intermediate level openings in our Princeton, NJ and Washington

D.C. offices for survey specialists on projects in the health, social welfare, and education areas. Successful candidates will have:

- \* A Master's degree in a social science or related field (or an equivalent combination of education and experience)
- \* Minimum of one year survey research work experience, preferably in social policy
- \* Excellent oral and written communication skills
- \* Familiarity with CATI and/or Web-based surveys, and experience with spreadsheets or other PC programs preferred.

MPR offers a supportive and collegial working environment. This position also offers the opportunity to work on studies dealing with the significant policy issues of our time, utilizing innovative methodologies. MPR is an employee-owned company and offers competitive salaries and a comprehensive benefits package, which includes 3 weeks vacation and an on-site fitness center. Please visit our web site at [www.mathematica-mpr.com](http://www.mathematica-mpr.com). Interested candidates should submit a resume and professional references to:

Sherry Metzger  
Mathematica Policy Research    fax: 609-799-4394    e-mail:  
HRNJ@mathematica-mpr.com  
PO Box 2393  
Princeton, NJ 08543-2393

Janice Ballou  
Vice President  
Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.  
600 Alexander Park  
Princeton, NJ 08540  
PH: (609) 750-4049  
FAX: (609) 799-0005

>From Claire.Durand@UMontreal.CA Mon May 13 12:11:28 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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12:11:27 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from jason.MAGELLAN.UMontreal.CA (jason.MAGELLAN.UMontreal.CA  
[132.204.2.30])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
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Received: from I100868-SOCIO.umontreal.ca (d117-244.D-FAC.UMontreal.CA  
[132.204.117.244])  
by jason.MAGELLAN.UMontreal.CA (8.11.6/8.11.4) with ESMTTP id  
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for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 13 May 2002 15:11:26 -0400 (EDT)  
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X-Sender: durandc@poste.umontreal.ca



X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1  
Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 15:11:22 -0400  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
From: Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMontreal.CA>  
Subject: French elections -trying again  
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Warren,

I agree with you. I was just trying to explain rapidly (too rapidly) some of what I know about it.

>>Claire,

>>How can you say the response rates were under control with a quota sample?

To be more precise, I shouldn't have spoken of response rate but more of some kind of cooperation rate that seems to be computed as the success in getting the cooperation of those who were asked to complete the questionnaire.

>>I don't understand this any more than I do reports of sampling error for >>quota samples. How can you control a selection procedure that does >>not designate specific respondents? Neither concept fits with quota sampling.

Agree again but, since the formula for the margin of error rests only on proportions and sample size, people use it. Lots of commercial firms in North America do the same, to my knowledge. In both cases, the first step in sampling the phone numbers is probabilistic; it is only the selection procedure within household that is quota-based.

>>Also, when people who usually conduct quota samples say they got a bad >>result with a probability sample I wonder just what is it they did. All >>probability samples are not well designed to meet the purpose of the study.

Agree again. The point is : they usually do not have the know-how to conduct probability sampling and interviewers do not know how to conduct the selection procedure. Since nobody is convinced that it can work or know how to get it working, it gives bad results, usually related to very bad response rates.

Best,

Claire Durand

Claire Durand

Claire.Durand@umontreal.ca

<http://www.fas.umontreal.ca/socio/durandc/>

Université de Montréal, dept. de sociologie,  
C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,  
Montréal, Québec, Canada, H3C 3J7  
(514) 343-7447

>From simonetta@artsci.com Mon May 13 12:14:58 2002  
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13 May 2002 14:14:55 -0500 (CDT)  
Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 15:14:20 -0400  
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@artsci.com>  
Subject: Recent polling on the Environment/Kyoto Accord  
To: "Aapornet (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Message-id: <00b301c1fab2\$63487460\$0d0a010a@leo>  
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X-MSMail-priority: Normal

Can anyone refer me to any recent general public polling on the Kyoto  
Climate Treaty?

The most recent I was able to find was on the Polling Report site and was  
about a year old.  
(ABC News.com Poll. April 11-15, 2001)

Please respond to me directly and I will post a summary of responses to  
anyone who is interested.

--

Leo G. Simonetta  
Art & Science Group, LLC  
simonetta@artsci.com

>From mark@bisconti.com Mon May 13 14:18:39 2002  
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16:18:31 -0500  
From: "Mark David Richards" <mark@bisconti.com>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: The National Agricultural Workers Survey  
Date: Mon, 13 May 2002 17:10:06 -0400  
Message-ID: <JAEPJNNBGDEENLLCIIIBAELKEEAA.mark@bisconti.com>  
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X-Rcpt-To: <aapornet@usc.edu>

"The U.S. Department of Labor is the only national information source on the demographics, and working and living conditions of U.S. farmworkers. Since the NAWS began surveying farmworkers in 1988, it has collected information from over 25,000 workers. The survey samples all crop farmworkers in three cycles each year in order to capture the seasonality of the work. The NAWS locates and samples workers at their work sites, avoiding the well-publicized undercount of this difficult-to-find population. During the initial contact, arrangements are made to interview the respondent at home or at another convenient location."

...

<http://www.dol.gov/asp/programs/agworker/naws.htm>

---

Mark David RICHARDS, PhD  
Senior Associate, Bisconti Research, Inc.  
2610 Woodley Place NW  
Washington, District of Columbia 20008  
202/ 347-8822  
202/ 347-8825 FAX  
mark@bisconti.com

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To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
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Memorial Day is approaching. In the midst of war and International tension, I post the text of President Herbert Hoover's address at the dedication of the District of Columbia World War Memorial, located in West Potomac Park, as reported by The Washington Evening Star on November 11, 1931. 26,000 DC sons and daughters served, 535 died in that war.

"Great shrines in our National Capital mark reverent remembrance of those who have given sacrifice and glory to the Nation. Marble and bronze, in their eloquence of silence and beauty, tell the deathless story of heroic deeds done for our country.

We gather here today to dedicate a new shrine to those residents of the District of Columbia who served in the World War. This temple will recall for all time their services and sacrifices.

It is particularly fitting that these services should be held on Armistice day, when, throughout the Nation, our citizens pause to honor all those who gave their lives in the greatest conflict which has ever engulfed the world.

Thirteen years to the day and hour have passed since the guns ceased their destruction of life and nations began their march back to peace and reconstruction. That day was a day of rejoicing in victory, a day of pride in the valor of our Army and Navy, a day of hope for peace in a better world. With each succeeding year Armistice day has come to be a day to pay tribute to the millions who valiantly bore arms in a

worthy cause and to renew resolves that the peace for which these men sacrificed themselves shall be maintained.

However great our desire for peace, we must not assume that the peace for which these men died has become assured to the world or that the obligations which they left to us, the living, have been discharged. The minds of many races still are stirred by memories of centuries of injustice; in others there is ever present the fear of invasion and domination; many peoples are filled with hopes of liberty and independence. The boundaries of many nations are but zones of age-old contention. The growth of population and economic striving press against the borders of others. World-wide expansion of commerce and industry, with its vast interchange of citizens, brings the daily obligation of self-respecting nations to see that their nationals abroad in pacific pursuits shall not be unjustly imperiled as to life and property. In every country men can secure public attention and even a living by stirring malignant forces of fear and hate of their neighbors. As a result of these forces the world is more heavily armed than ever before the great war.

All of these dangers present to statesmen a world where peace cannot be had by resolution and injunction alone. Peace is the product of preparedness for defense, the patient settlement of controversy and the dynamic development of the forces of good will. It is the result of the delicate balance of that realism born of human experience and of idealism born of the highest of human aspirations for international justice.

The backwash of forces loosened by the great war has grown until during the past two years the stability of many nations has been greatly shaken. This, with their fears and discouragement for the future, weakened confidence throughout the whole financial and economic world. That loss of confidence added enormously to unemployment, to the distress of agriculture and business everywhere. >From it all we have been passing through an emergency second only to the great war.

But the emergency has brought a realization that the outstanding problem of statesmanship today in every country and in every part of the world is to re-establish confidence, not alone each nation in its own institutions, but among nations. And no greater contribution can be made to economic relief than day-to-day conclusive demonstration that progress is being made in relieving stress and strain which now so oppress the atmosphere of the family of nations.

Such action requires no treaties, no documents and no commitments. It requires only that each nation realize the situation that exists; that it contribute in its own policies and within its own best interest to the building of good will and the rebuilding of confidence.

That progress is being made. It has been made by frank, sincere and direction personal conferences on mutual problems between heads of states throughout the world. It has been made by similar action among the financial, industrial and social institutions of the world. In these discussions have developed common action and have increased good will and confidence. These consistent efforts are providing new avenues of relief and are assuredly turning the tide for a greatly

suffering world.

It is by building good will and constructive effort among nations that we can best honor the memory of the men who died that the world should have peace. This monument stands for the men who fought not alone for their country, but to establish the principles of justice and peace. We pay tribute here to their valor. We honor them for their sacrifice. We respect their memory by renewing our obligations to the purposes and ideals for which they fought."

-----  
Mark David RICHARDS, Ph.D.  
Senior Associate, Bisconti Research, Inc.  
2610 Woodley Place NW  
Washington, District of Columbia 20008  
202/ 347-8822  
202/ 347-8825 FAX  
mark@bisconti.com

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\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
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\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
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Dear Members and Friends of COPAFS:

The U.S. Census Bureau is in the process of releasing sample data from the 2000 Census. See below for further information.

Regards,

Ed Spar  
Executive Director

=====  
Over the next five weeks, the Census Bureau is releasing demographic profiles for states and their subareas based on the questions asked on the Census 2000 long form, on income, education, employment, fertility, marital status, language spoken, housing costs, commuting, housing structure, number of rooms, and other topics. The geographic areas included are counties, places, minor civil divisions, metro areas, congressional districts, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and Hawaiian Home Lands. The profiles are available as zipped PDF files on the Internet

(<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/demoprofiles.html>)

and as "print-on-demand" reports from the Customer Services Center (301-763-4636). States available now: Mississippi, Nevada, and Washington (<http://www.census.gov/mp/www/pub/2000cen/mscen05.html>). These profiles have been released in advance of the more detailed Census 2000 Summary File 3 files, available on the Internet and on CD-ROM starting in June.

\*\*\*\*\*

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To: aapornet@usc.edu

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Date: Tue, 14 May 2002 09:38:32 -0400  
From: cook\_column@nationaljournal.com  
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National Journal Group brings you another edition of Charlie Cook's column, "Off to the Races."

Don't keep Charlie's insight all to yourself! Please forward the following link to friends and colleagues.  
Sign up: <http://nationaljournal.com/about/cookcolumn.htm>

=====

OFF TO THE RACES  
GOP Governors: Slipping Away

By Charlie Cook  
Tuesday, May 14, 2002

While the Republican Party has a better than even-money shot at holding onto their majority in the House of Representatives and the fight for the Senate is likely to be a photo finish, with less than six months to go before the Nov. 5 election, Republicans find themselves in a desperate attempt to hold on to their current 27-21 majority of the nation's governorships. But with the GOP currently holding 23 of the 36 state chief executive slots that are up this year, their work is cut out for them.

Just nine years ago, it was Democrats who were on top with a whopping 31 governorships, while Republicans had slipped down to 17, two governors were independents. Then, in the 1993 off-year elections, the GOP began its rise, picking up governorships that year in New Jersey and Virginia in what would come to be seen as a foreshadowing of the 1994 Republican landslide. In 1994, Republicans picked up 11 more governorships, giving them their electoral trifecta -- majorities in the House, Senate and the nation's governorships.

Coming out of that watershed 1994 election, the GOP held 30 gubernatorial seats to 19 Democratic and one independent. Republicans went on to win one seat in 1995 to reach their high point: 31 Republican governors to 18 Democratic seats and 1 independent.

>From there, it's been a slow slide down the slope, with the GOP losing one seat in 1998, one seat in 2000 and the two seats last year. That there are more losses coming this year is without doubt. The next question to be answered in the coming months is whether Democrats finally will be poised to retake the lead.

This has nothing to do with national trends and everything to do with



circumstances. The 31-18 Republican advantage in governorships was unsustainably high, given what has since turned out to be an exceedingly evenly-divided nation.

Of the 23 Republican governorships up this year, the most endangered is certainly New Mexico, where Democrat Bill Richardson, a former Energy secretary and United Nations ambassador, is heavily favored to replace term-limited Republican Gary Johnson. Republicans still have a June primary to choose their nominee but none of the contenders are expected to give Richardson much of a contest.

After New Mexico, open governorships in Michigan -- where GOP Gov. John Engler is retiring -- and Rhode Island -- where Republican Gov. Lincoln Almond is retiring -- are the next most vulnerable. Both races are competitive, but Republicans are considered the underdogs in each.

Next come seven more Republican governors' seats that are considered tossups. They consist of open seats in Arizona, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, and one GOP incumbent seat, that of Wisconsin's acting Gov. Scott McCallum, ascended to that post when former Gov. Tommy Thompson was named Health and Human Services secretary last year.

With those 10 states currently seen as tossups or worse for the GOP, five more are considered to be leaning Republican -- open seats in South Dakota and Wyoming, along with incumbent Govs. Jeb Bush in Florida, George Pataki in New York and Rick Perry in Texas. The remaining eight Republican governorships are in either the likely or solid Republican columns.

None of this is to say that Democrats do not have their trouble spots too. They just have fewer seats up and fewer problems. Most endangered is the Alaskan governorship, where Tony Knowles cannot seek re-election. Republican Sen. Frank Murkowski is the front-runner over Democratic Lt. Gov. Fran Ulmer, although the race is seen as competitive.

Also in the toss up column are three open seats -- Hawaii, New Hampshire and Vermont -- along with one incumbent, Alabama Gov. Don Siegelman, whose job approval ratings are dismal.

Rounding out the list of vulnerable Democrats are two incumbents and one open seat in the "lean Democratic column." California's Democratic governor, Gray Davis, is roaring back to a 7-14 point lead in recent polls, potentially earning the distinction of having one of the lowest job approval ratings for any governor on his way to getting re-elected. South Carolina's Jim Hodges is in far better shape personally, although his state is much uglier for Democrats. In the open Oregon race, Democrats have the edge in holding the seat of term-limited Gov. John Kitzhaber, a Democrat.

The terms of the nation's two independent governors both are up this year, with Minnesota incumbent Gov. Jesse Ventura having not yet divulged his re-election intentions -- but considered no better than a toss up either way -- and Maine, where Gov. Angus King is retiring and the seat is leaning Democratic.

In the absence of a national tide in either direction, the end result is

likely to be something around 25-25 for the two parties, although Republicans are much more vulnerable to a larger loss than Democrats -- who have much less to lose.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Charlie Cook's "Off To The Races" is published each Tuesday by National Journal Group Inc. For more information about National Journal Group's publications, go to <http://www.nationaljournal.com/about/>

\*\*\*\*\*  
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<http://online.wsj.com/article/0,,SB1020884132662876320.djm,00.html>

May 13, 2002 - Updated May 13, 2002

SPECIAL REPORT: TECHNOLOGY

## The Legal Theorist

What is intellectual property in the age of PCs and the Internet?  
Pamela Samuelson thinks she knows

By PHYLLIS PLITCH

Right from the start, personal computers were a lightning rod for copyright battles. First it was software programs that used similar design elements. Then the Internet opened up whole new areas of contention, from music swapping on Napster to the current debate over how far Hollywood can go in preventing hackers from copying and distributing movies online.

Pamela Samuelson has helped shape the course of these battles.

For more than 15 years, Ms. Samuelson, now a law professor at the University of California at Berkeley, has been fighting what she sees as overzealous and innovation-stifling expansion of copyright laws in the high-tech arena. She has written influential scholarly articles for academic publications, filed friend-of-the-court briefs in landmark cases and organized academic conferences where ideas can be refined and disseminated.

In addition, she has made her mark on the next generation of copyright activists: With her husband, Robert Glushko, she helped launch two law-school clinics that specialize in the intersection of law and technology, and she serves as a board member of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, a San Francisco-based group that advocates for free speech and civil liberties on the Internet.

Now she is taking on one of her biggest challenges so far -- attacking the 1998 Digital Millennium Copyright Act, or DMCA, an anti-piracy law backed by the entertainment industry. Ms. Samuelson thinks the law protects intellectual-property rights at the expense of technological research and innovation, as well as the broader public interest.

Ms. Samuelson "understands the technology, and she can understand where the law is going to get in trouble," says Randall Davis, a computer-science professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who has collaborated with Ms. Samuelson on an academic paper. "She can read something like the [DMCA] and understand where the law and technology are going to collide, and perhaps where the law is going to have unintended and undesirable effects."

### Whose File Is It, Anyway?

Ms. Samuelson's specialty is intellectual property, a field of law that has been thrown into turmoil by how easy digital media such as computers and the Internet have made copying protected material, like music or computer software. As copyright holders are working to tighten and extend restrictions on pirated materials, Ms. Samuelson and others believe that the law, while protecting the creative work of software writers, entertainers and musicians, needs to recognize a large and vibrant

"public domain" where ideas can be freely shared.

"There needs to be enough intellectual-property protection to give people incentive to engage in creative efforts and to be willing to make the fruits available to a broader public," Ms. Samuelson says. But if the protection gets too strong, "it can impede innovation rather than foster it. The balancing principle is a very longstanding tradition, and that balancing principle is under challenge right now."

Ms. Samuelson's battle to narrow the DMCA offers a window into her thinking. The law makes it illegal to circumvent technical measures used to protect copyrighted works -- say, creating software that would let you duplicate a copy-proof DVD. The DMCA also makes it illegal to traffic in tools that allow such circumvention.

Ms. Samuelson worries that the act will stifle the work of cryptographers and computer-security experts, for instance, who hone their skills and develop new and better protection systems by reverse-engineering existing systems. Ms. Samuelson also sees the DMCA chilling consumer uses that don't infringe on copyright, such as enhancing computer games for private use or developing ways to view DVDs on computer systems, such as Linux, that aren't compatible with the entertainment industry's technology.

To her critics, Ms. Samuelson's emphasis on protecting the public domain undermines the essence of copyright -- the financial incentives that help inspire the creation of new works.

"Her writing has an agenda, and the agenda is quite visible: It's to narrow the scope of copyright and make it essentially irrelevant and to put everything in the public domain," says Charles Sims, an attorney and former Yale Law School classmate of Ms. Samuelson's who is representing the movie studios in a closely watched DMCA lawsuit. "She has this vision that information wants to be free and copyrighted works should all be free. She has failed to recognize the consequences that would have for creativity as we have known it."

Still, he admits, "she and a few of her allies reset the discussion to include subjects no one would have thought seriously worth talking about."

Mr. Sims's criticism, Ms. Samuelson counters, doesn't fairly reflect her views as a great proponent of copyright laws "when properly construed." At times, she says, her concerns about balance have led her to advocate for new legal regimes that offer greater protections.

#### A Bite Out of Copyright

Ms. Samuelson, 53 years old, grew up in Washington state and attended college and graduate school at the University of Hawaii at Honolulu. She went on to Yale Law School, graduating in 1976 with the intention of becoming a criminal lawyer.

Then a four-year stint as a litigation associate at Willkie Farr & Gallagher in New York exposed her to intellectual-property issues. After a semester as a visiting law professor at Hawaii, she landed at the University of Pittsburgh as a full-time law professor, specializing in

commercial law and intellectual property.

The roots of Ms. Samuelson's high-tech legal activism can be traced to the summer of 1986, when a federal appeals court in Philadelphia handed down an important decision in a copyright dispute between Elaine Whelan, a computer programmer, and Jaslow Dental Laboratory, a Jenkintown, Pa., company that made dental prosthetics. Ms. Whelan worked for a company hired by Jaslow to create a program for use in Jaslow's lab. Later, Jaslow developed its own program in a different programming language, figuring it could market the program to smaller dental labs. Ms. Whelan sued Jaslow for copyright infringement.

The case made its way to the Third U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which found that Jaslow had indeed violated Ms. Whelan's copyright because there was a "substantial similarity" in the "structure, sequence and organization" of the new program.

#### An 'Insulting' Decision

Ms. Samuelson, who had become intrigued by computers and how copyright law would be applied to them, was appalled by the decision. She believed the court had overly expanded copyright protection to cover much of the underlying structures of the program. Programmers, she says, commonly use elements from other software programs in developing new products because of their proven reliability. Seen in that light, she says, the ruling had the potential to "massively stifle" innovation in software development.

"It was a pretty insulting opinion," says Ms. Samuelson -- who was also unhappy that the Third Circuit handed down the ruling on her birthday.

At first she wrote law-review articles critiquing the opinion. Then, as the Whelan decision was picked up in other rulings, she turned to writing friend-of-the-court briefs in similar cases and recruiting like-minded professors to sign on.

Eventually, appeals courts began to adopt the positions raised by Ms. Samuelson and her peers and issue new standards that significantly narrowed the scope of software copyright. Finally, in a 1990 lawsuit between software makers Lotus Development Corp. and Borland International Inc., a federal appeals court ruled that Borland didn't infringe on Lotus's copyright even though the programs shared similar features -- such as the names of commands the user clicks on, like "print" and "quit," and macro commands. The ruling directly contradicted the Whelan decision.

Under the copyright statute, the court ruled, a computer program's "method of operation" was not copyrightable. The decision gave programmers more freedom to, among other things, copy what computer scientists call the "look and feel" of programs, such as the user interfaces. The Borland ruling was later affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

"Whelan totally died, but it took years," says Ms. Samuelson.

Though it's impossible to know the extent of Ms. Samuelson and her fellow scholars' influence on the courts in this matter, colleagues say her work

had an impact. "Pam was the leading academic commentator on that issue and the person who, through her writings, most clearly and fully articulated the reasons to be concerned about the risk of overprotection of software -- risks to the process of innovation itself," says Peter Jaszi, a copyright professor at American University's Washington College of Law who has worked closely with Ms. Samuelson. "This would not have come out the way it did if not for Pam's early, consistent, creative efforts in both sounding the alarm and proposing a solution."

Ms. Samuelson's work at the time also provided a theoretical guidepost for Susan Braden, a lawyer at Baker & McKenzie in Washington, D.C. Ms. Braden served as a defense lawyer in a copyright-infringement lawsuit unfolding at the same time as the Borland suit, Computer Associates International Inc. vs. Altai Inc. Computer Associates alleged that Altai had used elements of Computer Associates software in designing a program.

At the time, there was nothing in the case law for Ms. Braden to hang her defense on, so Ms. Samuelson's work helped her form her ideas; she even appended one of Ms. Samuelson's briefs from the Borland case to her court filing. Ultimately, the court found that Altai didn't infringe on copyright.

"I think the main thing Samuelson did was a lot of pioneering work on concepts that at the time were close to heresy," Ms. Braden says. "Samuelson challenged copyright creep -- people thinking they had an automatic entitlement to copyright protection."

#### Against Hollywood

For all their success in the software arena, Ms. Samuelson and her allies are still underdogs in another continuing fight: the battle with the entertainment industry over copyright issues.

In August 2000, Ms. Samuelson joined -- but didn't organize -- a brief with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco by 18 copyright-law professors on behalf of Napster Inc.'s music-sharing service. An injunction issued earlier that summer ordered Napster to stop facilitating copying, downloading or distribution of copyrighted songs. The brief from Ms. Samuelson and her allies argued that the injunction was "so sweeping that it would be impractical for any peer-to-peer file-sharing application to operate under its strictures."

The appeals court in February of last year upheld the lower court's conclusion that Napster encouraged and assisted infringement of the recording industry's copyrights. The one bright spot for Ms. Samuelson and the other professors: The panel found that the preliminary injunction was "overbroad."

The Ninth Circuit had noted that the district court judge had placed the burden on Napster to ensure there was no "copying, downloading, uploading, transmitting or distributing" of copyrighted works on its site. But the appeals panel spread the responsibility, saying that record companies had to "provide notice to Napster of copyrighted works and files containing such works available on the Napster system before Napster has the duty to disable access to the offending content."

Moreover, the appeals court said, file-sharing technology itself wasn't the culprit. "We are compelled to make a clear distinction between the architecture of the Napster system and Napster's conduct in relation to the operational capacity of the system," the court wrote.

In another copyright-related battle with the entertainment industry, Ms. Samuelson helped the American Civil Liberties Union draft an appeals-court brief on behalf of Eric Corley, the publisher of an online hacker magazine, who was sued by eight Hollywood studios in early 2000. (Mr. Sims, her old classmate, represents the studios in this case.)

The studios filed suit under the Digital Millennium Copyright Act after Mr. Corley posted the code for descrambling DVD encryption on the magazine's Web site. The code allows users to copy DVDs and send them over the Net.

The ACLU brief, part of Ms. Samuelson's drive to enlist the courts in an effort to narrow the DMCA, argued that the provisions in the law that made it illegal to circumvent digital encryption still had to leave room for fair-use and free-speech rights, or else be ruled unconstitutional.

So far, the courts have sided with the film industry. In November, the Second Circuit ruled in favor of the movie studios, barring Mr. Corley from posting the code on his site or linking to sites containing the code. Mr. Corley and his advocates are waiting on a pending request for a full-court review of the three-judge opinion.

Meanwhile, Ms. Samuelson is preparing her next assault on the DMCA: raising questions about the DMCA's strictures on removing or altering so-called digital watermarks, technology designed to prevent music from being freely shared over the Net and to limit unauthorized copying. She argues that the DMCA can be used to inhibit research.

#### Looking to the Future

In addition to her own work, Ms. Samuelson is helping to train the next generation of cyber-law activists. Law students enrolled at Berkeley's Samuelson Law, Technology and Public Policy Clinic -- one of the two she helped launch with her husband -- research and write friend-of-the-court briefs in pending cases.

Another project the students have undertaken: the Chilling Effects Web site, which serves as a one-stop shop for Internet users in search of information on Web-related legal actions. Students explain in detail the legal requirements necessary to prevail in such actions. At the same time, they try to debunk intimidating cease-and-desist letters and complaints, by explaining the rights of the accused.

The idea of newly minted technology-law dissidents is not exactly cause for celebration among Ms. Samuelson's adversaries. Etched in her memory is a comment made by a movie studio executive at a conference she attended.

In the circles he traveled, Ms. Samuelson recalls the executive saying, Ms. Samuelson was considered "the Joan of Arc of the people who want to steal other people's intellectual property." He then added, "On that

issue I stand with the Church."

Ms. Samuelson took him to mean he wouldn't mind seeing her suffer the fate of the French martyr. But she takes such tongue-lashings in stride. "I'm actually a scholar. I like to write articles and not be controversial," Ms. Samuelson says. "I decided it's really important for me to say what I think on copyright, and I'm sure not going to be intimidated by someone calling me a name into shutting up."

-----  
Ms. Plitch is a staff reporter of Dow Jones Newswires in Jersey City, N.J. Write to Phyllis Plitch at phyllis.plitch@dowjones.com2

<http://online.wsj.com/article/0,,SB1020884132662876320.djm,00.html>

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\*\*\*\*\*

>From eyerman@rti.org Tue May 14 10:45:57 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g4EHjvel13605 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 14 May 2002  
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP  
id KAA29426 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 14 May 2002 10:45:58 -0700  
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id <K6XAM2DY>; Tue, 14 May 2002 13:45:27 -0400  
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From: "Eyerman, Joe D." <eyerman@rti.org>  
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Cc: "Knight, Sheila L." <sknight@rti.org>  
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charset="iso-8859-1"

RTI currently has the following positions available. If you are interested and you are attending AAPOR later this week, you can contact John Loft or Katy Dowd for more information. Otherwise, you can contact Sheila Knight at sknight@rti.org.

Survey Methodologist 1  
Bottom of Form 1

RTI's Survey Research Division is seeking to fill the position of Survey Methodologist. Qualified candidates must have a Master's degree in survey methods, sociology, psychology, statistics or related areas. Qualified candidates must also have 1+ years post degree experience in the design and implementation of surveys. Excellent verbal and written communication skills



are required.

Job Responsibilities are to compare data quality by mode of interview, apply usability testing for improving computerized survey applications, and apply cognitive interview methods for improving questionnaire development. Responsibilities also include to study the impact of non-response on survey estimates, estimate reliability and validity in the absence of criterion measures, design and study methods for improving response rates and response quality, and analyze experimental and methodological designs.

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#### Senior Research Survey Specialist 1

We currently have a career opportunity for a Senior Epidemiologist. The successful candidate for this position must possess the right combination of skills, experience, abilities, and cultural compatibility to serve as a leader in assisting in managing contract research, leading program and business development activities, developing proposals, directing projects, developing staff, presenting papers at conferences, and authoring articles published in peer-reviewed scientific journals. Qualified candidates will have a doctorate or master's degree in epidemiology or related study and 10+ years of experience implementing and managing epidemiologic studies.

Candidates with expertise in behavioral epidemiology, infectious or chronic diseases, and disease surveillance are encouraged to apply.

Substantive fields include public health management, administration, policy, communication, and education. Issues addressed by RTI's public health programs include: bioterrorism; environmental protection; health care, delivery and outcomes; health services organization and financing; Medicare and Medicaid; community health programs; maternal and children's health; mental health; occupational health; food safety and nutrition; aging and long term care; alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs; sexual behaviors; and HIV.

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Top of Form 1

#### Research Survey Specialist 1

RTI's Survey Research Division is currently seeking to fill the position of Research Survey Specialist in RTP, NC. The Research Survey Specialist is responsible for working with study collaborators to develop, implement, and monitor research design. Specific responsibilities include overseeing data collection operations (field or telephone), training data collectors, implementing quality control procedures, scheduling and delegating study tasks, documenting study procedures, and contributing to the preparation of research proposals. Periodic overnight travel is required.

Requirements include a BA or BS degree with a background in social science research methods; 3+ years of post-graduate experience with survey research, research design; client interaction, management of day to day activities of on-going research tasks and studies, budget development, cost control, and report writing and presentation.

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Top of Form 1  
Bottom of Form 1

### Call Center Services Supervisor

RTI's Survey Research Division is seeking to fill the position of Call Center Services Supervisor in our Raleigh Office. Qualified candidates must have an Associate's degree, plus 4 years of related experience, including 2 years of increasing supervisory responsibility and 2 years of telephone interviewing/tracing; or an equivalent combination of education, training and experience.

Responsibilities of the position include supervising and providing guidance to designated staff; monitoring assigned projects to ensure project specifications are met; and assisting in the planning of survey projects by providing technical feedback and recommendations to supervisors and project leaders.

Working knowledge of and skill in using applicable software and ancillary system software; Working knowledge of the principles, processes, and methods of survey research, especially telephone data collection practices; Working knowledge of Institute and departmental policies and procedures; Time management, organization, communication and interpersonal skills, supervisory, team building, and leadership skills; Ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships; Ability to complete tasks in a timely manner; adapt to changing workflow with minimal supervision; Proficiency with MS Office applications and MS Outlook.

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```
>From paolo@survey.ucsb.edu Tue May 14 10:49:06 2002
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
    by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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Date: Tue, 14 May 2002 10:49:04 -0700 (PDT)
From: Paolo Gardinali <paolo@survey.ucsb.edu>
Sender: <paolo@isber.ucsb.edu>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
cc: <paolo@survey.ucsb.edu>
Subject: Typical complete rates
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MIME-Version: 1.0
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```

Hi,

I have a customer who is particularly worried about performance ... are there AAPOR (or other authoritative) sources of typical complete rates? I understand that will greatly vary with survey length/complexity.

Thanks,

--

Paolo A. Gardinali  
Associate Director  
UCSB Social Science Survey Center  
<http://www.survey.ucsb.edu>

```
>From gauthier@circum.com Tue May 14 11:04:29 2002
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
    by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
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11:04:28 -0700 (PDT)
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    by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
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[24.200.5.172])
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    Tue, 14 May 2002 14:04:16 -0400
Date: Tue, 14 May 2002 14:04:02 -0400
From: Benoît Gauthier <gauthier@circum.com>
X-Mailer: The Bat! (v1.60c) Business
Reply-To: Benoît Gauthier <gauthier@circum.com>
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
Message-ID: <19879737676.20020514140402@circum.com>
To: owner-aapornet@usc.edu, Paolo Gardinali <paolo@survey.ucsb.edu>
CC: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: Typical complete rates
In-Reply-To: <Pine.BSF.4.33.0205141047120.87321-100000@isber.ucsb.edu>
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g4EI4Se15922
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(2002.05.14, 14:03)

```
> I have a customer who is particularly worried about performance ...
> are there AAPOR (or other authoritative) sources of typical complete
> rates? I understand that will greatly vary with survey
> length/complexity.
```

On a similar question, I have been directed to

<http://www.cmor.org/cmorresp.htm>

and

[http://www.mra-net.org/docs/resources/coop\\_rates/coop\\_rates\\_avg.cfm](http://www.mra-net.org/docs/resources/coop_rates/coop_rates_avg.cfm)

Good luck.

Benoît Gauthier, <mailto:benoit.gauthier@circum.com>  
Riçseau Circum inc. / Circum Network Inc.

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=====  
\* \* \* Essayez des options : courriel avec The Bat!, Web avec Opera  
\* \* \* Try alternatives : e-mail with The Bat!, Web with Opera  
[http://www.ritulabs.com/the\\_bat/](http://www.ritulabs.com/the_bat/)  
<http://www.opera.com/>

>From mwolford@hers.com Tue May 14 12:31:45 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4EJVie24380 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 14 May 2002  
12:31:44 -0700 (PDT)  
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Tue, 14 May 2002 15:31:42 -0400 (EDT)  
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Reply-To: "Monica Wolford" <mwolford@hers.com>  
From: "Monica Wolford" <mwolford@hers.com>  
To: <simonetta@artsci.com>, <aapornet@usc.edu>  
References: <001a01c1f789\$46d61520\$0d0a010a@leo>  
Subject: Re: Bush Approach on Mideast Conflict "Out of Step" with U.S.  
Public, PIPA Poll Shows  
Date: Tue, 14 May 2002 15:28:55 -0400  
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000

Obviously, we also thought that the wording would make a difference, hence

the wording experiment. It did not appear to make any difference at all however. The p on the chi-square test was .842 (two tailed). The percent 'should allow' for the version without the text in parentheses was 75.9% and with it was 76.4%. Oh well, the best laid hypotheses of mice and men....

Monica

----- Original Message -----

From: "Leo Simonetta" <simonetta@artsci.com>

To: <aapornet@usc.edu>

Sent: Thursday, May 09, 2002 2:42 PM

Subject: RE: Bush Approach on Mideast Conflict "Out of Step" with U.S. Public, PIPA Poll Shows

> I found this quite interesting.

>

> -----

> [FULL SAMPLE]

> Q17. As you may know, the UN (with the support of the US) assembled a  
> fact-finding team to investigate the recent Israeli military operation in  
> Jenin. (However, Israel has not allowed the UN team to conduct the  
> investigation). Do you think that Israel should or should not allow the UN  
> team to conduct its investigation?

>

> [Half of the sample heard the text in parentheses; the other half did not.  
> There was no statistical difference between responses with different  
> wordings; thus, combined results are reported below.]

>

>

> Should allow 76.1%  
> Should not allow 15.4  
> (Don't know) 7.4  
> (Refused) 1.0

>

> -----

> <http://www.pipa.org/OnlineReports/IsrPalConflict/questionnaire.html>

>

> It surprises me that that substantial a change in wording did not produce  
> a

> significant effect in the response.

> There are other changes in wording latter in the survey that did not have  
> significant effects as well.

>

>

> --

> Leo G. Simonetta  
> Art & Science Group, LLC  
> simonetta@artsci.com

>

> > -----Original Message-----

> > From: owner-aapornet@usc.edu

> > [mailto:owner-aapornet@usc.edu]On Behalf Of  
> > dick halpern

> > Sent: Thursday, May 09, 2002 11:28 AM

> > To: aapornet@usc.edu

> > Subject: Bush Approach on Mideast Conflict "Out of Step" with U.S.  
> > Public, PIPA Poll Shows  
> >  
> >  
> > Just received this commentary about the findings from the  
> > just released  
> > poll by the University of Maryland's Program on International Policy  
> > Attitudes (PIPA) [<http://www.pipa.org/>]. The article (from  
> > ONEWORLD) is  
> > being circulated by Amnesty International. I have not yet had  
> > a chance to  
> > look at PIPA report in depth and compare it to the article  
> > but I thought it  
> > important to pass on anyway. I should add that Amnesty is not  
> > supportive of  
> > current Israeli foreign policy (which is not my personal view).  
> >  
> > Dick Halpern  
> >  
> >  
> > Published on Thursday, May 9, 2002 by OneWorld.net --  
> > <http://www.oneworld.net/>  
> > Bush Approach on Mideast Conflict "Out of Step" with U.S.  
> > Public, Poll Shows  
> > by Jim Lobe  
> >  
> > The United States public may not be nearly as supportive of  
> > the Israeli  
> > government of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon in the Israeli-Palestinian  
> > conflict as recent actions by Congress and the Bush  
> > administration suggest,  
> > according to a surprising new poll released in Washington Wednesday.  
> >  
> > Almost 60 percent of Americans blame both sides equally for  
> > the breakdown  
> > of the peace process and the ongoing violence, the poll by  
> > the University  
> > of Maryland's Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA)  
> > [<http://www.pipa.org/>] found when it surveyed 802 randomly selected  
> > respondents last week.  
> >  
> > Seventy percent of those respondents said Washington should  
> > be even-handed  
> > between the parties, but only 22 percent said that the Bush  
> > administration  
> > was currently demonstrating such a balanced approach. Almost  
> > 60 percent  
> > said Washington was taking Israel's side.  
> >  
> > Despite almost unanimous votes last week by both houses of Congress  
> > expressing strong support for Israel's recent military  
> > actions in the West  
> > Bank, the poll found very little public backing for those operations.  
> >  
> > Sixty three percent of respondents said they supported Bush's  
> > call last  
> > month for Israel to withdraw and, failing that, a majority of

> > 52 percent  
> > favored restricting U.S. military aid to Israel, something  
> > Bush has refused  
> > to discuss.  
> >  
> > Moreover, 62 percent said they believed that Israel's  
> > military offensive  
> > has actually increased the likelihood of further suicide  
> > bombings against  
> > Israeli civilian targets, rather than diminished it.  
> >  
> > "What this poll makes clear is that recent actions by  
> > Congress are out of  
> > step with the American public and their views on the crisis  
> > in the Middle  
> > East," said Steven Kull, the executive director of PIPA which has  
> > distinguished itself for unusually detailed surveys on foreign policy  
> > attitudes since the Gulf War.  
> >  
> > Release of the poll results came in the wake of this week's  
> > visit by Sharon  
> > to Washington that he cut short Tuesday night after a White  
> > House meeting  
> > with Bush due to another Palestinian suicide bombing in a  
> > suburb of Tel  
> > Aviv that killed at least 16 Israelis. Sharon strongly suggested that  
> > Israel may retaliate with new military operations at any time.  
> >  
> > Bush and Sharon reportedly discussed steps that could be  
> > taken to reduce  
> > the violence and move the two sides back to discussions for a  
> > political  
> > solution to the conflict, including a proposed peace  
> > conference sponsored  
> > by the U.S., the European Union, Russia, and the United  
> > Nations. Sharon,  
> > however, has shown little enthusiasm for this idea, while senior U.S.  
> > officials have disagreed internally over how much importance  
> > and prominence  
> > to give the initiative.  
> >  
> > According to the PIPA poll, however, large majorities of the  
> > public favor a  
> > more multilateral approach to ending the conflict than has  
> > prevailed so  
> > far. Eight-two percent said they supported convening the  
> > international  
> > conference, while two out of three respondents said they  
> > believe the UN  
> > Security Council should decide on permanent borders between  
> > the Israeli and  
> > Palestinian states.  
> >  
> > If peacekeeping troops were required to separate the two  
> > sides, 77 percent  
> > said they believe Washington should provide troops as part of a  
> > multinational or UN force.

> >  
> > The poll also found that the public rejected by hefty margins  
> > Sharon's  
> > contention that its military operations in Palestinian areas  
> > should be seen  
> > as equivalent to Washington's war against the al-Qaeda  
> > network. Only 17  
> > percent agreed with that assessment; 46 percent agreed with  
> > the description  
> > of the Mideast struggle as a "conflict between two national  
> > groups fighting  
> > over the same piece of land."  
> >  
> > The poll results were described by Jerome Segal, a prominent  
> > Mideast expert  
> > at the University of Maryland, as "truly startling" in light  
> > of last week's  
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Date: Wed, 15 May 2002 11:17:03 +0200  
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From: Edith de Leeuw <edithl@xs4all.nl>  
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Earlier I notified you that three major Dutch polling organizations had stopped there election polls after the murder on a popular very conservative Dutch politician Pim Fortuin. This was followed by an appeal of the Netherlands Organization of Market Research Firms to do the same. Dutch political parties decided to stop all campaigning.

Just before the elections, the polling has been resumed. After the funeral and memorial services, when the situation was less emotional polling was resumed.

Dutch political parties are still not campaigning, but politicians (not the candidates themselves, but elder party members now give interviews on television).

the results of the polls are very, very interesting. The Netherlands will swing from left to right, and the party of the murdered politician will become the second largest party. Note that this is the FIRST time the party is participating in the elections (out of the blue). The largest party predicted will be the conventional CDA (that has a respectable, conservative, religious background).

We have a gap of about one week in the polls, which makes the results difficult to interpret (and weigh). People react still with their emotions. Intention is not behaviour and the results of a poll on the night before the election can strongly influence behaviour (one way or the other). We will know tonight at midnight (Dutch time)

Your reporter from Amsterdam, Edith

Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw, Methodika  
Plantage Doklaan 40, NL-1018 CN Amsterdam  
tel + 31 20 622 34 38 cell phone: + 31 6 53 69 3815  
fax + 31 20 330 25 97 e-mail edithl@xs4all.nl

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I completely disagree with everything you say,  
But I will always fight for your right to express it

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Thank you, Edith, for your usual clear, informative and useful reporting from Amsterdam. It appears that most of the dark clouds have blown away, which I am of course most pleased to see. Do keep up the good fight.

-- Jim

\*\*\*\*\*

On Wed, 15 May 2002, Edith de Leeuw wrote:

> Earlier I notified you that three major Dutch polling organizations had  
> stopped there election polls after the murder on a popular very  
> conservative Dutch politician Pim Fortuin. This was followed by an appeal  
> of the Netherlands Organization of Market Research Firms to do the same.  
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> Your reporter from Amsterdam, Edith  
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> Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw, Methodika  
> Plantage Doklaan 40, NL-1018 CN Amsterdam  
> tel + 31 20 622 34 38 cell phone: + 31 6 53 69 3815  
> fax + 31 20 330 25 97 e-mail edith1@xs4all.nl

> -----  
> I completely disagree with everything you say,  
> But I will always fight for your right to express it  
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Date: Wed, 15 May 2002 01:38:56 -0700  
From: Michael Wissot <Michael\_Wissot@global.t-bird.edu>  
Reply-To: michael@wissot.com  
To: undisclosed-recipients: ;  
Subject: Internships for USC students - State Assembly campaign

Attn: USC Annenberg School for Communication  
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Dear Professor,

I would like to take this opportunity to introduce myself. I am running for California State Assembly in District 41 (includes prime Trojan territory in Santa Monica, West L.A., & West Valley), and would like to offer an exciting campaign experience (via internships) to some of your students.

We offer a very pragmatic approach to government and will engage our district's voters with an energetic and innovative campaign. Our staff is comprised of a diverse range of political persuasions, so we certainly welcome interest from any highly motivated individual to help us win votes across the political spectrum.

I encourage you to visit our campaign website for more information on my

candidacy and platform:  
<http://www.wissot.com>

If your students would like to be considered for internships, please have them send a cover letter and resume to my campaign manager Ryan Powers at [ryan@wissot.com](mailto:ryan@wissot.com)

Also, if you have any suggestions along the campaign trail, please contact me at your convenience. Thank you for all your efforts in cultivating a more informed student body. Go Trojans!

Best wishes,  
Michael

---

Michael J. Wissot, MBA, MIM  
Republican Nominee  
California State Assembly, District 41  
23067 Ventura Blvd., Suite 103  
Woodland Hills, CA 91364  
805-490-2460  
[michael@wissot.com](mailto:michael@wissot.com)

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<http://www.wissot.com>

>From [kneuman@decima.ca](mailto:kneuman@decima.ca) Wed May 15 08:45:25 2002  
Received: from [usc.edu](mailto:usc.edu) ([root@usc.edu](mailto:root@usc.edu) [128.125.253.136])  
by [listproc.usc.edu](mailto:listproc.usc.edu) (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
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From: Keith Neuman <[kneuman@decima.ca](mailto:kneuman@decima.ca)>  
To: "'[AAPORNET@VM.USC.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@VM.USC.EDU)'" <[AAPORNET@VM.USC.EDU](mailto:AAPORNET@VM.USC.EDU)>  
Subject: Litmus Test Methodology  
Date: Wed, 15 May 2002 11:45:40 -0400  
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X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Can anyone point me to information about a market research technique known as a "litmus test?"

Please respond either to [AAPORNET](mailto:AAPORNET) or to my e-mail at [kneuman@decima.ca](mailto:kneuman@decima.ca)

Thanks in advance.

> Keith Neuman, Ph.D  
> Senior Vice President

> Decima Research Inc.  
> Ottawa, Ontario  
> 613-230-2013  
> email: kneuman@decima.ca  
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From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
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SFBGuardn)  
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A new chapter in the history of American feminism, or not?

-- Jim

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[http://www.sfbg.com/36/32/news\\_womenvscensorship.html](http://www.sfbg.com/36/32/news_womenvscensorship.html)

May 08, 2002

Obscene feminists

Why women are leading the battle against censorship.

By Annalee Newitz

DIAN HANSON IS sorting through dozens of porn magazines. In one pile are Jaybird nudist publications from the late 1960s, featuring what she calls "crotch liberation" fantasies of happy, unshaven hippie kids. Filed in a different category are the British magazines, which "are so tidy and sensible -- they have names like Practical Photography."

Hanson, a career pornographer who has run popular adult magazines like Leg Show and Juggs, is working on several pictorial histories of men's magazines for art publisher Taschen. She's been on the editorial staff of various porn mags since 1976, and although she's joined the art world now, she says proudly, "I still consider myself a pornographer."

Although Hanson estimates that close to 10 percent of adult magazines are run by women, public perception lags behind the facts. Most people assume women avoid pornography. Playboy's CEO may be Christie Hefner, and the wildly popular adult Web site Danni's Hard Drive may be woman-owned, but the conventional wisdom is that naked pictures exist only in man's domain. Women are supposed to be deeply disturbed by porn -- that's why companies marketing "adulteryware" on the Internet aim their e-mail ads at women, who will supposedly want to catch their male companions in the "naughty" act of downloading a little tits and ass.

There's a reason for this. In the 1980s and '90s, antiporn feminist crusaders Andrea Dworkin and Catherine MacKinnon sparked intense debate among feminists and progressives by forming a coalition with the religious right to stamp out pornography, based on the idea that it violated women's civil rights. They never managed to push through a piece of federal legislation called the Pornography Victims Compensation Act that would have denied porn First Amendment protection as free speech. Although Dworkin-MacKinnon ordinances in more than a dozen states were struck down -- largely owing to feminists who organized against them -- they nevertheless left a mark on U.S. pop culture, as well as the municipal laws of several cities, including Indianapolis. These days women, and feminists especially, are still being treated as if pornography should threaten and disgust them.

Yet the truth is, women are generally in the vanguard when it comes to fighting sexual censorship. The civil rights lawyers, activists, sex workers, media pundits, and professors who fight for your right to have dirty pictures are by and large female. Many call themselves feminists.

And the people fighting to stamp out pornography today are most decidedly male.

Attorney General John Ashcroft; his sympathizers in Congress, such as Mark Foley and Orrin Hatch; and powerful male-dominated lobbying groups like the Family Research Council and the American Family Association are on the warpath to eliminate "obscene materials" on the Internet. They're doing it using an argument conservative pundit George Gilder would undoubtedly deem feminine in the extreme: these antiporn boys say they want to protect the children.

Legislation such as the Child Pornography Prevention Act (the so-called morphing law recently ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court) and the Child Online Protection Act (the American Civil Liberties Union has challenged COPA's constitutionality, and a ruling is expected from the Supreme Court any day now) is aimed at censoring adult free speech to protect children and teens.

Ann Beeson, the ACLU's chief counsel in the COPA case, told us that although "the rationale is to protect children, every single law [like COPA] we've seen considered is to censor adults' access to speech. I think [conservative groups] are trying to legislate morality through

these laws."

The conservative "morality" that inspires COPA is just one reason feminists are combating legislation that could ultimately cripple the First Amendment. They are also fighting for a basic civil liberty that women gained only a few decades ago and that teens are rapidly losing: the right to speak freely about your sexuality without fear of social, political, or legal reprisals.

#### From sexism to paternalism

Judith Levine's new book *Harmful to Minors: The Perils of Protecting Children from Sex* has placed her at ground zero in current controversies over the broad range of issues that fall under the umbrella of "child porn." Her simple message -- that it's OK for kids and teens to have sexual feelings and that legislation like COPA will prove harmful in the long run -- has earned her potshots from conservatives and nervous write-ups in *Time* and *USA Today*. Levine says her position in *Harmful to Minors* grows out of feminist arguments against censoring pornography from the early '90s.

"Censorship historically has been attempted in the name of protecting women, children, and the feeble-minded from 'bad' ideas," she says, explaining that the public has "anxiety about kids having sexual experiences." She believes right-wing groups hook into this understandable fear when they propose legislation to ban images that merely "resemble" children or when they attempt to censor sexual images on the Internet because children might see them.

People get so uneasy thinking about young people and sexuality that it's unlikely they'll bother to learn about the real effects of legislation such as the Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA), which reads more like an Internet-censorship act than something designed to protect kids. If passed, CIPA would halt federal funding for public libraries that don't use highly unreliable "censorware" on their computers. In *Multnomah County Library vs. United States of America*, the CIPA case, the ACLU's legal team represented Multnomah County and argued that censorware blocks access to politically progressive sites (including the ACLU's) and medical education sites, as well as hardcore pornography, thus making the tools harmful to adults who value free speech.

Levine marshals a traditional feminist argument to explain the problems with using children as an excuse to censor free speech: "Feminists have made the argument that women can tell the difference between coercion and consent. Women also have desires of their own. A similar argument can be made about teen sexuality. Teens are sexual and do have desire. It is our obligation as adults to respect their sexual autonomy." In other words, laws like these are not only problematic from a civil liberties perspective but also disrespectful of young people's rights.

#### Obscenity vs. child pornography

First Amendment activist and feminist Marjorie Heins points out that there's a crucial and often ignored difference between child porn laws designed to protect actual children from being abused and censorship laws

like the Child Pornography Prevention Act (which would have outlawed any images, including cartoons and CGI, that "convey the impression ... of a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct"). Heins, who heads up the Free Expression Policy Project at the National Coalition Against Censorship, worries that people confuse obscenity laws with child pornography laws.

Obscenity laws provide exceptions to the First Amendment, defining when it's appropriate for free speech to be censored. Child pornography laws such as the landmark Child Pornography Law of 1982 are there to protect children who are being used by adults to create porn. "The new laws are so broad that they shift toward mind control, not protecting real kids," Heins says. "Child porn laws can be justified because they are protecting kids from sexual exploitation. But today there's a general shift towards basing obscenity laws on the argument that minors must be protected."

As a result, you get laws like COPA that censor Web site content based on the idea that merely looking at pornography will hurt kids or turn adults into pedophiles. The problem is, as Heins points out, this kind of argument represents a slippery slope. "With this notion, any material could be banned based on the idea that it could arouse desires that were disapproved of," Heins says.

Activists in the women's movement have already dealt with the difficulties of balancing people's right to free speech with their rights to be protected from harm. "Feminists have pointed out that there is violence against women," Levine says. "And when it happens, we need to punish that. We need to create a culture where women have the ability to protect themselves. For children, the issues are similar. Children are going to be out in the world; they are going to be seeing media. So we need to prepare them with personal skills and good information. We need laws to protect them if they are harmed, but we also need to empower young people to express themselves sexually."

If you listen to Levine and Heins, it's obvious why women -- and especially feminists -- are involved in current battles against censorship. Historically, women's rights have been taken away and women's voices silenced to "protect" them from political and sexual knowledge. Obscenity laws have often been used to keep women from becoming educated about their bodies and their sexual choices. One might say that there would be no feminism as we know it without the First Amendment right to free speech, especially when it comes to sex and gender issues.

#### Remembering Dworkin

Although the women who make and defend pornography ally themselves with feminism, Beeson says it would be more accurate to say that censorship is a "very traditional civil rights issue, and the only time it was associated with feminism had to do with the lobbying efforts of Andrea Dworkin and Catherine MacKinnon." ACLU president Nadine Strossen agrees. The author of *Defending Pornography: Free Speech, Sex, and the Fight for Women's Rights*, Strossen says the heyday for feminists against censorship was a decade ago, when the group Feminists for Free Expression was founded in response to MacKinnon and Dworkin's proposed Pornography Victims Compensation Act in 1992.



These days Strossen sees a pro-sex agenda as "part of mainstream feminism." And yet she acknowledges that "these debates never go away in the feminist community"; Dworkin's presence, and her passionate antiporn rhetoric, are still quite influential.

Dworkin, for her part, is still convinced that pornography and feminism are at odds. In her new autobiography, *Heartbreak*, she explores many of the reasons mainstream representations of women's sexuality are still deeply troubling for her. Despite the work of people like pornographer Hanson, who describes herself as "a feminist in practice," and local San Francisco feminist pornographers like Carol Queen and Shar Rednour, Dworkin says "feminist porn is irrelevant. What women need to do is break out of male control, and porn is an act of conformity."

Although she's known for a hard-line stance against pornography, based on the idea that graphic sexual images are equivalent to sexual assault on women, Dworkin's fuck-you-I'm-a-feminist political rhetoric has influenced the pro-porn feminist community in unexpected ways. Many of the reasons Dworkin is against pornography have become the reasons feminists have started making it. Both Dworkin and the feminist pornographers who grew up reading her work want to reclaim their bodies and their sexual identities.

"I think that one of the things pornography has done is that it's changed the way women experience their bodies so that sex is what you look like, not what you touch or what you feel and do," Dworkin says. Few feminist pornographers would disagree.

Rednour and Jackie Strano, who run SIR Video, have made careers out of removing the slick, sexist images from porn: using tattooed, variously sized, butch and/or femme women in their videos, they show that sexiness is about what you do, not how much you can conform to the generic Playboy-model mold. A star in one of SIR's recent productions said being in the movie was "about affirming for myself that being a sexual person is OK and that wanting to receive sexual attention is natural and healthy."

While feminist lawyers and pundits argue for pornography as a form of free speech, feminist pornographers think of it as a form of social and cultural validation. Women whose bodies have been deemed unacceptable by mainstream culture -- "too fat," "too old," "too dark," "too butch" -- can use feminist porn to show that they deserve sensual attention as much as anyone else. This is, in part, a lesson they learned from pissed-off women like Dworkin, who has argued her whole life for a world where women's bodies aren't treated, as she might say, "like shit."

Today, Dworkin says she feels the same way she always has about these issues. "I think sexuality is there to be enjoyed, but there are a lot of problems before you get to the enjoyment part. There are a lot of ways that women's bodies are devalued, and I think that keeps you from feeling pleasure."

Dworkin's frankness in her writing may ironically mirror the rhetoric of the feminist porn movement, but of course, there are still fundamental disconnects. I ask Dworkin whether feminist pornography could help women who have been deemed "unattractive" by mainstream culture to feel valued and desirable. "Lenny Bruce said that men will fuck mud," Dworkin

responds flatly. "I think he's right. I don't think any woman has any trouble getting laid because of the way she looks. I really don't. Women may have trouble having sex because they're shy or unwilling, but I don't think any woman doesn't have sex because she's not pretty."

Dworkin's point is that in a world full of pornography, women might as well be mud. It's clear why she thinks women's rights hinge on eliminating porn. But feminist pornographers take a different tack, trying to turn pornography into something that can set us free. Dworkin alerted women to the problems with porn, and feminist pornographers are trying to fix those problems -- one porn movie and adult Web site at a time.

### Feminist cyber-liberties

Strossen says she thinks Dworkin and MacKinnon have become little more than a bad memory. Pornography, she says, is "not a big issue on the feminist agenda. It's not about feminists and nonfeminists. It's about people who follow Internet issues and those who don't." Not surprisingly, some of the most prominent attorneys involved in cyber-liberties cases like COPA are feminists such as Beeson, as well as Shari Steele and Cindy Cohn, president and legal director, respectively, of the Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) in San Francisco.

Unlike film and magazines, the Internet emerged as a mass medium during a time when feminism had profoundly changed women's sexual roles in the United States. Some of the earliest and most successful examples of adult Web content were created by women like Danni Ashe, owner of Danni's Hard Drive. The importance of women in the online adult industry can be gauged just by looking at several months of Adult Video News Online, the magazine of record for the adult Web industry.

Female pornographers (not porn stars) are featured regularly on AVN Online's covers, and a recent cover was devoted to queer adult Web sites. While women may be underrepresented in the tech industry, they make up more than half the people surfing online. And as adult e-commerce leader Xandria.com has proved, women are consuming more sex-related retail items than ever before.

It wouldn't be an exaggeration to say that the Internet has helped empower women sexually by providing them with a way to gain easy access to sexual information and education -- in a form that's safe and private. Therefore it seems natural that the energies feminists once put into fighting Dworkinite anti-porn lobbies will now go toward fighting censorship online -- whatever form that censorship takes. Indeed, it would seem that civil liberties online are quickly becoming a cause celebre for feminists, even if they aren't a feminist issue per se.

ACLU counsel Beeson speculates that future legal battles around obscenity in cyberspace might turn into right-wing appropriations of classic feminist issues like sexual harassment. "We're seeing people dredge up old laws about harassment and public nuisance to justify mandatory [Web] filtering in public places," she says. Conservatives might argue that it constitutes "harassment" if people are able to find pornography on the Internet using a computer terminal in public libraries or at work. But, Beeson states firmly, "we're going to prevent the expansion of indecency

law."

There's no doubt that the future of obscenity law is bound up with the Internet. New legislation and regulations will determine what can be posted online, as well as who can view it and where. As we wait to find out how the Supreme Court will rule on COPA, dozens of similar cases are waiting to erupt all over the country. In March, for example, the Pennsylvania General Assembly passed a law that requires Internet service providers to monitor the Internet-usage activities of all their customers to stop child pornography. Because such monitoring is astronomically expensive, most ISPs will simply resort to filtering content using the same kinds of censorware that are at issue in CIPA. This sort of law is an invitation both to invade citizens' privacy and to censor their Web surfing.

Many cyberlaws that will lead to censorship -- like the one in Pennsylvania -- are based on protecting children. "Perhaps they don't feel comfortable censoring adults. That's the positive spin," Beeson muses. "But that's also the negative. They're still legislating morality with these laws." And obscenity is only one issue among many that confront cyber-liberties feminists of the 21st century. Other First Amendment activists, like Cohn of the EFF, are concerned about the chilling effects on free speech caused by the Digital Millennium Copyright Act -- which limits fair use and criminalizes copyright violations. Still others, like Sarah Andrews, research director of the Electronic Privacy Information Center, focus on protecting people's privacy online.

The feminist-led battle for freedom of expression on the Internet is part of an ongoing crusade, according to Strossen. "[Internet censorship] was part of the agenda under Clinton and Reno, too," she says. "Democrats and Republicans both gang up on free speech. Clinton signed all three federal pro-censorship laws. All that's happened recently is that the caption on the case changed: now it's ACLU v. Ashcroft instead of ACLU v. Reno." As future cyber-censorship laws are written, the caption will no doubt change again. But one thing is for certain: feminists will continue to be powerful players and activists in the battle for free speech online.

As Hanson argues, "real feminism isn't about worrying whether porn is for you. It's feeling free to make your own choices. We don't have to be protected. We can go out into the world and deal with what's there."

-----

E-mail Annalee Newitz at [annalee@techsploitation.com](mailto:annalee@techsploitation.com).

[http://www.sfbg.com/36/32/news\\_womenvscensorship.html](http://www.sfbg.com/36/32/news_womenvscensorship.html)

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Copyright 2002 The San Francisco Bay Guardian <[www.sfbg.com](http://www.sfbg.com)>  
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\*\*\*\*\*

>From [abelson@bellatlantic.net](mailto:abelson@bellatlantic.net) Wed May 15 11:49:22 2002  
Received: from usc.edu ([root@usc.edu](mailto:root@usc.edu) [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP

id g4FInLe24474 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 15 May 2002  
11:49:21 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from out010.verizon.net (out010pub.verizon.net [206.46.170.133])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id LAA05435 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 15 May 2002 11:49:18 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from herbspac ([141.150.240.162]) by out010.verizon.net  
(InterMail vM.5.01.04.05 201-253-122-122-105-20011231) with SMTP  
id <20020515184846.NAFZ3604.out010.verizon.net@herbspac>  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 15 May 2002 13:48:46 -0500  
Message-ID: <006301c1fc41\$1dc7ed40\$0100a8c0@herbspac>  
From: "Herb Abelson" <abelson@bellatlantic.net>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Web site relocated (now there's a catchy title)  
Date: Wed, 15 May 2002 14:48:29 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;  
boundary="-----\_NextPart\_000\_0060\_01C1FC1F.93783940"  
X-Priority: 3  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2600.0000  
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

-----\_NextPart\_000\_0060\_01C1FC1F.93783940  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

I am moving the "auld original" Princeton Survey Center web site - est =  
Jan 1995 - to a new location to reduce the confusion with Ed Freeland's =  
recently launched Princeton SRC url. =20

=20

For a while you will still be transferred from the former address to the =  
new location but here is the address for the relocated site: =  
<http://members.bellatlantic.net/~abelson>. =20

=20

I will continue to keep and grow it for survey research as long as =  
enough people access it. Your suggestions for improvements and =  
additions are always welcome. =20

See you in Tampa!

-----\_NextPart\_000\_0060\_01C1FC1F.93783940  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*

\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

-----= NextPart\_000\_0060\_01C1FC1F.93783940--

>From graham.hueber@ketchum.com Wed May 15 14:08:23 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4FL8Me07386 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 15 May 2002  
14:08:22 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from nycmail01.ketchum.com (nycmail01.ketchum.com [207.76.115.4])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id OAA08709 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 15 May 2002 14:08:20 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from ketchum.com ([10.105.12.243]) by  
nycmail01.ketchum.com (Netscape Messaging Server 4.15) with  
ESMTTP id GW67UW00.AVO for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 15 May 2002  
17:04:08 -0400

Message-ID: <3CE2CE28.7C3F74B9@ketchum.com>  
Date: Wed, 15 May 2002 17:07:52 -0400  
From: "Graham Hueber" <graham.hueber@ketchum.com>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7 [en]C-Ketchum-New York (WinNT; I)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: Job Opening  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Job Opportunity  
Ketchum Public Relations  
Global Research Network  
Atlanta Office  
Research Coordinator and Strategic Analyst

The overall mission of this position is to serve as a research counselor and strategic planner for the Atlanta office of Ketchum, a global public relations agency, by working closely with research specialists through the network. This individual is the access point for Atlanta account teams and clients to the global research network. The ideal candidate will be as much a consultant as a researcher, and success will be defined by simultaneously being integral to the research network and the Atlanta office.

This position will recommend and design primary and secondary research projects. Analyze findings for strategic planning in marketing and public relations. Use statistical programs and apply knowledge of statistical

analysis to interpret information for consumer insights. Communicate results to account teams and clients and provide guidance in the creation of data-driven goals, strategies, and tactics. Provide information on current trends through up-to-date reports on relevant consumer and marketplace news. A successful candidate will have an advanced degree in a relevant field. Five plus years of research experience. Strong statistical, writing, public speaking, and technology skills, and a client service and marketing orientation.

Interested parties should contact:  
David Rockland, PhD  
Global Director  
Ketchum Global Research Network  
david.rockland@ketchum.com

If you will be attending the AAPOR conference and like to contact David there, please leave a message for him at the front desk of the Tradewinds Resort.

--

Ketchum. Passion and Precision in Communication.  
2002 PRWeek Agency of the Year.

>From WestoverT@ci.boulder.co.us Wed May 15 17:20:40 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4G0Kce00667 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 15 May 2002  
17:20:38 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from NwTest0.ci.boulder.co.us (nwtest0.ci.boulder.co.us  
[161.98.81.122])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP  
id RAA09088 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 15 May 2002 17:20:39 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from CobTest-Message\_Server by NwTest0.ci.boulder.co.us  
with Novell\_GroupWise; Wed, 15 May 2002 13:35:58 -0600  
Message-Id: <sce2643e.036@NwTest0.ci.boulder.co.us>  
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise Internet Agent 5.5.6.1  
Date: Wed, 15 May 2002 13:35:56 -0600  
From: "Terry Westover" <WestoverT@ci.boulder.co.us>  
To: "<"<aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: unsubscribe

>From oldendick@iopa.sc.edu Wed May 15 18:49:24 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4G1nNe03131 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 15 May 2002  
18:49:23 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from iopa.iopa.sc.edu (iopa.iopa.sc.edu [129.252.145.50])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id SAA01921 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 15 May 2002 18:49:23 -0700  
(PDT)

Received: from Oldendick (unverified [129.252.145.164]) by iopa.iopa.sc.edu  
(Rockliffe SMTPRA 2.1.6) with SMTP id <B0000515000@iopa.iopa.sc.edu> for  
<aapornet@usc.edu>;  
Wed, 15 May 2002 21:51:46 -0400  
Reply-To: <oldendick@iopa.sc.edu>  
From: "Bob Oldendick" <oldendick@iopa.sc.edu>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: SAPOR Student Paper Competition  
Date: Wed, 15 May 2002 21:50:00 -0000  
Message-ID: <001301c1fc5a\$765f5560\$a491fc81@iopa.sc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Priority: 3 (Normal)  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook 8.5, Build 4.71.2173.0  
In-Reply-To: <200204140704.g3E74we28261@listproc.usc.edu>  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200

Call for Student Papers  
James W. Prothro Student Paper Competition

2002 Southern Association for Public Opinion Research

The Institute for Research in Social Science at UNC-Chapel Hill invites student papers for the 2002 James W. Prothro Student Paper Competition. The competition recognizes excellence in student-authored research business, communications, journalism, marketing, economics, political science, psychology, sociology, survey methods and related fields.

Papers dealing with social science or public opinion research, broadly defined, including works on theory, methods or specific substantive issues, are welcome. These studies should advance in some way our understanding of public opinion processes, social behavior, or mass communication.

Eligibility Criteria

Any student research, undergraduate or graduate, including that derived from work on theses or dissertations is eligible. Papers co-authored with faculty or other non-students are not eligible. Papers generally should be of article length, that is 20-25 pages.

>From the papers submitted, one winner and as many honorable mention awards as appropriate will be given. Evaluation of the papers will be made by an interdisciplinary panel of social science researchers.

The Award

A prize of \$250 will be awarded for the winning paper, and its author will be invited to present the paper at the SAPOR annual conference in October, to be held on the campus of North Carolina State University in Raleigh, North Carolina. The authors of honorable mention papers will be invited to present their papers at the conference.

Deadline for submissions is August 16, 2002.

Papers should be submitted to: Dr. Robert Oldendick  
Institute for Public Service and Policy  
Research

1503 Carolina Plaza  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, SC 29202

Papers can also be submitted electronically to oldendick-bob@sc.edu.  
Questions about this competition can be directed to Dr. Oldendick at (803)  
777-4566 or by e-mail at the above address.

The James W. Prothro Southern Association for Public Opinion Research  
Student Paper Competition is sponsored by the Institute for Research in  
Social Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

```
>From Danny_Olsen@byu.edu Thu May 16 08:37:29 2002
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
    by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP
    id g4GFbSe14432 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 16 May 2002
08:37:28 -0700 (PDT)
Received: from email1.byu.edu (email1.byu.edu [128.187.22.133])
    by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP
    id IAA04365 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 16 May 2002 08:37:28 -0700
(PDT)
Received: from d260200.byu.edu ([128.187.55.5])
    by EMAIL1.BYU.EDU (PMDf V6.1-1 #38579)
    with ESMTTP id <01KSHBSI67E8Y6PQF@EMAIL1.BYU.EDU> for aapornet@usc.edu;
Thu,
    16 May 2002 09:34:47 -0600 (MDT)
Date: Thu, 16 May 2002 09:34:30 -0600
From: "Danny R. Olsen" <Danny_Olsen@byu.edu>
Subject: unsubscribe
Sender: dro3@email.byu.edu
X-Sender: dro3@email.byu.edu
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Message-id: <5.0.0.25.2.20020516093350.00a587e0@email.byu.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.0
Content-type: multipart/alternative;
    boundary="====_263992411==_ .ALT"

-----_263992411==_ .ALT
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed
```

---

Danny R. Olsen, Ph.D.  
Director, Institutional Assessment & Analysis  
C-344 Abraham Smoot Building  
Brigham Young University  
Provo, Utah 84602-2365



E-mail: Danny\_Olsen@byu.edu  
Phone: 801-422-5648  
Fax: 801-422-0236

-----\_263992411==\_ .ALT  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

-----\_263992411==\_ .ALT--  
>From edithl@xs4all.nl Thu May 16 14:09:14 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4GL9Ee17204 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 16 May 2002  
14:09:14 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from scf-fs.usc.edu (root@scf-fs.usc.edu [128.125.253.183])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id OAA29120 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 16 May 2002 14:09:14 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from smtpzilla5.xs4all.nl (smtpzilla5.xs4all.nl [194.109.127.141])  
by scf-fs.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4GL9DS22542 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 16 May 2002  
14:09:13 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from hera.xs4all.nl (a80-127-224-37.dial.xs4all.nl  
[80.127.224.37])  
by smtpzilla5.xs4all.nl (8.12.0/8.12.0) with ESMTTP id g4GL7esH010019  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 16 May 2002 23:07:40 +0200 (CEST)  
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20020516224650.00aa3530@pop.xs4all.nl>  
X-Sender: edithl@pop.xs4all.nl  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1  
Date: Thu, 16 May 2002 23:05:53 +0200  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
From: Edith de Leeuw <edithl@xs4all.nl>  
Subject: land slide for right in Holland  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;  
boundary="-----\_45916084==\_ .ALT"

-----\_45916084==\_ .ALT  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

One day after the Dutch elections, the politicians of yesterdays government are still licking their wounds. Is this the beginning of a trend in Europe? In France the values of long years won, but in Holland there was a land slide victory for the right wing. What will happen in coming elections in other European countries? An old Chinese curse is: may you live in interesting times. Times sure are interesting now in Europe.

The largest party in Holland (43 representatives in our house of commons)

is the christen democrats party, the next largest is the really right wing Party of Pim Fortuin (26 representatives. To form a majority government one needs a coalition with a majority ( = 76 representatives). the most probable coalition is christen democrats with list Pim Fortuin and our liberal party VVD (which is despite its name not like the US liberals at all, but conservative ). The end of the really liberal purple government, the end of the polder model.

For more information in English about the Dutch election see the article 'Dutch voters turn Right' on News in English: [www.nrc.nl/inenglish](http://www.nrc.nl/inenglish) or <http://www.nrc.nl/den Haag/inenglish/>

I will go and tend my garden and think of Voltaire

from Amsterdam,

Edith

Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw, Methodika  
Plantage Doklaan 40, NL-1018 CN Amsterdam  
tel + 31 20 622 34 38 cell phone: + 31 6 53 69 3815  
fax + 31 20 330 25 97 e-mail [edith1@xs4all.nl](mailto:edith1@xs4all.nl)

-----  
I completely disagree with everything you say,  
But I will always fight for your right to express it (Voltaire)

====\_45916084==\_ .ALT  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
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\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

====\_45916084==\_ .ALT--  
>From HFienberg@stats.org Fri May 17 06:58:01 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4HDw0e01683 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 17 May 2002  
06:58:00 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from CMPA01.smallbusiness.local  
(w042.z209220225.was-dc.dsl.cnc.net [209.220.225.42])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id GAA23952 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 17 May 2002 06:58:00 -0700  
(PDT)  
content-class: urn:content-classes:message  
Subject: new BMJ study on increased postal survey response  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Date: Fri, 17 May 2002 09:55:43 -0400  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft Exchange V6.0.5762.3  
Message-ID:  
<2B415613DF0BA44F98C54F828F9D0F960387A8@CMPA01.smallbusiness.local>  
X-MS-Has-Attach:  
X-MS-TNEF-Correlator:  
From: "Howard Fienberg" <HFienberg@stats.org>  
To: "AAPORNET (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit  
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by listproc.usc.edu id  
g4HDwle01684

Increasing response rates to postal questionnaires: systematic review  
Phil Edwards, Ian Roberts, Mike Clarke, Carolyn DiGuseppi, Sarah  
Pratap, Reinhard Wentz, and  
Irene Kwan  
BMJ 2002; 324: 1183.  
<<http://bmj.com/cgi/content/abstract/324/7347/1183>>

And the accompanying editorial:  
Improving the response rates to questionnaires .  
Liam Smeeth and Astrid E Fletcher  
BMJ 2002 324: 1168-1169.  
<<http://bmj.com/cgi/content/full/324/7347/1168>>

Both links require registration, I believe...

Cheers,  
Howard F.  
STATS

-----  
Howard Fienberg  
Senior Analyst  
The Statistical Assessment Service (STATS)  
2100 L. St. NW Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20037  
(ph) 202-223-3193  
(fax) 202-872-4014  
(e) hfienberg@stats.org  
<http://www.stats.org>

>From rgodfrey@facstaff.wisc.edu Sun May 19 19:50:28 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g4K2oRe02667 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Sun, 19 May 2002  
19:50:27 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from mx12.cluster1.charter.net (dc-mx12.cluster1.charter.net  
[209.225.8.22])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP  
id TAA12374 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sun, 19 May 2002 19:50:27 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from [24.196.138.98] ([24.196.138.98] verified)  
by mx12.cluster1.charter.net (CommuniGate Pro SMTP 3.5.9)  
with ESMTP id 16848568 for aapornet@usc.edu; Sun, 19 May 2002

22:48:01 -0400  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Message-Id: <p05100305b90e148b5c6a@[24.196.138.98]>  
In-Reply-To: <JAEPJNNBGDEENLLCIIIBOEADDHAA.mark@bisconti.com>  
References: <JAEPJNNBGDEENLLCIIIBOEADDHAA.mark@bisconti.com>  
Date: Sun, 19 May 2002 21:49:49 -0500  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
From: Robert Godfrey <rgodfrey@facstaff.wisc.edu>  
Subject: NYT: When Backyards Were Laboratories  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii" ; format="flowed"

New York Times  
When Backyards Were Laboratories  
By HENRY FOUNTAIN

ECONOMICS may be the dismal science, but these days the news about chemistry, physics and biology is fairly dismal as well. At the end of April, the National Science Foundation released its biannual report on the state of science and to no one's surprise, public understanding and attitudes have been found wanting.

A bare majority of Americans, for instance, know that it takes the Earth a year to orbit the Sun, according to a survey conducted for the report. More than half think that the dinosaurs and the earliest humans coexisted, and that lasers work with sound waves.

Scientific illiteracy in the United States is not a new problem, of course, and the foundation's analysis contained the usual hand-wringing about the state of science education, particularly in secondary schools. But perhaps the problem goes beyond the classroom, to what happens when school is out.

Full text

<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/19/weekinreview/19FOUN.html>

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Sun May 19 20:26:05 2002

Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])

by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP

id g4K3Q4e04344 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Sun, 19 May 2002

20:26:04 -0700 (PDT)

Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])

by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP

id UAA24590 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sun, 19 May 2002 20:26:04 -0700

(PDT)

Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)

by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP

id g4K3Q2l19357 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sun, 19 May 2002

20:26:02 -0700 (PDT)

Date: Sun, 19 May 2002 20:26:02 -0700 (PDT)

From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>

To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>

Subject: Support for President Remains High (NBC/WSJ Poll, MSNBC & NBC News)

Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205192024240.26332-100000@almaak.usc.edu>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=X-UNKNOWN

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MSNBC ١٤٢٢ 2002

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<http://www.msnbc.com/news/754401.asp#BODY>

May 19

Support for president remains high

NBC/WSJ poll shows division on Bush actions before attacks

NBC NEWS

May 19 -- Eight months after the war on terror began, Americans still overwhelmingly support the president. However, when it comes to the actions President Bush could have taken to prevent the Sept. 11 attacks, the public is more divided. Below are the results of the NBC-Wall Street Journal poll, in which 602 people were questioned. The poll, conducted May 18, has a margin of error of 4.0 percentage points.

1. In general, do you approve or disapprove of the job George W. Bush is doing as president?

Approve: 75%

Disapprove: 18%

(Previous polling: 4/02 -- 74%-20%; 1/02 -- 82%-13%; 12/01 -- 85%-11%; 11/01 -- 88%-7%; 9/01 -- 82%-12%; 6/01 -- 50%-35%)

2. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the measures the Bush administration took based on the information they had prior to Sept. 11?

Satisfied with measures: 58%

Dissatisfied with measures: 31%

Not sure: 11%

3. Do you think the Bush administration did as much as was reasonable or could have done more to prevent or warn about hijackings?

Did as much as was reasonable: 53%

Could have done more: 41%

Not sure: 6%

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<http://www.msnbc.com/news/754401.asp#BODY>

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MSNBC ١٤٢٢ 2002

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Subject: U.S. Attitudes Altered Little by Sept. 11, Pollsters Say (A Clymer  
NYTimes)  
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[www.nytimes.com/2002/05/20/politics/20CIVI.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/20/politics/20CIVI.html)

May 20, 2002

U.S. ATTITUDES ALTERED LITTLE BY SEPT. 11, POLLSTERS SAY

By ADAM CLYMER

ST. PETERSBURG BEACH, Fla. May 19 -- Authorities on public opinion meeting here this weekend expressed doubt that the attacks of Sept. 11 had led to fundamental changes in American attitudes.

Even the nation's willingness to restrict civil liberties after Sept. 11 followed historical patterns, except for resistance to singling out American Muslims, which contrasted with attitudes toward Japanese-Americans in World War II and German-Americans in World War I.

As academic and news media pollsters discussed shifts in public opinion since Sept. 11 at the 57th annual meeting of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, they repeatedly reacted skeptically to the aphorism that "everything has changed."

Tom W. Smith of the National Opinion Research Center said, "Many things changed remarkably, but many things never changed." For example, Dr. Smith said, the crisis did not change attitudes toward capital punishment and gun control.

G. Donald Ferree Jr. of the University of Wisconsin said that while people spoke of religion being increasingly important to the nation after Sept. 11, their patterns of church attendance and reports of the relevance of religion to their own lives had not changed.

Kimberly Downing of the University of Cincinnati reported that after Sept. 11, people polled in the Cincinnati area were able to define what they meant by freedom more specifically. But, Dr. Downing said, only greater definition was overlaying "a relatively stable set of attitudes."

Robert J. Blendon of the Harvard School of Public Health said at one session that research over more than 50 years showed that "during periods of crisis, when security against serious foreign or domestic threats becomes more important, the public will support substantial limits on civil liberties."

"This includes limits on freedom of speech, the press, right to a fair trial and individual privacy, even as they affect average citizens," Dr. Blendon said. But support for such curbs is "cyclical" and declines after the threat recedes, he added.

In that context, he said, public support for the use of military tribunals or for eavesdropping on lawyers' conversations with clients was consistent with curbs on liberties the public supported in World War II and at the height of the cold war.

But the country had changed dramatically since then in terms of its attitude toward minorities, he said, and the support for putting Japanese-Americans in concentration camps found no parallel in attitudes toward Muslims today.

Chase Harrison of the University of Connecticut reported that polls showed the public was scarcely readier to restrict the freedom of Muslims than of other Americans. This was demonstrated, Mr. Harrison said, in a survey that identified the targets of possible restrictions, like being jailed without a warrant, as "Muslim or Arab" to half of those polled, but without any specific identification to the other half. The percentages supporting the restrictions were about the same in both groups, he said.

One group that has not supported new government powers is African-Americans, said Sarah L. Dutton and Jennifer De Pinto of CBS News.

Combining data from CBS News and New York Times/CBS News Polls, the two concluded that "blacks were much more alarmed about the possible loss" of civil liberties than whites were, though none of the Bush administration proposals in the survey focused on them.

George Bishop of the University of Cincinnati argued that several reported changes in public opinion, including trust in government and approval of President Bush's handling of his job, were not changes in

attitudes.

The higher numbers expressing trust in government, Dr. Bishop said, reflected only changes in the context in which those polled heard the question. For Mr. Bush and "government in Washington," he contended, people were concentrated on how he and the government were dealing with terrorism. Contrary to the interpretations of some analysts, he said, there was no sudden affection for big government.

Dr. Bishop's view of trust in government was supported by Gary Langer of ABC News, who said his polls showed that when people were asked if they trusted the government to deal with terrorism, their answers reflected the same levels of trust as when they were asked an unspecific question about trusting government.

Dr. Bishop said pollsters had an obligation not to make too much of answers to "the vague questions that have become our stock in trade" like "Do you approve or disapprove of the way George Bush is handling his job as president?" He said pollsters had an obligation to follow up and ask people "what they mean when they say they approve or disapprove."

[www.nytimes.com/2002/05/20/politics/20CIVI.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/20/politics/20CIVI.html)

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To: "'beniger@rcf.usc.edu'" <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
Cc: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Change in AAPOR - RE: U.S. Attitudes Altered Little by Sept. 11,  
Pollsters Say (A Clymer NYTimes)  
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It's very timely update!  
How about the Washington Post, the USA Today, and ???



The one important change I recognized and was delighted to see in this 57th AAPOR sessions was that "culutre," a forgotten influence, was studied as a key factor influencing the survey response process in several sessions involving context effect, translation process, health surveys, establishment surveys, and Census....

Is this  
- a sign of the survey research industry becoming more inclusive of non-American aspects,  
- a sign that we have established a reasonable threshold of survey methods within western culture and now move to apply to other culture where surveys have been emerging as a primary tool of understanding human behavior, attitude and opinion,  
- a sign that the generalizable power of survey research is becoming more comprehensive, or what?

Thank you a bunch Dick Kulka, Don Dillman, Tom Smith, and many others who have helped us be more sensitive to socio-cultural factors in survey methods research!

I would certainly help propose sessions on socio-cultural aspects of the survey research in the upcoming AAPOR conference .... yeh! 58th AAPOR conference ... Any partnering researchers in similar spirit?

Young Chun, Senior Research Scientist  
American Institutes for Research [www.AIR.org](http://www.AIR.org)  
"More than 50 years of behavioral and social science research"  
1990 K Street, NW, Suite 500  
Washington, DC 20006

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-----Original Message-----

From: James Beniger [mailto:[beniger@rcf.usc.edu](mailto:beniger@rcf.usc.edu)]  
Sent: Monday, May 20, 2002 11:05 AM  
To: AAPORNET  
Subject: U.S. Attitudes Altered Little by Sept. 11, Pollsters Say (A Clymer NYTimes)

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[www.nytimes.com/2002/05/20/politics/20CIVI.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/20/politics/20CIVI.html)

May 20, 2002

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[www.nytimes.com/2002/05/20/politics/20CIVI.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/20/politics/20CIVI.html)

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It is ironic that this news piece appeared in Newsweek, because in a July 2001 edition of Newsweek (the one memorializing Katherine Graham on the cover), there is an article inside with a picture of Osama bin Laden, stating that the intelligence community had received warnings that there was to be an attack on US airports, but that the general feeling in the administration was to play down the report because they did not want to make bin Laden into some sort of hero. It is unclear why no one had asked any of these questions before, given that this news article was readily available to all.

James Beniger wrote:

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>  
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>  
> <http://www.msnbc.com/news/751100.asp#BODY>  
>  
> May 20 issue  
>

> There are doubts concerning the FBI's insistence that it had no advance  
> warning about the deadly 9-11 attack on the World Trade Center

> Unheeded Warnings

> Michael Isikoff

> FBI agent's notes pointed to possible World Trade Center attack

> NEWSWEEK

> May 20 issue -- The FBI has insisted it had no advance warning about  
> the 9-11 attacks. But internal documents suggest there were more  
> concerns inside the bureau's field offices than Washington has  
> acknowledged.

> ONE FBI MEMO, written by a Phoenix agent in July 2001, warned about  
> suspicious activities by Middle Eastern men at an Arizona flight school.  
> Last week, in little-noticed testimony before a Senate panel, FBI  
> Director Robert Mueller referred to another internal document that may  
> prove more explosive: notes by a Minneapolis agent worrying that French  
> Moroccan flight student Zacarias Moussaoui might be planning to "fly  
> something into the World Trade Center."

> The notes are especially eerie because Moussaoui faces charges  
> that he was part of the 9-11 plot. Sources say the notes Mueller  
> referred to were written in early September 2001 -- days before the  
> attack. The author was part of a counterterrorism team desperately  
> trying to figure out what Moussaoui was up to. He had been arrested in  
> August on immigration charges after a Minnesota flight instructor  
> reported that he showed a suspicious interest in learning how to steer  
> large airliners. When agents learned, from French intelligence, that  
> he had radical Islamic ties, they sought a national-security warrant  
> to search his computer -- and got turned down. From his e-mail traffic  
> they found he wanted to learn to fly a 747 from London's Heathrow to  
> New York's JFK. The agents held "brainstorming" sessions to try to  
> figure out what targets might be en route. The agents were "in a  
> frenzy," "absolutely convinced he was planning to do something with a  
> plane," said a senior official. One agent wrote that "one possibility"  
> was that Moussaoui might be planning to crash into the Twin Towers.  
> But the official said the agents were only "speculating" about possible  
> scenarios.

> Congressional investigators believe there are more embarrassing  
> documents to come. Another sensitive issue: the CIA's failure to  
> aggressively follow up on information provided by Malaysian authorities  
> in January 2000 about a meeting in Kuala Lumpur of Al Qaeda operatives --  
> including two men who turned out to be among the 9-11 hijackers.  
> Malaysian officials passed along photos to the United States, but they  
> never heard back and stopped monitoring the suspects, one Malaysian  
> official told NEWSWEEK. CIA officials said the significance of the  
> meeting didn't become clear until much later. But by the time the CIA  
> alerted the FBI, it was too late.

> <http://www.msnbc.com/news/751100.asp#BODY>

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Chun Young made me post this... -- Jim

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[www.nandotimes.com/nation/v-text/story/406681p-3240764c.html](http://www.nandotimes.com/nation/v-text/story/406681p-3240764c.html)

May 19, 2002

Americans historically trade liberties for security, pollsters say

By WILL LESTER, Associated Press

ST. PETE BEACH, Fla. (May 19, 2002 2:05 p.m. EDT) - When feeling threatened, Americans have been willing to give up some personal freedoms over the past half century, public opinion researchers suggest, and that has carried over during the current terrorism threat.

The Bush administration is trying to encourage people to return to their normal lives, while also warning about possible terrorist attacks.

On Sunday, Vice President Dick Cheney said that the chance of more al-Qaida attacks against U.S. targets is "almost a certainty," and he advised Americans to stay vigilant.

Michael Traugott, a researcher with the University of Michigan, said his work has shown that Americans have not regained their sense of security since Sept. 11.

"That's going to take a long time, and this is a difficult thing for the administration, trying to do two conflicting things at the same time," he said. "They're trying to help Americans feel better and they are continually talking about the need for vigilance and staying on alert."

This "is a confusing and confounding message for the American people," said Traugott, who is among the researchers attending the annual meeting of the American Association for Public Opinion Research over the weekend.

"As long as this deterioration in personal sense of safety and security exists, we're in some jeopardy about the erosion of our civil liberties," he said.

Opinion polls after the attacks have suggested the public is willing to trade some civil liberties for more personal security.

In polling early this year, six in 10 respondents said the administration had handled the situation of civil liberties just about right and an additional 23 percent said the administration had not gone far enough.

Just over half said it will be necessary to give up some civil liberties for the government to curb terrorism.

Harvard researcher Robert Blendon said the trade-off of civil liberties for personal security is nothing new in a time of conflict.

He and Harvard colleague John Benson presented research at the Florida meeting that offered some historical perspective on civil liberties.

They said that while civil liberties have broad public support, the public will support substantial limits on those freedoms when there are serious threats, either at home or from overseas.

They said support for civil liberties increases when the threat recedes.

Their report cited the decline in support for civil liberties after Pearl Harbor and during the height of the Cold War.

But they note the support for the rights of minority communities such as Arab-Americans is far higher now than support for the rights of Japanese-Americans during World War II, when many were interned in camps through much of the war.

Blendon noted at the conference that "there has been a sea change in attitudes" about civil liberties after Sept. 11, and that there has been broader support than in the past for ceding some personal freedoms, probably because of the severity of the terrorist threat.

The public has some underlying concerns about those freedoms, even as it says it is willing to give some up - at least temporarily.

In one poll this year, about two-thirds said they were at least somewhat concerned about losing civil liberties.

The continued threat to personal security means civil liberties should be monitored, Traugott said.

He said: "We can't say whether this is a once-in-a-lifetime event."

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If you receive (as I just did) a warning from a friend about a virus that s/he may have unintentionally sent and recommending that you delete a particular file on your hard drive, you might first see the following the following web site:

<http://www.newsbytes.com/news/02/176442.html>

>From clifford@ipsos-opinion.com.br Tue May 21 06:36:03 2002  
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X-Sanitizer: Advosys mail filter  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

I am a political pollster here in Brazil and am conducting surveys for the upcoming presidential elections in October-at the national level, my clients include one of the primary candidates for president as well as institutions with interests in the electoral outcome.

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Second, during the campaign, which by law begins the 1st of July, all candidates appear at staggered times during the same time spot on the same days. In other words, all potential candidates are being exposed during the same time spot.

During the pre-campaign however, the allocation of time is much different. In short, by law, parties are given a set number of days to advertise without competing spots from other parties. Complete unfettered exposure. The spots range from 5 to 20 minutes and the day allotment ranges from 1 to 4 days. Without a doubt, any advertiser would kill for such exposure.

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Now let's turn to some real data-specifically, let's look at Lula the opposition candidate for the Worker's Party. Around the beginning of this month, he was leading the polls at about 38% (all polls-5 or 6-agree with this level).

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- (1) Are there any other situations/countries where political media is controlled in such a way as to create these experimental design-like conditions?
- (2) Are these normal media effects?
- (3) Is it typical to have such fast decays after exposure to media?
- (4) Are there measures that may capture these "floaters"?

Any and all help is appreciated.

Clifford Young  
Technical Director  
IPSOS-Opinion

>From N.Moon@nopworld.com Tue May 21 07:01:43 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4LElge23323 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 21 May 2002  
07:01:42 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from mail.nopworld.com (server11.nopworld.com [193.130.145.170])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP

id HAA10361 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 21 May 2002 07:01:42 -0700 (PDT)

Message-ID: <A6DFB548A036D511817300B0D0AB4E700369CC28@lud-exch-nt02.nop.nopworld.com>  
From: Nick Moon <N.Moon@nopworld.com>  
To: "'AAPORNET'" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Very heavy use panels  
Date: Tue, 21 May 2002 14:56:34 +0100  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2655.55)  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"

Is anyone aware of any panel studies that involve very frequent re-interviewing? I am looking at a possible study involving an initial interview of probably 30 minutes or so, followed by repeat interviews, probably of no more than five minutes duration on average, conducted weekly for a whole year.

I have no idea what kind of attrition would be expected over such a long period, or what kind of incentive to offer. Clearly they need something, but unless the amount was completely trivial, we couldn't afford to pay it every week. Maybe a monthly incentive would do?

Any thoughts would be much appreciated; tangible experience would be met with pathetic gratitude

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Any views or opinions are solely those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of NOP World or any of its associated companies.

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>From MXB@cbsnews.com Tue May 21 08:40:49 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4LFeme27842 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 21 May 2002  
08:40:48 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from nyccondg2.cbsnews.com (nobody@mail2.cbsnews.com [170.20.251.51])

by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id IAA17709 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 21 May 2002 08:40:46 -0700  
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Received: by NYCCNDG2 with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
id <KCXBMXDM>; Tue, 21 May 2002 11:41:18 -0400  
Message-ID: <24819F1AD394D511832F000629D5213EB22188@NYCCNDX2>  
From: "Butterworth, Michael" <MXB@cbsnews.com>  
To: "'clifford@ipsos-opinion.com.br'" <clifford@ipsos-opinion.com.br>,  
'AAPORNET' <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: RE: The Brazilian Elections and Media Effects  
Date: Tue, 21 May 2002 11:41:30 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

One answer to (1), (2) and (3):

- (1) The US party conventions; and, based on them:
- (2) Yes.
- (3) Yes.

-----Original Message-----

From: Clifford Young [mailto:clifford@ipsos-opinion.com.br]  
Sent: Tuesday, May 21, 2002 9:38 AM  
To: 'AAPORNET'  
Subject: The Brazilian Elections and Media Effects

I am a political pollster here in Brazil and am conducting surveys for the upcoming presidential elections in October-at the national level, my clients include one of the primary candidates for president as well as institutions with interests in the electoral outcome.

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Any and all help is appreciated.

Clifford Young  
Technical Director  
IPSOS-Opinion

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Tue May 21 12:18:58 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g4LJIve15581 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 21 May 2002  
12:18:58 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP  
id MAA07381; Tue, 21 May 2002 12:18:56 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)  
by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g4LJIun16246; Tue, 21 May 2002 12:18:56 -0700 (PDT)  
Date: Tue, 21 May 2002 12:18:55 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: <aapornet@almaak.usc.edu>  
cc: <john.g.geer@vanderbilt.edu>  
Subject: A Call for Authors  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205211204430.1409-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

I am pleased to post this to AAPORNET on behalf of John G. Geer. John, who is Professor of Political Science at Vanderbilt University, tells me that he has decided to join AAPOR. You might contact him at his email address on his message below. His current research interests are also described below, and I encourage you all to give him whatever help you can, in the traditional spirit of AAPOR.

-- Jim

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----- Forwarded message -----

Date: Tue, 21 May 2002 10:12:56 -0500 (Central Daylight Time)  
From: "Geer, John G" <john.g.geer@vanderbilt.edu>  
To: James Beniger <beniger@rcf-fs.usc.edu>  
Cc: john.g.geer@vanderbilt.edu  
Subject: A Call for Authors

I am writing because I am compiling a volume on public opinion for ABC-CLIO. It will be a full accounting of public opinion here AND abroad. I am looking for graduate students or faculty to do short essays (usually 3000 words or less) on any number of topics, ranging from specific issues (e.g. gun control) to histories of important pollsters (e.g. Gallup, Harris) to accounts of public opinion in nations around the globe (on a country by country basis). I provide a more comprehensive list below.

I commission the essays. My editorial board includes John Zaller (UCLA), Susan Herbst (Northwestern), Robert Erikson (Columbia), Donna Bahry (Vanderbilt), and Russ Dalton (UCI). ABC-CLIO produces high quality volumes

and markets their products effectively.

I am posting this announcement in the hope I can find qualified authors for these essays. I have signed up a sizable number of authors so far, but there remains many openings. This can be a nice opportunity for interested scholars.

If you know of anybody that might be interested, let me know. Or just send them this email. Also feel free to post this note to graduate students in your Department.

Let me provide a clearer sense of some of the essay that I need for this encyclopedia.

I welcome essays that provide an accessible account of different theoretical perspectives on public opinion (e.g. sociological, psychological). Essays that provide historical accounts of public opinion or key electoral periods (i.e. Jacksonian era or Civil War) are also important. In addition, there are a large number of essays that provide an account of the public's thinking on key issues. While I have signed up a number of authors for these essays, many "issues" remain available (e.g. agriculture, federal budget, government spending, foreign policy, gay rights, gun control, taxes, trust, unemployment,).

I am also interested in essays that provide a account of the key institutional features of public opinion. So essays on AAPOR and WAPOR are needed, as well as essays on NORC, Roper Center, etc. There is also a key set of essays on the major figures in the field, including such people as George Gallup, Walter Lippmann, and V.O. Key.

Of course, essays on methodological issues surrounding polls are welcome. While I have some covered, essays on exit polls, internet polls, cross sectional and longitudinal designs remain available.

Finally, I have a section where I am attempting to provide a comprehensive account of public opinion cross-nationally. My aim is to cover as many nations as possible. This is a truly exciting part of project. I have made some headway on this front, but lots of work remains. Below I will list the countries I have under contract. I do so since that list is smaller than the set of countries I have yet to locate an author(s) for. The countries under contract at this point are: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Italy, Iran, Jordan, Korea, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Peru, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Taiwan, Uruguay, and Venezuela. So if you are knowledgeable of a country not listed here or know someone who is knowledgeable, please send them this note or have

them contact me.

I appreciate your time in this matter and I hope to hear from you, your graduate students, and/or colleagues.

Sincerely,

John G. Geer  
Professor of Political Science  
Vanderbilt University  
john.g.geer@vanderbilt.edu

\*\*\*\*\*

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Tue May 21 13:53:16 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4LKrFe22881 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 21 May 2002  
13:53:15 -0700 (PDT)  
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by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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13:53:15 -0700 (PDT)  
Date: Tue, 21 May 2002 13:53:14 -0700 (PDT)  
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>  
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Washington Post-ABC News Poll: Terror Threats  
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0205211324480.1409-100000@almaak.usc.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

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[www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/polls/vault/stories/data052102.htm](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/polls/vault/stories/data052102.htm)

Monday, May 20, 2002

Washington Post-ABC News Poll: Terror Threats

The latest Washington Post-ABC News poll is based on telephone interviews with 803 randomly selected adults nationwide and was conducted May 18 - 19, 2002. The margin of sampling error for overall results is plus or minus 4 percentage points. Sampling error is only one of many potential sources of error in this or any other public opinion poll. Interviewing was conducted by TNS Intersearch of Horsham, Pa.

\*= less than 0.5 percent



1. Do you approve or disapprove of the way George W. Bush is handling his job as president? Do you approve/disapprove strongly or somewhat?

	-----Approve-----			-----Disapprove-----			No opin.
	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	
5/19/02	76	48	28	22	13	8	3
4/21/02	78	47	31	20	10	9	2
3/28/02	79	49	30	18	10	8	3
3/10/02	82	52	30	16	7	9	2
1/27/02	83	56	27	14	7	7	3
12/19/01	86	64	22	12	6	6	2
11/27/01	89	69	21	9	5	4	1
11/6/01	89	65	24	9	4	5	2
10/9/01	92	76	16	6	3	3	1
9/27/01	90	70	20	6	3	3	4
9/13/01	86	63	23	12	6	5	2
9/9/01	55	26	29	41	22	20	3
8/12/01	61	28	33	31	17	14	8
7/30/01	59	28	30	38	22	17	3
6/3/01	55	27	28	40	22	18	6
4/22/01	63	33	30	32	16	16	5
3/25/01	58	NA	NA	33	NA	NA	8
2/25/01	55	NA	NA	23	NA	NA	22

2. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Bush is handling the U.S. campaign against terrorism? Do you approve/disapprove strongly or somewhat?

	-----Approve-----			-----Disapprove-----			No opin.
	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	
5/19/02	79	51	27	19	10	9	3
4/21/02	81	56	25	18	10	7	2
3/10/02	88	64	24	10	5	5	2
1/27/02	88	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	2
12/19/01	89	67	22	9	5	4	2
10/15/01	92	75	17	5	3	3	3

3. How much confidence do you have in the ability of the U.S. government to prevent further terrorist attacks against Americans in this country: a great deal, a good amount, only a fair amount or none at all?

	-----Confident-----			-----Not confident-----			No opin.
	NET	Grt.deal	Good amt.	NET	Fair amt.	None	
5/19/02	46	17	29	52	42	10	2
3/10/02	55	18	38	44	39	5	*
1/27/02	57	18	40	42	37	6	1
11/27/01	63	24	39	36	32	5	1
11/6/01	52	17	35	47	40	7	1
9/11/01	66	35	31	32	30	2	1
6/2/97	35	10	26	62	52	10	3
8/5/96	35	12	23	65	49	16	*
5/14/95	36	12	24	63	51	12	1
4/20/95	37	13	24	62	51	11	1

6/28/93	59	22	37	41	32	8	1
4/3/89	46	16	30	54	38	16	*

4. Do you think the United States government did all it reasonably could do to try to prevent the September 11th terrorist attacks, or do you think it could have done more?

	US did all it could	US could have done more	No opin.
5/19/02	43	53	3
9/13/01*	31	65	4
9/11/01*	43	44	13

\*9/13/01 and previous: "these attacks"

5. Do you think the United States is doing all it reasonably can do to try to prevent further terrorist attacks, or do you think it should do more?

	US doing all it can	US should do more	No opin.
5/19/02	54	42	4
3/10/02	66	33	1
12/19/01	59	40	1
11/27/01	62	36	1
11/6/01	56	43	2
10/15/01	68	29	3
10/9/01	71	27	2

6. Do you happen to have heard or read recent news stories that Bush was briefed last summer, before the September 11th terrorist attacks, about intelligence reports of a possible terrorist plot to hijack American airplanes?

	Yes	No	No opin.
5/19/02	83	16	1

7. Do you think the Bush administration did or did not do enough to follow up on these intelligence reports, given what was known at the time?

	Did enough	Did not do enough	No opin.
5/19/02	44	46	10

8. Does it sound to you like these intelligence reports were detailed enough for the government to have taken specific action to increase security, or do you think these reports were too vague for the government

to know what action to take?

	Detailed	Vague	No opin.
5/19/02	32	56	12

9. It's also been reported that an FBI agent last July proposed an investigation of Arabs taking flight-school training in the United States. The FBI did not follow up on this proposal. Do you regard this more as a missed opportunity, or more as negligence on the part of the FBI?

	Missed opportunity	FBI Negligence	Both (vol.)	Neither (vol.)	No opin.
5/19/02	41	50	3	2	4

10. Do you think the administration should or should not publicly release the intelligence information about terrorist threats that it had last summer?

	Should release	Should not release	No opin.
5/19/02	47	47	5

11. Do you think the U.S. Congress should or should not conduct an investigation into what the Bush administration knew about terrorist threats before September 11th and how it handled that intelligence?

	Should conduct	Should not conduct	No opin.
5/19/02	56	41	3

12. Compared to the way it handled intelligence reports about terrorist threats last summer, do you think the Bush administration is now doing a better job handling intelligence about terrorist threats, a worse job, or what? (IF BETTER) Is that much better or somewhat better?

	NET	-----Better----- Much	Somewhat	Worse	About the same (vol.)	No opin.
5/19/02	82	39	43	3	6	9

[www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/polls/vault/stories/data052102.htm](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/polls/vault/stories/data052102.htm)

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>From jim.schwartz@ujc.org Wed May 22 12:12:45 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g4MJCiel5591 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 22 May 2002  
12:12:44 -0700 (PDT)  
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by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP  
id MAA25924 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 22 May 2002 12:12:43 -0700  
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id <2X2L9YJY>; Wed, 22 May 2002 15:07:46 -0400  
Message-ID: <FE08E7146ED0D411938900105AA88A3104A92561@ny-exch01>  
From: "Schwartz, Jim" <jim.schwartz@ujc.org>  
To: "AAPORNET (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Job Announcement (1)-United Jewish Communities- Sr. Proj. Dir. (  
or Visiting Scholar)  
Date: Wed, 22 May 2002 15:07:45 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;  
boundary="----\_=\_NextPart\_001\_01C201C3.F4ACA1C0"

This message is in MIME format. Since your mail reader does not understand  
this format, some or all of this message may not be legible.

-----\_=\_NextPart\_001\_01C201C3.F4ACA1C0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

Senior Project Director (or Visiting Scholar)  
Job Description

United Jewish Communities seeks to hire a Senior Project Director whose  
efforts will be primarily devoted to the analysis, publication and  
presentation of results from the National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01.  
(Should a suitable candidate not be available in the near future, UJC will  
consider hiring a scholar on sabbatical.) This position is supervised by  
the Research Director and has the following responsibilities:

1. Analyze NJPS data and author reports about NJPS that will benefit UJC,  
the federations and the wider Jewish community.
2. Provide consultation to Federations regarding NJPS findings and  
implications.
3. Participate in efforts designed to maximize the dissemination,  
utilization and implementation of NJPS findings.
4. Communicate with academics, advisory committees and Jewish organizations  
regarding NJPS.
5. Assist analysts in understanding and utilizing the NJPS data file.
6. Make presentations based on the results of NJPS 2000-01 and other data  
sources that will benefit UJC, the federations and the wider Jewish

community.

7. May also be involved in other surveys and projects of benefit to the Jewish federation system.

Qualifications: Graduate degree, preferably Ph.D., in a social science. Strong capabilities with data analysis, SPSS, multivariate statistics and PC applications. Ability to quickly master complex data file and questionnaire. Excellent writing and interpersonal skills. Survey research experience. Knowledgeable about Jewish religion, culture and community in the U.S. Conceptual thinker, able to integrate data and theory. Thrive in a teamwork environment. Manage under pressure of deadlines. Meticulous, detail oriented self-starter. Pluses are knowledge of Federation system, evaluation background and fluency in Hebrew.

To apply send resume and cover letter with salary requirements to njps@ujc.org.

This position is based on a funded program. Initial appointment is for a two-year period. Employment beyond two years cannot be guaranteed at this time, but additional funding may become available in the future.

No phone calls, please. Please circulate and post this message for interested persons.

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*      (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) *
*      This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT      *
*      If your postings display this message your mail program *
*      is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting *
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To: "AAPORNET (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
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Date: Wed, 22 May 2002 15:07:49 -0400  
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Research Associate  
Job Description

United Jewish Communities welcomes applicants for the position of Research Associate. Specific responsibilities will include the following:

1. Provide consultation to Jewish Federations regarding research issues and the survey process including study design, RFP preparation, questionnaire construction, data analysis, data utilization and implementation of findings.
2. Respond to requests from the Jewish communal field for data and information about community studies, UJC surveys and studies archived at the North American Jewish Data Bank.
3. Administer the annual collection of Jewish population estimates and co-author the article that is published in the American Jewish Year Book.
4. Provide staff assistance to UJC lay and professional committees dealing with research issues and surveys, and assist other organizations with research issues when assigned.
5. Assist in the utilization and implementation of the National Jewish Population Survey (NJPS) 2000-01.
6. Analyze data, write reports and make presentations based on the results of NJPS 2000-01 and other data sources that will benefit UJC, the federations and the wider Jewish community.
7. Serve as Administrator of the North American Jewish Data Bank located at the CUNY Graduate Center, and in doing so participate in the gathering, archiving, maintenance and usability of data from Jewish population studies. Manage promotion of Data Bank publications.
8. Handle Research Department administrative responsibilities including arranging meetings of the National Technical Advisory Committee, author minutes and maintain report files.
9. Direct various UJC custom research projects.

Qualifications: College degree with major in a social science. Experience with data analysis, SPSS and PC applications. Excellent writing and interpersonal skills. Survey research experience. Knowledgeable about Jewish religion, culture and community in the U.S. Thrive in a teamwork environment. Manage under pressure of deadlines. Meticulous, detail oriented self-starter. Pluses are knowledge of Federation system, graduate

degree and fluency in Hebrew.

To apply send resume and cover letter with salary requirements to njps@ujc.org.

Please circulate and post this message for interested persons.

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Subject: Charles W. Roll, Jr.  
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Opinion research and political polling have lost one of the finest.

Charles W. Roll, Jr., who took polls for Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York and Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee, among others, died May 12 at the Mercer Hospital in Trenton, New Jersey. He was 73.

Roll was President of Political Surveys and Analyses, a political polling firm founded by the late Archibald Crossley, one of the founders of modern polling. In addition to Rockefeller and Baker, Roll counted among his clients Governors Lamar Alexander, Republican of Tennessee,

and Richard Hughes, Democrat of New Jersey.

Roll was also Study Director at the Gallup Organization for 19 years, conducting polls on public affairs for the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal, and the Philadelphia Bulletin. At Gallup he also managed polls for the late Hadley Cantril and Lloyd Free in support of their books, "The Pattern of Human Concerns" (1965) and "The Political Beliefs of Americans" (1968). He directed polling for the annual audits of public concerns conducted by Potomac Associates and published in its "State of the Nation" series (1973, 1974, and 1978).

Roll was co-author, with Albert H. Cantril, of "Hopes and Fears of the American People" (1971) and "Polls: Their Use and Misuse in Politics" (1972, reissued in 1980). He also contributed to professional journals in American history and political science as well as public opinion research.

Roll was appointed by President Gerald Ford to the Board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in 1976. Roll also monitored American public opinion in connection with Ross Perot's efforts in 1973 to obtain information about American Prisoners of War being held in Vietnam.

From 1982 to 1992, he directed the Pennsylvania Poll conducted by the Pittsburgh Post Gazette which caught the attention of political reporters because of its accuracy in anticipating election outcomes. Roll attributed this record to the procedures he developed to determine which respondents in pre-election polls were likely to vote.

A life-long Republican, Roll was active in state and local party affairs in New Jersey. He represented Mercer County on the State Republican Committee for many years and was a delegate to the 1976 Republican Convention. He cast one of New Jersey's 17 electoral votes in the Electoral College in 1976 for Gerald Ford.

Roll graduated from Princeton University in 1950 and earned a masters degree in public affairs from Columbia University. He served peacetime duty in Korea with the Army.

Roll is survived by a sister, Lenora R. Lloyd of Oldwick, NJ, and a nephew, Harry J. Lloyd of Flemington, NJ. Funeral services were held yesterday, May 21, in Princeton, NJ.

Albert H. Cantril

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/23/obituaries/23ROLL.html>

May 23, 2002

CHARLES ROLL JR., POLLING EXPERT, 73, DIES

By WOLFGANG SAXON

Charles W. Roll Jr., a political polltaker for prominent leaders like Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and co-author of a classic text on polling, died on May 12 at a hospital in Trenton. He was 73 and lived in Lawrenceville, N.J.

The cause was coronary and vascular complications, his family said.

Mr. Roll and Albert H. Cantril, a public opinion analyst, wrote "Polls: Their Use and Misuse in Politics" (Basic Books, 1972), which The New York Times Book Review characterized as a "sensible book about public opinion polling by two pros."

It analyzed, among other things, the impact of polls on primary races and how they could make a good candidate drop out of the race. Mr. Roll and Mr. Cantril also discussed polltakers who provided favorable figures for public show but reserved the more realistic numbers for their clients.

While polling methods have evolved since its publication, the book presented general observations that endured and assured it a niche on the bookshelves of professionals in the field.

Charles Weissert Roll Jr. was born in Trenton and graduated from Princeton University in 1950. He was study director for the Gallup Organization from 1958 to 1977. In the 1970's he was president of Political Survey and Analysis, a firm founded by Archibald M. Crossley, who, along with Dr. George H. Gallup and Elmo Roper, developed the first system of using a scientifically selected random sample to gauge the opinions of an entire population.

Mr. Roll helped devise procedures to determine which respondents in early polls were likely to vote. Until 10 years ago he directed the

Pennsylvania Poll of The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, which was highly regarded for its accuracy in forecasting election outcomes.

Mr. Roll is survived by a sister, Lenora R. Lloyd of Oldwick, N.J.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2002/05/23/obituaries/23ROLL.html>

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JOB OPENING  
MANAGER OF SURVEYS, CBS NEWS

The CBS News Election & Survey Unit is looking for a Manager of Surveys to begin work by late summer. The election season is a busy time for the Election Unit as we do national, and sometimes state, public opinion polls for use on multiple CBS News programs.

Job description: Assist in designing national public opinion questionnaires and writing analyses of survey data. Respond to internal research requests from reporters and producers and external requests from interested organizations. Assist in the management of field work for surveys conducted by CBS News on its own and in conjunction with The New York Times. Participate in election night coverage, including analysis of exit poll results.

Requirements: Candidates MUST have completed or near-completed PhD, preferably in political science; please, do not respond without this qualification. Knowledge of electoral politics and voting behavior is required. Must be able to work under short deadlines and have a flexible schedule. Experience with questionnaire design and CATI programming and

strong writing skills are necessary. Experience supervising telephone field work is helpful.

Normal hours: 10 AM to 6 PM. Because we are responsive to news events, frequent night and weekend work is required. There are standard holidays and vacation.

Location: Manhattan, CBS News Broadcast Center, 524 West 57th Street (west of Columbus Circle)

Salary: To be determined. Pay is on a weekly basis with no overtime pay. This is a permanent position.

Interested applicants: E-mail Sarah Dutton, Deputy Director of Surveys, at sld@cbsnews.com or fax to 212-975-5399. All interested applicants must send a cover letter, resume, references and salary requirements.

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I recall that refusal rates are generally holding steady but non = response continues to increase. Can anyone point me to such studies?=20

Thank you.=20

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At 05:29 PM 5/23/02 -0500, you wrote:  
>I recall that refusal rates are generally holding steady but non response  
>continues to increase. Can anyone point me to such studies?  
>  
>Thank you.

Sorry to have bad news for you.  
Wim de Heer and I did an international longitudinal comparison of  
nonresponse in official statistics.  
Response rates have clearly been decreasing over years. The two main  
components of nonresponse are noncontact and refusal  
Both have been on the increase. It depends on where you are in the world  
how bad it is.  
Noncontacts have been increasing everywhere at a steady rate in the same  
way. Refusals have also been increasing, but how steep the increase is  
depends on the country you are in. some countries have a steeper increase.

For more details : De Leeuw & de Heer Trends in Household Survey  
Nonresponse. In: Survey nonresponse (edited by Groves, Dillman, Eltinge &

Little), New York Wiley., 2002.  
Another nice source for nonresponse studies is the Journal JOS who published a special issue on nonresponse (June 1999) see also www.jos.nu

Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw, Methodika  
Plantage Doklaan 40, NL-1018 CN Amsterdam  
tel/fax +31.20.6223438 e-mail edithl@xs4all.nl

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In God We Trust  
Everyone Else Should Bring DATA

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The University of Cincinnati Institute for Policy Research has a job opening for the position of Jr. Research Associate. Please address all inquiries to Annette Georin at the address below. Thank you.

#### Job Description

The Institute for Policy Research (IPR) is seeking an experienced professional to assist with the ongoing survey research projects and other social and health sciences research projects of the IPR. Responsibilities include assisting with the data collection activities of the IPR, including hiring and training interviewers and interviewing supervisors, developing questionnaire specifications, monitoring interviewer performance and meeting production schedules. Position will require a flexible schedule, including a mix of daytime, evening and weekend working hours. (Salary will be commensurate with experience and qualifications.)

#### Minimum Qualifications

Strong organizational and project management skills

Familiarity with office productivity software  
Ability to collaborate with teams of researchers  
Strong written and oral communication skills  
Strong interpersonal skills  
Bachelors Degree  
Three or more years experience in research activities

Send letter of interest, resume, and two or more names of references to:

Ms. Annette Georgin, Assistant Director  
Institute for Policy Research  
University of Cincinnati  
P. O. Box 210132  
Cincinnati, OH 45221-0132

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The Public Policy Institute of California is hiring a Survey Research Associate to support an ongoing public opinion survey series about Californians' attitudes toward political, social, and economic issues. Please send all inquires to resumes@ppic.org <mailto:resumes@ppic.org> . Thank you.

SURVEY RESEARCH ASSOCIATE (MB/JC)

Department: Research

## Position Summary

Survey Research Associate supports an ongoing public opinion survey series about Californians' attitudes toward political, social, and economic issues.

## Responsibilities

- \* Perform all data management activities associated with a survey research project, including:
  - o Designing survey instruments
  - o Coding and weighting data files
  - o Applying appropriate statistical methods in analyzing data
  - o Preparing tables, graphs, and charts.
- \* Organize and maintain the survey question database, including all internal information and related state and national survey data.
- \* Design and update the cumulative data files, and prepare codebooks.
- \* Provide editorial support for survey reports, including error checking.
- \* Review and edit CATI files.
- \* Monitor surveys in the field, and track daily survey diagnostics
- \* Use initiative in contributing to the research project.
- \* Perform administrative responsibilities as required.

## Qualifications

- \* Minimum BA/BS degree in social science (economics, statistics, public policy, political science, etc.) or equivalent experience.
- \* Experience in quantitative empirical research, proven analytical ability, ability to work with large data sets.
- \* Solid computer skills (statistical package - preferably SPSS and WinCross; Microsoft Access; Microsoft Office; HTML/Internet).
- \* Excellent written and verbal communication skills.
- \* Spanish language skills preferred.

\* Deep interest in the public opinion research.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS POSITION DOES NOT OFFER RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

About the institute: The Public Policy Institute of California is a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to independent, nonpartisan research on economic, social, and political issues that affect the lives of Californians. PPIC is an equal opportunity employer. It is an important goal of the Institute to reflect the diversity of the state's population at every level of the organization. As an equal opportunity employer, the Institute particularly encourages women and members of minority groups to apply.

Jonathan Cohen  
Public Policy Institute of California  
500 Washington Street, Suite 800  
San Francisco, CA 94111

Tel: 415.291.4437<?xml:namespace prefix = o ns =  
"urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />

Cel: 415.596.4198  
Fax: 415.291.4401  
cohen@ppic.org

Any opinions expressed in this message are those of the author alone and do not necessarily reflect any position of the Public Policy Institute of California.

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Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

-----=\_NextPart\_001\_01C2037E.637238C0--  
>From cohen@ppic.org Tue May 28 12:30:07 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4SJU6e27682 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 28 May 2002  
12:30:06 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from [66.123.15.42] ([66.123.15.42])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP  
id MAA25212 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 28 May 2002 12:30:05 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from eureka.ppic.org by [66.123.15.42]  
via smtpd (for usc.edu [128.125.253.136]) with SMTP; 28 May 2002  
19:34:19 UT



Received: by eureka.ppic.org with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)  
id <H0D8H980>; Tue, 28 May 2002 12:30:21 -0700  
Message-ID: <21358730B6BED011BDD500609714992202779FDB@eureka.ppic.org>  
From: Jon Cohen <cohen@ppic.org>  
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Job Announcement -- Survey Reseach Associate (Plain text)  
Date: Tue, 28 May 2002 12:30:20 -0700  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"

The Public Policy Institute of California is hiring a Survey Research Associate to support an ongoing public opinion survey series about Californians' attitudes toward political, social, and economic issues. Please send all inquires to resumes@ppic.org. Thank you.

SURVEY RESEARCH ASSOCIATE (MB/JC)  
Department: Research

#### Position Summary

Survey Research Associate supports an ongoing public opinion survey series about Californians' attitudes toward political, social, and economic issues.

#### Responsibilities

- Perform all data management activities associated with a survey research project, including:
  - o Designing survey instruments
  - o Coding and weighting data files
  - o Applying appropriate statistical methods in analyzing data
  - o Preparing tables, graphs, and charts.
- Organize and maintain the survey question database, including all internal information and related state and national survey data.
- Design and update the cumulative data files, and prepare codebooks.
- Provide editorial support for survey reports, including error checking.
- Review and edit CATI files.
- Monitor surveys in the field, and track daily survey diagnostics
- Use initiative in contributing to the research project.
- Perform administrative responsibilities as required.

#### Qualifications

- Minimum BA/BS degree in social science (economics, statistics, public policy, political science, etc.) or equivalent experience.
- Experience in quantitative empirical research, proven analytical ability, ability to work with large data sets.
- Solid computer skills (statistical package - preferably SPSS and WinCross; Microsoft Access; Microsoft Office; HTML/Internet).
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills.
- Spanish language skills preferred.
- Deep interest in the public opinion research.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS POSITION DOES NOT OFFER RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

About the institute: The Public Policy Institute of California is a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to independent, nonpartisan research on economic, social, and political issues that affect the lives of Californians. PPIC is an equal opportunity employer. It is an important goal

of the Institute to reflect the diversity of the state's population at every level of the organization. As an equal opportunity employer, the Institute particularly encourages women and members of minority groups to apply.

this job is also posted at (<http://www.ppic.org/jobs/res.associate.html>)

Jonathan Cohen  
Public Policy Institute of California  
500 Washington Street, Suite 800  
San Francisco, CA 94111

Tel: 415.291.4437  
Fax: 415.291.4401  
cohen@ppic.org

Any opinions expressed in this message are those of the author alone and do not necessarily reflect any position of the Public Policy Institute of California.

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>From mark@bisconti.com Tue May 28 14:39:43 2002
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
    by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
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14:39:43 -0700 (PDT)
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[209.15.2.70])
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(PDT)
Received: (qmail 29287 invoked from network); 28 May 2002 21:39:36 -0000
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Received: from mark ([138.88.130.185]) by bisconti.com ; Tue, 28 May 2002
16:39:23 -0500
From: "Mark David Richards" <mark@bisconti.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Residents Feel Less Secure, Poll Says
Date: Tue, 28 May 2002 17:30:26 -0400
Message-ID: <JAEPJNNBGDEENLLCIIIBEEHMEFAA.mark@bisconti.com>
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X-Priority: 3 (Normal)
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This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

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Content-Type: text/plain;
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Residents Feel Less Secure, Poll Says  
Terrorism Fear Factor Highest in the District

By Spencer S. Hsu and Richard Morin  
Washington Post Staff Writers  
Thursday, May 23, 2002; Page B01

Washington residents feel significantly more threatened by terrorism than do residents of other large U.S. cities, but the undercurrent of anxiety has not hurt the capital's vitality so far, according to a new Washington Post poll.

Only 5 percent surveyed said they have seriously considered leaving because of the threat, while 11 percent said they have discussed leaving. And despite escalating warnings from federal officials, seven in 10 still say they feel at least "somewhat safe," and a majority voice confidence in the government's ability to manage another large-scale attack.

The poll, conducted May 15 to 19, was completed as top Bush administration officials began issuing a round of new warnings about the near-certainty of more attacks. Several respondents expressed frustration and helplessness about the alerts, adding that a new attack in the capital could darken their outlook.

Some also expressed doubts about the government's ability to prevent assaults, skepticism that was mirrored in a national poll after reports last week about the administration's handling of pre-Sept. 11 intelligence about terrorist activities.

The capital was not cited in an Interior Department statement yesterday that said the U.S. government had passed on to New York officials "unsubstantiated and uncorroborated information" that terrorists are considering attacks on landmarks there.

Since September, the federal government has sent \$350 million to Washington area governments to beef up defenses. Combat air patrols continue to fly over Washington and New York City. Authorities continuously monitor the air, water and certain public facilities for chemical and biological attacks and radiation weapon signatures.

"There's too much stuff coming out of the woodwork now," said Karen Little, 37, a lifelong Southeast Washington resident. "The president can't tell me anything, so how am I going to know?"

"There isn't much I can do about it personally," said Patricia Wathen, 75, of Northwest Washington, "so it may well be true, but do we all have to hear about it? It seems to me the intelligence area should be the ones watching from the very start; they should continue to watch it."

Most Americans and District residents sound few concerns about terrorism. A recent national Washington Post survey and showed that 90 percent of all residents of large U.S. cities said they don't feel vulnerable to terrorism, compared with 70 percent of all D.C. residents.

But city residents here feel far less secure than people living in the rest of the country. This fear factor is most dramatically seen at the

extremes: The survey found that one in four D.C. residents -- 27 percent -- reported feeling "very safe" from terrorism where they live, compared with 57 percent in other cities.

At the same time, one in nine city residents -- 11 percent -- reported feeling "very unsafe," more than double the proportion who expressed similar concerns in other urban areas. One in six District residents, 17 percent, reported feeling "not too safe."

"It's just talk at this point, but with all the uncertainty these days, it has crossed our mind we might be more comfortable in a less obviously targeted area," said Alysa Reid, 29, a Fairfax County teacher who moved into Northwest Washington in the heart of the city about five years ago.

In case of a new attack, Reid said, she and her fiance "probably would take [moving] much more seriously. A lot of what's keeping us here is, we like the area and have friends and family and have been happy here."

But Clifton Gaskins, 63, a real estate agent who returned to the city about four years ago to care for his ailing mother, said, "Truth of it is, I don't feel the threat to be that close."

"I understand that it's going to happen, but the chances of me being involved I think are minimal," Gaskins said. Citing advisories that terrorists may target commercial areas and gathering places, he added, "I don't think people feel any safer in the suburbs, because there are always shopping centers in the suburbs."

The poll, of 1,007 District adults, has a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

The Post survey found that feelings of security generally extended across demographic lines such as race, income and age. Differences that emerged were modest. For example, two-thirds of all blacks polled and slightly more than three in four whites said they felt safe here. Men (76 percent) were more likely than women (65 percent) to feel secure.

Young people felt particularly invulnerable: Eight in 10 District residents who are 30 years old or younger were confident they were safe from terrorism. Older people said they were the least secure: slightly fewer than two in three Washingtonians older than 60 said they felt protected.

The measures have instilled confidence.

The poll found that 61 percent were confident in the federal government's ability to respond effectively to an attack.

At the same time, 52 percent were confident in the District government, and 53 percent rated Mayor Anthony A. Williams (D) as doing a good or excellent job at preparing the city for an attack.

Assistant director of polling Claudia Deane contributed to this report.

i;½ 2002 The Washington Post Company

-----=\_NextPart\_000\_0000\_01C2066D.5AB812D0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
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\* \* \* \* \*  
\*           ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\*       This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\*   (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\*       This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\*   If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\*   is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

-----=\_NextPart\_000\_0000\_01C2066D.5AB812D0--  
>From cporter@hp.ufl.edu Wed May 29 03:25:44 2002  
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      by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMT  
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Message-ID: <3CF4AC91.A716246C@hp.ufl.edu>  
Date: Wed, 29 May 2002 06:25:21 -0400  
From: Colleen Kay Porter <cporter@hp.ufl.edu>  
Reply-To: cporter@hp.ufl.edu  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.61 (Macintosh; I; PPC)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: Coming down after St. Pete Beach  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Scanned-By: NERDC Open Systems Group  
(<http://open-systems.ufl.edu/services/virus-scan/>)

So I'm wondering if I am the only one who experienced a big THUNK at coming back to real life after such a wonderful conference.

For a few days, we got to stop and think about what we do, instead of just doing and doing, driven by deadlines.

For those of us who are "the research guy" in an organization and mostly work with non-survey types, it was a joy to be around folks who spoke this special language. I could babble away in acronyms and slang, and

y'all still understood what I was saying!!

The sessions were stimulating, and the surroundings were very pleasant. If I close my eyes, I can still see the sunset over the ocean.

Thanks again to all those who worked so hard to make the conference happen.

Colleen K. Porter  
Project Coordinator  
cporter@hp.ufl.edu  
phone: 352/392-6919, fax: 352/392-7109  
University of Florida,  
Department of Health Services Administration  
Location: 1600 SW SW Archer Road, Rm. G1-015  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 100195, Gainesville, FL 32610-0195  
>From calder@scs.unr.edu Wed May 29 08:28:24 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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Wed, 29 May 2002 08:40:48 -0700 (PDT)  
Message-ID: <001201c20725\$b788b790\$6239c586@sabcar.unr.edu>  
From: "Dr. Judy Calder" <calder@scs.unr.edu>  
To: <cporter@hp.ufl.edu>, <aapornet@usc.edu>  
References: <3CF4AC91.A716246C@hp.ufl.edu>  
Subject: Re: Coming down after St. Pete Beach  
Date: Wed, 29 May 2002 08:30:09 -0700  
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000

Even being in the middle of an entire survey research organization, I still had a "thunk" in terms of getting back into the swing of deadlines, etc. Yes, it was fun!

----- Original Message -----

From: "Colleen Kay Porter" <cporter@hp.ufl.edu>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Sent: Wednesday, May 29, 2002 3:25 AM  
Subject: Coming down after St. Pete Beach

> So I'm wondering if I am the only one who experienced a big  
> THUNK at coming back to real life after such a wonderful  
> conference.

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> very pleasant. If I close my eyes, I can still see the  
> sunset over the ocean.  
>  
> Thanks again to all those who worked so hard to make the  
> conference happen.  
>  
> Colleen K. Porter  
> Project Coordinator  
> cporter@hp.ufl.edu  
> phone: 352/392-6919, fax: 352/392-7109  
> University of Florida,  
> Department of Health Services Administration  
> Location: 1600 SW SW Archer Road, Rm. G1-015  
> Mailing Address: P.O. Box 100195, Gainesville, FL 32610-0195  
>

>From Marla.Cralley@arbitron.com Wed May 29 13:22:55 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4TKMse05851 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 29 May 2002  
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Message-ID: <411EA40BC162D211B92B0008C7B1D2B305CD7DC5@arbmex.arbitron.com>  
From: "Cralley, Marla" <Marla.Cralley@arbitron.com>  
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Area Probability Omnibus Studies?  
Date: Wed, 29 May 2002 16:21:07 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="windows-1252"

We are looking for an opportunity to add questions to an omnibus study that  
is conducted door-to-door. Do you know of any?

Thanks,

Marla Cralley  
Senior Project Leader  
Arbitron Inc  
Phone: 410-312-8449

>From Unovic@aol.com Wed May 29 22:41:04 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g4U5f3e29098 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 29 May 2002  
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From: Unovic@aol.com  
Received: from Unovic@aol.com  
by imo-m09.mx.aol.com (mail\_out\_v32.5.) id 5.86.1b3181ce (4418);  
Thu, 30 May 2002 01:40:26 -0400 (EDT)  
Message-ID: <86.1b3181ce.2a271549@aol.com>  
Date: Thu, 30 May 2002 01:40:25 EDT  
Subject: BASE at Berkeley: 6/20/02  
To: aapornet@usc.edu, SRMSNET@UMDD.UMD.EDU  
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Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Windows sub 138

Apologies for cross-posting.

Dear colleagues:

Enjoy a day with colleagues, and a presentation of Top Line Findings from research papers presented at the 2002 AAPOR Annual Meeting held in Florida last month.

As announced in April, we will meet on Thursday, June 20th on the UC Berkeley campus. This will be an opportunity for survey research practitioners to interact and discuss important issues to our profession.

Please go to the following link to get all the information about this meeting and to register:

<http://srcweb.berkeley.edu/BASEinfo.html>

On this page you will find information on the time and place; a link to a page describing the agenda and the program; a link to download the registration form; as well as links to maps, directions and parking information.

**IMPORTANT:** You must REGISTER IN ADVANCE to attend this meeting. Registration



DEADLINE: Monday, June10, 2002.

\*\*\*\*\*  
This email was sent on behalf of BASE  
(Bay Area Survey Evaluators/researchers/statisticians).

BASE creates a forum for social science and survey researchers in the Bay Area to meet and share experiences, raise questions about methodology, and participate in discussions of interest to our profession.

For more information or if you have questions:  
Simply reply to this email or contact Dominic Lusinchi at dominic@farwestresearch.com.

\*\*\*\*\*  
>From deanec@washpost.com Thu May 30 10:53:54 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4Uhrse09575 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 30 May 2002  
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id KAA29734 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 30 May 2002 10:53:55 -0700  
(PDT)  
Subject: New Poll Watchers column posted, FYI  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Message-ID: <OFC954D708.B9945790-ON85256BC9.0062288C@washpost.com>  
From: "Claudia Deane" <deanec@washpost.com>  
Date: Thu, 30 May 2002 13:53:54 -0400  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A33692-2002May30.html>

>From Scott\_McDonald@condenast.com Thu May 30 16:04:53 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
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[204.252.201.5])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
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(PDT)  
From: Scott\_McDonald@condenast.com  
Received: from Beethoven.condenast.com ([204.252.200.90])  
by cnp4tssm.condenast.com (Pro-8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id TAA27840  
for <AAPORNET@USC.EDU>; Thu, 30 May 2002 19:04:01 -0400 (EDT)  
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To: AAPORNET@USC.EDU  
Message-ID: <85256BC9.007ED127.00@Beethoven.condenast.com>

Date: Thu, 30 May 2002 18:59:24 -0400  
Subject: Weddings  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Disposition: inline

Hello AAPORNET -

I am trying to identify survey researchers -- in academia, government or the private sector -- who have been studying weddings in the United States. In particular, I'm seeking information on topics such as:

- Incidence of weddings. There are between 2.1 - 2.4 million marriage licenses issued each year. How many wedding ceremonies are there? What is the distribution in terms of level of formality, level of expense, etc.?
- Impact of lifestage and lifecourse variables on weddings: How does probability of having a wedding ceremony vary by age (or other demographic variables)? By first, second, or later marriage? By presence of children?  
By condition of cohabitation prior to marriage?
- Economic contributors to weddings: How many parties contribute to costs of wedding ceremonies?

Any help on finding resources and/or information on these questions?

Scott McDonald  
Conde Nast Publications  
scott\_mcdonald@condenast.com

>From tmglp@t.mail.virginia.edu Thu May 30 19:31:17 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTMP  
id g4V2VFe18856 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 30 May 2002  
19:31:15 -0700 (PDT)  
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[128.143.2.219])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTMP  
id TAA00864 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 30 May 2002 19:31:14 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from [209.145.69.79] (HELO tmglp95.virginia.edu)  
by cgatepro-4.mail.virginia.edu (CommuniGate Pro SMTP 3.5.8)  
with SMTP id 7070667; Thu, 30 May 2002 22:31:12 -0400  
From: <tmglp@t.mail.virginia.edu>  
To: cporter@hp.ufl.edu  
Cc: AAPORnet List server <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Subject: Re: Coming down after St. Pete Beach  
In-Reply-To: <3CF4AC91.A716246C@hp.ufl.edu>  
Message-ID: <SIMEON.10205302220.G@tmglp95.virginia.edu>  
Date: Thu, 30 May 2002 22:31:20 -0400 (Eastern Daylight Time)  
X-Mailer: Simeon for Win32 Version 4.1.4 Build (40)



by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP  
id KAA22305 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 31 May 2002 10:42:25 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: (qmail 73489 invoked from network); 31 May 2002 17:42:27 -0000  
Received: from unknown (HELO rday) (168.103.145.7)  
by dllspop1.dlls.qwest.net with SMTP; 31 May 2002 17:42:27 -0000  
Date: Fri, 31 May 2002 12:50:50 -0500  
Message-ID: <01e201c208cb\$b4298b40\$1b00000a@rday>  
From: "Richard Day" <rday@rdresearch.com>  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
Subject: survey non response  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;  
boundary="-----\_NextPart\_000\_01DF\_01C208A1.CADE0520"  
X-Priority: 3  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2615.200  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

-----\_NextPart\_000\_01DF\_01C208A1.CADE0520  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

what were the dates and location (pacific northwest) of the =  
international conference on survey non response that was=20  
due in large part to Bob Groves.

Thank you. =20

-----\_NextPart\_000\_01DF\_01C208A1.CADE0520  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED--- \*  
\* This post contains a forbidden message format \*  
\* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) \*  
\* This Mail List at USC.EDU only accepts PLAIN TEXT \*  
\* If your postings display this message your mail program \*  
\* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

-----\_NextPart\_000\_01DF\_01C208A1.CADE0520--  
>From Bquarles@aol.com Fri May 31 10:58:06 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4VHw6e24830 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 31 May 2002  
10:58:06 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from imo-r02.mx.aol.com (imo-r02.mx.aol.com [152.163.225.98])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id KAA09779 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 31 May 2002 10:58:07 -0700  
(PDT)  
From: Bquarles@aol.com  
Received: from Bquarles@aol.com

by imo-r02.mx.aol.com (mail\_out\_v32.5.) id 5.10e.1200632e (30962)  
for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 31 May 2002 13:57:31 -0400 (EDT)  
Message-ID: <10e.1200632e.2a29138b@aol.com>  
Date: Fri, 31 May 2002 13:57:31 EDT  
Subject: Interviewing the Hearing Impaired by Telephone  
To: aapornet@usc.edu  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Mailer: AOL 7.0 for Windows US sub 10500

Does anyone have experience interviewing the hearing impaired by telephone. We are planning to interview people with disabilities, a few of whom may be hearing impaired. I understand that the TTY software that is available is very slow, and could increase the interview length by two to six times, which I think would be very burdensome. Does anyone know about better software, or would it be better to use mail to reach these respondents?

Becky Quarles

Rebecca C. Quarles, PhD  
President, QSA Research & Strategy  
4920 John Ticer Drive  
Alexandria, VA 22304  
voice (703) 567-7655 fax (703) 567-6156  
bquarles@aol.com  
URL qsaresearch.com

>From calder@scs.unr.edu Fri May 31 11:17:23 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP  
id g4VIHMe29544 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 31 May 2002  
11:17:23 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from sabcar.sabcar.unr.edu (sabcar.unr.edu [134.197.57.40])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP  
id LAA29277 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 31 May 2002 11:17:23 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from sabcar098 (sabcar98.sabcar.unr.edu [134.197.57.98])  
by sabcar.sabcar.unr.edu (8.11.3/8.9.2) with SMTP id g4VITvU10007;  
Fri, 31 May 2002 11:29:58 -0700 (PDT)  
Message-ID: <003501c208cf\$af5ac850\$6239c586@sabcar.unr.edu>  
From: "Dr. Judy Calder" <calder@scs.unr.edu>  
To: <rday@rdresearch.com>, <aapornet@usc.edu>  
References: <01e201c208cb\$b4298b40\$1b00000a@rday>  
Subject: Re: survey non response  
Date: Fri, 31 May 2002 11:19:21 -0700  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Priority: 3  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2600.0000  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000

Portland, Oregon on October 18-31, 1999. The results of the papers

presented at the conference may be found in a book entitle "Survey Response" Edited by Bob Groves, Dillman, Eltinge & Little (Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics,2002). Hope that helps.

----- Original Message -----

From: "Richard Day" <rday@rdresearch.com>  
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Sent: Friday, May 31, 2002 10:50 AM  
Subject: survey non response

what were the dates and location (pacific northwest) of the international conference on survey non response that was due in large part to Bob Groves.

Thank you.

>From calder@scs.unr.edu Fri May 31 11:19:10 2002  
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])  
by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTTP  
id g4VIJAE29996 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 31 May 2002  
11:19:10 -0700 (PDT)  
Received: from sabcar.sabcar.unr.edu (sabcar.unr.edu [134.197.57.40])  
by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTTP  
id LAA01205 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 31 May 2002 11:19:11 -0700  
(PDT)  
Received: from sabcar098 (sabcar98.sabcar.unr.edu [134.197.57.98])  
by sabcar.sabcar.unr.edu (8.11.3/8.9.2) with SMTP id g4VIVkU10035;  
Fri, 31 May 2002 11:31:46 -0700 (PDT)  
Message-ID: <004b01c208cf\$018ba00\$6239c586@sabcar.unr.edu>  
From: "Dr. Judy Calder" <calder@scs.unr.edu>  
To: <calder@unr.nevada.edu>, <rday@rdresearch.com>, <aapornet@usc.edu>  
References: <01e201c208cb\$b4298b40\$1b00000a@rday>  
<003501c208cf\$af5ac850\$6239c586@sabcar.unr.edu>  
Subject: Re: survey non response  
Date: Fri, 31 May 2002 11:21:09 -0700  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit  
X-Priority: 3  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal  
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 6.00.2600.0000  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000

Sorry, the correct title is "Survey Nonresponse."

----- Original Message -----

From: "Dr. Judy Calder" <calder@unr.nevada.edu>  
To: <rday@rdresearch.com>; <aapornet@usc.edu>  
Sent: Friday, May 31, 2002 11:19 AM  
Subject: Re: survey non response

> Portland, Oregon on October 18-31, 1999. The results of the papers  
> presented at the conference may be found in a book entitle "Survey  
Response"  
> Edited by Bob Groves, Dillman, Eltinge & Little (Wiley Series in

Probability

> and Statistics,2002). Hope that helps.

> ----- Original Message -----

> From: "Richard Day" <rday@rdresearch.com>

> To: <aapornet@usc.edu>

> Sent: Friday, May 31, 2002 10:50 AM

> Subject: survey non response

>

>

> what were the dates and location (pacific northwest) of the international

> conference on survey non response that was

> due in large part to Bob Groves.

>

> Thank you.

>

>