```
===========================================================================
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:        November 2001 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:

Archive aapornet, file log0111.
Part 1/1, total size 1440586 bytes:

---------------------------- Cut here ----------------------------
>From mitofsky@mindspring.com Thu Nov 1 04:08:24 2001
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 fA1C8Ne06771 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Nov 2001
04:08:23 -0800
(PST)
Received: from barry.mail.mindspring.net (barry.mail.mindspring.net
[207.69.200.25])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id EAA16838 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Nov 2001 04:08:21 -0800
(PST)
Received: from x.mindspring.com (user-2inihb9.dialup.mindspring.com
[165.121.69.105])
      by barry.mail.mindspring.net (8.9.3/8.8.5) with ESMTP id HAA04046
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Nov 2001 07:06:39 -0500 (EST)
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20011101065354.029a8dd0@pop.mindspring.com>
X-Sender: mitofsky@pop.mindspring.com
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1
Date: Thu, 01 Nov 2001 07:06:32 -0500
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@mindspring.com>
Subject: NYT/CBS NEWS POLL: Survey Shows Doubts Stirring on Terror War
  (NYTimes)
In-Reply-To: <000001c16253$f42bbfc0$899cd73f@alvbynsy>
References: <Pine.GSO.4.21.0110310731160.20023-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
 <3BE01C1D.36085B97@marketsharescorp.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
```

<html>
I am all in favor of a construction for questions along the lines Al Biderman
suggests if the purpose is private research. Exploring subjects in depth is a
worthwhile objective and we as social scientists have a contribution to make,
as he
says, if we have expertise in an area. But I am far from convinced about our
expertise in many areas. Other than Al, I doubt that any pollsters I know
have
any
expertise in the area of terrorism and Al's knowledge may be a tiny bit out
of
date.<br><br> I believe that public polls, polls done for news distribution,
should
only explore opinion that has been previously in the public domain. As an
example, in
my earlier life, during an oil shortage, when there was gouging by the oil
industry,
we were asking questions about various alternatives from conservation to
rationing to
taxing. One of the areas we did not explore was nationalizing the oil
industry,
precisely because it had not been publicly discussed.<br> warren
mitofsky<br><br> At
04:32 PM 10/31/01 -0500, you wrote:<br> <blockquote type=3Dcite class=3Dcite
cite><font face=3D"arial" size=3D2>The discussion raises for me the question
of
whether polls should define issues independently or as they have been defined
by
those who have (or
had) strong enough voices in public political life as to be &quot;the issue
definers,even when those definitions seem to make no earthly sense
whatsoever. 
As a social scientist, I am inclined to the former position; as a citizen to
the
latter.  The premise that this &quot; war against terrorism&quot; is or
can be a
war against terrorism seems absurd.  We're supposed to be eliminating
the
bases
of support of terrorism in Afghanistan when, clearly, the major bases for
financing,
training and support of the 09/17 attacks were in Saudi Arabia, Germany,
Florida, New
Jersey, etc.   Look where Theodore Kaczynski was based.  An
[The?]
anthrax terrorist seems based near (at?) that seat of opinion research,
Princeton.  (I can speak with some credentialled authority on the
subject
of
terrorism because, during my years of active service in the Cold Wa, planning
and
support of &quot;unarmed resistance&quot; was for a time my &quot;major.
field.&quot;  That should not, however, restrict me, as is my
wont, 

from
claiming expertise at everything else.)   </font><br> <font
face=3D"arial"
size=3D2> </font><br> <font face=3D"arial" size=3D2>Definitions of
public
issues
often rest on absurd premises.  Economic issues often are presented with
meanings clueless with regard to the logic of NIPA or the rationales of money
and
banking.  Few &quot;opinion leaders&quot; who bandy about issues
involving
&quot;inflation&quot; (and what issue involving money doesn't?) know what
many
of our
colleagues know about the CPS and its successors, or consumer expenditure
surveys,
establishment surveys, etc.  Think of surveying our own profession on
its
problems when cards had been stacked for us by dividing all of them into two,
exhaustive heaps:  &quot;sampling error&quot; and &quot;non-
sampling&quot; error
(or &quot;measurement error,&quot; in the less-stacked, AAPOR-favored
construction).  The questions I am raising here are apart from any dealt
with by
the proposed definition of &quot;Scientific Survey&quot; (Summer 2001 AAPOR
Newsletter).  How surveys deal with a war we're waging raises tougher
issues
than do any other.  The allegiances, duties and habits of mind we have
as
citizens are owed special due.  So is our duty to do our job
right. 
Particularly so because we can be especially aware of how crowded the last
refuge of
scoundrels can become when a nation is at war  </font><br>  <br>
<font
face=3D"arial" size=3D2>My hope is that there will be a bit of balance in
opinion
survey construction; favoring keeeping the objects of our questions phrased
in
keeping with how they are framed by identifiably  legitimate political
contenders, but also, where we think something vital out there is being
missed, 
by following our own lights as independent, objective and skeptical experts,
trained
and equipped for objective, theoretically sound understanding of social
phenomena.  That's how I see the citizenship role as researcher or
pollster.   That's above and beyond my duty as citizen to respect
the
actions of legitimate authority, salute the flag, preserve protect and
defend.
. .
.   Oh, yes, and to cheer for my team in the World
Series.</font><br>
 <br> <font face=3D"arial" size=3D2>Albert D. Biderman</font><br> <font
face=3D"arial" size=3D2><a=
href=3D"mailto:abider@american.edu">abider@american.edu</a></font><br>
 <br>

&lt;blockquote type=3Dcite class=3Dcite cite&gt;----- Original Message ----- &lt;br&gt;
&lt;b&gt;From:&lt;/b&gt; &lt;a href=3D"mailto:mail@marketsharescorp.com"&gt;Nick
Panagakis&lt;/a&gt; &lt;br&gt;
&lt;b&gt;To:&lt;/b&gt; &lt;a href=3D"mailto:aapornet@usc.edu"&gt;aapornet@usc.edu&lt;/a&gt; &lt;br&gt;
&lt;b&gt;Sent:&lt;/b&gt;
Wednesday, October 31, 2001 10:43 AM&lt;br&gt; &lt;b&gt;Subject:&lt;/b&gt; Re: NYT/CBS NEWS
POLL:
Survey Shows Doubts Stirring on Terror War (NYTimes)&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt; I didn't think
of
the
word &amp;quot;progress&amp;quot;&amp;nbsp; as a bias because the answer choices do
include
very/somewhat dissatisfied. Isn't &amp;quot;Not making progress&amp;quot; a common
term? I
think it appears on grade school report cards. I believe progress in this
context
means status as in &amp;quot;in progress&amp;quot;. Could be wrong about that. As for
the
more commonly used &amp;quot;U.S.&amp;quot; (I think Jim was implying that) the war
against
terrorism is being waged by state and local governments and by the private
sector so
I used nation.. &lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt; The top box &amp;quot;very satisfied&amp;quot; is the score
to watch
- now 36%. In light of the very tragic events, &amp;quot;somewhat satisfied&amp;quot;
falls
far short. Note that this is the plurality of opinion - 45%. &lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;
Nonetheless,
there is room for improvement. &lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;
RE: Don's comments below. The question could read: &amp;quot;Thinking about the
nation's
campaign against terrorism, how much HEADWAY, IF ANY, do you think we are
making...a
lot, some, etc.&amp;quot; Or &amp;quot;Thinking about the nation's campaign against
terrorism, how satisfied are you with the HEADWAY we are making...very
satisfied,
etc.?&amp;quot; &lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt; Thanks for the comments. But I do believe you agree that
some
&amp;quot;global&amp;quot; measure would be useful. &lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt; Nick &lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;
rom: Don Ferree &amp;lt;gferree@ssc.wisc.edu&amp;gt; &lt;br&gt;
&lt;blockquote type=3Dcite class=3Dcite cite&gt;&lt;br&gt;
&lt;pre&gt;&amp;quot;I am personally less troubled by the second &amp;quot;progress&amp;quot;
which
seems to me to be close to asking about &amp;quot;how well we are doing&amp;quot;
than
the
first, which COULD imply there is progress, in contrast to &amp;quot;Thinking
about the
campaign against terrorism, how satisfied&amp;quot;.&amp;nbsp; Still, I would tend to
avoid
the word &amp;quot;progress&amp;quot;, or add &amp;quot;if any&amp;quot;, to increase the
&amp;quot;face
neutrality&amp;quot; of the question.&lt;/pre&gt;&lt;/blockquote&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;
James Beniger wrote: &lt;br&gt;
&lt;blockquote type=3Dcite class=3Dcite cite&gt;&lt;br&gt;
&lt;pre&gt;&amp;nbsp; Nick,

Doesn't using the word "progress"--two times, in a single, two-line
  sentence--bias the responses?  Isn't it rather difficult for any one of
  us to be "dissatisfied" with anything we are told is "progress," as made   by anyone (not to mention our own "nation"--and against "terrorism" yet)?

                                                                           
-- Jim

On Wed, 31 Oct 2001, Nick Panagakis wrote:

> For a Tribune Poll in Illinois that ran last Sunday, I tried more of a "global"
> question which could be used over time to measure the progress the nation is
> making regardless of the form of terrorist activity now or in the future.
>
> Thinking about the progress the nation is making in its campaign against
> terrorism, how satisfied are you with the progress we are making...?
>
>   *******
>
> Satisfied (Net)             80
> Very satisfied              36
> Somewhat satisfied   45
>
> Dissatisfied (Net)      14
> Very dissatisfied          5
> Somewhat dissatisfied 9
>
> No opinion 5
>
>
> Stephen Salmore wrote:
>
> > Compare this article  to the article on the same poll on the CBS News
site.
> > Are they looking at the same numbers?
> >
> > NYT: Survey Shows Doubts Stirring on Terror War
> > CBS: Support For War Effort Is Strong
> >
> > CBS article is attached.
> >
> > --Stephen Salmore
> >
> > ----- Original

Message
----- <br> &gt; &gt; From: &quot;James Beniger&quot;
&lt;beniger@rcf.usc.edu&gt; <br>
&gt; &gt; To: &quot;AAPORNET&quot; &lt;aapornet@usc.edu&gt; <br> &gt; &gt;
Sent:
Tuesday, October 30, 2001 12:09 AM <br> &gt; &gt; Subject: NYT/CBS NEWS POLL:
Survey
Shows Doubts Stirring on Terror War <br> &gt; &gt; (NYTimes) <br> &gt; &gt;
<br> &gt;
&gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;
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Copyright 2001 The New York Times Company <br>
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&gt; &gt; - <br>
&gt; &gt; &gt;          
<a href=3D"http://www.nytimes.com/2001/10/30/national/30POLL.html">http://ww=
w.nytimes.com/2001/10/30/national/30POLL.html</a>
<br>
&gt; &gt; &gt; <br>
&gt; &gt; &gt;  October 30, 2001 <br>
&gt; &gt; &gt; <br>
&gt; &gt; &gt; <br>
&gt; &gt; &gt; THE POLL <br>
&gt; &gt; &gt; <br>
&gt; &gt; &gt; SURVEY SHOWS DOUBTS STIRRING ON TERROR WAR <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;
<br>
&gt; &gt; &gt; By RICHARD L. BERKE and JANET ELDER <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br>
&gt; &gt;
&gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  Americans for the first time are raising
doubts
about=
 whether the nation <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  can accomplish its objectives
in
fighting terrorism at=  home and abroad, <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  including
capturing or killing Osama bin Laden, saving=  the international <br> &gt;
&gt;
&gt;  alliance from unraveling and protecting people from=  future
attacks, the
<br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  latest New York Times/CBS News poll shows. <br>
&gt;
&gt;
&gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  Despite threats about anthrax unfolding
virtually
every=  day and little <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  discernible progress in the
air
campaign against the=  Taliban, Americans <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  are still
offering President Bush their overwhelming=  approval. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;
<br> &gt;
&gt; &gt;  Mr. Bush's job approval rating, which soared after=  Sept.
11,

stands
firm <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  at 87 percent. And Congress has an approval
rating of=
 67 percent, the <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  highest since the Times/CBS News
Poll
began asking=  about it in the <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  1970's. <br> &gt;
&gt; &gt;
<br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  Even so, after six weeks in which people were not=
inclined to critique <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  aspects of the government's
response,
there are=  stirrings of discontent <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  that extend
both
to how
the nation is responding to=  domestic terrorism <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; 
and
to how
it is handling the war. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  The
public is
questioning whether the government is=  doing enough to <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt; 
forestall what it increasingly expects to be another=  terrorist attack in
<br> &gt;
&gt; &gt;  this country within months. Fifty-three percent say=  another
attack
is <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  very likely, up from 46 percent two weeks ago
and
36=
percent two weeks <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  before that. Most people say they
expect
the attack to=  be in the form of <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  bioterrorism.
These
responses came before Attorney=  General John Ashcroft <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt; 
announced yesterday that new terrorist attacks were=  expected as soon as
<br>
&gt;
&gt; &gt;  this week. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  Yet
more
than half the public says the government in=  Washington has not <br> &gt;
&gt;
&gt;  done enough to prepare for a biological attack, and nor=  have
state and
<br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  local governments. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt;
&gt;
&gt;  Nearly half of Americans say the government is=  withholding
information
<br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  they need to know about the recent anthrax cases.
More=
than a quarter say <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  public health officials are
wrong
in
advising people=  not to ask their own <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  doctors for
Cipro,
an antibiotic used in treating=  anthrax. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt;  While security has been tightened at airports, leading=  to the
now-common
<br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  sight of long lines, Americans are still jumpy

about=
flying. They want <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  the federal government to take complete
control of=  hiring and supervising <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  all airport security
personnel. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  The nationwide telephone
poll of 1,024 adults was=  conducted Thursday <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  through
Sunday. It has a margin of sampling error of=  plus or minus three <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt;  percentage points. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  Tom Cale,
a poll respondent who sells cars in Fairmont,=  W.Va., is among <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt;  those who support the nation's leaders but have nagging=
concerns. <br>
&gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  &quot;It's not that we don't have competent
people in=  positions of authority,&quot; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  Mr. Cale, 50,
said in a follow-up interview. &quot;They=  just haven't written <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt;  the book yet about the potential dangers that are out=
there.&quot; <br>
&gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  Bracing for more terror, Mr. Cale said:
&quot;The next=  attack would be what <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  you least suspect.
It's going to be something that few=  people would see <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  that
would affect the most people, like sabotaging gas=  supply lines, or <br>
&gt;
&gt;
&gt;  taking out two or three main power stations.&quot; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;
<br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  Joan Kautz, 49, a clerk for a rental car agency in=
Linden, N.J., said: <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  &quot;With the added security at
the
airport,=  bioterrorism is the only way to <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  get in here.
That's why they've used the mail, and even=  now the <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt; 
government is not protecting our postal workers.&quot;=  <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;
<br>
&gt; &gt; &gt;  In one of the most striking shifts, only 18 percent of=
Americans said <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  they had a great deal of confidence that the
government=  could protect <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  them from terrorism; a month
ago, 35 percent had such=  confidence. A <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  majority, 58
percent, said they had a fair amount of=  confidence. The rest <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt;  had little or no confidence. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt; 

Similarly, people feel that the government can protect=  them from anthrax
<br> &gt;
&gt; &gt;  and smallpox, but the degree of confidence is another=
matter. Only
15 <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  percent have a great deal of confidence that
the=
government can protect <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  them from anthrax; 19
percent
say
the same about=  smallpox. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; 
Beyond the
efforts at home, Americans are not entirely=  satisfied with the <br> &gt;
&gt;
&gt;  military action in Afghanistan and seem less hopeful=  than they
were <br>
&gt; &gt; &gt;  before the bombing began. Although most respondents=
said the
war was <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  going well for the United States, the
largest=
proportion--58 percent-- <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  said it was going only
somewhat
well. Twenty-five=  percent said it was <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  going very
well,
and 13 percent said the war was going=  badly. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt;
&gt;
&gt;  Only 28 percent are very confident that the United=  States will
capture
or <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  kill Mr. bin Laden, who is believed to be the=
mastermind behind the Sept. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  11 attacks. In a CBS
News poll
two weeks earlier, 38=  percent said they <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  were very
confident. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  &quot;Osama bin
Laden
is
like a ghost,&quot; said=  Eleanor Roth, 67, a retired <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt; 
receptionist from Dayton, Ohio. &quot;I would rather=  him be captured than
<br> &gt;
&gt; &gt;  killed to avoid him being labeled a martyr. Maybe they=  will
find
him, but <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  then again, many of these terrorists have
been on
the=  loose for years. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  And with all of our
technology, it
doesn't seem to make=  a difference.&quot; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt;  James Oleszcsuk, 57, a longshoreman from Baltimore, was=  even
less
<br>
&gt; &gt; &gt;  optimistic. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt; 
&quot;It won't be easy getting bin Laden,&quot; Mr.=  Oleszcsuk said.
&quot;First it
was <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  weeks, then months, now years to get this guy.
It
makes=  me wonder what <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  kind of intelligence reports
the
government is getting.=  You hear so many <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  things,

you don't
know what to believe. The political=  implications of &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt;
&gt; 
capturing him would be problematic with many of the=  Middle Eastern &lt;br&gt;
&gt;
&gt;
&gt;  countries. I don't think it's going to happen.&quot;=  &lt;br&gt; &gt;
&gt; &gt;
&lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;  In another sign of mounting uneasiness about the
war,=
only 29 percent &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;  said they were very confident in
the
ability of the=  United States &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;  government to
maintain the
international alliance of=  countries that &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;  support
the
military campaign; two weeks ago, 46=  percent were very &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt;
&gt; 
confident. &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt; &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;  The public is
prepared for a
long and bloody conflict=  in Afghanistan; a &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt; 
majority of
Americans say they are willing to accept=  the deaths of &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt;
&gt; 
several thousand American troops there. Eight out of 10=  respondents said
&lt;br&gt; &gt;
&gt; &gt;  they thought the conflict would extend beyond=  Afghanistan
into &lt;br&gt;
&gt; &gt; &gt;  neighboring countries and other parts of the world.=
&lt;br&gt; &gt;
&gt; &gt; &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;  &quot;I wouldn't be surprised if this war
took
three to=  five years,&quot; said Judy &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;  Adams, 48, a
homemaker from Jonesville, La. &quot;We=  have fought for our &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt;
&gt;  country for over 200 years to keep our land and our=  families
safe. If we
&lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;  don't stand behind our president and pull together
as a=
nation, we're not &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;  going to see our land
stand.&quot;
&lt;br&gt;
&gt; &gt; &gt; &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;  Americans continue to view Israel
favorably
while they=  back the &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;  establishment of a
Palestinian
homeland in the occupied=  territories of &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;  the West
Bank and
Gaza Strip. About half the public=  views Saudi Arabia as &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt;
&gt;  a
friend of the United States but not an ally. &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt; &lt;br&gt; &gt;
&gt;
&gt;  There were signs of anxiety in the poll, perhaps=  because it was
conducted &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;  at a time when developments have made
people feel
more=  vulnerable. In &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;  recent days, the Bush
administration
and leaders on=  Capitol Hill appeared &lt;br&gt; &gt; &gt; &gt;  to lack a

coordinated message in responding to the=  anthrax threat. <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt;
<br>
&gt; &gt; &gt;  Most Americans say they have been closely following the=
news
about <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  anthrax sent through the mail, and many have
begun=
handling their own <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  mail more cautiously. <br> &gt;
&gt;
&gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  The poll turned up mixed messages about the
extent to=
 which people are <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  panicky. While they are concerned
about
whether the=  government can <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  protect them,
Americans
are
calm at home. Only a=  quarter say they are <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  worried
about
terrorism in their own communities. While=  20 percent of <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt; 
Americans say they are more on edge now than they were=  before the attacks
<br> &gt;
&gt; &gt;  on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, few say=  they
are
having
<br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  trouble sleeping or are experiencing a loss of
income.=
<br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  For all their misgivings about
the
government's=  capacity to protect them, <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  the public
remains
steadfast behind its leaders. Most=  people say that Mr. <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt; 
Bush has clearly explained the goals of both the=  military action in <br>
&gt; &gt;
&gt;  Afghanistan and the war against terrorism in general.=  <br> &gt;
&gt;
&gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  Nearly 8 in 10 respondents approve of the way
Mr.
Bush=  is handling the <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  war on terrorism; more than
6
in 10
approve his=  handling of the economy. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  Six in 10
Americans
now say the country is moving in=  the right direction. <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt; 
Last June, well before the attacks, only 4 in 10 said=  the same thing. <br>
&gt;
&gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  The public's support for its leaders and
government=  extends far beyond <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  the White House.
Over
almost the last three decades,=  the job approval <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; 
rating
for Congress has never approached 67 percent,=  where it stands <br> &gt;
&gt;
&gt;  today. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  The Watergate
scandals first eroded the public's trust=  in government. For <br> &gt; &gt;

&gt;  more than 27 years, people said they were more=  distrustful of
government
<br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  than trusting. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt;  But in the aftermath of Sept. 11, people hold a=  different view.
Now,
more <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  than half of Americans said they trusted the
government=  to do what was <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  right just about always
or most
of the time. In 1998,=  when the Times/CBS <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  News
Poll
last
asked the question, only 26 percent said=  they trusted the <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt; 
government. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  Still, the poll
found that
the public was not prepared=  for a more <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  activist
government. Despite the high profile of many=  government agencies <br> &gt;
&gt;
&gt;  since Sept. 11, people still favored a smaller=  government with
fewer
<br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  services over a bigger government with more
services,=  52
percent to 43 <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  percent. <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br>
&gt;
&gt;
&gt;  Julie Hartfield, 22, a nursing assistant in Rochester,=  N.Y.,
said
she
did <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  not know what to expect now. <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt;
<br>
&gt; &gt; &gt;  &quot;I feel like America was a little too sure of=
itself,
thinking that no <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  one could touch us,&quot; Ms.
Hartfield
said.=  &quot;After the first anthrax <br> &gt; &gt; &gt;  outbreak,
they
should
have made sure security was=  tight. Now there are <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; 
outbreaks all over the place, and you wonder, `What's=  next?' &quot; <br>
&gt; &gt;
&gt; <br> &gt; &gt; &gt; <br> &gt; &gt;
&gt;          =
 <a=
href=3D"http://www.nytimes.com/2001/10/30/national/30POLL.html">http://www.=
nytimes.com/2001/10/30/national/30POLL.html</a> <br>
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sp;       Name: CBSNYT-Poll-Oct-2001.txt <br>
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(text/plain) <br> &gt;=
&gt;           &nbsp=
;            &nb=
sp;   Encoding: quoted-printable <br>
&gt;</blockquote></blockquote></blockquote><br>

<font color=3D"#FF0000"><b>    Warren J. Mitofsky<br>
</font></b><font color=3D"#000000">   2211 Broadway - Apt. 6LN<br>
    New York, NY 10024<br>
<br>
212 496-2945      212 496-0846 FAX</font></html>

>From mail@marketsharescorp.com Thu Nov  1 05:00:20 2001
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 fA1D0Ke08486 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Nov 2001
05:00:20 -0800
(PST)
Received: from blount.mail.mindspring.net (blount.mail.mindspring.net
[207.69.200.226])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id FAA03902 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Nov 2001 05:00:20 -0800
(PST)
Received: from marketsharescorp.com (sdn-ar-004ilchicP271.dialsprint.net
[168.191.105.201])
      by blount.mail.mindspring.net (8.9.3/8.8.5) with ESMTP id HAA08991
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Nov 2001 07:59:54 -0500 (EST)
Message-ID: <3BE138D7.6768ED00@marketsharescorp.com>
Date: Thu, 01 Nov 2001 06:58:22 -0500
From: Nick Panagakis <mail@marketsharescorp.com>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 (Macintosh; I; PPC)
X-Accept-Language: en,pdf
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: [Long] Re: NYT/CBS NEWS POLL: Survey Shows Doubts Stirring on
Terror
 War (NYTimes)
References: <Pine.GSO.4.21.0110310731160.20023-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
<3BE01C1D.36085B97@marketsharescorp.com>
<000001c16253$f42bbfc0$899cd73f@alvbynsy>

Content-Type: multipart/alternative;  boundary="------------
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Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; x-mac-type="54455854";
x-mac-creator="4D4F5353"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

My preference is "campaign against terrorism" if the issue here is
characterization
of these activities so that respondents will understand what we are talking
about.

"Campaign" should include the defensive measures now being taken at airports,
on
board airliners, possibly at USPS mail sorting facilities and by the INS. It
also
includes offensive measures such as freezing bank accounts, rounding up
accomplices
in the countries Al mentions below and others plus military action or, the
narrow (?)
definition of "war". Although "international" terrorism is the target, we may
uncover
domestic terrorism in this country (re: anthrax) so terrorism need not be
defined
more narrowly.

Albert Biderman wrote:

> The discussion raises for me the question of whether polls should
> define issues independently or as they have been defined by those who
> have (or had) strong enough voices in public political life as to be
> "the issue definers,even when those definitions seem to make no
> earthly sense whatsoever.  As a social scientist, I am inclined to the
> former position; as a citizen to the latter.  The premise that this "
> war against terrorism" is or can be a war against terrorism seems
> absurd.  We're supposed to be eliminating the bases of support of
> terrorism in Afghanistan when, clearly, the major bases for financing,
> training and support of the 09/17 attacks were in Saudi Arabia,
> Germany, Florida, New Jersey, etc.   Look where Theodore Kaczynski was
> based.  An [The?] anthrax terrorist seems based near (at?) that seat
> of opinion research, Princeton.  (I can speak with some credentialled
> authority on the subject of terrorism because, during my years of
> active service in the Cold Wa, planning and support of "unarmed
> resistance" was for a time my "major. field."  That should not,
> however, restrict me, as is my wont,  from claiming expertise at
> everything else.) Definitions of public issues often rest on absurd
> premises.  Economic issues often are presented with meanings clueless
> with regard to the logic of NIPA or the rationales of money and
> banking.  Few "opinion leaders" who bandy about issues involving
> "inflation" (and what issue involving money doesn't?) know what many
> of our colleagues know about the CPS and its successors, or consumer
> expenditure surveys, establishment surveys, etc.  Think of surveying
> our own profession on its problems when cards had been stacked for us
> by dividing all of them into two, exhaustive heaps:  "sampling error"
> and "non-sampling" error (or "measurement error," in the less-stacked,

&gt; AAPOR-favored construction).  The questions I am raising here are
&gt; apart from any dealt with by the proposed definition of "Scientific
&gt; Survey" (Summer 2001 AAPOR Newsletter).  How surveys deal with a war
&gt; we're waging raises tougher issues than do any other.  The
&gt; allegiances, duties and habits of mind we have as citizens are owed
&gt; special due.  So is our duty to do our job right.  Particularly so
&gt; because we can be especially aware of how crowded the last refuge of
&gt; scoundrels can become when a nation is at war My hope is that there
&gt; will be a bit of balance in opinion survey construction; favoring
&gt; keeeping the objects of our questions phrased in keeping with how they
&gt; are framed by identifiably  legitimate political contenders, but also,
&gt; where we think something vital out there is being missed,  by
&gt; following our own lights as independent, objective and skeptical
&gt; experts, trained and equipped for objective, theoretically sound
&gt; understanding of social phenomena.  That's how I see the citizenship
&gt; role as researcher or pollster.   That's above and beyond my duty as
&gt; citizen to respect the actions of legitimate authority, salute the
&gt; flag, preserve protect and defend. . . .   Oh, yes, and to cheer for
&gt; my team in the World Series. Albert D. Bidermanabider@american.edu
&gt;
&gt;       ----- Original Message -----
&gt;       From: Nick Panagakis
&gt;       To: aapornet@usc.edu
&gt;       Sent: Wednesday, October 31, 2001 10:43 AM
&gt;       Subject: Re: NYT/CBS NEWS POLL: Survey Shows Doubts Stirring
&gt;       on Terror War (NYTimes)
&gt;        I didn't think of the word "progress"  as a bias because
&gt;       the answer choices do include very/somewhat dissatisfied.
&gt;       Isn't "Not making progress" a common term? I think it
&gt;       appears on grade school report cards. I believe progress in
&gt;       this context means status as in "in progress". Could be
&gt;       wrong about that. As for the more commonly used "U.S." (I
&gt;       think Jim was implying that) the war against terrorism is
&gt;       being waged by state and local governments and by the
&gt;       private sector so I used nation..
&gt;
&gt;       The top box "very satisfied" is the score to watch - now
&gt;       36%. In light of the very tragic events, "somewhat
&gt;       satisfied" falls far short. Note that this is the plurality
&gt;       of opinion - 45%.
&gt;
&gt;       Nonetheless, there is room for improvement.
&gt;
&gt;       RE: Don's comments below. The question could read: "Thinking
&gt;       about the nation's campaign against terrorism, how much
&gt;       HEADWAY, IF ANY, do you think we are making...a lot, some,
&gt;       etc." Or "Thinking about the nation's campaign against
&gt;       terrorism, how satisfied are you with the HEADWAY we are
&gt;       making...very satisfied, etc.?"
&gt;
&gt;       Thanks for the comments. But I do believe you agree that
&gt;       some "global" measure would be useful.
&gt;
&gt;       Nick
&gt;
&gt;       rom: Don Ferree &lt;gferree@ssc.wisc.edu&gt;
&gt;

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>      > "I am personally less troubled by the second "progress" which seems
to
me to
>      > be close to asking about "how well we are doing" than the first,
which
>      > COULD imply there is progress, in contrast to "Thinking about the
campaign
>      > against terrorism, how satisfied".  Still, I would tend to avoid the
word
>      > "progress", or add "if any", to increase the "face neutrality" of the
question.
>      >
>
>       James Beniger wrote:
>
>      >   Nick,
>      >
>      >   Doesn't using the word "progress"--two times, in a single, two-line
>      >   sentence--bias the responses?  Isn't it rather difficult for any
one
of
>      >   us to be "dissatisfied" with anything we are told is "progress," as
made
>      >   by anyone (not to mention our own "nation"--and against "terrorism"
yet)?
>      >
>      >                                                                   -
-
Jim
>      >
>      > On Wed, 31 Oct 2001, Nick Panagakis wrote:
>      >
>      > > For a Tribune Poll in Illinois that ran last Sunday, I
>      > tried more of a "global"
>      > > question which could be used over time to measure the
>      > progress the nation is
>      > > making regardless of the form of terrorist activity now
>      > or in the future.
>      >
>      > > Thinking about the progress the nation is making in its
>      > campaign against
>      > > terrorism, how satisfied are you with the progress we
>      > are making...?
>      >
>      >   *******
>      >
>      > > Satisfied (Net)            80
>      > > Very satisfied              36
>      > > Somewhat satisfied   45
>      > >
>      > > Dissatisfied (Net)       14
>      > > Very dissatisfied           5
>      > > Somewhat dissatisfied 9
>      > >
>      > > No opinion 5
>      > >
>      > >
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>       > > Stephen Salmore wrote:
>       > >
>       > > > Compare this article  to the article on the same poll
>       > on the CBS News site.
>       > > > Are they looking at the same numbers?
>       > > >
>       > > > NYT: Survey Shows Doubts Stirring on Terror War
>       > > > CBS: Support For War Effort Is Strong
>       > > >
>       > > > CBS article is attached.
>       > > >
>       > > > --Stephen Salmore
>       > > >
>       > > > ----- Original Message -----
>       > > > From: "James Beniger" <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
>       > > > To: "AAPORNET" <aapornet@usc.edu>
>       > > > Sent: Tuesday, October 30, 2001 12:09 AM
>       > > > Subject: NYT/CBS NEWS POLL: Survey Shows Doubts
>       > Stirring on Terror War
>       > > > (NYTimes)
>       > > >
>       > > > >
>       > > > >
>       > > > >
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>       > Company
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>       >
>       > > > -
>       > > > >
>       > > http://www.nytimes.com/2001/10/30/national/30POLL.html
>       > > > >
>       > > > > October 30, 2001
>       > > > >
>       > > > >
>       > > > > THE POLL
>       > > > >
>       > > > > SURVEY SHOWS DOUBTS STIRRING ON TERROR WAR
>       > > > >
>       > > > > By RICHARD L. BERKE and JANET ELDER
>       > > > >
>       > > > >
>       > > > > Americans for the first time are raising doubts
>       > about whether the nation
>       > > > > can accomplish its objectives in fighting terrorism
>       > at home and abroad,
>       > > > > including capturing or killing Osama bin Laden,
>       > saving the international
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>       > > > >  alliance from unraveling and protecting people from
>       > > future attacks, the
>       > > > >  latest New York Times/CBS News poll shows.
>       > > > >
>       > > > >  Despite threats about anthrax unfolding virtually
>       > > every day and little
>       > > > >  discernible progress in the air campaign against
>       > > the Taliban, Americans
>       > > > >  are still offering President Bush their
>       > > overwhelming approval.
>       > > > >
>       > > > >  Mr. Bush's job approval rating, which soared after
>       > > Sept. 11, stands firm
>       > > > >  at 87 percent. And Congress has an approval rating
>       > > of 67 percent, the
>       > > > >  highest since the Times/CBS News Poll began asking
>       > > about it in the
>       > > > >  1970's.
>       > > > >
>       > > > >  Even so, after six weeks in which people were not
>       > > inclined to critique
>       > > > >  aspects of the government's response, there are
>       > > stirrings of discontent
>       > > > >  that extend both to how the nation is responding to
>       > > domestic terrorism
>       > > > >  and to how it is handling the war.
>       > > > >
>       > > > >  The public is questioning whether the government is
>       > > doing enough to
>       > > > >  forestall what it increasingly expects to be
>       > > another terrorist attack in
>       > > > >  this country within months. Fifty-three percent say
>       > > another attack is
>       > > > >  very likely, up from 46 percent two weeks ago and
>       > > 36 percent two weeks
>       > > > >  before that. Most people say they expect the attack
>       > > to be in the form of
>       > > > >  bioterrorism. These responses came before Attorney
>       > > General John Ashcroft
>       > > > >  announced yesterday that new terrorist attacks were
>       > > expected as soon as
>       > > > >  this week.
>       > > > >
>       > > > >  Yet more than half the public says the government
>       > > in Washington has not
>       > > > >  done enough to prepare for a biological attack, and
>       > > nor have state and
>       > > > >  local governments.
>       > > > >
>       > > > >  Nearly half of Americans say the government is
>       > > withholding information
>       > > > >  they need to know about the recent anthrax cases.
>       > > More than a quarter say
>       > > > >  public health officials are wrong in advising
>       > > people not to ask their own
>       > > > >  doctors for Cipro, an antibiotic used in treating
>       > > anthrax.
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>       > > > >
>       > > > >   While security has been tightened at airports,
>       > leading to the now-common
>       > > > >   sight of long lines, Americans are still jumpy
>       > about flying. They want
>       > > > >   the federal government to take complete control of
>       > hiring and supervising
>       > > > >   all airport security personnel.
>       > > > >
>       > > > >   The nationwide telephone poll of 1,024 adults was
>       > conducted Thursday
>       > > > >   through Sunday. It has a margin of sampling error
>       > of plus or minus three
>       > > > >   percentage points.
>       > > > >
>       > > > >   Tom Cale, a poll respondent who sells cars in
>       > Fairmont, W.Va., is among
>       > > > >   those who support the nation's leaders but have
>       > nagging concerns.
>       > > > >
>       > > > >   "It's not that we don't have competent people in
>       > positions of authority,"
>       > > > >   Mr. Cale, 50, said in a follow-up interview. "They
>       > just haven't written
>       > > > >   the book yet about the potential dangers that are
>       > out there."
>       > > > >
>       > > > >   Bracing for more terror, Mr. Cale said: "The next
>       > attack would be what
>       > > > >   you least suspect. It's going to be something that
>       > few people would see
>       > > > >   that would affect the most people, like sabotaging
>       > gas supply lines, or
>       > > > >   taking out two or three main power stations."
>       > > > >
>       > > > >   Joan Kautz, 49, a clerk for a rental car agency in
>       > Linden, N.J., said:
>       > > > >   "With the added security at the airport,
>       > bioterrorism is the only way to
>       > > > >   get in here. That's why they've used the mail, and
>       > even now the
>       > > > >   government is not protecting our postal workers."
>       > > > >
>       > > > >   In one of the most striking shifts, only 18 percent
>       > of Americans said
>       > > > >   they had a great deal of confidence that the
>       > government could protect
>       > > > >   them from terrorism; a month ago, 35 percent had
>       > such confidence. A
>       > > > >   majority, 58 percent, said they had a fair amount
>       > of confidence. The rest
>       > > > >   had little or no confidence.
>       > > > >
>       > > > >   Similarly, people feel that the government can
>       > protect them from anthrax
>       > > > >   and smallpox, but the degree of confidence is
>       > another matter. Only 15
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```
>      > > > >  percent have a great deal of confidence that the
>      > > government can protect
>      > > > >  them from anthrax; 19 percent say the same about
>      > > smallpox.
>      > > > >
>      > > > >  Beyond the efforts at home, Americans are not
>      > > entirely satisfied with the
>      > > > >  military action in Afghanistan and seem less
>      > > hopeful than they were
>      > > > >  before the bombing began. Although most respondents
>      > > said the war was
>      > > > >  going well for the United States, the largest
>      > > proportion--58 percent--
>      > > > >  said it was going only somewhat well. Twenty-five
>      > > percent said it was
>      > > > >  going very well, and 13 percent said the war was
>      > > going badly.
>      > > > >
>      > > > >  Only 28 percent are very confident that the United
>      > > States will capture or
>      > > > >  kill Mr. bin Laden, who is believed to be the
>      > > mastermind behind the Sept.
>      > > > >  11 attacks. In a CBS News poll two weeks earlier,
>      > > 38 percent said they
>      > > > >  were very confident.
>      > > > >
>      > > > >  "Osama bin Laden is like a ghost," said Eleanor
>      > > Roth, 67, a retired
>      > > > >  receptionist from Dayton, Ohio. "I would rather him
>      > > be captured than
>      > > > >  killed to avoid him being labeled a martyr. Maybe
>      > > they will find him, but
>      > > > >  then again, many of these terrorists have been on
>      > > the loose for years.
>      > > > >  And with all of our technology, it doesn't seem to
>      > > make a difference."
>      > > > >
>      > > > >  James Oleszcsuk, 57, a longshoreman from Baltimore,
>      > > was even less
>      > > > >  optimistic.
>      > > > >
>      > > > >  "It won't be easy getting bin Laden," Mr. Oleszcsuk
>      > > said. "First it was
>      > > > >  weeks, then months, now years to get this guy. It
>      > > makes me wonder what
>      > > > >  kind of intelligence reports the government is
>      > > getting. You hear so many
>      > > > >  things, you don't know what to believe. The
>      > > political implications of
>      > > > >  capturing him would be problematic with many of the
>      > > Middle Eastern
>      > > > >  countries. I don't think it's going to happen."
>      > > > >
>      > > > >  In another sign of mounting uneasiness about the
>      > > war, only 29 percent
>      > > > >  said they were very confident in the ability of the
>      > > United States
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>       > > > >  government to maintain the international alliance
>       > > of countries that
>       > > > >  support the military campaign; two weeks ago, 46
>       > > percent were very
>       > > > >  confident.
>       > > > >
>       > > > >  The public is prepared for a long and bloody
>       > > conflict in Afghanistan; a
>       > > > >  majority of Americans say they are willing to
>       > > accept the deaths of
>       > > > >  several thousand American troops there. Eight out
>       > > of 10 respondents said
>       > > > >  they thought the conflict would extend beyond
>       > > Afghanistan into
>       > > > >  neighboring countries and other parts of the world.
>       > >
>       > > > >
>       > > > >  "I wouldn't be surprised if this war took three to
>       > > five years," said Judy
>       > > > >  Adams, 48, a homemaker from Jonesville, La. "We
>       > > have fought for our
>       > > > >  country for over 200 years to keep our land and our
>       > > families safe. If we
>       > > > >  don't stand behind our president and pull together
>       > > as a nation, we're not
>       > > > >  going to see our land stand."
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>       > > > >  Americans continue to view Israel favorably while
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>       > > > >  establishment of a Palestinian homeland in the
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>       > > > >  the West Bank and Gaza Strip. About half the public
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>       > > > >  recent days, the Bush administration and leaders on
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>       > > > >  protect them, Americans are calm at home. Only a
>       > > quarter say they are
>       > > > >  worried about terrorism in their own communities.
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>      > > > >  Americans say they are more on edge now than they
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>      > > > >  trouble sleeping or are experiencing a loss of
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>      > > > >
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>      > capacity to protect them,
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>      > > > >  Bush has clearly explained the goals of both the
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>     > > > >  Julie Hartfield, 22, a nursing assistant in
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>     > > > >  not know what to expect now.
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>     > > > >  "I feel like America was a little too sure of
>     > itself, thinking that no
>     > > > >  one could touch us," Ms. Hartfield said. "After the
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>     > http://www.nytimes.com/2001/10/30/national/30POLL.html
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>     > (text/plain)
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<!doctype html public "-//w3c//dtd html 4.0 transitional//en"> <html> <body
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bgcolor="#FFFFFF"> My preference is "campaign against terrorism" if the issue here is
characterization of these activities so that respondents will understand what we are
talking about. <p>"Campaign" should include the defensive measures now being taken at
airports, on board airliners, possibly at USPS mail sorting facilities and by the
INS. It also includes offensive measures such as freezing bank accounts, rounding up
accomplices in the countries Al mentions below and others plus military action
or,
the narrow (?) definition of "war". Although "international" terrorism is the target,
we may uncover domestic terrorism in this country (re: anthrax) so terrorism need not
be defined more narrowly. <p>Albert Biderman wrote: <blockquote
TYPE=CITE><style></style> The discussion raises for
me the question of whether polls should define issues independently or as they
have
been defined by those who have (or had) strong enough voices in public political life
as to be "the issue definers,even when those definitions seem to make no earthly
sense whatsoever. As a social scientist, I am inclined to the former position;
as a citizen to the latter. The premise that this " war against terrorism" is
or can be a war against terrorism seems absurd. We're supposed to be
eliminating the bases of support of terrorism in Afghanistan when, clearly, the major
bases for financing, training and support of the 09/17 attacks were in Saudi Arabia,
Germany, Florida, New Jersey, etc.   Look where Theodore Kaczynski was
based. An [The?] anthrax terrorist seems based near (at?) that seat of opinion
research, Princeton. (I can speak with some credentialled authority on the
subject of terrorism because, during my years of active service in the Cold Wa,
planning and support of "unarmed resistance" was for a time my "major. field."
That should not, however, restrict me, as is my wont, from claiming expertise
at everything else.) Definitions
of public issues often rest on absurd premises. Economic issues often are
presented with meanings clueless with regard to the logic of NIPA or the rationales
of money and banking. Few "opinion leaders" who bandy about issues involving
"inflation" (and what issue involving money doesn't?) know what many of our

colleagues know about the CPS and its successors, or consumer expenditure
surveys,
establishment surveys, etc. Think of surveying our own profession on
its
problems when cards had been stacked for us by dividing all of them into two,
exhaustive heaps: "sampling error" and "non-sampling" error (or
"measurement
error," in the less-stacked, AAPOR-favored construction). The questions
I am
raising here are apart from any dealt with by the proposed definition of
"Scientific
Survey" (Summer 2001 AAPOR Newsletter). How surveys deal with a war
we're
waging raises tougher issues than do any other. The allegiances, duties
and
habits of mind we have as citizens are owed special due. So is our duty
to do
our job right. Particularly so because we can be especially aware of
how
crowded the last refuge of scoundrels can become when a nation is at
war My hope is that there
will be
a bit of balance in opinion survey construction; favoring keeeping the
objects
of our
questions phrased in keeping with how they are framed by identifiably
legitimate political contenders, but also, where we think something vital out
there
is being missed, by following our own lights as independent, objective
and
skeptical experts, trained and equipped for objective, theoretically sound
understanding of social phenomena. That's how I see the citizenship
role
as
researcher or pollster.   That's above and beyond my duty as
citizen
to
respect the actions of legitimate authority, salute the flag, preserve
protect
and
defend. . . .   Oh, yes, and to cheer for my team in the World
Series. Albert D.
Biderman<a
href="mailto:abider@american.edu">abider@american.edu
<blockquote
style="BORDER-LEFT: #000000 2px solid; MARGIN-LEFT: 5px; MARGIN-RIGHT: 0px;
PADDING-LEFT: 5px; PADDING-RIGHT: 0px"> <div style="FONT: 10pt arial">-----
Original
Message -----</div>

<div
  style="BACKGROUND: #e4e4e4; FONT: 10pt arial; font-color:
black">From: <a
href="mailto:mail@marketsharescorp.com"
title="mail@marketsharescorp.com">Nick
Panagakis</div>

<div style="FONT: 10pt arial">To: aapornet@usc.edu</div>

<div style="FONT: 10pt arial">Sent: Wednesday, October 31, 2001 10:43 AM</div>

<div style="FONT: 10pt arial">Subject: Re: NYT/CBS NEWS POLL: Survey Shows
Doubts Stirring on Terror War (NYTimes)</div> I didn't think of the word
"progress" as a bias because the answer choices do include very/somewhat
dissatisfied. Isn't "Not making progress" a common term? I think it appears on
grade
school report cards. I believe progress in this context means status as in "in
progress". Could be wrong about that. As for the more commonly used "U.S." (I think
Jim was implying that) the war against terrorism is being waged by state and local
governments and by the private sector so I used nation.. <p>The top box "very
satisfied" is the score to watch - now 36%. In light of the very tragic events,
"somewhat satisfied" falls far short. Note that this is the plurality of opinion -
45%. <p>Nonetheless, there is room for improvement.
<p>RE: Don's comments below. The question could read: "Thinking about the nation's
campaign against terrorism, how much HEADWAY, IF ANY, do you think we are making...a
lot, some, etc." Or "Thinking about the nation's campaign against terrorism, how
satisfied are you with the HEADWAY we are making...very satisfied, etc.?"
<p>Thanks
for the comments. But I do believe you agree that some "global" measure would be
useful. <p>Nick
<p>rom: Don Ferree <gferree@ssc.wisc.edu>
<blockquote TYPE="CITE">
<pre>"I am personally less troubled by the second "progress" which seems to me
to be
close to asking about "how well we are doing" than the first, which COULD imply there
is progress, in contrast to "Thinking about the campaign against terrorism, how
satisfied". Still, I would tend to avoid the word "progress", or add "if
any",
to increase the "face neutrality" of the question.</pre> </blockquote>

<p>
James Beniger wrote:
<blockquote TYPE="CITE">
<pre> Nick,

  Doesn't using the word "progress"--two times, in a single, two-line

sentence--bias the responses? Isn't it rather difficult for any one of

us to be "dissatisfied" with anything we are told is "progress," as made
  by
anyone (not to mention our own "nation"--and against "terrorism" yet)?

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bsp;   &
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bsp;&nbs
p;   &nb
s
p;

;
 &n
bsp;   -- Jim</pre>
</blockquote>

<blockquote TYPE="CITE">On Wed, 31 Oct 2001, Nick Panagakis wrote: <p>> For a
Tribune
Poll in Illinois that ran last Sunday, I tried more of a "global"
>
question
which could be used over time to measure the progress the nation is
>
making
regardless of the form of terrorist activity now or in the future. <p>>
Thinking
about the progress the nation is making in its campaign against
>
terrorism, how
satisfied are you with the progress we are making...? <p> ******* <p>>
Satisfied
(Net)
80

> Very
satisfied   &n
b
sp;
;
36

> Somewhat satisfied   45

>

> Dissatisfied (Net)   14
> Very
dissatisfied
;
5

> Somewhat dissatisfied 9

>

> No opinion 5

>

>

> Stephen Salmore wrote:

>

> > Compare this article to the article on the same poll on the CBS
News

site.
> > Are they looking at the same numbers?
> >
> > NYT: Survey Shows
Doubts Stirring on Terror War
> > CBS: Support For War Effort Is Strong
> >

> > CBS article is attached.
> >
> > --Stephen Salmore
> > >

> > >
----- Original Message -----
> > From: "James Beniger"
<beniger@rcf.usc.edu>

> > To: "AAPORNET" <aapornet@usc.edu>
> > Sent: Tuesday, October 30, 2001
12:09 AM
> > Subject: NYT/CBS NEWS POLL: Survey Shows Doubts Stirring on Terror
War
> > (NYTimes)
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> > >

> > > October 30, 2001

> > >

> > >

> > > THE POLL

> > >

> > > SURVEY SHOWS DOUBTS STIRRING ON TERROR WAR

> > >

> > > By RICHARD L. BERKE and JANET ELDER

> > >

> > >

> > > Americans for the first time are raising doubts about whether the
nation
> > > can accomplish its objectives in fighting terrorism at home
and abroad,
> > > including capturing or killing Osama bin Laden, saving
the international
> > > alliance from unraveling and protecting people from
future attacks, the
> > > latest New York Times/CBS News poll shows.

>
> >
> > > Despite threats about anthrax unfolding virtually every day and
little
> > > discernible progress in the air campaign against the Taliban,

Americans
> > > are still offering President Bush their
overwhelming
approval.
> > >
> > > Mr. Bush's job approval rating, which
soared
after Sept. 11, stands firm
> > at 87 percent. And Congress has
an
approval rating of 67 percent, the
> > > highest since the
Times/CBS
News
Poll began asking about it in the
> > > 1970's.
> > >
> >
>
Even so, after six weeks in which people were not inclined to critique
>
>
> aspects of the government's response, there are stirrings of
discontent
>
> > that extend both to how the nation is responding to domestic
terrorism

> > > and to how it is handling the war.
> > >
> > >
The
public is questioning whether the government is doing enough to
> >
>
forestall what it increasingly expects to be another terrorist attack in

>
>
> this country within months. Fifty-three percent say another attack is

> >
> very likely, up from 46 percent two weeks ago and 36 percent two
weeks

>
> > before that. Most people say they expect the attack to be in the
form of

> > > bioterrorism. These responses came before Attorney General
John
Ashcroft
> > > announced yesterday that new terrorist attacks were
expected
as soon as
> > > this week.
> > >
> > > Yet more than
half
the public says the government in Washington has not
> > > done
enough to
prepare for a biological attack, and nor have state and
> > > local
governments.
> > >
> > > Nearly half of Americans say the
government is
withholding information
> > > they need to know about the recent
anthrax
cases. More than a quarter say
> > > public health officials are
wrong in
advising people not to ask their own
> > > doctors for Cipro, an
antibiotic
used in treating anthrax.
> > >
> > > While security has been
tightened
at airports, leading to the now-common
> > > sight of long lines,
Americans
are still jumpy about flying. They want
> > > the federal
government
to
take complete control of hiring and supervising
> > > all airport
security

personnel.
> > >
> > > The nationwide telephone poll of 1,024 adults
was conducted Thursday
> > > through Sunday. It has a margin of sampling
error of plus or minus three
> > > percentage points.
> > >

> >
> Tom Cale, a poll respondent who sells cars in Fairmont, W.Va., is among
>
> > those who support the nation's leaders but have nagging concerns.
> > >

> > "It's not that we don't have competent people in positions of
authority,"
> > Mr. Cale, 50, said in a follow-up interview. "They just
haven't written
> > the book yet about the potential dangers that are out
there."
> >
> > > Bracing for more terror, Mr. Cale said: "The next
attack would be what
> > you least suspect. It's going to be something
that few people would see
> > that would affect the most people, like
sabotaging gas supply lines, or
> > taking out two or three main power
stations."
> >
> > > Joan Kautz, 49, a clerk for a rental car agency
in Linden, N.J., said:
> > "With the added security at the airport,
bioterrorism is the only way to
> > get in here. That's why they've used
the mail, and even now the
> > government is not protecting our postal
workers."
> >
> > > In one of the most striking shifts, only 18
percent of Americans said
> > they had a great deal of confidence that
the government could protect
> > them from terrorism; a month ago, 35
percent had such confidence. A
> > majority, 58 percent, said they had a
fair amount of confidence. The rest
> > had little or no confidence.

> >
> > > Similarly, people feel that the government can protect them
from anthrax
> > > and smallpox, but the degree of confidence is another
matter. Only 15
> > percent have a great deal of confidence that the
government can protect
> > them from anthrax; 19 percent say the same
about smallpox.
> >
> > > Beyond the efforts at home, Americans are
not entirely satisfied with the
> > > military action in Afghanistan

and
seem less hopeful than they were
> > > before the bombing began. Although
most respondents said the war was
> > > going well for the United States,
the largest proportion--58
percent--

> > > said it was going only somewhat well. Twenty-five percent said
it was

> > > going very well, and 13 percent said the war was going badly.

> >
>
> > > Only 28 percent are very confident that the United States will
capture or
> > > kill Mr. bin Laden, who is believed to be the mastermind
behind the Sept.
> > > 11 attacks. In a CBS News poll two weeks earlier, 38
percent said they
> > > were very confident.
> > >
> >
>
"Osama bin Laden is like a ghost," said Eleanor Roth, 67, a retired
> >
>
receptionist from Dayton, Ohio. "I would rather him be captured than
> >
>
killed to avoid him being labeled a martyr. Maybe they will find him, but
> >
> then again, many of these terrorists have been on the loose for years.

>
> > And with all of our technology, it doesn't seem to make a difference."

> > >
> > > James Oleszcsuk, 57, a longshoreman from Baltimore, was
even less
> > > optimistic.
> > >
> > > "It won't be easy
getting bin Laden," Mr. Oleszcsuk said. "First it was
> > > weeks, then
months, now years to get this guy. It makes me wonder what
> > > kind of
intelligence reports the government is getting. You hear so many
> >
>
things, you don't know what to believe. The political implications of
> >
>
capturing him would be problematic with many of the Middle Eastern
> >
>
countries. I don't think it's going to happen."
> > >
> > > In another
sign of mounting uneasiness about the war, only 29 percent
> > > said they
were very confident in the ability of the United States
> > > government to
maintain the international alliance of countries that
> > > support the
military campaign; two weeks ago, 46 percent were very
> > > confident.

> > >
> > > The public is prepared for a long and bloody conflict in

Afghanistan; a
> > > majority of Americans say they are willing to accept
the deaths of
> > > several thousand American troops there. Eight out of 10
respondents said
> > > they thought the conflict would extend beyond
Afghanistan into
> > > neighboring countries and other parts of the world.

> > >
> > > "I wouldn't be surprised if this war took three to five
years," said Judy
> > > Adams, 48, a homemaker from Jonesville, La. "We
have fought for our
> > > country for over 200 years to keep our land and
our families safe. If we
> > > don't stand behind our president and pull
together as a nation, we're not
> > > going to see our land stand."

> >
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> > > Americans continue to view Israel favorably while they back the

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> > >
> > > Most Americans say they have been
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>
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> > >
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> > >
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But in the aftermath of Sept. 11, people hold a different view. Now, more
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>
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>
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>From Mark.Lamias@grizzard.com Thu Nov  1 07:45:06 2001
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 fA1Fj5e16973 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 1 Nov 2001
07:45:05 -0800
(PST)
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From: Mark Lamias <Mark.Lamias@grizzard.com>
To: =?iso-8859-1?Q?=27Beno=EEt_Gauthier=27?= <gauthier@circum.com>,
    aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: RE: Recall issues and bounded recall
Date: Thu, 1 Nov 2001 10:40:12 -0500
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Benoï¿½t,

There have been several recent articles in POQ researching recall effects in surveys.

An interesting piece of research by Bob Belli, Mike Traugott, Margaret Young, and
Kate McGonagle appeared in a 1999 POQ article (Vol. 63, pages
90-108) in which they sucessfully used recall procedures to reduced vote overreporting.

I would highly recommend it.

Sincerely yours,

Mark J. Lamias
Grizzard Agency
229 Peachtree Street - 12th Floor
Atlanta, GA 30342

-----Original Message-----
From: Benoï¿½t Gauthier [mailto:gauthier@circum.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 31, 2001 2:58 PM
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Recall issues and bounded recall

(2001.10.31, 14:49)

I have a keen interest in any references dealing with recall effects in surveys. I am
particularly interested in recall errors related to frequency questions (such as, how
many gizmos did you purchase over the past so many weeks?). Does anyone have
suggested readings?

I have found Norman Bradburn's chapter ("Response Effects") in "Handbook of Survey
Research" (1983) very illuminating. Sudman, Finn and Lannom's article in Public
Opinion Quarterly ("The use of bounded recall procedures in single interviews", 1984)
is the last reference I have on the issue.

Thanks for your help. I am looking forward to discussing the issue of recall effects
off-list or on-list, at your convenience.

Benoï¿½t Gauthier, mailto:gauthier@circum.com
Rï¿½seau Circum inc. / Circum Network Inc.

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+1 819.770.2423 tï¿½lec. fax: +1 819.770.5196

==

* * * Essayez des options : courriel avec The Bat!, Web avec Opera
* * * Try alternatives : e-mail with The Bat!, Web with Opera
http://www.ritlabs.com/the_bat/ http://www.opera.com/
>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Thu Nov 1 08:25:25 2001
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Date: Thu, 1 Nov 2001 08:24:37 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: NYT/CBS NEWS POLL: Survey Shows Doubts Stirring on Terror War

   I post only to highlight a small part of Warren Mitofsky's much longer
   posting here earlier today, because I think it is very important for
   public opinion polling:

On Thu, 1 Nov 2001, Warren Mitofsky wrote:

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> an example, in my earlier life, during an oil shortage, when there was
> gouging by the oil industry, we were asking questions about various
> alternatives from conservation to rationing to taxing. One of the
> areas we did not explore was nationalizing the oil industry, precisely
> because it had not been publicly discussed. warren mitofsky

   In my own now public opinion, I like what we might call "Mitofsky's
   Rule": No public opinion *reported* on questions not already discussed
   publicly, which I take to mean widely in the mass media. I emphasize
   "reported" here, because I see no obvious harm in merely *collecting*
   opinion data on entirely new ideas (like Warren's "nationalizing the oil
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   journals, for example)--but I do welcome hearing from those of you who
   think otherwise on the question of merely collecting such data.

   Failure to abide by Mitofsky's Rule, it seems to me, would reduce the
   institution of public opinion polling to the level of editorial writing
   and op-ed contributions--valuable activities that public polling
   operations themselves (though certainly *not* individuals, like Andy
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   In short, failure to abide by Mitofsky's Rule could eventually reduce
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   use in further programs (I have a long commute).

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   opinion operation to the level of the radio talkshows. It's easy for
   most of us to agree, of course, but also important that we don't forget
   the point.

   Thanks Warren, Al, Nick.

-- Jim

    ****

>From slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu Thu Nov 1 14:09:27 2001
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Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Susan Losh <slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu>
Subject: Re: NYT/CBS NEWS POLL: Survey Shows Doubts Stirring on Terror
  War (NYTimes)

Just because politicians have not put the idea forward (e.g., nationalizing
the oil
supply) or discussed it, does that mean John or Joan Q. Public don't have an
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It turned out that the general public had been "feministized" 'way before
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I like the idea of turning Adrianna Huffington upside down: let the polls
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Susan

At 08:24 AM 11/1/2001 -0800, you wrote:
>
>
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> Thanks Warren, Al, Nick.
>   -- Jim
>
> *******
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>
>
Susan Carol Losh, PhD
slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu

visit the site at:
http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/~slosh//Index.htm

The Department of Educational Research
307L Stone Building
Florida State University
Tallahassee FL 32306-4453

850-644-8778 (Voice Mail available)
Educational Research Office 850-644-4592
FAX 850-644-8776
```

Thanks to those who responded to my query!

I had written:
I'm looking for research comparing response bias between paper and web

surveys. Particularly I'm interested in whether responses by web are
more/less positive, contradictory, shorter/longer, more complete than the
same surveys done on paper. Can anyone recommend some of this
literature? (I'm interested particularly in a population that has web
access like professionals not general population.) Thanks!

Holly M. Hart, Ph.D.
The Consortium on Chicago School Research
The University of Chicago
1313 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
773-834-3629(office)
773-702-2010 (fax)
hhart@consortium-chicago.org

One of the problems with letting the polls lead is relatively minor changes
in question wording can lead to substantial apparent changes in public
sentiment. When I first arrived at Georgia State University the question of
the state flag (which featured St. Andrews Cross, more commonly known as the
Confederate or rebel flag) was not yet a matter of widespread concern.
Despite this we decided to ask a couple of questions about it in our
quarterly polls. Being social scientists we decided to vary the question
wording occasionally, sometimes including information from arguments on both
sides and sometimes just asking a question about whether the flag should be
changed. What the majority favored (initially) varied depending on how we
asked the question. After the topic burst into the public mind when the
then-governor (now Senator) decided to push for changing the flag the swings
produced by questions became less obvious and by the time the issue appeared
in the New York Times in an article about the Super Bowl and the state flag
a split half test of question wording produced no significant change in
apparent public sentiment.

--

Leo G. Simonetta
Art & Science Group, LLC
simonetta@artsci.com

>
>
> Just because politicians have not put the idea forward (e.g.,
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> >
> > *******
> >
> >
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> >
> >

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> >
> Susan Carol Losh, PhD
> slosh@garnet.acns.fsu.edu
>
> visit the site at:
> http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/~slosh//Index.htm
>
> The Department of Educational Research
> 307L Stone Building
> Florida State University
> Tallahassee FL 32306-4453
>
> 850-644-8778 (Voice Mail available)
> Educational Research Office 850-644-4592
> FAX 850-644-8776
>
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>
>From godard@virginia.edu Thu Nov  1 16:54:46 2001
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From: Ellis Godard <godard@virginia.edu>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Political Panels?
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400

Does anyone know of a project in Texas about 10 years ago that involved a
```

professor pulling together a panel of several hundred (thousand?) for an
extended summit discussion on candidates? Someone has just about using such
a process to resolve political issues, and recalls hearing of such an event,
and I suspected someone here might know more.

Regards,
Ellis Godard

>From eisinger@lclark.edu Thu Nov 1 17:02:10 2001
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Date: Thu, 01 Nov 2001 17:00:48 -0800
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From: Robert Eisinger <eisinger@lclark.edu>
Subject: Re: Political Panels?
In-Reply-To: <NCEELGJNGFLOAJBFAFFOAEBKDIAA.godard@virginia.edu>
References: <411EA40BC162D211B92B0008C7B1D2B305C04C69@arbmdex.arbitron.com>
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To Whom It May Concern:

The professor is James Fishkin.
Topic: National Issues Convention/Deliberative Democracy.

Best,
Robert Eisinger

At 04:54 PM 11/1/2001 -0800, you wrote:
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>a process to resolve political issues, and recalls hearing of such an event,
>and I suspected someone here might know more.
>
>Regards,
>Ellis Godard
>
>From RSimm32573@aol.com Thu Nov 1 17:31:03 2001
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Subject: Re: Political Panels?
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Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

You're probably thinking of the first of several deliberative polls organized
by James Fishkin, professor of political science at the University of Texas
in Austin.

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first
of several deliberative polls organized by James Fishkin, professor of
political
science at the University of Texas in Austin.</FONT></HTML>

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(PST)
Date: Thu, 1 Nov 2001 21:12:55 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Five-minute briefing: war polls (London Times)

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                  Copyright 2001 Times Newspapers Ltd
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            http://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/0,,8-2001374860,00.html
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TUESDAY OCTOBER 30 2001

Five-minute briefing: war polls

Tony Blair tried to shore up public approval for the attacks on
Afghanistan in his first speech to the Welsh Assembly today.

This is a selection of recent polls from Europe, America and the Middle
East, showing the range of support for the war in Afghanistan

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Britain

October 30: An ICM poll for The Guardian showed that ministers had been
justified in their fears about a "third-week wobble" of support for the
military campaign. It showed that 62 per cent of those surveyed supported
military action, a 12 per cent fall from ICM's last poll, which showed 74
per cent in favour of strikes.

October 11: The first poll after Britain took part in the strikes showed
support for the campaign. A Mori/Tonight poll showed that 71 per cent of
people believe that Britain was right to join the military strikes.

September 23: A Mori survey showed that 77 per cent of those surveyed
supported military action. Only 45 per cent, however, were in favour
supported a war if it meant innocent civilians in other countries might
be hurt or killed.

United States

October 30: Americans' doubts about the war on terror are starting to
grow, although they continue to support President Bush and the military
attacks. A poll by CBS/The New York Times showed that 88 per cent of
those surveyed approved, but only 18 per cent now have "a great deal of
confidence that the Government can protect its citizens", compared with
35 per cent late in September.

October 27: A poll for Newsweek claimed that 88 per cent of Americans

supported the Government's actions following the September 11 attacks.

France

October 15: French people are in favour of the attacks, but do not
approve of taking the war to other countries, according to a survey by
IFOP, a French research company, for Le Figaro newspaper. It shows that
69 per cent of those polled were in favour of the war, but only 40 per
cent would support attacks on countries other than Afghanistan.

Germany

October 24:

Only 41 per cent of Germans back Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder's stance of
solidarity with the United States, according to a poll by the Forsa
institute, published in Die Woche magazine. More than two-thirds of
Germans would prefer to see a pause in the air strikes on Afghanistan so
that aid can reach refugees.

Pakistan

October 17: A Gallup opinion poll showed that 87 per cent of Pakistanis
support the Taleban and oppose the American attacks on Afghanistan.

Jordan

October 30: A poll of "opinion-shapers" conducted by the Intelligentsia
for Research, Studies and Information in Jordan surveyed politicians and
party leaders as well as journalists, writers, artists, students and
members of professional associations. The study found that 82 per cent of
those questioned did not support the air strikes.

Iran

October 21: Nearly all of Tehran's residents are opposed to the strikes
on Afghanistan, according to a National Opinion Polling Institute survey.
The poll, of 1,320 people, claimed that 87 per cent were opposed to the
strikes, and over half did not believe now was the right time to improve
the relationship between Iran and the United States.

               http://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/0,,8-2001374860,00.html
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****

>From abider@earthlink.net Thu Nov 1 22:09:23 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])

"Campaign" seems a good way to go. It does not preclude, however, =
presenting many alternative issue formulations with regard to components =
of the package, including "war" in general, or any particular venue, =
target or weapon. Today's (oops, it's now yesterday's) NYTimes ed and =
op ed pages would seemingly legitimate putting up for grabs many of =
these alternatives under Mitofsy's Law. (Or does it for those who =
regard these pages as mostly RadicLib outlets or Zionist propaganda =
organs?)

Al   =20
  ----- Original Message -----=20
  From: Nick Panagakis=20
  To: aapornet@usc.edu=20
  Sent: Thursday, November 01, 2001 6:58 AM
  Subject: Re: [Long] Re: NYT/CBS NEWS POLL: Survey Shows Doubts =

Stirring on Terror War (NYTimes)

   My preference is "campaign against terrorism" if the issue here is =
characterization of these activities so that respondents will understand =
what we are talking about.=20
   "Campaign" should include the defensive measures now being taken at =
airports, on board airliners, possibly at USPS mail sorting facilities =
and by the INS. It also includes offensive measures such as freezing =
bank accounts, rounding up accomplices in the countries Al mentions =
below and others plus military action or, the narrow (?) definition of =
"war". Although "international" terrorism is the target, we may uncover =
domestic terrorism in this country (re: anthrax) so terrorism need not =
be defined more narrowly.=20

   Albert Biderman wrote:=20

   The discussion raises for me the question of whether polls should =
define issues independently or as they have been defined by those who =
have (or had) strong enough voices in public political life as to be =
"the issue definers,even when those definitions seem to make no earthly =
sense whatsoever. As a social scientist, I am inclined to the former =
position; as a citizen to the latter. The premise that this " war =
against terrorism" is or can be a war against terrorism seems absurd. =
We're supposed to be eliminating the bases of support of terrorism in =
Afghanistan when, clearly, the major bases for financing, training and =
support of the 09/17 attacks were in Saudi Arabia, Germany, Florida, New =
Jersey, etc.   Look where Theodore Kaczynski was based. An [The?] =
anthrax terrorist seems based near (at?) that seat of opinion research, =
Princeton. (I can speak with some credentialled authority on the =
subject of terrorism because, during my years of active service in the =
Cold Wa, planning and support of "unarmed resistance" was for a time my =
"major. field." That should not, however, restrict me, as is my wont, =
from claiming expertise at everything else.) Definitions of public =
issues often rest on absurd premises. Economic issues often are =
presented with meanings clueless with regard to the logic of NIPA or the =
rationales of money and banking. Few "opinion leaders" who bandy about =
issues involving "inflation" (and what issue involving money doesn't?) =
know what many of our colleagues know about the CPS and its successors, =
or consumer expenditure surveys, establishment surveys, etc. Think of =
surveying our own profession on its problems when cards had been stacked =
for us by dividing all of them into two, exhaustive heaps: "sampling =
error" and "non-sampling" error (or "measurement error," in the =
less-stacked, AAPOR-favored construction). The questions I am raising =
here are apart from any dealt with by the proposed definition of =
"Scientific Survey" (Summer 2001 AAPOR Newsletter). How surveys deal =
with a war we're waging raises tougher issues than do any other. The =
allegiances, duties and habits of mind we have as citizens are owed =
special due. So is our duty to do our job right. Particularly so =
because we can be especially aware of how crowded the last refuge of =
scoundrels can become when a nation is at war My hope is that there will =
be a bit of balance in opinion survey construction; favoring keeeping =
the objects of our questions phrased in keeping with how they are framed =
by identifiably legitimate political contenders, but also, where we =
think something vital out there is being missed, by following our own =
lights as independent, objective and skeptical experts, trained and =
equipped for objective, theoretically sound understanding of social =

phenomena. That's how I see the citizenship role as researcher or =
pollster.   That's above and beyond my duty as citizen to respect the =
actions of legitimate authority, salute the flag, preserve protect and =
defend. . . .   Oh, yes, and to cheer for my team in the World Series. =
Albert D. Bidermanabider@american.edu =20
        ----- Original Message -----
        From: Nick Panagakis
        To: aapornet@usc.edu
        Sent: Wednesday, October 31, 2001 10:43 AM
        Subject: Re: NYT/CBS NEWS POLL: Survey Shows Doubts Stirring on =
Terror War (NYTimes)
        I didn't think of the word "progress" as a bias because the =
answer choices do include very/somewhat dissatisfied. Isn't "Not making =
progress" a common term? I think it appears on grade school report =
cards. I believe progress in this context means status as in "in =
progress". Could be wrong about that. As for the more commonly used =
"U.S." (I think Jim was implying that) the war against terrorism is =
being waged by state and local governments and by the private sector so =
I used nation..=20
        The top box "very satisfied" is the score to watch - now 36%. In =
light of the very tragic events, "somewhat satisfied" falls far short. =
Note that this is the plurality of opinion - 45%.=20

        Nonetheless, there is room for improvement.=20

        RE: Don's comments below. The question could read: "Thinking about =
the nation's campaign against terrorism, how much HEADWAY, IF ANY, do =
you think we are making...a lot, some, etc." Or "Thinking about the =
nation's campaign against terrorism, how satisfied are you with the =
HEADWAY we are making...very satisfied, etc.?"=20

        Thanks for the comments. But I do believe you agree that some =
"global" measure would be useful.=20

        Nick=20

        rom: Don Ferree <gferree@ssc.wisc.edu>=20

"I am personally less troubled by the second "progress" which seems to =
me to
be close to asking about "how well we are doing" than the first, which
COULD imply there is progress, in contrast to "Thinking about the =
campaign
against terrorism, how satisfied". Still, I would tend to avoid the =
word
"progress", or add "if any", to increase the "face neutrality" of the =
question.

        James Beniger wrote:=20

  Nick,

  Doesn't using the word "progress"--two times, in a single, two-line
  sentence--bias the responses? Isn't it rather difficult for any one =
of
  us to be "dissatisfied" with anything we are told is "progress," as =
made

by anyone (not to mention our own "nation"--and against "terrorism" =
yet)?

                                                                    -- =
Jim
        On Wed, 31 Oct 2001, Nick Panagakis wrote:=20
        > For a Tribune Poll in Illinois that ran last Sunday, I tried =
more of a "global"=20
        > question which could be used over time to measure the progress =
the nation is=20
        > making regardless of the form of terrorist activity now or in =
the future.=20

        > Thinking about the progress the nation is making in its =
campaign against=20
        > terrorism, how satisfied are you with the progress we are =
making...?=20

          *******=20

        > Satisfied (Net)   80=20
        > Very satisfied   36=20
        > Somewhat satisfied   45=20
        >=20
        > Dissatisfied (Net)   14=20
        > Very dissatisfied   5=20
        > Somewhat dissatisfied 9=20
        >=20
        > No opinion 5=20
        >=20
        >=20
        > Stephen Salmore wrote:=20
        >=20
        > > Compare this article to the article on the same poll on the =
CBS News site.=20
        > > Are they looking at the same numbers?=20
        > >=20
        > > NYT: Survey Shows Doubts Stirring on Terror War=20
        > > CBS: Support For War Effort Is Strong=20
        > >=20
        > > CBS article is attached.=20
        > >=20
        > > --Stephen Salmore=20
        > >=20
        > > ----- Original Message -----=20
        > > From: "James Beniger" <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>=20
        > > To: "AAPORNET" <aapornet@usc.edu>=20
        > > Sent: Tuesday, October 30, 2001 12:09 AM=20
        > > Subject: NYT/CBS NEWS POLL: Survey Shows Doubts Stirring on =
Terror War=20
        > > (NYTimes)=20
        > >=20
        > > >=20
        > > >=20
        > > >=20
        > > > =
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        > > >                     Copyright 2001 The New York Times Company =

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http://www.nytimes.com/2001/10/30/national/30POLL.html=20
        > > >=20
        > > >  October 30, 2001=20
        > > >=20
        > > >=20
        > > > THE POLL=20
        > > >=20
        > > > SURVEY SHOWS DOUBTS STIRRING ON TERROR WAR=20
        > > >=20
        > > > By RICHARD L. BERKE and JANET ELDER=20
        > > >=20
        > > >=20
        > > >  Americans for the first time are raising doubts about =
whether the nation=20
        > > >  can accomplish its objectives in fighting terrorism at =
home and abroad,=20
        > > >  including capturing or killing Osama bin Laden, saving =
the international=20
        > > >  alliance from unraveling and protecting people from =
future attacks, the=20
        > > >  latest New York Times/CBS News poll shows.=20
        > > >=20
        > > >  Despite threats about anthrax unfolding virtually every =
day and little=20
        > > >  discernible progress in the air campaign against the =
Taliban, Americans=20
        > > >  are still offering President Bush their overwhelming =
approval.=20
        > > >=20
        > > >  Mr. Bush's job approval rating, which soared after Sept. =
11, stands firm=20
        > > >  at 87 percent. And Congress has an approval rating of 67 =
percent, the=20
        > > >  highest since the Times/CBS News Poll began asking about =
it in the=20
        > > >  1970's.=20
        > > >=20
        > > >  Even so, after six weeks in which people were not =
inclined to critique=20
        > > >  aspects of the government's response, there are stirrings =
of discontent=20
        > > >  that extend both to how the nation is responding to =
domestic terrorism=20
        > > >  and to how it is handling the war.=20
        > > >=20
        > > >  The public is questioning whether the government is doing =
enough to=20
        > > >  forestall what it increasingly expects to be another =
```

terrorist attack in=20
> > >   this country within months. Fifty-three percent say =
another attack is=20
> > >   very likely, up from 46 percent two weeks ago and 36 =
percent two weeks=20
> > >   before that. Most people say they expect the attack to be =
in the form of=20
> > >   bioterrorism. These responses came before Attorney =
General John Ashcroft=20
> > >   announced yesterday that new terrorist attacks were =
expected as soon as=20
> > >   this week.=20
> > >=20
> > >   Yet more than half the public says the government in =
Washington has not=20
> > >   done enough to prepare for a biological attack, and nor =
have state and=20
> > >   local governments.=20
> > >=20
> > >   Nearly half of Americans say the government is =
withholding information=20
> > >   they need to know about the recent anthrax cases. More =
than a quarter say=20
> > >   public health officials are wrong in advising people not =
to ask their own=20
> > >   doctors for Cipro, an antibiotic used in treating =
anthrax.=20
> > >=20
> > >   While security has been tightened at airports, leading to =
the now-common=20
> > >   sight of long lines, Americans are still jumpy about =
flying. They want=20
> > >   the federal government to take complete control of hiring =
and supervising=20
> > >   all airport security personnel.=20
> > >=20
> > >   The nationwide telephone poll of 1,024 adults was =
conducted Thursday=20
> > >   through Sunday. It has a margin of sampling error of plus =
or minus three=20
> > >   percentage points.=20
> > >=20
> > >   Tom Cale, a poll respondent who sells cars in Fairmont, =
W.Va., is among=20
> > >   those who support the nation's leaders but have nagging =
concerns.=20
> > >=20
> > >   "It's not that we don't have competent people in =
positions of authority,"=20
> > >   Mr. Cale, 50, said in a follow-up interview. "They just =
haven't written=20
> > >   the book yet about the potential dangers that are out =
there."=20
> > >=20
> > >   Bracing for more terror, Mr. Cale said: "The next attack =
would be what=20
> > >   you least suspect. It's going to be something that few =

people would see=20
        > > > that would affect the most people, like sabotaging gas =
supply lines, or=20
        > > > taking out two or three main power stations."=20
        > > >=20
        > > > Joan Kautz, 49, a clerk for a rental car agency in =
Linden, N.J., said:=20
        > > > "With the added security at the airport, bioterrorism is =
the only way to=20
        > > > get in here. That's why they've used the mail, and even =
now the=20
        > > > government is not protecting our postal workers."=20
        > > >=20
        > > > In one of the most striking shifts, only 18 percent of =
Americans said=20
        > > > they had a great deal of confidence that the government =
could protect=20
        > > > them from terrorism; a month ago, 35 percent had such =
confidence. A=20
        > > > majority, 58 percent, said they had a fair amount of =
confidence. The rest=20
        > > > had little or no confidence.=20
        > > >=20
        > > > Similarly, people feel that the government can protect =
them from anthrax=20
        > > > and smallpox, but the degree of confidence is another =
matter. Only 15=20
        > > > percent have a great deal of confidence that the =
government can protect=20
        > > > them from anthrax; 19 percent say the same about =
smallpox.=20
        > > >=20
        > > > Beyond the efforts at home, Americans are not entirely =
satisfied with the=20
        > > > military action in Afghanistan and seem less hopeful than =
they were=20
        > > > before the bombing began. Although most respondents said =
the war was=20
        > > > going well for the United States, the largest =
proportion--58 percent--=20
        > > > said it was going only somewhat well. Twenty-five percent =
said it was=20
        > > > going very well, and 13 percent said the war was going =
badly.=20
        > > >=20
        > > > Only 28 percent are very confident that the United States =
will capture or=20
        > > > kill Mr. bin Laden, who is believed to be the mastermind =
behind the Sept.=20
        > > > 11 attacks. In a CBS News poll two weeks earlier, 38 =
percent said they=20
        > > > were very confident.=20
        > > >=20
        > > > "Osama bin Laden is like a ghost," said Eleanor Roth, 67, =
a retired=20
        > > > receptionist from Dayton, Ohio. "I would rather him be =
captured than=20

> > > killed to avoid him being labeled a martyr. Maybe they =
will find him, but=20
> > > then again, many of these terrorists have been on the =
loose for years.=20
> > > And with all of our technology, it doesn't seem to make a =
difference."=20
> > >=20
> > > James Oleszcsuk, 57, a longshoreman from Baltimore, was =
even less=20
> > > optimistic.=20
> > >=20
> > > "It won't be easy getting bin Laden," Mr. Oleszcsuk said. =
"First it was=20
> > > weeks, then months, now years to get this guy. It makes =
me wonder what=20
> > > kind of intelligence reports the government is getting. =
You hear so many=20
> > > things, you don't know what to believe. The political =
implications of=20
> > > capturing him would be problematic with many of the =
Middle Eastern=20
> > > countries. I don't think it's going to happen."=20
> > >=20
> > > In another sign of mounting uneasiness about the war, =
only 29 percent=20
> > > said they were very confident in the ability of the =
United States=20
> > > government to maintain the international alliance of =
countries that=20
> > > support the military campaign; two weeks ago, 46 percent =
were very=20
> > > confident.=20
> > >=20
> > > The public is prepared for a long and bloody conflict in =
Afghanistan; a=20
> > > majority of Americans say they are willing to accept the =
deaths of=20
> > > several thousand American troops there. Eight out of 10 =
respondents said=20
> > > they thought the conflict would extend beyond Afghanistan =
into=20
> > > neighboring countries and other parts of the world.=20
> > >=20
> > > "I wouldn't be surprised if this war took three to five =
years," said Judy=20
> > > Adams, 48, a homemaker from Jonesville, La. "We have =
fought for our=20
> > > country for over 200 years to keep our land and our =
families safe. If we=20
> > > don't stand behind our president and pull together as a =
nation, we're not=20
> > > going to see our land stand."=20
> > >=20
> > > Americans continue to view Israel favorably while they =
back the=20
> > > establishment of a Palestinian homeland in the occupied =
territories of=20

> > > the West Bank and Gaza Strip. About half the public views =
Saudi Arabia as=20
        > > > a friend of the United States but not an ally.=20
        > > >=20
        > > > There were signs of anxiety in the poll, perhaps because =
it was conducted=20
        > > > at a time when developments have made people feel more =
vulnerable. In=20
        > > > recent days, the Bush administration and leaders on =
Capitol Hill appeared=20
        > > > to lack a coordinated message in responding to the =
anthrax threat.=20
        > > >=20
        > > > Most Americans say they have been closely following the =
news about=20
        > > > anthrax sent through the mail, and many have begun =
handling their own=20
        > > > mail more cautiously.=20
        > > >=20
        > > > The poll turned up mixed messages about the extent to =
which people are=20
        > > > panicky. While they are concerned about whether the =
government can=20
        > > > protect them, Americans are calm at home. Only a quarter =
say they are=20
        > > > worried about terrorism in their own communities. While =
20 percent of=20
        > > > Americans say they are more on edge now than they were =
before the attacks=20
        > > > on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, few say they =
are having=20
        > > > trouble sleeping or are experiencing a loss of income.=20
        > > >=20
        > > > For all their misgivings about the government's capacity =
to protect them,=20
        > > > the public remains steadfast behind its leaders. Most =
people say that Mr.=20
        > > > Bush has clearly explained the goals of both the military =
action in=20
        > > > Afghanistan and the war against terrorism in general.=20
        > > >=20
        > > > Nearly 8 in 10 respondents approve of the way Mr. Bush is =
handling the=20
        > > > war on terrorism; more than 6 in 10 approve his handling =
of the economy.=20
        > > > Six in 10 Americans now say the country is moving in the =
right direction.=20
        > > > Last June, well before the attacks, only 4 in 10 said the =
same thing.=20
        > > >=20
        > > > The public's support for its leaders and government =
extends far beyond=20
        > > > the White House. Over almost the last three decades, the =
job approval=20
        > > > rating for Congress has never approached 67 percent, =
where it stands=20
        > > > today.=20

```
        > > >=20
        > > >  The Watergate scandals first eroded the public's trust in =
government. For=20
        > > >  more than 27 years, people said they were more =
distrustful of government=20
        > > >  than trusting.=20
        > > >=20
        > > >  But in the aftermath of Sept. 11, people hold a different =
view. Now, more=20
        > > >  than half of Americans said they trusted the government =
to do what was=20
        > > >  right just about always or most of the time. In 1998, =
when the Times/CBS=20
        > > >  News Poll last asked the question, only 26 percent said =
they trusted the=20
        > > >  government.=20
        > > >=20
        > > >  Still, the poll found that the public was not prepared =
for a more=20
        > > >  activist government. Despite the high profile of many =
government agencies=20
        > > >  since Sept. 11, people still favored a smaller government =
with fewer=20
        > > >  services over a bigger government with more services, 52 =
percent to 43=20
        > > >  percent.=20
        > > >=20
        > > >  Julie Hartfield, 22, a nursing assistant in Rochester, =
N.Y., said she did=20
        > > >  not know what to expect now.=20
        > > >=20
        > > >  "I feel like America was a little too sure of itself, =
thinking that no=20
        > > >  one could touch us," Ms. Hartfield said. "After the first =
anthrax=20
        > > >  outbreak, they should have made sure security was tight. =
Now there are=20
        > > >  outbreaks all over the place, and you wonder, `What's =
next?' "=20
        > > >=20
        > > >=20
        > > >              =
http://www.nytimes.com/2001/10/30/national/30POLL.html=20
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to=20
go.  It does not preclude, however, presenting many=20
alternative issue formulations with regard to components of the =
package,=20
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mostly RadicLib outlets or Zionist propaganda organs?)</FONT></DIV>
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<DIV><FONT face=3DArial size=3D2>Al      =
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  <A href=3D"mailto:mail@marketsharescorp.com"=20
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href=3D"mailto:aapornet@usc.edu"=20
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  <DIV style=3D"FONT: 10pt arial"><B>Sent:</B> Thursday, November 01, =
2001 6:58=20
  AM</DIV>
  <DIV style=3D"FONT: 10pt arial"><B>Subject:</B> Re: [Long] Re: NYT/CBS =
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NEWS=20
  POLL: Survey Shows Doubts Stirring on Terror War (NYTimes)</DIV>
  <DIV>
</DIV>My preference is "campaign against terrorism" if the =
issue here=20
  is characterization of these activities so that respondents will =
understand=20
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  <P>"Campaign" should include the defensive measures now being taken at =

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plus=20
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  <BLOCKQUOTE TYPE=3D"CITE">
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    <FONT face=3DArial><FONT size=3D-1>The discussion raises for me the =
question of=20
    whether polls should define issues independently or as they have =
been=20
    defined by those who have (or had) strong enough voices in public =
political=20
    life as to be "the issue definers,even when those definitions seem =
to make=20
    no earthly sense whatsoever. As a social scientist, I am =
inclined to=20
    the former position; as a citizen to the latter. The premise =
that this=20
    " war against terrorism" is or can be a war against terrorism seems=20
    absurd. We're supposed to be eliminating the bases of support =
of=20
    terrorism in Afghanistan when, clearly, the major bases for =
financing,=20
    training and support of the 09/17 attacks were in Saudi Arabia, =
Germany,=20
    Florida, New Jersey, etc.   Look where Theodore Kaczynski =
was=20
    based. An [The?] anthrax terrorist seems based near (at?) that =
seat of=20
    opinion research, Princeton. (I can speak with some =
credentialled=20
    authority on the subject of terrorism because, during my years of =
active=20
    service in the Cold Wa, planning and support of "unarmed resistance" =
was for=20
    a time my "major. field." That should not, however, restrict =
me, as is=20
    my wont, from claiming expertise at everything=20
    else.)</FONT></FONT> <FONT face=3DArial><FONT =
size=3D-1>Definitions of=20

public issues often rest on absurd premises. Economic issues =
often are=20
    presented with meanings clueless with regard to the logic of NIPA or =
the=20
    rationales of money and banking. Few "opinion leaders" who =
bandy about=20
    issues involving "inflation" (and what issue involving money =
doesn't?) know=20
    what many of our colleagues know about the CPS and its successors, =
or=20
    consumer expenditure surveys, establishment surveys, etc. =
Think of=20
    surveying our own profession on its problems when cards had been =
stacked for=20
    us by dividing all of them into two, exhaustive heaps: =
"sampling=20
    error" and "non-sampling" error (or "measurement error," in the=20
    less-stacked, AAPOR-favored construction). The questions I am =
raising=20
    here are apart from any dealt with by the proposed definition of =
"Scientific=20
    Survey" (Summer 2001 AAPOR Newsletter). How surveys deal with =
a war=20
    we're waging raises tougher issues than do any other. The =
allegiances,=20
    duties and habits of mind we have as citizens are owed special =
due. So=20
    is our duty to do our job right. Particularly so because we =
can be=20
    especially aware of how crowded the last refuge of scoundrels can =
become=20
    when a nation is at war</FONT></FONT> <FONT face=3DArial><FONT =
size=3D-1>My=20
    hope is that there will be a bit of balance in opinion survey =
construction;=20
    favoring keeeping the objects of our questions phrased in keeping =
with how=20
    they are framed by identifiably legitimate political =
contenders, but=20
    also, where we think something vital out there is being =
missed, by=20
    following our own lights as independent, objective and skeptical =
experts,=20
    trained and equipped for objective, theoretically sound =
understanding of=20
    social phenomena. That's how I see the citizenship role as =
researcher=20
    or pollster.   That's above and beyond my duty as citizen =
to=20
    respect the actions of legitimate authority, salute the flag, =
preserve=20
    protect and defend. . . .   Oh, yes, and to cheer for my =
team in=20
    the World Series.</FONT></FONT> <FONT face=3DArial><FONT =
size=3D-1>Albert=20
    D. Biderman</FONT></FONT><FONT face=3DArial><FONT size=3D-1><A=20
    =

```
href=3D"mailto:abider@american.edu">abider@american.edu</A></FONT></FONT>=
 =20

    <BLOCKQUOTE=20
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MARGIN-RIGHT: 0px; PADDING-LEFT: 5px; PADDING-RIGHT: 0px">
      <DIV style=3D"FONT: 10pt arial">----- Original Message -----</DIV>
      <DIV=20
      style=3D"BACKGROUND: #e4e4e4; FONT: 10pt arial; font-color: =
black"><B>From:</B>=20
      <A href=3D"mailto:mail@marketsharescorp.com"=20
      title=3Dmail@marketsharescorp.com>Nick Panagakis</A></DIV>
      <DIV style=3D"FONT: 10pt arial"><B>To:</B> <A =
href=3D"mailto:aapornet@usc.edu"=20
      title=3Daapornet@usc.edu>aapornet@usc.edu</A></DIV>
      <DIV style=3D"FONT: 10pt arial"><B>Sent:</B> Wednesday, October =
31, 2001=20
      10:43 AM</DIV>
      <DIV style=3D"FONT: 10pt arial"><B>Subject:</B> Re: NYT/CBS NEWS =
POLL:=20
      Survey Shows Doubts Stirring on Terror War (NYTimes)</DIV> I =
didn't=20
      think of the word "progress"  as a bias because the answer =
choices do=20
      include very/somewhat dissatisfied. Isn't "Not making progress" a =
common=20
      term? I think it appears on grade school report cards. I believe =
progress=20
      in this context means status as in "in progress". Could be wrong =
about=20
      that. As for the more commonly used "U.S." (I think Jim was =
implying that)=20
      the war against terrorism is being waged by state and local =
governments=20
      and by the private sector so I used nation..=20
      <P>The top box "very satisfied" is the score to watch - now 36%. =
In light=20
      of the very tragic events, "somewhat satisfied" falls far short. =
Note that=20
      this is the plurality of opinion - 45%.=20
      <P>Nonetheless, there is room for improvement.=20
      <P>RE: Don's comments below. The question could read: "Thinking =
about the=20
      nation's campaign against terrorism, how much HEADWAY, IF ANY, do =
you=20
      think we are making...a lot, some, etc." Or "Thinking about the =
nation's=20
      campaign against terrorism, how satisfied are you with the HEADWAY =
we are=20
      making...very satisfied, etc.?"=20
      <P>Thanks for the comments. But I do believe you agree that some =
"global"=20
      measure would be useful.=20
      <P>Nick=20
      <P>rom: Don Ferree &lt;gferree@ssc.wisc.edu&gt;=20
      <BLOCKQUOTE TYPE=3D"CITE"><PRE>"I am personally less troubled by =
the second "progress" which seems to me to
```

be close to asking about "how well we are doing" than the first, which
COULD imply there is progress, in contrast to "Thinking about the =
campaign
against terrorism, how satisfied". Still, I would tend to avoid =
the word
"progress", or add "if any", to increase the "face neutrality" of the =
question.</PRE></BLOCKQUOTE>
    <P>
James Beniger wrote:=20
    <BLOCKQUOTE TYPE=3D"CITE"><PRE> Nick,

  Doesn't using the word "progress"--two times, in a single, =
two-line
  sentence--bias the responses? Isn't it rather difficult for =
any one of
  us to be "dissatisfied" with anything we are told is "progress," =
as made
  by anyone (not to mention our own "nation"--and against =
"terrorism" yet)?

            &=
nbsp;   &n=
bsp;   &nb=
sp;   &nbs=
p;   =
;   -- Jim</PRE></BLOCKQUOTE>
    <BLOCKQUOTE TYPE=3D"CITE">On Wed, 31 Oct 2001, Nick Panagakis =
wrote:=20
    <P>> For a Tribune Poll in Illinois that ran last Sunday, I =
tried=20
    more of a "global"
> question which could be used over =
time to=20
    measure the progress the nation is
> making regardless of =
the=20
    form of terrorist activity now or in the future.=20
    <P>> Thinking about the progress the nation is making in its =
campaign=20
    against
> terrorism, how satisfied are you with the =
progress we=20
    are making...?=20
    <P> *******=20
    <P>> Satisfied=20
    =
(Net)   &n=
bsp;=20
    80
> Very=20
    =
satisfied   &nbs=
p;   =20
    36
> Somewhat satisfied   45
>
>=20
    Dissatisfied (Net)   14 =

> Very=20
    =
dissatisfied   &=
nbsp;=20
    5
> Somewhat dissatisfied 9
>
> No opinion =
5=20

>
>
> Stephen Salmore wrote:
> =

```
<BR>&gt; &gt;=20
        Compare this article  to the article on the same poll on =
the CBS=20
        News site. <BR>&gt; &gt; Are they looking at the same numbers? =
<BR>&gt;=20
        &gt; <BR>&gt; &gt; NYT: Survey Shows Doubts Stirring on Terror =
War=20
        <BR>&gt; &gt; CBS: Support For War Effort Is Strong <BR>&gt; =
&gt;=20
        <BR>&gt; &gt; CBS article is attached. <BR>&gt; &gt; <BR>&gt; =
&gt;=20
        --Stephen Salmore <BR>&gt; &gt; <BR>&gt; &gt; ----- Original =
Message=20
        ----- <BR>&gt; &gt; From: "James Beniger" =
&lt;beniger@rcf.usc.edu&gt;=20
        <BR>&gt; &gt; To: "AAPORNET" &lt;aapornet@usc.edu&gt; <BR>&gt; =
&gt;=20
        Sent: Tuesday, October 30, 2001 12:09 AM <BR>&gt; &gt; Subject: =
NYT/CBS=20
        NEWS POLL: Survey Shows Doubts Stirring on Terror War <BR>&gt; =
&gt;=20
        (NYTimes) <BR>&gt; &gt; <BR>&gt; &gt; &gt; <BR>&gt; &gt; &gt; =
<BR>&gt;=20
        &gt; &gt; <BR>&gt; &gt; &gt;=20
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        <BR>&gt; &gt; - <BR>&gt; &gt;=20
        =
&gt;           &nb=
sp;     =20
        Copyright 2001 The New York Times Company <BR>&gt; &gt; &gt;=20
        =
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        <BR>&gt; &gt; - <BR>&gt; &gt;=20
        &gt;           =
<A=20
        =
href=3D"http://www.nytimes.com/2001/10/30/national/30POLL.html">http://ww=
w.nytimes.com/2001/10/30/national/30POLL.html</A>=20
        <BR>&gt; &gt; &gt; <BR>&gt; &gt; &gt;  October 30, 2001 =
<BR>&gt;=20
        &gt; &gt; <BR>&gt; &gt; &gt; <BR>&gt; &gt; &gt; THE POLL =
<BR>&gt; &gt;=20
        &gt; <BR>&gt; &gt; &gt; SURVEY SHOWS DOUBTS STIRRING ON TERROR =
WAR=20
        <BR>&gt; &gt; &gt; <BR>&gt; &gt; &gt; By RICHARD L. BERKE and =
JANET=20
        ELDER <BR>&gt; &gt; &gt; <BR>&gt; &gt; &gt; <BR>&gt; &gt; =
&gt; =20
        Americans for the first time are raising doubts about whether =
the nation=20
        <BR>&gt; &gt; &gt;  can accomplish its objectives in =
fighting=20
        terrorism at home and abroad, <BR>&gt; &gt; &gt;  including =
```

capturing or killing Osama bin Laden, saving the international =

>=20
> > alliance from unraveling and protecting people =
from=20
future attacks, the
> > > latest New York =
Times/CBS=20
News poll shows.
> > >
> > > =
Despite=20
threats about anthrax unfolding virtually every day and little =

>=20
> > discernible progress in the air campaign against =
the=20
Taliban, Americans
> > > are still offering =
President=20
Bush their overwhelming approval.
> > >
> =
>=20
> Mr. Bush's job approval rating, which soared after =
Sept. 11,=20
stands firm
> > > at 87 percent. And Congress =
has an=20
approval rating of 67 percent, the
> > > =
highest=20
since the Times/CBS News Poll began asking about it in the =

> >=20
> 1970's.
> > >
> > > =
Even so,=20
after six weeks in which people were not inclined to critique =

>=20
> > aspects of the government's response, there are=20
stirrings of discontent
> > > that extend =
both to how=20
the nation is responding to domestic terrorism
> > =
> =20
and to how it is handling the war.
> > >
> =
>=20
> The public is questioning whether the government is =
doing=20
enough to
> > > forestall what it =
increasingly=20
expects to be another terrorist attack in
> > =
> this=20
country within months. Fifty-three percent say another attack is =

> > > very likely, up from 46 percent two =
weeks ago=20
and 36 percent two weeks
> > > before that. =
Most=20
people say they expect the attack to be in the form of
> =
>=20
> bioterrorism. These responses came before Attorney =
General=20
John Ashcroft
> > > announced yesterday that =
new=20
terrorist attacks were expected as soon as
> > =
> this=20
week.
> > >
> > > Yet more than =
half the=20

public says the government in Washington has not
> >=20
        > done enough to prepare for a biological attack, and =
nor have=20
        state and
> > > local governments.
> =
> >=20

> > > Nearly half of Americans say the =
government is=20
        withholding information
> > > they need to =
know about=20
        the recent anthrax cases. More than a quarter say
> >=20
        > public health officials are wrong in advising people =
not to=20
        ask their own
> > > doctors for Cipro, an =
antibiotic=20
        used in treating anthrax.
> > >
> > =
> =20
        While security has been tightened at airports, leading to the =
now-common=20

> > > sight of long lines, Americans are =
still jumpy=20
        about flying. They want
> > > the federal =
government=20
        to take complete control of hiring and supervising
> > =

        > all airport security personnel.
> > > =

>>=20
        > > The nationwide telephone poll of 1,024 adults =
was=20
        conducted Thursday
> > > through Sunday. It =
has a=20
        margin of sampling error of plus or minus three
> > =
> =20
        percentage points.
> > >
> > > =
Tom Cale,=20
        a poll respondent who sells cars in Fairmont, W.Va., is among =

>=20
        > > those who support the nation's leaders but have =
nagging=20
        concerns.
> > >
> > > "It's not =
that we=20
        don't have competent people in positions of authority,"
> =
>=20
        > Mr. Cale, 50, said in a follow-up interview. "They =
just=20
        haven't written
> > > the book yet about the=20
        potential dangers that are out there."
> > > =

> >=20
        > Bracing for more terror, Mr. Cale said: "The next =
attack=20
        would be what
> > > you least suspect. It's =
going to=20
        be something that few people would see
> > > =
that=20
        would affect the most people, like sabotaging gas supply lines, =
or=20

> > > taking out two or three main power =
stations."=20

> > >
> > > Joan Kautz, 49, a = clerk for=20
a rental car agency in Linden, N.J., said:
> > = > =20
"With the added security at the airport, bioterrorism is the = only way to=20

> > > get in here. That's why they've used = the mail,=20
and even now the
> > > government is not = protecting=20
our postal workers."
> > >
> > > = In one=20
of the most striking shifts, only 18 percent of Americans said =
>=20
> > they had a great deal of confidence that the = government=20
could protect
> > > them from terrorism; a = month ago,=20
35 percent had such confidence. A
> > > = majority, 58=20
percent, said they had a fair amount of confidence. The rest =
>=20
> > had little or no confidence.
> > > =
>=20
> > Similarly, people feel that the government can = protect=20
them from anthrax
> > > and smallpox, but the = degree=20
of confidence is another matter. Only 15
> > = > =20
percent have a great deal of confidence that the government can = protect=20

> > > them from anthrax; 19 percent say the = same=20
about smallpox.
> > >
> > > = Beyond the=20
efforts at home, Americans are not entirely satisfied with the =
>=20
> > military action in Afghanistan and seem less = hopeful=20
than they were
> > > before the bombing = began.=20
Although most respondents said the war was
> > = > =20
going well for the United States, the largest proportion--58 = percent--=20

> > > said it was going only somewhat well.=20
Twenty-five percent said it was
> > > going = very=20
well, and 13 percent said the war was going badly.
> > = >=20

> > > Only 28 percent are very confident that = the=20
United States will capture or
> > > kill Mr. = bin=20
Laden, who is believed to be the mastermind behind the Sept. =
>=20

> > 11 attacks. In a CBS News poll two weeks =
earlier, 38=20
percent said they
> > > were very confident. =

>=20
> >
> > > "Osama bin Laden is like a =
ghost,"=20
said Eleanor Roth, 67, a retired
> > > =
receptionist=20
from Dayton, Ohio. "I would rather him be captured than
> =
>=20
> killed to avoid him being labeled a martyr. Maybe =
they will=20
find him, but
> > > then again, many of these =

terrorists have been on the loose for years.
> > =
> =20
And with all of our technology, it doesn't seem to make a =
difference."=20

> > >
> > > James Oleszcsuk, 57, =
a=20
longshoreman from Baltimore, was even less
> > =
> =20
optimistic.
> > >
> > > "It =
won't be=20
easy getting bin Laden," Mr. Oleszcsuk said. "First it was =

> >=20
> weeks, then months, now years to get this guy. It =
makes me=20
wonder what
> > > kind of intelligence =
reports the=20
government is getting. You hear so many
> > > =
things,=20
you don't know what to believe. The political implications of =

>=20
> > capturing him would be problematic with many of =
the=20
Middle Eastern
> > > countries. I don't think =
it's=20
going to happen."
> > >
> > > In =
another=20
sign of mounting uneasiness about the war, only 29 percent =

> >=20
> said they were very confident in the ability of the =
United=20
States
> > > government to maintain the =
international=20
alliance of countries that
> > > support the =
military=20
campaign; two weeks ago, 46 percent were very
> > =
> =20
confident.
> > >
> > > The =
public is=20
prepared for a long and bloody conflict in Afghanistan; a =

> >=20
> majority of Americans say they are willing to accept =
the=20
deaths of
> > > several thousand American =

troops=20

     there. Eight out of 10 respondents said
> > > =
they=20

     thought the conflict would extend beyond Afghanistan into =

> >=20

     > neighboring countries and other parts of the world. =

>=20

     > >
> > > "I wouldn't be surprised if =
this war=20

     took three to five years," said Judy
> > > =
Adams, 48,=20

     a homemaker from Jonesville, La. "We have fought for our =

> >=20

     > country for over 200 years to keep our land and our =
families=20

     safe. If we
> > > don't stand behind our =
president=20

     and pull together as a nation, we're not
> > =
> going=20

     to see our land stand."
> > >
> > =
> =20

     Americans continue to view Israel favorably while they back the =

>=20

     > > establishment of a Palestinian homeland in the =
occupied=20

     territories of
> > > the West Bank and Gaza =
Strip.=20

     About half the public views Saudi Arabia as
> > =
> a=20

     friend of the United States but not an ally.
> > > =

>=20

     > > There were signs of anxiety in the poll, perhaps =
because=20

     it was conducted
> > > at a time when =
developments=20

     have made people feel more vulnerable. In
> > =
> =20

     recent days, the Bush administration and leaders on Capitol Hill =

     appeared
> > > to lack a coordinated message =
in=20

     responding to the anthrax threat.
> > >
> =
>=20

     > Most Americans say they have been closely following =
the news=20

     about
> > > anthrax sent through the mail, =
and many=20

     have begun handling their own
> > > mail more =

     cautiously.
> > >
> > > The poll =
turned=20

     up mixed messages about the extent to which people are
> =
>=20

     > panicky. While they are concerned about whether the=20
     government can
> > > protect them, Americans =
are calm=20

     at home. Only a quarter say they are
> > > =

worried=20
        about terrorism in their own communities. While 20 percent of =

>=20
        > > Americans say they are more on edge now than =
they were=20
        before the attacks
> > > on the World Trade =
Center=20
        and the Pentagon, few say they are having
> > =
> =20
        trouble sleeping or are experiencing a loss of income.
> =
>=20
        >
> > > For all their misgivings about the =

        government's capacity to protect them,
> > > =
the=20
        public remains steadfast behind its leaders. Most people say =
that Mr.=20

> > > Bush has clearly explained the goals of =
both=20
        the military action in
> > > Afghanistan and =
the war=20
        against terrorism in general.
> > >
> >=20
        > Nearly 8 in 10 respondents approve of the way Mr. =
Bush is=20
        handling the
> > > war on terrorism; more =
than 6 in=20
        10 approve his handling of the economy.
> > > =
Six in=20
        10 Americans now say the country is moving in the right =
direction.=20

> > > Last June, well before the attacks, =
only 4 in=20
        10 said the same thing.
> > >
> > =
> The=20
        public's support for its leaders and government extends far =
beyond=20

> > > the White House. Over almost the last =
three=20
        decades, the job approval
> > > rating for =
Congress=20
        has never approached 67 percent, where it stands
> >=20
        > today.
> > >
> > > =
The=20
        Watergate scandals first eroded the public's trust in =
government. For=20

> > > more than 27 years, people said they =
were more=20
        distrustful of government
> > > than =
trusting.=20

> > >
> > > But in the aftermath =
of=20
        Sept. 11, people hold a different view. Now, more
> >=20
        > than half of Americans said they trusted the =
government to do=20
        what was
> > > right just about always or =
most of the=20
        time. In 1998, when the Times/CBS
> > > News =

Poll=20
        last asked the question, only 26 percent said they trusted the =

>=20
        > > government.
 > >
 > =
> =20
        Still, the poll found that the public was not prepared for a =
more=20

 > > activist government. Despite the high =
profile=20
        of many government agencies
 > > since Sept. =
11,=20
        people still favored a smaller government with fewer
 =
>=20
        > services over a bigger government with more services, =
52=20
        percent to 43
 > > percent.
 > =
>=20

 > > Julie Hartfield, 22, a nursing =
assistant in=20
        Rochester, N.Y., said she did
 > > not know =
what to=20
        expect now.
 > >
 > > "I feel =
like=20
        America was a little too sure of itself, thinking that no =

 >=20
        > one could touch us," Ms. Hartfield said. "After the =
first=20
        anthrax
 > > outbreak, they should have made =
sure=20
        security was tight. Now there are
 > > =
outbreaks all=20
        over the place, and you wonder, `What's next?' "
 > =
>=20

 > >
 > >=20
        >   =
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 > > >=20
        =
--=
-=20

 > > -
 > >=20
        =
>   &nb=
sp;   =20
        Copyright 2001 The New York Times Company
 > >=20
        =
--=
-=20

 > > -
 > > >
 > >
 > =
> >=20
        ****
 > >
 > >
 > =

 >=20
        > =20
        =

--- =

>=20
      =
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sp;   &nbs=
p;   =20
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sp;   &nbs=
p;   =20
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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 ESMTP
        id fA2D80e10248 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001
05:08:00 -0800
(PST)
Received: from genesis1.norc.uchicago.edu (norcweb.uchicago.edu
[128.135.209.69])
        by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
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(PST)
From: smitht@norcmail.uchicago.edu
Received: from norcmail.uchicago.edu (norcmail.uchicago.edu [128.135.45.4])
        by genesis1.norc.uchicago.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id HAA16588
        for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 07:07:09 -0600
Received: from ccMail by norcmail.uchicago.edu (ccMail Link to SMTP
R8.30.00.7)
        id A1004706434; Fri, 02 Nov 2001 07:07:16 -0600
Message-Id: <0111021004.AA1004706434@norcmail.uchicago.edu>
X-Mailer: ccMail Link to SMTP R8.30.00.7
Date: Fri, 02 Nov 2001 07:07:12 -0600
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Re: Political Panels?
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Description: "cc:Mail Note Part"

     Thissounds like the National Issues Convention which was a
     deliberative poll of Jim Fishkin's design in which NORC brought a
     national sample of people to Austin in 1/1996. There's a book out on
     it edited by Maxwell McCombs.

_____ Reply Separator
_____

Subject: Political Panels?
Author: <aapornet@usc.edu> at INTERNET
Date: 11/1/01 4:54 PM

Does anyone know of a project in Texas about 10 years ago that involved a
professor pulling together a panel of several hundred (thousand?) for an
extended summit discussion on candidates? Someone has just about using such
a process to resolve political issues, and recalls hearing of such an event,
and I suspected someone here might know more.

Regards,
Ellis Godard

>From mail@marketsharescorp.com Fri Nov 2 06:10:21 2001
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 fA2EALe12435 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001
06:10:21 -0800
(PST)
Received: from granger.mail.mindspring.net (granger.mail.mindspring.net
[207.69.200.148])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id GAA13910 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 06:10:22 -0800
(PST)
Received: from marketsharescorp.com (sdn-ar-004ilchicP316.dialsprint.net
[168.191.105.222])
      by granger.mail.mindspring.net (8.9.3/8.8.5) with ESMTP id JAA04281
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 09:10:05 -0500 (EST)
Message-ID: <3BE29ACC.F6201ED8@marketsharescorp.com>
Date: Fri, 02 Nov 2001 08:08:29 -0500
From: Nick Panagakis <mail@marketsharescorp.com>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 (Macintosh; I; PPC)
X-Accept-Language: en,pdf
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: Political Panels?
References: <NCEELGJNGFLOAJBFAFFOAEBKDIAA.godard@virginia.edu>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; x-mac-type="54455854";
x-mac-creator="4D4F5353"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Here is the Center for Deliberative Polling site.

http://www.la.utexas.edu/research/delpol/cdpindex.html

Ellis Godard wrote:

> Does anyone know of a project in Texas about 10 years ago that involved a
> professor pulling together a panel of several hundred (thousand?) for an
> extended summit discussion on candidates? Someone has just about using such
> a process to resolve political issues, and recalls hearing of such an
event,
> and I suspected someone here might know more.
>

```
> Regards,
> Ellis Godard

>From parmelee@ropercenter.uconn.edu Fri Nov  2 06:27:11 2001
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 fA2ERAe14084 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001
06:27:10 -0800
(PST)
Received: from ropercenter.uconn.edu (mail.ropercenter.uconn.edu
[137.99.36.157])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id GAA20249 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 06:27:09 -0800
(PST)
Received: from lisa-nt ([137.99.84.10])
      by ropercenter.uconn.edu (8.9.3+Sun/8.9.3) with SMTP id JAA16150;
      Fri, 2 Nov 2001 09:22:32 -0500 (EST)
Message-Id: <3.0.6.32.20011102093206.0131dd10@mail.ropercenter.uconn.edu>
X-Sender: parmelee@mail.ropercenter.uconn.edu
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.6 (32)
Date: Fri, 02 Nov 2001 09:32:06 -0500
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Lisa Ferraro Parmelee <parmelee@ropercenter.uconn.edu>
Subject: Re:  Deliberative polls
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

Ellis and other interested aapornetters --

Public Perspective gave extensive coverage to the topic of the deliberative
poll at the time of the National Issues Convention and revisited the
subject on several occasions afterward.  Perhaps most notable was a
roundtable discussion that appeared in the May/June 1992 issue whose
participants were Michael Traugott, Rich Morin, and James Fishkin himself.
Other articles appeared in the January/February 1992, July/August 1994, and
April/May 1996 issues and were authored by Michael Traugott, Warren
Mitofsky, and Everett Ladd, among others.

Back issues of the magazine are available by writing to

                  pubper@ropercenter.uconn.edu

or by calling our circulation department at the Roper Center, (860)486-4440.

Hope this is helpful!

                                          -- Lisa
Lisa Ferraro Parmelee, Ph.D.
Editor, Public Perspective
Assistant Director, The Roper Center
341 Mansfield Road, Unit 1164
Storrs, CT   06269-1164
(860)486-4440
(860)486-6308 fax
>From daves@startribune.com Fri Nov  2 07:31:58 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
      by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
```

You also might want to consider digging out a copy of "The Poll with a Human
Face,"
edited by Max McCombs and Amy Reynolds, which is is a book about the National
Issues
Convention's "experiment in political communication."

Rob

```
Robert P. Daves, director                        v: 612.673-7278
The Minnesota Poll                               f:  612.673-4359
Star Tribune                                     e:
daves@startribune.com
425 Portland Av. S.
Minneapolis MN  USA  55488
```

Dear Aapornet:

We will be conducting a phone survey targeting the following demographic:

ï¿½Gender: Women

ï¿½Age: 24-49 years old

ï¿½Children in household: Yes

ï¿½Household income: $25,000 - $45,000

ï¿½Geographic area: national

Does anyone have recommendations for optimal calling hours for this
demographic?

Many thanks,
Dan

Dan Navarro
Director, Project Management and Operations
SmartRevenue.com
Tel: 301-770-8600 x403
Fax: 240-465-0572
Web: www.smartrevenue.com

>From richard@ropercenter.uconn.edu Fri Nov 2 08:43:55 2001

--=====================_267686633==_.ALT
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Has there been a successor to H. H. Hyman's classic Secondary analysis of
sample surveys : with a new introduction (1987) as a resource for teaching
graduate students how to do secondary analysis well? I do not know the
1985 book by Kiecolt, but it would be 15 years out of date in its examples
and perhaps in its methods.

Richard C. ROCKWELL
Executive Director, The Roper Center &
Institute for Social Inquiry
Professor of Sociology
University of Connecticut
341 Mansfield Road, U-164
Storrs, CT 06269-1164 USA
V +1 860 486-4440
F +1 860 486-6308
Richard.Rockwell@uconn.edu
--=====================_267686633==_.ALT
Content-Type: text/html; charset="us-ascii"

<html>
Has there been a successor to H. H. Hyman's classic <i>Secondary analysis
of sample surveys : with a new introduction </i>(1987) as a resource for
teaching graduate students how to do secondary analysis well? I do
not know the 1985 book by Kiecolt, but it would be 15 years out of date
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<x-sigsep><p></x-sigsep>

Richard C. ROCKWELL
Executive Director, The Roper Center &
Institute for Social Inquiry
Professor of Sociology
University of Connecticut
341 Mansfield Road, U-164
Storrs, CT 06269-1164 USA
V +1 860 486-4440
F +1 860 486-6308
Richard.Rockwell@uconn.edu</html>

--=====================_267686633==_.ALT--

>From mitofsky@mindspring.com Fri Nov 2 08:46:25 2001
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 fA2GkOe27661 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001
08:46:24 -0800
(PST)
Received: from ren-6.cais.net (ren-6.cais.net [205.252.14.81])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id IAA11990 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 08:46:24 -0800
(PST)
Received: from WARREN.mindspring.com (63-216-231-13.sdsl.cais.net
[63.216.231.13])
      by ren-6.cais.net (8.11.1/8.11.1) with ESMTP id fA2Gk7I78593
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 11:46:07 -0500 (EST)
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20011102114443.02f68730@mail.mindspring.com>
X-Sender: mitofsky@mail.mindspring.com
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1
Date: Fri, 02 Nov 2001 11:46:06 -0500
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Warren Mitofsky <mitofsky@mindspring.com>
Subject: Re: Political Panels?
In-Reply-To: <0111021004.AA1004706434@norcmail.uchicago.edu>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
      boundary="=====================_2695744==_.ALT"

--=====================_2695744==_.ALT
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

I had hoped that we had buried the deliberative poll turkey. Apparently
not. There also was an AAPOR plenary session devoted to it.

At 07:07 AM 11/2/2001 -0600, you wrote:
>   Thissounds like the National Issues Convention which was a
>   deliberative poll of Jim Fishkin's design in which NORC brought a
>   national sample of people to Austin in 1/1996. There's a book out on
>   it edited by Maxwell McCombs.
>
>
>_____ Reply Separator
>_____

>Subject: Political Panels?
>Author: <aapornet@usc.edu> at INTERNET
>Date: 11/1/01 4:54 PM
>
>
>Does anyone know of a project in Texas about 10 years ago that involved a
>professor pulling together a panel of several hundred (thousand?) for an
>extended summit discussion on candidates? Someone has just about using such
>a process to resolve political issues, and recalls hearing of such an event,
>and I suspected someone here might know more.
>
>Regards,
>Ellis Godard

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

--======================_2695744==_.ALT
Content-Type: text/html; charset="us-ascii"

<html>
I had hoped that we had buried the deliberative poll turkey. Apparently
not. There also was an AAPOR plenary session devoted to it.

At 07:07 AM 11/2/2001 -0600, you wrote:
<blockquote type=cite class=cite cite>   Thissounds
like the National Issues Convention which was a
     deliberative poll of Jim Fishkin's design in
which NORC brought a
     national sample of people to Austin in 1/1996.
There's a book out on
     it edited by Maxwell McCombs.

_____ Reply Separator
_____
Subject: Political Panels?
Author: <aapornet@usc.edu> at INTERNET
Date: 11/1/01 4:54 PM

Does anyone know of a project in Texas about 10 years ago that involved
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an
extended summit discussion on candidates? Someone has just about using
such
a process to resolve political issues, and recalls hearing of such an
event,
and I suspected someone here might know more.

Regards,
Ellis Godard</blockquote>

```
<div align="center">
Mitofsky International<br>
1 East 53rd Street - 5th Floor<br>
New York, NY 10022<br>
<br>
212 980-3031 Phone<br>
212 980-3107 FAX   <br>
mitofsky@mindspring.com <br>
<font color="#0000FF"><a href="http://www.mitofskyinternational.com/"
eudora="autourl">http://</a>www.MitofskyInternational<a
href="http://www.mitofskyinternational.com/" eudora="autourl">.com<br>
<br>
</a></font></div>
</html>


--======================_2695744==_.ALT--
```

I've gotten several requests for the responses to my web vs. mail
query. Not being more technologically advanced, my only idea is to forward
them to the list. So that I will do.

> >From your last AAPOR listserv email it sounds as if you've received some
> responses to your question about comparing web & hard copy
> surveys. Would you mind forwarding copies of the responses to me--or
> perhaps collating them for the listserv.
>
>Thanks
>
>Jeanette Janota
>
>Jeanette O. Janota, Ph.D.
>Coordinator, Survey Research Activities
>American Speech-Language-Hearing Association
>10801 Rockville Pike
>Rockville, MD 20852
>Telephone: 301-897-5700, ext. 4175
>Fax: 301-897-7358
>Email: jjanota@asha.org
>ASHA website: www.asha.org

Holly M. Hart, Ph.D.
The Consortium on Chicago School Research
The University of Chicago
1313 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
773-834-3629(office)
773-702-2010 (fax)
hhart@consortium-chicago.org

>From hhart@consortium-chicago.org Fri Nov 2 08:58:07 2001
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 fA2Gw6e29133 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001
08:58:06 -0800
(PST)
Received: from csi-www-mail.uchicago.edu (IDENT:root@mail.consortium-
chicago.org
[128.135.252.5])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id IAA22115 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 08:58:07 -0800
(PST)
Received: from csi145.consortium-chicago.org (csi145.uchicago.edu
[128.135.39.145])
      by csi-www-mail.uchicago.edu (8.11.6/8.9.3) with ESMTP id fA2Fxcq06294
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 09:59:38 -0600
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20011102110128.00a1cec0@mail.consortium-chicago.org>
X-Sender: hhart@mail.consortium-chicago.org
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1
Date: Fri, 02 Nov 2001 11:01:48 -0600
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Holly Hart <hhart@consortium-chicago.org>
Subject: Fwd: FW: web vs. paper surveys
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

>From: "Kennedy, John M." <kennedyj@indiana.edu>

>To: "'Holly Hart'" <hhart@consortium-chicago.org>
>Subject: FW: web vs. paper surveys
>Date: Wed, 31 Oct 2001 12:34:23 -0500
>X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
>
>
>You might look at a paper that I did last year. A subsequent version is
>under review in a journal.
>
>Go to our website:
>
>   www.indiana.edu/~csr
>
>and click on "staff papers" and there will be a link to the paper. I'm not
>sure where that paper left off but we are finding that web responses tend to
>be more positive.
>
>   John
>
>-----Original Message-----
>From: Holly Hart [mailto:hhart@consortium-chicago.org]
>Sent: Wednesday, October 31, 2001 12:33 PM
>To: aapornet@usc.edu
>Subject: web vs. paper surveys
>
>
>I'm looking for research comparing response bias between paper and web
>surveys. Particularly I'm interested in whether responses by web are
>more/less positive, contradictory, shorter/longer, more complete than the
>same surveys done on paper. Can anyone recommend some of this
>literature? (I'm interested particularly in a population that has web
>access like professionals not general population.) Thanks!
>
>
>Holly M. Hart, Ph.D.
>The Consortium on Chicago School Research
>The University of Chicago
>1313 East 60th Street
>Chicago, Illinois 60637
>773-834-3629(office)
>773-702-2010 (fax)
>hhart@consortium-chicago.org

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The University of Chicago
1313 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
773-834-3629(office)
773-702-2010 (fax)
hhart@consortium-chicago.org

>From hhart@consortium-chicago.org Fri Nov 2 08:58:47 2001
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 fA2Gwke29470 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001

08:58:46 -0800
(PST)
Received: from csi-www-mail.uchicago.edu (IDENT:root@mail.consortium-
chicago.org
[128.135.252.5])
        by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
        id IAA22878 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 08:58:47 -0800
(PST)
Received: from csi145.consortium-chicago.org (csi145.uchicago.edu
[128.135.39.145])
        by csi-www-mail.uchicago.edu (8.11.6/8.9.3) with ESMTP id fA2G0Gq06311
        for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 10:00:16 -0600
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20011102110219.00a1c590@mail.consortium-chicago.org>
X-Sender: hhart@mail.consortium-chicago.org
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1
Date: Fri, 02 Nov 2001 11:02:27 -0600
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Holly Hart <hhart@consortium-chicago.org>
Subject: Fwd: FW: web vs. paper surveys
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

>From: "Don Dillman" <dillman@wsu.edu>
>To: <hhart@consortium-chicago.org>
>Subject: FW: web vs. paper surveys
>Date: Wed, 31 Oct 2001 10:00:40 -0800
>X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook IMO, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2911.0)
>Importance: Normal
>
>You might check the paper on mode differences on my web site-added this
>year. The visual vs. aural aspects concern me a lot. Don
>
>**
>Don A. Dillman
>Professor, Departments of Sociology
>and Rural Sociology and Deputy Director,
>The Social and Economic Sciences Research Center
>Washington State University
>Pullman, Washington 99164-4014
>dillman@turbonet.com
>http://survey.sesrc.wsu.edu/dillman/
>**
>
>-----Original Message-----
>From: owner-aapornet@usc.edu [mailto:owner-aapornet@usc.edu]On Behalf Of
>Holly Hart
>Sent: Wednesday, October 31, 2001 9:33 AM
>To: aapornet@usc.edu
>Subject: web vs. paper surveys
>
>I'm looking for research comparing response bias between paper and web
>surveys. Particularly I'm interested in whether responses by web are
>more/less positive, contradictory, shorter/longer, more complete than the
>same surveys done on paper. Can anyone recommend some of this
>literature? (I'm interested particularly in a population that has web
>access like professionals not general population.) Thanks!

>
>
>Holly M. Hart, Ph.D.
>The Consortium on Chicago School Research
>The University of Chicago
>1313 East 60th Street
>Chicago, Illinois 60637
>773-834-3629(office)
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hhart@consortium-chicago.org

>Check out the following web site for a comprehensive list of web survey

>related articles: http://websm.org/literabc.html
>
>I have not looked specifically at differential response rates but I have no
>doubt you will find articles at this website...and if they don't have a link
>to that articles you can request a copy from the author.
>
>David Dutwin
>Survey Specialist
>Mathematica Policy Rsearch, Inc.
>
>-----Original Message-----
>From: Holly Hart
>To: aapornet@usc.edu
>Sent: 10/31/2001 12:32 PM
>Subject: web vs. paper surveys
>
>I'm looking for research comparing response bias between paper and web
>surveys. Particularly I'm interested in whether responses by web are
>more/less positive, contradictory, shorter/longer, more complete than
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1313 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
773-834-3629(office)
773-702-2010 (fax)
hhart@consortium-chicago.org

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Fri Nov 2 09:57:00 2001
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 fA2Hv0e04800 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001
09:57:00 -0800
(PST)
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 JAA23768 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 09:57:00 -0800
(PST)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
      by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
      id fA2HuAj03648 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 09:56:11 -0800

(PST)
Date: Fri, 2 Nov 2001 09:56:10 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Re: Jobless Jump Is Biggest in 21 Years (AP)
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111020920200.25898-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Although I was born after World War II, I just now feel
like I am living in the 1930s--based on the stories my
parents told me about the period, in my elementary school
years. I wonder how many other American boomers are
feeling this way, especially after hearing the news below,
and what effect such feelings might have on everything
from fashion design to political attitudes and opinions
to consumer behavior.

For those of you with time series spanning both 9/11 and
the unemployment reporting of this morning, I think many
of us (boomers, at least) would be interested in knowing
what blips in dependent variables might have occurred at
these two moments in history, and also what the most
prominent trends might be, over the roughly month and a
half between the two dates.
                                        -- Jim

                  (C) Copyright 2001 The Associated Press
----
  www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/aponline/20011102/aponline102442_000.htm

  Friday, Nov. 2, 2001; 10:24 a.m. EST

      Jobless Jump Is Biggest in 21 Years

      By Jeannine Aversa
      Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON -- The nation's unemployment rate soared to 5.4 percent in
October, the biggest one-month jump in more than 21 years, providing the
most dramatic evidence yet that economic fallout from the terror attacks
probably pushed the country into recession. Over 400,000 jobs were
eliminated during the month.

Widespread job losses catapulted the unemployment rate from 4.9 percent
in September to 5.4 percent last month, marking the highest unemployment
rate the country has seen since December 1996, the Labor Department
reported Friday.

Shaken by the report, stocks dropped on Wall Street, raising investors'
fears that an economic recovery will take longer, perhaps not occurring

early next year as hoped. In the first hour of trading Friday, the Dow Jones industrial average was down 28.37, or 0.3 percent, at 9,235.53, after having surged 188 on Thursday.

The 415,000 jobs eliminated during the month represented the biggest cut in payrolls since May 1980. Manufacturing, airlines, travel agencies, hotels, retailers were among those posting big losses.

The 0.5 percentage-point advance in October's unemployment rate also was the biggest one-month gain since May 1980.

"Companies are in survival mode and they are cutting jobs to control costs," said economist Ken Mayland of ClearView Economics. "The tragic events of Sept. 11 and their aftermath probably tipped the economy into recession. People are waiting for the other shoe to drop."

Damage from the attacks could be seen in another report Friday. Orders to American factories tumbled by 5.8 percent in September to $313.1 billion, the lowest level since March 1997, the Commerce Department said.

Transportation equipment, including cars, took the biggest hit with orders plunging by 15.8 percent in September. Orders for computers, industrial machinery and household appliances also fell.

Economists fear that continued fallout from the attacks, new worries about anthrax in the mail, plunging consumer confidence and rising unemployment in the months ahead, will keep consumers tightfisted, further weakening the economy.

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   www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/aponline/20011102/aponline102442_000.htm
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>From smitht@norcmail.uchicago.edu Fri Nov 2 10:08:39 2001

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Depression and there were few unemployment compensation and welfare
programs in place then. The rate of 5.4% is low by historical
standards, equaling the rate for the boom year of 1996.

_____ Reply Separator
_____
Subject: Re: Jobless Jump Is Biggest in 21 Years (AP)
Author: <aapornet@usc.edu> at INTERNET
Date: 11/2/01 9:56 AM

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                                                            -- Jim

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  www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/aponline/20011102/aponline102442_000.htm

  Friday, Nov. 2, 2001; 10:24 a.m. EST

        Jobless Jump Is Biggest in 21 Years

        By Jeannine Aversa
        Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON -- The nation's unemployment rate soared to 5.4 percent in
October, the biggest one-month jump in more than 21 years, providing the
most dramatic evidence yet that economic fallout from the terror attacks
probably pushed the country into recession. Over 400,000 jobs were
eliminated during the month.

Widespread job losses catapulted the unemployment rate from 4.9 percent
in September to 5.4 percent last month, marking the highest unemployment
rate the country has seen since December 1996, the Labor Department
reported Friday.

Shaken by the report, stocks dropped on Wall Street, raising investors'
fears that an economic recovery will take longer, perhaps not occurring
early next year as hoped. In the first hour of trading Friday, the Dow
Jones industrial average was down 28.37, or 0.3 percent, at 9,235.53,
after having surged 188 on Thursday.

The 415,000 jobs eliminated during the month represented the biggest cut
in payrolls since May 1980. Manufacturing, airlines, travel agencies,
hotels, retailers were among those posting big losses.

The 0.5 percentage-point advance in October's unemployment rate also was
the biggest one-month gain since May 1980.

"Companies are in survival mode and they are cutting jobs to control
costs," said economist Ken Mayland of ClearView Economics. "The tragic
events of Sept. 11 and their aftermath probably tipped the economy into
recession. People are waiting for the other shoe to drop."

Damage from the attacks could be seen in another report Friday. Orders to
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Transportation equipment, including cars, took the biggest hit with
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  www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/aponline/20011102/aponline102442_000.htm
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>From ratledge@UDel.Edu Fri Nov 2 10:23:27 2001
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 fA2INQe09865 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001
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      by copland.udel.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3) with ESMTP id NAA08926
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 13:23:02 -0500 (EST)
Received: by exchange.chep.udel.edu with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
      id <TKYAS4MN>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 13:23:05 -0500
Message-ID: <FCDC58EC0F22D4119F0800A0C9E589952E1D45@exchange.chep.udel.edu>
From: "Ratledge, Edward" <ratledge@UDel.Edu>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: Re[2]: Jobless Jump Is Biggest in 21 Years (AP)
Date: Fri, 2 Nov 2001 13:23:04 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: text/plain;
      charset="iso-8859-1"

Its also instructive to note that the unemployment rate was 5.2% prior to
the
last recession in 1991 and increased to 7.6% in 1992 before beginning its
decent in late 1992
to 4% over the last 8 years.

Edward C. Ratledge, Director
Center for Applied Demography & Survey Research
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716
302-831-1684
ratledge@udel.edu

-----Original Message-----
From: smitht@norcmail.uchicago.edu [mailto:smitht@norcmail.uchicago.edu]
Sent: Friday, November 02, 2001 1:08 PM
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re[2]: Jobless Jump Is Biggest in 21 Years (AP)

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Date: 11/2/01 9:56 AM

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  www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/aponline/20011102/aponline102442_000.htm
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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Fri Nov 2 10:30:19 2001
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 fA2IUJe10810 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001
10:30:19 -0800
(PST)
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])
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Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
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      id fA2ITVS08171 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 10:29:31 -0800
(PST)
Date: Fri, 2 Nov 2001 10:29:31 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Re[2]: Jobless Jump Is Biggest in 21 Years (AP)
In-Reply-To: <0111021004.AA1004724469@norcmail.uchicago.edu>
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111021014230.25898-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

On Fri, 2 Nov 2001 smitht@norcmail.uchicago.edu wrote:

>   The unemployment rate averaged 24.9% in 1933 at the depth of the Great
>   Depression and there were few unemployment compensation and welfare
>   programs in place then. The rate of 5.4% is low by historical
>   standards, equaling the rate for the boom year of 1996.

Tom,

You and I know this, of course. But what most Americans who watched
roughly the national average of television last week know is much
better captured, I think, by the AP story's final paragraph:

"The jobs report caps a week of dismal economic news. On Tuesday, a
report showed consumer confidence plunged to a 7 1/2 year low. A day
later, the government said the economy contracted in the third quarter.
On Thursday, the government reported consumers cut back on their
spending in September by the largest amount in nearly 15 years. The
National Association of Purchasing Management on the same day said
manufacturing activity had sank to its lowest level since February
1991, when the country was mired in its last recession."

In short, you have the hard statistics, but the AP paragraph better
captures what remains as the residue--of the past week's media
reporting--in the pictures in the heads (to borrow from Walter
Lippmann) of what I think to be a large majority of Americans.
                                                        -- Jim

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> _____ Reply Separator
_____
> Subject: Re: Jobless Jump Is Biggest in 21 Years (AP)
> Author: <aapornet@usc.edu> at INTERNET
> Date: 11/2/01 9:56 AM
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>   www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/aponline/20011102/aponline102442_000.htm
>
>   Friday, Nov. 2, 2001; 10:24 a.m. EST
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>
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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Fri Nov 2 10:36:16 2001
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(PST)
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
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Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
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      id fA2IZTa09041 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 2 Nov 2001 10:35:29 -0800
(PST)
Date: Fri, 2 Nov 2001 10:35:29 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>

NEW HARVARD POLL INDICATES FIRM SUPPORT FOR WAR ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

By Associated Press, 11/1/2001 16:25

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP) College students firmly support the U.S. war effort
in Afghanistan, though not as strongly as the general population, a new
Harvard University poll indicates.

The U.S.-led airstrikes are supported by 79 percent of college students,
while 68 percent support the use of ground troops, according to a survey
by the Institute of Politics at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of
Government.

That's compared with 92 percent support in the general population for the
air strikes in an ABC news poll on Oct. 8 and Oct. 9, and 80 percent
support for the use of ground troops in a CNN survey from Oct. 19 to Oct.
21.

A CBS-New York Times poll this week found almost nine out of 10 Americans
supporting the attacks.

The Harvard survey also indicated that 71 percent of male undergraduates
would serve if the draft were reinstated, while 26 percent would seek
other options.

The poll of 1,200 undergraduates around the country was conducted between
Oct. 17 and Oct. 25. It has a 2.8 percent margin of error.

''This year's survey of undergraduates is critical because the bulk of
the soldiers called to serve are young people,'' said former Arkansas
Sen. David Pryor, director of the Institute of Politics.

The poll also showed a dramatic increase in trust in the federal
government, with 60 percent of undergraduates saying they trust it to do
the right thing, compared with 36 percent in 2000. Seventy-five percent
trust the military, while 69 percent trust the president, and 62 percent
trust Congress.

In addition, 71 percent of students said they have donated blood, given

money or volunteered in relief efforts stemming from the Sept. 11
 attacks.

 www.boston.com/dailynews/305/region/New_Harvard_poll_indicates_fir:.shtml
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 Perception is all (or at least more than academic economics). Remember
 Bill Clinton's argument in 1992 that "the Bush administration has the worst
 economic record in fifty years" which was debatable, but probably heard as
 "the economy is in the worst shape it's been for fifty years". And every
 time Bush (the elder) asserted (technically correctly) the economy was in
 fact growing again and that the two quarters of decline had ended, this
 tended to convince people NOT that Clinton's charge was off-base, but that
 Bush "just doesn't get it". It is interesting to speculate whether Bush
 (the younger) will be able to maintain that the economy in historical terms
 is not that bad, or that it is due to terrorism. But in any event he seems
 determined to avoid his father's image of being out of touch, not the
 various statements that "people are hurting, and they need help".

 Jim Beniger wrote (in part)
 >   You and I know this, of course. But what most Americans who watched
 >   roughly the national average of television last week know is much
 >   better captured, I think, by the AP story's final paragraph:

```
>
>
>   snip
>
> In short, you have the hard statistics, but the AP paragraph better
> captures what remains as the residue--of the past week's media
> reporting--in the pictures in the heads (to borrow from Walter
> Lippmann) of what I think to be a large majority of Americans.
>                                                          -- Jim
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>_____
>> Subject: Re: Jobless Jump Is Biggest in 21 Years (AP)
>> Author:  <aapornet@usc.edu> at INTERNET
>> Date:    11/2/01 9:56 AM
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>>       like I am living in the 1930s--based on the stories my
>>       parents told me about the period, in my elementary school
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>>       from fashion design to political attitudes and opinions
>>       to consumer behavior.
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>>       For those of you with time series spanning both 9/11 and
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>>
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>>   www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/aponline/20011102/aponline102442_000.htm
>>
>>   Friday, Nov. 2, 2001; 10:24 a.m. EST
>>
>>
>>          Jobless Jump Is Biggest in 21 Years
>>
>>          By Jeannine Aversa
>>          Associated Press Writer
>>
>>
>>   WASHINGTON -- The nation's unemployment rate soared to 5.4 percent in
>>   October, the biggest one-month jump in more than 21 years, providing the
>>   most dramatic evidence yet that economic fallout from the terror attacks
>>   probably pushed the country into recession. Over 400,000 jobs were
>>   eliminated during the month.
>>
>>   Widespread job losses catapulted the unemployment rate from 4.9 percent
>>   in September to 5.4 percent last month, marking the highest unemployment
>>   rate the country has seen since December 1996, the Labor Department
>>   reported Friday.
>>
>>   Shaken by the report, stocks dropped on Wall Street, raising investors'
>>   fears that an economic recovery will take longer, perhaps not occurring
>>   early next year as hoped. In the first hour of trading Friday, the Dow
>>   Jones industrial average was down 28.37, or 0.3 percent, at 9,235.53,
>>   after having surged 188 on Thursday.
>>
>>   The 415,000 jobs eliminated during the month represented the biggest cut
>>   in payrolls since May 1980. Manufacturing, airlines, travel agencies,
>>   hotels, retailers were among those posting big losses.
>>
>>   The 0.5 percentage-point advance in October's unemployment rate also was
>>   the biggest one-month gain since May 1980.
>>
>>   "Companies are in survival mode and they are cutting jobs to control
>>   costs," said economist Ken Mayland of ClearView Economics. "The tragic
>>   events of Sept. 11 and their aftermath probably tipped the economy into
>>   recession. People are waiting for the other shoe to drop."
>>
>>   Damage from the attacks could be seen in another report Friday. Orders to
>>   American factories tumbled by 5.8 percent in September to $313.1 billion,
>>   the lowest level since March 1997, the Commerce Department said.
>>
>>   Transportation equipment, including cars, took the biggest hit with
>>   orders plunging by 15.8 percent in September. Orders for computers,
>>   industrial machinery and household appliances also fell.
>>
>>   Economists fear that continued fallout from the attacks, new worries
>>   about anthrax in the mail, plunging consumer confidence and rising
>>   unemployment in the months ahead, will keep consumers tightfisted,
>>   further weakening the economy.
>>
>>   The economy shrank at a rate of 0.4 percent in the July-September quarter
>>   and economists are forecasting an even bigger drop in the current
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>> October-December quarter. A common definition of a recession is two
>> consecutive quarters of declining economic output.
>>
>> To revive the economy, the Federal Reserve has cut interest rates nine
>> times this year, with two reductions coming after the Sept. 11 attacks.
>> Most economists predict another rate cut at the Fed's next meeting on
>> Nov. 6. Some economists believe Friday's report significantly raised the
>> odds of a bold half-point rate reduction, versus a more conservative
>> quarter-point cut.
>>
>> President Bush, meanwhile, wants Congress to quickly pass a package aimed
>> at stimulating the economy through new tax cuts and increased government
>> spending.
>>
>> Economists are hopeful the Fed's credit easing and the expected adoption
>> of a stimulus package would prevent any downturn from being drawn out and
>> would set the stage for a rebound next year.
>>
>> The latest snapshot of economic activity painted a more grim picture of
>> the nation's labor market than many analysts were expecting. They were
>> forecasting a rise in the jobless rate to 5.1 percent and a loss of
>> around 280,000 jobs during the month.
>>
>> For the third month in a row, total payrolls declined. The loss of
>> 415,000 jobs in October had been preceded by cuts of 213,000 in September
>> and 54,000 in August.
>>
>> Total employment -- private companies and government -- has fallen by
>> nearly 900,000 since March. Over the same period, employment in the
>> private sector alone dropped by an even bigger 1.2 million.
>>
>> It is the toll of the more than yearlong economic slump the country has
>> been suffering through as well as the attacks on the World Trade Center
>> and the Pentagon.
>>
>> Those attacks temporarily shut down the airlines and the stock market and
>> disrupted business nationwide, resulting in billions of dollars of
>> losses.
>>
>> Manufacturing has been hardest hit by the economic slump and has been
>> enduring a recession of its own for months. The sector continued to post
>> heavy job losses. In October, another 142,000 jobs were cut, bringing
>> total job losses since March to more than 800,000.
>>
>> To cope with sagging sales, manufacturers have sharply cut back
>> production and shed workers.
>>
>> In the airline industry, employment fell by 42,000 and in the travel
>> sector 11,000 jobs were cut in October. The government said these job
>> losses reflected fallout from the attacks.
>>
>> In the service sector, normally the engine of job growth in the country,
>> employment dropped by 111,000 in October, the fourth and largest decline
>> this year for the industry. Particularly large job losses occurred at
>> hotels and temporary help firms.
>>
>> Retailers lost 81,000 jobs in October, the second large job loss in a

>> row. Retailers, including clothing, toy and gift shops, that normally
>> hire in October for the holiday season failed to add jobs at their normal
>> pace, the government said.
>>
>> Construction companies cut 30,000 jobs in October as builders showed more
>> caution in the wake of the attacks.
>>
>> The jobs report caps a week of dismal economic news. On Tuesday, a report
>> showed consumer confidence plunged to a 7 1/2 year low. A day later, the
>> government said the economy contracted in the third quarter. On Thursday,
>> the government reported consumers cut back on their spending in September
>> by the largest amount in nearly 15 years. The National Association of
>> Purchasing Management on the same day said manufacturing activity had
>> sank to its lowest level since February 1991, when the country was mired
>> in its last recession.
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>>   www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/aponline/20011102/aponline102442_000.htm
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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 ande271@attglobal.net Fri Nov 2 14:07:16 2001
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cc: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Re: Jobless Jump Is Biggest in 21 Years (AP)
In-Reply-To: <3BE342D7.F567FC09@attglobal.net>
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   Jeanne,

   I do like your point about men vs. women in the Great Depression,
   something new to me.

   When I write "1930s," however, I mean a great deal more than the Great
   Depression. I especially mean scattered outbreaks of war, the rise of
   Hitler, the beginning of what would become the Holocaust, and the onset
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at
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Date: Fri, 02 Nov 2001 20:53:47 -0800
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: "H.H. Kassarjian" <hkassarj@ucla.edu>
Subject: Re: Jobless Jump Is Biggest in 21 Years (AP)
In-Reply-To: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111021619040.11639-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
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Jim,
        I think you will find that many of the rules against nepotism in
Universities emerged from the depression. Nepotism in fact meant that a
women cannot work in the same University as the husband. The belief was
that with so many university people out of work it would be unfair to have
both husband and wife hired by the same institution. The rules against
nepotism lasted until the women's lib movement in the 1970's.   An example:
both my wife and I were teaching assistants at UCLA in the late
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Hal Kassarjian

At 04:39 PM 11/2/01 -0800, you wrote:

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<font size=3>Jim,
<x-tab>   </x-tab>I think
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> country (except among homeless people, who have been around since
the 1980s at
> least, and even they cannot claim that they built railroads,
although some of
> them fought in Nam).
>
> Jeanne Anderson</blockquote></html>

-=====================_2692515==_.ALT--

>From RFunk787@aol.com Sat Nov 3 07:16:50 2001
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 fA3FGoe27046 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Sat, 3 Nov 2001
07:16:50 -0800
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(PST)
From: RFunk787@aol.com
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      by imo-m07.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v31_r1.8.) id 5.159.3713265 (18555)
       for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sat, 3 Nov 2001 10:15:59 -0500 (EST)
Message-ID: <159.3713265.2915642f@aol.com>
Date: Sat, 3 Nov 2001 10:15:59 EST
Subject: Jim: Get a Grip !
To: aapornet@usc.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Windows sub 138

Jim --

Knowing full well that you are a meticulous scholar and an expert
statistician, I find your recently-voiced "concerns" puzzling in the extreme.

On what do you base your impressions of the 30s -- Frank Capra movies ?   Dig
out some history books or hit the archived issues of papers from that era.
Now, like the 30s? Give us a break. In addition to the well-known,
astronomically high poverty and unemployment levels, that decade also
featured: Germany and Italy under the control of genuine, militaristic
Nazis and Facists (as opposed to the "facists" that the New Left fancies
occupy every position of authority). Spain riven by civil war. China
invaded by the Japanese. On the home front, Jim Crow laws prevailed across
the South, and lynchings still happened.   Striking steel workers were gunned
down by Pinkertons men. Okies fled westward, fleeing the Dust Bowl.
However, one feature remains common to the two decades -- Americans were as
prone then, as they are now, to media-induced hysteria (i.e., Orson Welles'
"War of the Worlds" broadcast).

As for threats of Anthrax and terrorism, do the math. I suspect you are in
no more danger from those than, say, from a stray gang war bullet taking you
out on your way to work or, for that matter, from just driving to work

Take it from One Who Survived the Ravages of World War II   (I was six years
old when it ended). You will make it through all this.   I mean, you're
tenured, living on the Southern California coast.   How threatening can life
be?   Even our current War on Terrorism may have its bright side. After all,
it was World War II, not FDR's New Deal, that raised the US out of the
Depression and touched off the 1950s prosperity.

Best wishes, Ray Funkhouser

Ray: It seems we agree completely. -- Jim

    ****

On Sat, 3 Nov 2001 RFunk787@aol.com wrote:

> Jim --
>
> Knowing full well that you are a meticulous scholar and an expert
> statistician, I find your recently-voiced "concerns" puzzling in the
extreme.
>
> On what do you base your impressions of the 30s -- Frank Capra movies ?
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> out some history books or hit the archived issues of papers from that era.
> Now, like the 30s? Give us a break. In addition to the well-known,
> astronomically high poverty and unemployment levels, that decade also
> featured: Germany and Italy under the control of genuine, militaristic
> Nazis and Facists (as opposed to the "facists" that the New Left fancies
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> invaded by the Japanese. On the home front, Jim Crow laws prevailed across
> the South, and lynchings still happened.   Striking steel workers were
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> However, one feature remains common to the two decades -- Americans were as
> prone then, as they are now, to media-induced hysteria (i.e., Orson
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> "War of the Worlds" broadcast).
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> old when it ended). You will make it through all this.   I mean, you're
> tenured, living on the Southern California coast.   How threatening can
life
> be?   Even our current War on Terrorism may have its bright side. After
all,
> it was World War II, not FDR's New Deal, that raised the US out of the
> Depression and touched off the 1950s prosperity.
>
> Best wishes, Ray Funkhouser
>

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Sat Nov 3 08:35:44 2001
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(PST)

        Here, thanks to The Jerusalem Post, is a spoof of both
        survey research and the current state of international
        relations, written by Ron Dermer, a regular Post
        columnist. I personally find Dermer's "survey" both
        funny and also quite insightful, both on survey research
        and also global politics. You will come to appreciate
        the clever but subtle instrument construction displayed
        here, I would predict. And whatever your reactions, you
        might send them directly to Dermer himself, via the
        email address in his byline (immediately below).
                                        -- Jim

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----
      http://www.jpost.com/Editions/2001/10/25/Columns/Columns.36918.html

  October, 25 2001

        The Jerusalem Post

        BEYOND THE NUMBERS: A survey on terror

        By Ron Dermer <rdermer@jpost.co.il>

 (October 25) Hello. I'm conducting a survey on the war on terror and I
 would love to ask you a few questions. It will only take a few minutes of
 your time.

 1) Who do you think was behind the attacks on the World Trade Center and
 the Pentagon? a) The Mossad b) The Elders of Zion c) Jon Candy d) A bunch
 of Muslim fanatics

 2) Which of the following statements do you think is the most accurate
 definition of terrorism? a) Anything America does to defend itself b)
 Anything Israel does to defend itself c) Anything Hanan Ashrawi says it
 is d) Deliberately killing innocent civilians to achieve political goals

 3) The best way to win the war on terror is to... a) Placate Arab public
 opinion b) Placate Muslim public opinion c) Placate Europeans who placate

Arab and Muslim public opinion d) Kill terrorists

4) The country that is doing the most to help America in its war on terror is... a) Syria, for harboring terrorists b) Iran, for indoctrinating terrorists c) Saudi Arabia, for bankrolling terrorists d) Israel, for killing terrorists

5) The reason America sent its troops to Afghanistan is to... a) Feed the people of Afghanistan b) Expose its armed forces to different cultures c) Learn Pushtu d) Subpoena Osama bin Laden

6) Terrorism against Americans is different than terrorism against Israel because... a) The American Flag has red in it b) Terrorism against Israel never postponed a major sporting event c) The State Department said so d) None of the above

7)Which of the following actions are "unacceptable" to the American State Department? a) The targeted killing of those who plan terrorist attacks b) Incursions into another regime's territory to kill terrorists c) Accusing its government of appeasing Arab regimes d) All of the above

8) Which of the following actions are "acceptable" to the American State Department? a) The targeted killing of those who plan terrorist attacks b) Incursions into another regime's territory to kill terrorists c) Appeasing Arab regimes d) All of the above

9) The government of Israel is led by... a) Ariel Sharon b) Shimon Peres c) Ariel Peres d) Shimon Sharon

10) The Israeli government is trying to do which of the following to Yasser Arafat? a) Legitimize him b) Delegitimize him c) Relegitimize him d) All of the above

11) What is the main reason why Yasser Arafat will now decide to fight against terror? a) Because he is a man of his word b) Because Shimon Peres promised that this time he really means it. c) Because he has always sided with America against its enemies d) None of the above

12) Which of the following keeps Yasser Arafat up at night? a) The assassination of his political opponents b) The plight of the Palestinian people c) Israel's promise not to crush his regime d) None of the above

13) Which of the following decisions has contributed the most to peace in the Middle East? a) Giving Yasser Arafat territory and weapons b) Pressuring Israel to give Yasser Arafat more territory and weapons c)Not killing Sadaam in the Gulf War d) Bombing the Iraqi nuclear reactor

14) A Palestinian State will bring peace to the Middle East because it will... a) Create another Arab democracy b) Convince Iran and Iraq not to develop weapons of mass destruction. b) Curb Islamic fundamentalism d)None of the above

15) Islam is... a) a peaceful religion, because the US president says so b) a peaceful religion, because the Vatican says so c) a peaceful religion, because the chief rabbi says so d) a peaceful religion, because the Dali Lama says so

Thank you for your time.

      http://www.jpost.com/Editions/2001/10/25/Columns/Columns.36918.html
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****

>From KentofCT@aol.com Sat Nov 3 08:37:19 2001
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       for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sat, 3 Nov 2001 11:36:26 -0500 (EST)
Message-ID: <93.12abc42b.2915770a@aol.com>
Date: Sat, 3 Nov 2001 11:36:26 EST
Subject: Re: Jim: Get a Grip !
To: aapornet@usc.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Mailer: AOL 4.0 for Windows sub 104

Of historical note.
Of course we didn't know whether the War would get us out of the depression.
There was great debate whether the economy would rebound after the war ended
or we would slide back into depression. That's when Katona started the
survey of Consumer Sentiment, ultimately showing that consumer attitudes
could be useful predictors of the future of the economy.

                 Kent Jamison
>From ande271@attglobal.net Sat Nov 3 11:00:31 2001
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      by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
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Message-ID: <3BE46951.6A69BDD5@attglobal.net>
Date: Sat, 03 Nov 2001 14:01:54 -0800

From: Jeanne Anderson Research <ande271@attglobal.net>
Reply-To: ande271@attglobal.net
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 [en]C-CCK-MCD {TLC;RETAIL} (Win95; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: AAPORNET@usc.edu
Subject: Re: Jim, Get a Grip!
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

A word in Jim's defense. I used to be contemptuous of what was reported
to be American's distate for any war once the body bags began to be
flown in. That is, until it suddenly dawned on my that my older
grandson is 16.

Also, there *is* some similarity between the insanity of an Osama bin
Laden and an Adolf Hitler.

My theory is that there is a greater tendency toward "hysteria" when
there does not appear to be a constructive outlet for people's concern.
Right after 9/11 everyone was dropping bags of groceries off at
collection points and displaying American flags. During the Second
World War girls and women knitted for the military, there were civilian
defense skywatchers, there were defense bonds to sell, and buy, etc.

But what can people do about the few anthrax victims? Or about
preventing further cases? Governor Ridge promised when he took office
that there would be a job {implying in community service of some sort}
for everyone after he got things organized. It will be interesting to
see how he manages that, and whether the "hysteria" -- which I maintain
starts and ends with journalists' efforts to pressure government
officials to leak info they shouldn't in order to provide stories)
subsides.

Someone should do content analysis of the media to test the hypothesis
that the number of reports of hysteria and references to "quagmire" vary
inversely with official public announcements about anything at all
connected with war, terroism or security.

>From rys4@columbia.edu Sat Nov 3 13:55:48 2001
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     by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
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13:55:47 -0800
(PST)
Received: from merhaba.cc.columbia.edu (IDENT:cu61174@merhaba.cc.columbia.edu
[128.59.59.130])
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id
QAA07594
     for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sat, 3 Nov 2001 16:55:31 -0500 (EST)
Date: Sat, 3 Nov 2001 16:55:30 -0500 (EST)
From: "Robert Y. Shapiro" <rys4@columbia.edu>
Sender: rys4@columbia.edu

> Jim,
>   On the issue of women taking jobs from men, the NORC GSS question on
> approval of women working if they have husbands to support them was first
> asked by Gallup in the mid-late 1930s and showed low levels of approval
> that eventually rose most dramatically--I believe the largest opinion
> change, or one of the largest, that surveys have recorded. Evidently
> at least two states were considering laws related to this--in Illnois and
> Massachusetts, at least related to government employment--given that
> Gallup also asked non-repeated (not tracked further) questions about
> proposed laws in these states. See the NORC GSS subsequent time series on
> this. The above discussion also appears in the Page and Shapiro, The
> Rational Public. The opinion change--that occurred for obvious reasons--is
> stunning.
> Best,
> Bob
>
> Robert Y. Shapiro, Chair
> Columbia University
> Department of Political Science
> 420 West 118th Street, 7th Floor
> New York, N.Y. 10027
> phone: (212) 854-3944
> fax: (212) 222-0598
> e-mail: rys3@columbia.edu
>
>
>
>

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Windows sub 138

Ray - Right on!   Harry
>From jellis@saturn.vcu.edu Sat Nov 3 15:27:29 2001
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      by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
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15:27:28 -0800
(PST)
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      id PAA23579 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sat, 3 Nov 2001 15:27:28 -0800
(PST)
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      by mail1.vcu.edu (8.12.0/8.11.1) with SMTP id fA3NRDtD142884
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sat, 3 Nov 2001 18:27:13 -0500
Reply-To: <jellis@saturn.vcu.edu>
From: "Jim Ellis" <jellis@saturn.vcu.edu>
To: "aapornet" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: interviewer incentives
Date: Sat, 3 Nov 2001 18:27:13 -0500
Message-ID: <NCBBLAEIMLLHHMHMJOJAAENFEGAA.jellis@saturn.vcu.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
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X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook IMO, Build 9.0.2416 (9.0.2911.0)
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400

We are working in a state-supported university grants and contracts
environment. We would are reviewing with university colleagues why we would
like to award small interviewer incentives and performance bonuses. Examples
of these might be: $10-$25 gift cards to stores for top performers on
projects; bonus pay for certain shifts on time-sensitive projects; small
things such as candy or other treats for on-the-spot rewards for a nice
"save" on a potential refusal or a positive monitoring review, consolation
for a tough night, etc.; doughnuts, pizza, etc,. from time to time. My very
general views on this issue are:

On the plus side, incentives may keep interviewers excited, recognize top
achievers, create an upbeat atmosphere that helps productivity, help bulk up
staffing levels for limited-time special projects, provide a cost-effective
way of boosting pay rates in a relatively low-paying job, or provide a
little extra reason to make it to work that day in general (thus --
perhaps -- cutting absentee rates).

On the minus side, the staff's "tolerance" to incentives may rise to the
point that they seem to be entitlements rather than extras, incentives used
to produce your way out of deadline problems may seem like rewarding the
wrong behaviors (i.e., we don't have to work hard until the incentives are
rolled out), and there is always an underlying fear of greater levels of
cheating by interviewers attempting to earn incentives (similar to the
piecework vs. hourly pay rate discussion).

We're checking the literature and have found some good stuff, but we would
also be interested in hearing any current comments from AAPORnetters,
whether data-driven or anecdotal, about these issues. Thanks in advance,
Jim Ellis
Virginia Commonwealth University

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Sat Nov 3 17:21:04 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
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(PST)
Date: Sat, 3 Nov 2001 17:20:15 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Poll: 63% back antiterror efforts (Yomiuri Shimbun)
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111031709430.23825-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

        Here's a brand new poll on antiterrorism from the Yomiuri
        Shimbun and its Daily Yomiuri, one of Japan's leading
        newspapers, based in Tokyo. I'm at a loss for how to
        classify the sampling frame, however--any suggestions?

                                -- Gripless

 Copyright 2001 The Yomiuri Shimbun/The Daily Yomiuri <www.yomiuri.co.jp>
----
                    http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/poll/

  November 3, 2001 Saturday, pg 2

        Poll: 63% back antiterror efforts

 Sixty-three percent of respondents to a Yomiuri Shimbun survey on
 constitutional issues approved of Japan's logistic support to the
 international campaign against terrorism, according to survey results
 compiled Friday.

 However, 37 percent of respondents to the survey said the government's
 support should be limited to financial assistance. The questionnaire was
 conducted from late September to mid-October of 1,000 people, including

715 prominent figures, 95 lawmakers from the Research Commission on the
Constitution at each house of the Diet, and 285 scholars of
constitutional issues.

On the exercise of the nation's right to collective self-defense, which
the government interprets as being prohibited by the Constitution, 53
percent said the exercise of such right should be allowed, either through
revising the Constitution or changing the government's interpretation.

According to the survey, 58 percent of respondents endorsed revising the
Constitution, citing such reasons as issues requiring international
cooperation cannot be dealt with through the present national charter.
Twenty-four percent of respondents opposed revising the Constitution.

                        http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/poll/

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http://www.sunday-times.co.uk/news/pages/sti/2001/11/04/stiusausa01027.html

November 4 2001   TERRORISM

     WAR ON TERRORISM

Key facts

British Muslim support for terror - Divided loyalties on the home front

=====

Sunday Times surevy. Total number interviewed - 1170

1. Do you believe the US is right to bomb Afghanistan?

    * Yes - 15% (182 respondents)
    * No - 83% (996 respondents)
    * Don't know - 2% (22 respondents)

2. Should the US stop its bombing of Afghanistan?

    * Yes - 96% (1124)
    * No - 4% (41)
    * Don't know - 0% (5)

3. Do you believe the US should suspend its bombing of Afghanistan
   during Ramadan?

    * Yes - 94% (1100)
    * No - 5 % (63)
    * Don't know - 1% (7)

4. Do you believe the United States' efforts to capture or kill Osama bin
   Laden are justified?

    * Yes - 36% (418)
    * No - 61% (711)
    * Don't know - 3% (41)

5. Do you believe Tony Blair, the prime minister, is right to support the
   United States in its war against the Taliban and Osama Bin Laden?

    * Yes - 24% (284)
    * No - 73% (850)
    * Don't know - 3% (36)

6. Do you believe Osama bin Laden is justified in any way to mount his
   war against the United States?

    * Yes - 40% (468)
    * No - 56% (654)
    * Don't know - 4%(48)

7. Do you believe there was any justification for the terrorist attacks
   on the World Trade Centre and Pentagon on September 11?

    * Yes - 11% (125)
    * No - 88% (1032)
    * Don't know - 1% (13)

8. Do you believe that the bombing campaign in Afghanistan will lead to
   worsening relations in Britain between Muslims and non-Muslims?

```
             *  Yes - 86% (1009)
             *  No - 12% (144)
             *  Don't know - 2% (17)

  9. Do you believe Britons who decide to fight with the Taliban are
     justified in doing so?

             *  Yes - 40% (463)
             *  No - 57% (664)
             *  Don't know - 3% (43)


10. Which is more important to you: a) to be Muslim b) to be British?

             *  Muslim - 68% (794)
             *  British - 14% (166)
             *  Don't know or the same - 18% (210)


http://www.sunday-times.co.uk/news/pages/sti/2001/11/04/stiusausa01027.html
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Sat Nov  3 19:52:56 2001
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(PST)
Date: Sat, 3 Nov 2001 19:52:06 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: LONDON TIMES SURVEY: British Muslims, divided loyalties (Nov 4 01)
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111031942300.2096-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII




-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
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 http://www.sunday-times.co.uk/news/pages/Sunday-Times/stiusausa01022.html
```

   WAR ON TERRORISM

   THE VOICE OF BRITISH MUSLIMS: Divided loyalties on the home front

ONE in 10 British Muslims questioned by The Sunday Times believes Osama
Bin Laden was justified in launching terrorist attacks against the World
Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11.

The finding, which will alarm the government and moderate Muslim leaders,
comes from the first big survey among Britain's 2m Muslims since the
start of the bombing campaign against Afghanistan.

The Sunday Times survey shows that while 11% think there was justification
for the attacks, as many as four out of 10 Muslims believe Bin Laden had
reason to mount a war against the United States.

A similar proportion, 40%, believe that Britons who decide to fight
alongside the Taliban are justified. Fewer than one in six believe
America was right to bomb Afghanistan after the terror attacks. This
weekend, a month after the start of the bombing, 96% believe America
should stop its aerial assault.

The Muslim community says it will be particularly incensed if bombing
continues after the start of the Ramadan religious festival on
November 17.

Abdul Mohammed, 29, an IT consultant from Derby, said: "It would be very
emotional to bomb during Ramadan. The feelings would run higher in Muslim
countries such as Pakistan."

"Osama's actions are wrong but his grievances are justified," said Bashir
Maan, a Glasgow city councillor. "What has the US done for Palestine in
the past 15 years? What kind of democracy responds with bullets when
stones are thrown at them?"

The Sunday Times interviewed 1,170 Muslims at random in cities across
Britain, including London, Birmingham, Leicester, Bradford and Manchester
on Friday.

Outside the mosque in Regent's Park, Abdul Riaz, 25, said: "The killings
in America were terrible. That should not happen. But it will not help
the world to kill more people in Afghanistan."

More than seven out of 10 believe Tony Blair is wrong to support America
in its war against Bin Laden and the Taliban. Asked if they believed
efforts to capture or kill Bin Laden were justified, only 36% said "yes",
compared with 61% who said "no".

More than 1,000 of those surveyed said they believed the bombing campaign
in Afghanistan would lead to worsening relations in Britain between
Muslims and non-Muslims.

Muslim leaders said they were surprised by the depth of feeling shown in

the poll findings. Sahib Mustaqim Bleher, general secretary of the
Islamic Party of Great Britain, said: "The 11% who think there was
justification for the terror attacks troubles me. My reading is that
there are people who would say America had it coming to them.

"But those who said it was right to attack the World Trade Center must be
a small fringe. There will be people who are happy that the prowess of
America has been dented, but that is different from accepting the loss of
human life, which included many Muslims, in New York."

Dr Zaki Badawi, chairman of the Imams and Mosques Council of the United
Kingdom, said: "I doubt that this is an accurate reflection of the Muslim
community in Britain. The sample may not have reflected the diversity of
the community, but I accept there is a tremendous feeling of hostility to
the United States because of its actions in the Middle East.

"The US is supporting Israel's breach of the United Nations resolutions
over the occupation of Palestinian land. I believe that the results of
the survey demonstrate a natural sympathy which the British show for the
underdog and the results should be looked at in that light."

Umar Hegedus, the former Thought for the Day presenter on Radio 4 who
heads the Islamic charity Amama (Trust), said the results might have been
different and less extreme if people had been interviewed in their homes.

But Dr Ghayasuddin Siddiqui, the leader of the Muslim parliament, said:
"Muslims feel that the catastrophic humanitarian disasters of the Middle
East are the responsibility of the United States. They are reflecting
their deep hostilities to America."

 http://www.sunday-times.co.uk/news/pages/Sunday-Times/stiusausa01022.html
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Date: Sat, 3 Nov 2001 20:19:51 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: LONDON TIMES SURVEY: 4 of 10 British Muslims see Bin Laden justified

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 http://www.sunday-times.co.uk/news/pages/Sunday-Times/stiusausa01025.html

November 4 2001   TERRORISM

        BRITISH MUSLIM SUPPORT FOR TERROR

FOUR out of every 10 British Muslims believe Osama Bin Laden is justified
in mounting his war against the United States. And more than one in 10
say the attacks on the World Trade Center were justified, write John
Elliott and Maurice Chittenden.

A Sunday Times survey, the first large-scale poll of the Muslim community
since the start of the bombing campaign against Afghanistan, shows 40%
believe Bin Laden has cause to wage war against America and a similar
proportion say Britons who choose to go to fight alongside the Taliban
are right to do so.

Muslim leaders, some of whom said the survey did not reflect mainstream
opinion among Britain's 2m Muslims, said they believed the results
reflect increasing anger about America's role in the Middle East and
central Asia.

British Muslims - 1,170 were interviewed outside mosques across Britain -
are less convinced about Bin Laden's tactics: only 11% believe there was
some justification for the attacks on the World Trade Center and the
Pentagon.

The Muslims polled were overwhelmingly against the continued American
bombing of Afghanistan: eight in 10 believe the action will lead to
worsening race relations in Britain. Asked if it was more important for
them to be Muslim or British, 68% chose their faith.

 http://www.sunday-times.co.uk/news/pages/Sunday-Times/stiusausa01025.html
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Noting the remarkable magnitude of this one-month change, however, is =
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  =20

From: "James Beniger" <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: "Jeanne Anderson Research" <ande271@attglobal.net>
Cc: "AAPORNET" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Sent: Friday, November 02, 2001 7:39 PM
Subject: Re: Jobless Jump Is Biggest in 21 Years (AP)

>
>
>
>   Jeanne,
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>   I do like your point about men vs. women in the Great Depression,
>   something new to me.
>
>   When I write "1930s," however, I mean a great deal more than the =
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>   Hitler, the beginning of what would become the Holocaust, and the =
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>   fanaticism, in the name of one's nation, and increased racial and
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reply).
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>   All such developments I can see signs or hints of, in today's news,
>   along with serious economic downturns--in several other major =
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>   To know how pessimistic economists are today, one must talk to them
>   in private, face-to-face. No one wishes to utter the particular
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>
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size=3D2></FONT></DIV>
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Beniger"=20
<</FONT><A href=3D"mailto:beniger@rcf.usc.edu"><FONT face=3DArial=20
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Sent: Friday, November 02, 2001 7:39 PM
Subject: Re: =
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>
>

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From: "Ratledge, Edward" <ratledge@UDel.Edu>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
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I would add that the data for both September and October are preliminary
and are subject to revision. The entire difference between September and
October is due to seasonal adjustment and it is a large adjustment.The
number of jobs measured actually increased from 132,522,000 to 132,606,000
but the seasonal adjustment decreased the numbers to 132,182,000 and
131,767,000 for Sep/Oct producing the net loss of 415,000.

While the statement comparing to May 1980 is true, the drop of 464,000 was
significantly larger on a base of 90,780,000 jobs compared with 132,182,000
jobs today.

Edward C. Ratledge, Director
Center for Applied Demography & Survey Research
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716

302-831-1684
ratledge@udel.edu

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size=2>Newark, DE 19716</FONT> <BR><FONT face=Arial size=2>302-831-
1684</FONT>
<BR><FONT face=Arial size=2>ratledge@udel.edu</FONT> </P>
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2:43
  AM<BR><B>To:</B> aapornet@usc.edu<BR><B>Subject:</B> Re: Jobless Jump Is
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  populations,
    military
  mobilizations, demobilizations, and retirements
  institutional change in education, child-bearing and rearing and
  penology,
    relative political power of high-wage,
  low-labor-supply vs. high-supply, low-wage interests .</FONT></DIV>
  <DIV> </DIV>
  <DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>For starters, examine plots of U.S. population
  and percent in each labor force status by single years of age for each
  sex for selected years of 1970's, 1980's and
1990's. (Single
  year plots are needed because for some of this
  history, the contribution of changes in the age distribution to
  changes in rates is masked by the systematic intraclass variation for
  even the two 2-year classes BLS provides for the Age 16-20
range.)
  When there is the coincidence of gradients as steep as they have been
for
  rates- and population-by-age, the exercise can show how changes in
  unemployment rates in the latter decades of the century had less to do
  with labor policies of Nixon, Carter, Reagan than with the labor pains
of
  mothers many years. earlier. Then, if one considers the rigging that
has
  to be done to take care of seasonal adjustments as massive numbers of
students
  and staff (and highly different collections of them each year)
leave
  school in May or June and leave labor force for school in August
and
  September (along with much other seasonal action), </FONT><FONT face=Arial
  size=2>forget about making much historical comparative use of any monthly
rate
  that turns up when the leaves</FONT></DIV>
  <DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2> begin to turn.</FONT></DIV>
  <DIV> </DIV>
  <DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>Noting the remarkable magnitude of this one-
month
  change, however, is very much in order.</FONT></DIV>
  <DIV><FONT face=Arial size=2>

</FONT></DIV></BLOCKQUOTE></BODY></HTML>

------_=_NextPart_001_01C1653D.34FBD818--
>From mitofsky@mindspring.com Sun Nov 4 11:09:50 2001

<html>
I do not believe this sample is representative of British Muslim opinion.
Interviewing outside mosques only taps one segment of the Muslim
community. I don't believe they speak for all Muslims. I would expect
religious Muslims to reflect more fundamentalist views than would those
who do not attend mosques. We don't even know what proportion of Muslims
attend mosques. It seems no better than interviewing outside synagogues
and saying that represented Jewish opinion.
 warren mitofsky

At 08:19 PM 11/3/01 -0800, you wrote:

<blockquote type=cite class=cite
cite>---
-
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bsp;
Copyright 2001 Times Newspapers Ltd

 <a
href="http://www.sunday-times.co.uk/news/pages/Sunday-
Times/stiusausa01025.html"
eudora="autourl">http://www.sunday-times.co.uk/news/pages/Sunday-
Times/stiusausa01025.
html

 November 4 2001
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tab>       &nb
sp;</x-tab><x-tab>        </x-tab><x-
tab>&nbsp
;       </x-tab><x-
tab>    &nbs
p;   </x-tab>TERRORISM<br><br>
<br>
<x-tab>        </x-tab>BRITISH
MUSLIM SUPPORT FOR TERROR<br><br>
<br>
 FOUR out of every 10 British Muslims believe Osama Bin Laden is
justified<br>
 in mounting his war against the United States. And more than one in
10<br>
 say the attacks on the World Trade Center were justified, write
John<br>
 Elliott and Maurice Chittenden.<br><br>
 A Sunday Times survey, the first large-scale poll of the Muslim
community<br>
 since the start of the bombing campaign against Afghanistan, shows
40%<br>
 believe Bin Laden has cause to wage war against America and a
similar<br>
 proportion say Britons who choose to go to fight alongside the
Taliban<br>
 are right to do so.<br><br>
 Muslim leaders, some of whom said the survey did not reflect
mainstream<br>
 opinion among Britain's 2m Muslims, said they believed the
results<br>
 reflect increasing anger about America's role in the Middle East
and<br>
 central Asia.<br><br>
 British Muslims - 1,170 were interviewed outside mosques across
Britain -<br>
 are less convinced about Bin Laden's tactics: only 11% believe
there was<br>
 some justification for the attacks on the World Trade Center and
the<br>
 Pentagon.<br><br>
 The Muslims polled were overwhelmingly against the continued
American<br>
 bombing of Afghanistan: eight in 10 believe the action will lead
to<br>
 worsening race relations in Britain. Asked if it was more important
for<br>
 them to be Muslim or British, 68% chose their faith.<br><br>
<br>
 <a
href="http://www.sunday-times.co.uk/news/pages/Sunday-
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html</a><br>
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 &n
bsp;
Copyright 2001 Times Newspapers Ltd

*******</blockquote>

   Warren J. Mitofsky
   2211 Broadway - Apt. 6LN
     New York, NY 10024

212 496-2945   212 496-0846 FAX</html>

>From rusciano@rider.edu Sun Nov 4 13:29:13 2001
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 fA4LTCe02218 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Sun, 4 Nov 2001
13:29:12 -0800
(PST)
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      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id NAA09272 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sun, 4 Nov 2001 13:29:10 -0800
(PST)
Received: from CONVERSION-DAEMON by enigma.rider.edu (PMDF V5.2-31 #37528)
 id <01KAB9H1CN40000AG4@enigma.rider.edu> for aapornet@usc.edu; Sun,
 4 Nov 2001 16:26:52 EDT
Received: from rider.edu (fafac53.rider.edu [10.59.1.53])
 by enigma.rider.edu (PMDF V5.2-31 #37528)
 with ESMTP id <01KAB9H0XA900009LG@enigma.rider.edu> for aapornet@usc.edu;
Sun,
 04 Nov 2001 16:26:51 -0400 (EDT)
Date: Sun, 04 Nov 2001 16:26:53 -0500
From: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@rider.edu>
Subject: Re: Women working in the Depression... (fwd)
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Message-id: <3BE5B29D.7B51B590@rider.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.72 [en]C-CCK-MCD {RIDER} (Win95; I)
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
X-Accept-Language: en
References: <Pine.GSO.4.10.10111031654570.7486-
100000@merhaba.cc.columbia.edu>

Actually, a number of other countries actually had laws on the books similar
to
this until quite recently. In Germany, there was an issue of the
"doppelverdiener" ("double earner")-- the idea being that if a woman and a
man
were being considered for the job, the man should get it because he had a
family
to support. It also applied to issues of nepotism-- i.e. a husband and wife
shouldn't be employed by the same university or company because the woman
would

be taking a job away from a man who needed to support his family. As far as
I
know, these rules were informal in Germany, but until recently, women in
Switzerland could not work if their husbands did not allow them to do so. I
think that might have changed, but I'm not sure.

"Robert Y. Shapiro" wrote:

> > Jim,
> >   On the issue of women taking jobs from men, the NORC GSS question on
> > approval of women working if they have husbands to support them was first
> > asked by Gallup in the mid-late 1930s and showed low levels of approval
> > that eventually rose most dramatically--I believe the largest opinion
> > change, or one of the largest, that surveys have recorded. Evidently
> > at least two states were considering laws related to this--in Illnois and
> > Massachusetts, at least related to government employment--given that
> > Gallup also asked non-repeated (not tracked further) questions about
> > proposed laws in these states. See the NORC GSS subsequent time series on
> > this. The above discussion also appears in the Page and Shapiro, The
> > Rational Public. The opinion change--that occurred for obvious reasons--
is
> > stunning.
> > Best,
> > Bob
> >
> > Robert Y. Shapiro, Chair
> > Columbia University
> > Department of Political Science
> > 420 West 118th Street, 7th Floor
> > New York, N.Y. 10027
> > phone: (212) 854-3944
> > fax: (212) 222-0598
> > e-mail: rys3@columbia.edu
> >
> >
> >
> >

>From abider@earthlink.net Sun Nov 4 15:26:55 2001
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 fA4NQte07519 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Sun, 4 Nov 2001
15:26:55 -0800
(PST)
Received: from swan.prod.itd.earthlink.net (swan.mail.pas.earthlink.net
[207.217.120.123])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id PAA28521 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sun, 4 Nov 2001 15:26:56 -0800
(PST)
Received: from dialup-166.90.28.190.dial1.washington1.level3.net
([166.90.28.190]
helo=alvbynsy)
      by swan.prod.itd.earthlink.net with smtp (Exim 3.33 #1)
      id 160Wf2-0006wb-00
      for aapornet@usc.edu; Sun, 04 Nov 2001 15:26:40 -0800
Message-ID: <001001c16588$c4d16760$be1c5aa6@alvbynsy>
From: "Albert Biderman" <abider@earthlink.net>

I just happened to be looking at: James A. Levine et al. The work burden of
women, Science 294 (26 Oct 2001), p. 812, which is a study of rural Ivory
Coast male and female time allocations and energy expenditures. It reminds
me of at how far we have retrogressed toward obfuscating what is "work" when
it comes to how much more of what has to get done in our society is done by
women (except in my house, of course, where I have just been called upon to
replace a hanging fixture's light bulb and I'll have to wait for my dinner
until my wife finishes dealing with the bomb threats received Friday by the
political party Hq she manages as volunteer).

Albert Biderman
abider@american.edu

----- Original Message -----
From: "Frank Rusciano" <rusciano@rider.edu>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Sent: Sunday, November 04, 2001 4:26 PM
Subject: Re: Women working in the Depression... (fwd)

> Actually, a number of other countries actually had laws on the books
similar to
> this until quite recently. In Germany, there was an issue of the
> "doppelverdiener" ("double earner")-- the idea being that if a woman and a
man
> were being considered for the job, the man should get it because he had a
family
> to support. It also applied to issues of nepotism-- i.e. a husband and
wife
> shouldn't be employed by the same university or company because the woman
would
> be taking a job away from a man who needed to support his family. As far
as I
> know, these rules were informal in Germany, but until recently, women in
> Switzerland could not work if their husbands did not allow them to do so.
I
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>
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> > >   On the issue of women taking jobs from men, the NORC GSS question on
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first
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> > > change, or one of the largest, that surveys have recorded. Evidently
> > > at least two states were considering laws related to this--in Illnois
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> > > Robert Y. Shapiro, Chair
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> > > Department of Political Science
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> > > phone: (212) 854-3944
> > > fax: (212) 222-0598
> > > e-mail: rys3@columbia.edu
> > >
> > >
> > >
> > >
>

>From abider@earthlink.net Sun Nov 4 22:54:49 2001
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 fA56sme06784 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Sun, 4 Nov 2001
22:54:48 -0800
(PST)
Received: from swan.prod.itd.earthlink.net (swan.mail.pas.earthlink.net
[207.217.120.123])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id WAA06476 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Sun, 4 Nov 2001 22:54:50 -0800
(PST)
Received: from dialup-64.157.52.58.dial1.washington1.level3.net
([64.157.52.58]
helo=alvbynsy)
      by swan.prod.itd.earthlink.net with smtp (Exim 3.33 #1)
      id 160deP-000388-00; Sun, 04 Nov 2001 22:54:30 -0800
Message-ID: <003801c165c7$51027f60$be1c5aa6@alvbynsy>
From: "Albert Biderman" <abider@earthlink.net>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Women working in the War Against Terrorism
Date: Mon, 5 Nov 2001 01:56:08 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
      boundary="----=_NextPart_000_0035_01C1659D.0A599B40"
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2919.6600
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2919.6600

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

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Content-Type: text/plain;
      charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Before I give up my grip on gender issues, let me air my true sexist =
inclinations with a gripe about missed chances in the "propaganda war." =
As I watched a segment the other day about the only two women Top Guns =
flying carrier fighter missions against the Taliban, I realized what a =
different complexion might have been put on his whole operation had a =
woman with a huge portion of scrambled-eggs on her hat and a =
triple-serving of fruit salad (Can't keep them out of the kitchen, can =
we?) on her, er..., chest been made commander of (at very least) a task =
force with the mission of whopping it to the Taliban "religious police." =
No questions then for over half the world's population about the =
get-even message of bombs. That's even though most of Al Jazeera's =
viewers wouldn't believe it even if C. Rice, PhD, showed conclusively =
that Osama had really controlled those Boeing's with a joystick on his =
laptop's game port.

Affirmative action would also dictate that General Whatshername would =
have as her chief of ops one of those generals who both look and act the =
(Hollywood) part of the hardest of hard-assed warriors. Because we =
haven't had to ask about the obvious, those guys haven't had to tell, =
but for the good of cementing incipient weakening of European components =
of Grand Alliance, we'd want this particular general to come out on CNN =
and "60 Minutes."=20

Albert Biderman

abider@american.edu

------=_NextPart_000_0035_01C1659D.0A599B40
Content-Type: text/html;
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Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

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<P>Before I give up my grip on gender issues, let me air my true sexist=20

inclinations with a gripe about missed chances in the "propaganda war." =
As I=20
watched a segment the other day about the only two women Top Guns flying =
carrier=20
fighter missions against the Taliban, I realized what a different =
complexion=20
might have been put on his whole operation had a woman with a huge =
portion of=20
scrambled-eggs on her hat and a triple-serving of fruit salad =
(Can’t keep them=20
out of the kitchen, can we?) on her, er..., chest been made commander of =
(at=20
very least) a task force with the mission of whopping it to the Taliban=20
"religious police." No questions then for over half the world’s =
population about=20
the get-even message of bombs. That’s even though most of Al =
Jazeera’s viewers=20
wouldn’t believe it even if C. Rice, PhD, showed conclusively that =
Osama had=20
really controlled those Boeing’s with a joystick on his =
laptop’s game port.</P>
<P>Affirmative action would also dictate that General Whatshername would =
have as=20
her chief of ops one of those generals who both look and act the =
(Hollywood)=20
part of the hardest of hard-assed warriors. Because we haven’t had =
to ask about=20
the obvious, those guys haven’t had to tell, but for the good of =
cementing=20
incipient weakening of European components of Grand Alliance, we’d =
want this=20
particular general to come out on CNN and "60 Minutes." </P>
<P>Albert Biderman</P>
<P><A=20
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------=_NextPart_000_0035_01C1659D.0A599B40--

>From Claire.Durand@UMontreal.CA Mon Nov 5 05:03:01 2001
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 fA5D31e21106 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Nov 2001
05:03:01 -0800
(PST)
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 ESMTP
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Received: from I100868-SOCIO.umontreal.ca (126.117.242.195.infosources.fr
[195.242.117.126])
     by jason.MAGELLAN.UMontreal.CA (8.11.6/8.11.4) with ESMTP id
fA5D0ea14457159;
     Mon, 5 Nov 2001 08:00:40 -0500 (EST)
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20011105074023.00b08fa8@poste.umontreal.ca>
X-Sender: durandc@poste.umontreal.ca (Unverified)

 From my point of view and experience,

As with any other job,
The most important motivator is intrinsic, which means that interviewers
have to know what they do and why they do it and be able to be proud of
their contribution. Being respected is a powerful motivator. Second, if
interviewers are not that well paid, the second best incentive is a raise
in salary for the best performers. It is easy to manage and is well
appreciated. Interviewers can then use their money for their own priorities.

The problem with bonus, etc. is that interviewers do not
necessarily perform the exact same job. In some areas or during certain
periods during the day, it may be easier to perform. Moreover, bonus pay
tends to discourage those who do not manage to get them.   It is
preferable to encourage the better performers to help the others and give
them advice and see the performance as a team performance.
The supervisor is the person who has to find ways to create an upbeat
atmosphere and it has to be a group atmosphere.
Finally, when I was working as director for a Pollster, I used to offer
croissant or donuts and coffee on Saturday and Sunday mornings, plus paid
time for lunch. It was seen as a supplementary incentive to work during
week-ends.

Best,

At 18:27 2001-11-03 -0500, Jim Ellis wrote:
>We are working in a state-supported university grants and contracts
>environment. We would are reviewing with university colleagues why we would
>like to award small interviewer incentives and performance bonuses. Examples
>of these might be: $10-$25 gift cards to stores for top performers on
>projects; bonus pay for certain shifts on time-sensitive projects; small
>things such as candy or other treats for on-the-spot rewards for a nice
>"save" on a potential refusal or a positive monitoring review, consolation
>for a tough night, etc.; doughnuts, pizza, etc,. from time to time. My very
>general views on this issue are:
>
>On the plus side, incentives may keep interviewers excited, recognize top
>achievers, create an upbeat atmosphere that helps productivity, help bulk up
>staffing levels for limited-time special projects, provide a cost-effective
>way of boosting pay rates in a relatively low-paying job, or provide a
>little extra reason to make it to work that day in general (thus --
>perhaps -- cutting absentee rates).
>
>On the minus side, the staff's "tolerance" to incentives may rise to the

>point that they seem to be entitlements rather than extras, incentives used
>to produce your way out of deadline problems may seem like rewarding the
>wrong behaviors (i.e., we don't have to work hard until the incentives are
>rolled out), and there is always an underlying fear of greater levels of
>cheating by interviewers attempting to earn incentives (similar to the
>piecework vs. hourly pay rate discussion).
>
>We're checking the literature and have found some good stuff, but we would
>also be interested in hearing any current comments from AAPORnetters,
>whether data-driven or anecdotal, about these issues. Thanks in advance,
>Jim Ellis
>Virginia Commonwealth University

Claire Durand

Claire.Durand@umontreal.ca

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

"Il y a 50% de chances, ï¿½ 3,1%, qu'il fasse beau demain".
"There is a 50% chance, ï¿½ 3,1%, that tomorrow will be sunny".

Universitï¿½ de Montrï¿½al, dept. de sociologie,
C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,
Montrï¿½al, Quï¿½bec, Canada, H3C 3J7
Actuellement ï¿½ Paris : 01-45-81-58-52

>From HFienberg@stats.org Mon Nov 5 06:43:17 2001
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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06:43:17 -0800
(PST)
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[209.220.225.42])
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      id <VP2DFTJP>; Mon, 5 Nov 2001 09:51:31 -0500
Message-ID: <F58FF1B42337D311813400C0F0304A1E5B0F66@CMPA01>
From: Howard Fienberg <HFienberg@stats.org>
To: "'AAPORNET (E-mail)'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: who needs polls, anyhow?
Date: Mon, 5 Nov 2001 09:51:30 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
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fA5EhHe24762

>From EurekAlert:
New ways to forecast presidential election in wake of disputed 2000 contest
MIAMI BEACH -- Forecasting the winner of the next presidential election
could produce a decided shift away from traditional polling, according to

two papers being delivered at the annual convention of the Institute for Operations Research and the Management Sciences (INFORMSï¿½) at the Fontainebleau Hilton Resort.

The papers, which come in the wake of the disputed 2000 contest, offer pollsters, campaigns, and news organizations innovative ways of predicting which candidate will win the presidency in 2004.

Forecasting Tips from Pork Belly Traders "Election Forecasts from a Futures Market" is by Forrest Nelson, Joyce Berg, and Thomas A. Rietz of the University of Iowa. Prof. Nelson is speaking on Monday, November 5 from 8:15-9:30 AM in the Imperial I Room of the Fontainebleau Hilton Resort.

In a unique approach, the authors shun voter polls and turn instead to a predictor borrowed from the stock exchanges.

The authors point to weaknesses in the predictive power of traditional polls. Although polls quote a margin of error, they say, pollsters do not attempt, nor can they be expected, to measure the degree of uncertainty about the eventual popular vote based on polling numbers.

In contrast, they explain, futures markets have an advantage over traditional polls. Futures traders are constantly concerned with the concept of uncertainty about an event that has not yet taken place. Those who observe these markets cope by using mechanisms for measuring the degree of uncertainty about an eventual outcome.

The University of Iowa runs Iowa Electronic Markets, its own futures markets in which investors can buy futures shares. The market is structured in a way that lets observers infer predictions from contract prices.

IEM ran a presidential election market in 2000. From the middle of May on, says Prof. Rietz, "our market predicted a dead heat. At times that wasn't exciting news since the public wants you to predict the winner. In fact, predicting 'too close to call' was a much better prediction than the one from the polls, which were predicting large wins for Bush."

In general, he says, "We like the idea that we're accurate far in advance and relatively stable." The markets, he says, are not a random sample of voters. Typically investors are better educated, reflect higher income, and often include college students.

"But that doesn't make a difference in the ability to predict," he says. "You can probably make better predictions using a trader pool of well informed people. That's true in commodities, too. In a typical futures market, say the corn market, traders are well informed about corn. That's what makes it a good model for predicting the future price of corn."

Forecasting the Electoral Vote In the other paper researchers, noting the discrepancy between the popular totals favoring Al Gore and the Electoral College vote that chose George Bush as President, recommend new analytical methods that focus less on a candidate's share of the popular vote and more on the probable number of votes that the candidate will win in the Electoral College.

"A New Approach to Estimating the Probability of Winning the Presidency" is being presented by Edward H. Kaplan, Yale School of Management, and Arnold I. Barnett, Sloan School of Management, MIT. The authors are speaking on Tuesday, November 6 from 4-5:30 PM in Ballroom B of the Fontainebleau Hilton Resort.

Current polls focus almost exclusively on the popular vote, say the authors. The Kaplan-Barnett model, in contrast, converts state-by-state polling results into a probability distribution for a candidate's total number of electoral votes. The model, say the authors, may show a high probability that a specific candidate will take a state's electoral votes although popular vote totals suggest that the contest is too close to call.

"Would our model have changed anything last year?," asks Prof. Kaplan. "On the one hand I'd say, 'No.' I would still have predicted that Gore would

have won Florida. On the other hand, I'd say, 'Maybe.' If the candidates had
a clearer sense of where they were headed in electoral votes in March or
June, they might have responded differently and the course of the campaign
might have been different."
The annual convention of the Institute for Operations Research and the
Management Sciences (INFORMSï¿½) takes place in Miami Beach from Sunday,
November 4 to Wednesday, November 7 at the Fontainebleau Hilton Resort.
Operations researchers are little known but indispensable experts who use
math and science to improve decision-making, management, and operations in a
host of fields.
The convention includes sessions on topics applied to numerous fields,
including air safety, the military, e-commerce, information technology,
energy, transportation, marketing, telecommunications, and health care. More
than 1,800 papers are scheduled to be delivered. Additional information
about the conference is at <http://www.informs.org/Conf/Miami2001> and
<http://www.informs.org/Press>.
###
The Institute for Operations Research and the Management Sciences
(INFORMSï¿½)
is an international scientific society with 10,000 members, including Nobel
Prize laureates, dedicated to applying scientific methods to help improve
decision-making, management, and operations. Members of INFORMS work in
business, government, and academia. They are represented in fields as
diverse as airlines, health care, law enforcement, the military, the stock
market, and telecommunications. The INFORMS website is at
http://www.informs.org. <http://www.informs.org>

Contact: Barry List
barry.list@informs.org <mailto:barry.list@informs.org>
410-691-7852
Institute for Operations Research and the Management Sciences
<http://www.informs.org>

>From teresa.hottle@wright.edu Mon Nov 5 07:38:27 2001
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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Mon,
 05 Nov 2001 10:37:50 -0500 (EST)
Date: Mon, 05 Nov 2001 10:36:37 -0500
From: Teresa Hottle <teresa.hottle@wright.edu>
Subject: starting/stopping surveys
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Message-id: <3BE6B205.180A2D28@wright.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.72 [en]C-CCK-MCD   (Win95; I)
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Can anyone tell me where I can get literature that backs up
the idea that starting a telephone survey then stopping it
and restarting it at a later date is a very bad idea.

Thanks,
Terrie
>From mail@marketsharescorp.com Mon Nov 5 08:15:23 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
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From: Nick Panagakis <mail@marketsharescorp.com>
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MIME-Version: 1.0
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: starting/stopping surveys
References: <3BE6B205.180A2D28@wright.edu>
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x-mac-creator="4D4F5353"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Whether this is good or bad seem to me to depend on the subject and on
the time lapse.

Teresa Hottle wrote:

> Can anyone tell me where I can get literature that backs up
> the idea that starting a telephone survey then stopping it
> and restarting it at a later date is a very bad idea.
>
> Thanks,
> Terrie

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon Nov 5 08:22:18 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
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(PST)
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])

  Terrie,

  How *bad* the idea is turns out to be a monotonically increasing
  function of your variable "later," however measured (seconds, minutes,
  hours, days, weeks, months, etc.).

  If one had a sufficient number of telephones, and enough interviewers
  to occupy each one, the optimal telephone survey would be to make all
  calls at precisely the same time (okay, the need for call-backs remains
  a separate issue).

  The reason this optimal design is never used, however, is not for any
  practical reasons (like costs, for example), but rather because the
  choice of any particular time to call--thereby holding this variable
  constant--would grossly bias the entire study--no matter what time
  was ultimately chosen, nor how concentrated or dispersed the population
  sampled.

  Such reasoning leaves us at one of the most serious problems with
  telephone interviews, and survey interviewing generally: the question
  of *time* of interview.

  Fortunately, there is a good way out: Record the time of each
  interview, and use this as an analytic and perhaps also explanatory
  variable.

  And thus the question you ask here, Terrie, might best be seen as but
  another variation on this quite broad set of issues.

                                              -- Jim
    ****

On Mon, 5 Nov 2001, Teresa Hottle wrote:

> Can anyone tell me where I can get literature that backs up
> the idea that starting a telephone survey then stopping it
> and restarting it at a later date is a very bad idea.
>

```
> Thanks,
> Terrie
>


>From rrands@cfmc.com Mon Nov  5 08:33:26 2001
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Date: Mon, 05 Nov 2001 08:32:22 -0800
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Richard Rands <rrands@cfmc.com>
Subject: Re: starting/stopping surveys
In-Reply-To: <3BE6AC99.7B5A0213@marketsharescorp.com>
References: <3BE6B205.180A2D28@wright.edu>
Mime-Version: 1.0
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>Teresa Hottle wrote:
>
> > Can anyone tell me where I can get literature that backs up
> > the idea that starting a telephone survey then stopping it
> > and restarting it at a later date is a very bad idea.
> >
> > Thanks,
> > Terrie

I have no literature regarding this issue, but as a supplier of a widely
used CATI system, I can certainly vouch for the fact that the
suspend/resume feature in our system is used extensively and we are
required to support that feature with a significant amount of effort.  The
general feeling I get from our clients is that there can be a considerable
amount of cost tied up in suspended surveys and some attempt to resume them
must be made or they will represent an expensive loss.

The key is that the surveys should not be restarted (from the beginning),
but should be resumed from where they were suspended.  A difficult issue in
such cases happens when the questionnaire has been modified after many
surveys have been suspended.  Depending on the extent of the modification,
it may not be possible to resume and still have meaningful results.  We
have provided a utility program at the request of our clients called
"FixResume" that uses some sophisticated logic to adjust a suspended survey
such that it can be resumed when changes were made to the
questionnaire.  Based on feedback from our support team, our clients use
this utility very often.
```

So, I'd say that our experience supports the notion that suspending and resuming is not a bad thing to do.

Richard Rands
CfMC

If you are talking about stopping an *interview* and starting it again, that is no problem if the respondent agrees and a mutually convenient restarting time can be established. If you are talking about suspending *all* interviewing for a time and then starting it again, there is often a problem. (that would also apply if some survey instruments were mailed out but not all that were intended. What has happened in the time elapsed? Have there been external events whose effect may be to change some people's responses? Has time elapsed since some event that affected the first set of interviews? Have people had time to forget any introductory letter that may have been sent asking them to expect the survey? Have the respondents themselves "recovered" from any condition that put them in the universe to be surveyed in the first place, such as an accident, a purchase, or another action?
In other words, if you can assume that the data gathered prior to the interruption could be generalized to the same universe as
the data gathered afterward, there is no problem. That is a big "if."

Interrupting data gathering and then resuming should not be done unless it is clear that the interruption will not influence the smooth surveying of a sample (or an entire universe).

Jeanne Anderson

Teresa Hottle wrote:

> Can anyone tell me where I can get literature that backs up
> the idea that starting a telephone survey then stopping it
> and restarting it at a later date is a very bad idea.
>
> Thanks,
> Terrie

>From ande271@attglobal.net Mon Nov 5 09:38:36 2001
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From: Jeanne Anderson Research <ande271@attglobal.net>
Reply-To: ande271@attglobal.net
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To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: interviewer incentives
References: <5.1.0.14.2.20011105074023.00b08fa8@poste.umontreal.ca>
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I agree whole-heartedly that the motivation has to be intrinsic. I've found
that
students are excellent interviewers, but only if they are mature enough to
take
on the task as a professional job. Incentives won't help if they are not.
And I
wouldn't raise the pay rate as a way of motivating people if they are doing
below-standard work.

Jeanne Anderson

Claire Durand wrote:

> From my point of view and experience,
>
> As with any other job,
> The most important motivator is intrinsic, which means that interviewers
> have to know what they do and why they do it and be able to be proud of
> their contribution. Being respected is a powerful motivator. Second, if
> interviewers are not that well paid, the second best incentive is a raise
> in salary for the best performers. It is easy to manage and is well
> appreciated. Interviewers can then use their money for their own

priorities.
>
> The problem with bonus, etc. is that interviewers do not
> necessarily perform the exact same job. In some areas or during certain
> periods during the day, it may be easier to perform. Moreover, bonus pay
> tends to discourage those who do not manage to get them.   It is
> preferable to encourage the better performers to help the others and give
> them advice and see the performance as a team performance.
> The supervisor is the person who has to find ways to create an upbeat
> atmosphere and it has to be a group atmosphere.
> Finally, when I was working as director for a Pollster, I used to offer
> croissant or donuts and coffee on Saturday and Sunday mornings, plus paid
> time for lunch. It was seen as a supplementary incentive to work during
> week-ends.
>
> Best,
>

>From viswanav@mail.nih.gov Mon Nov 5 11:00:33 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
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From: "Viswanath, K. Vish (NCI)" <viswanav@mail.nih.gov>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: MAPOR Annual Prorgam
Date: Mon, 5 Nov 2001 14:00:16 -0500
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Dear Colleagues,

I am delighted to attach the preliminary program of the annual conference of
the Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research (MAPOR). The conference
will be held November 16-17, 2001 at the Radisson Hotel & Suites Chicago

The Luncheon Speaker for the 2001 Annual MAPOR Research Conference will be
Kathleen Frankovic, Director of Surveys, CBS News. Her talk is entitled
"September 11, 2001: Polling in Times of Crisis." The luncheon begins at 12
noon on Friday November 16, 2001.

The Pedagogy Hour Speaker will be presented at 4:30 PM on Friday afternoon,
November 16, 2001. This years speaker will be Dr. Paul Lavrakas. He will
be addressing the methodological issues associated with his work at Neilsen
Media Research.

For information on the program, please contact Dr. Julie Andsager, Program

Chair at andsager@MAIL.WSU.EDU or Douglas Blanks Hindman, Co-Program Chair
[DB.Hindman@NDSU.NODAK.EDU]. More information on the conference can be
obtained at www.mapor.org.

With best wishes,

Vish Viswanath

K. Viswanath, Ph. D.
Senior Health Communication Scientist
Health Communication & Informatics Research Branch
Behavioral Research Program
Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences
National Cancer Institute
6130 Executive Blvd., EPN 4070
Bethesda, MD 20892-7363
[Rockville, MD 20852 - express mail]

Tel: (301) 594-6644 (Voice)
(301) 480-2198 (FAX)
E-mail Address: Viswanav@mail.nih.gov

-----Original Message-----
From: Julie Andsager [mailto:andsager@MAIL.WSU.EDU]
Sent: Monday, November 05, 2001 1:27 PM
To: MAPOREXEC-L@LISTSERV.UIUC.EDU
Subject: electronic program

Vish:
Here's the latest version of the program.
Friday, Nov. 16
Registration 8:30-5
10 - 11:30 a.m.   PANEL
Public Opinion on the Web: A Technology Panel Discussion
Co-sponsored by the Communication Theory & Methodology Division,
Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication
Moderator: Julie Andsager, Washington State Panelists:
Roger Crockett, technology reporter, Business Week
Steve Jones, Chicago at Illinois; Association of Internet
Researchers
Tamara Miller, Tennessee, Library Planning and Program Development
10 - 11:30 a.m. - PAPER SESSION
Public Opinion in Our Daily Lives
Moderator: Nina Jackson, Washington State
Public Opinion, Reproductive Health and Communication in a Developing
Country - Kalyani Subbiah, Syracuse
Public Opinion about Press Coverage of Genetically Modified Foods -
Kathleen Schmitt and Albert C. Gunther, Wisconsin-Madison
Public Opinion about Environmental Issues and the Media: A Preliminary
Agenda Setting Study - Christine O'Brien, Michigan
A Repertoire Approach to the Environmental Information Channels of
Agricultural Producers - Heather Ward, Wisconsin-Madison; Garrett J.
O'Keefe, Colorado State; and Robin Shepard, Wisconsin-Madison
Discussant: Sharon Dunwoody, Wisconsin-Madison

10-11:30 a.m. PAPER SESSION

Sampling and Selection
Moderator: K. Viswanath, National Cancer Institute
A Snowball's Chance: Sampling Effects in a Survey on a Hot Topic - Stephen
E. Everett, DSD Laboratories, Inc.
Response Rates, Coverage, and Costs: A Comparison of Three RDD Samples -
Lewis R. Horner, Ohio State
The Effect of Monetary Incentives on Response Rates in an RDD Survey -
Lewis R. Horner, Erik R. Stewart, Dong Xie, and Paul Robbins, Ohio State
Comparative Analysis of Within-Household Respondent Selection Techniques:
A Mostly "Fugitive" Literature - Cecilie Gaziano, Research Solutions, Inc.
Discussant: Allan McCutcheon, Gallup / Nebraska-Lincoln
10-11:30 a.m. PAPER SESSION - Dining Room, 7th Floor
Demographic Issues
Moderator: Bryan Denham, Clemson
Sex and Presidential Approval: A Gender Gap, a Marital Status Gap, or
What? - David James Roe, Cincinnati
Risk-Taking, Drugs and the Third-Person Perception Among Preteens -
Stephen A. Banning, Louisiana State
Evaluating Graphical Response Choices for Children's Survey Instruments -
Reagan Wright Rosenberg and Miles Bryant, Nebraska
Interpreting Age and Cohort Differences in Attitude Reports: Memory
Ability Mediates the Size of Response Effects in Surveys - Brbel Knuper,
McGill, and Norbert Schwarz and Denise Park, Michigan
The Importance of Assessing Opinion by Regions in a State Survey - Karen
E. Schnite, Northern Illinois
Discussant: Donna Rouner, Colorado State
11:45-1:15 MAPOR LUNCHEON-Encore
MAPOR Fellow Top Student Paper Award
Speaker: Kathleen Frankovic, CBS
1:30- 3 p.m. - PANEL
Coloring the World: Race, Media, and Public Opinion
Moderator: Brian D. McKenzie, Michigan Panelists:
Inclusion or Illusion? How the Media Interpreted the 2000
Republican Convention - Tasha S.   Philpot, Michigan
The Effects of Black Media on White Racial Attitudes - Ismail K.
White, Michigan
Media and Black Common Fate - Harwood K. McClerking, Ohio State
Responding to Predicaments: The 2001 Flag Referendum in
Mississippi - D'Andra Orey, Nebraska-   Lincoln
1:30-3 PAPER SESSION
Participation in Civic Affairs
Moderator: Gill Welsch, Murray State
Opinion Leadership: Revisiting a Key Concept in Public Opinion Research -
Dietram A. Scheufele, Cornell, and Dhavan Shah, Wisconsin-Madison
Measuring Civic Engagement: Dimensions and a Typology - Richard Schuldt,
Barbara Ferrara, Ed Wojcicki, and Sean Hogan, Illinois at Springfield
Measuring Audience Behavior in the New Communication Landscape:
Implications for Political Participation - Gerald M. Kosicki and Yangyang
Yuan, Ohio State
Public Opinion Formation on the Internet: How and Why do Grassroots
Campaigns on the Internet Work? - Hyun Soon Park, Michigan State
Frame Exclusivity vs. Frame Emphasis: Implications for Civic Engagement -
Jessica Zubric, Michael P. Boyle, and Cory L. Armstrong, Wisconsin-Madison
Discussant: Patricia Moy, Washington
1:30-3 PAPER SESSION
Reliability and Validity
Moderator: Tudor Vlad, Georgia

The Relationship Between Telephone Interviewer Attitudes and Non-Response - Mary Outwater, Ohio State
Measuring the Meaning of No Opinion on the Web - George Bishop and B. J. Jabbari, Cincinnati
Item-Nonresponse, Measurement Error, and the 10-point Response Scale - Matthew Courser, Ohio State, and Paul Lavrakas, Nielsen Media Research
Use of Reliability Indicators as Tools for Improving Data Quality of Computer-Based Surveys - Andrey Peytchev and Emilia Petrova, Nebraska-Lincoln
Assessment of the Validity and Reliability of a Research Instrument or Questionnaire - Lazarous Mbulo, Nebraska-Lincoln
Discussant: Joey Reagan, Washington State
3:15 - 4:45 - POSTER SESSION-Intermezzo
What's the Story? Government Influence on Reporting About Air Transportation Safety - Joseph Hinchliffe, Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Effects of Source and Situation on News Story Belief: An Experiment from the 2000 Presidential Election - Kenneth R. Blake, Robert Wyatt, and Kelley Dodd, Middle Tennessee State
Adolescent Alcohol Expectancies in China - Zhiling Liu and Bing Liu, Nebraska-Lincoln
Reality Shows and Uses and Gratifications - Tak Shing (Leo) Chan, Southern Illinois
Ethnic Images, 1990-2000 - Tom W. Smith, NORC/University of Chicago
Racial Cues and Third-, First-, and Second-Person Effects - Edward Frederick, Southern Mississippi, and Kurt Neuwirth, Cincinnati
Who We Are, Who We Want to be, Who We Will Be: Constructions of Gender Roles in Children's Saturday Morning Programming - Nina L. Jackson, Washington State
Identifying and Testing the Factors Underlying Public Support for Freedom of Expression - Dana Bagwell, Washington
The Web of Marriage: An Analysis of Indian Matrimonials on the Web - Mohan Jyoti Dutta-Bergman, Purdue, and Alicia April Dutta-Bergman, Augsburg College
Behind the Curtain: Attitudes and Opinions of X-Rated Movie Viewers - Michael P. Boyle, Cory L. Armstrong, Dhavan V. Shah, and Douglas M. McLeod, Wisconsin-Madison
When Congressional Candidates Spend Campaign Cash on Polling - Mark D. Harmon, Tennessee
A Comparison of the Relationship Between the Press, the President and the Public on the Drug Issue: Within and Between Presidency - Jongbae Hong, Southern Illinois
Internet Adoption Among Public Relations Practitioners - Ahmad Sharif and Maria Raicheva, Southern Illinois
Paper title? Hyo-Seong Lee, Southern Illinois
Reception 4:15 - 5:15
5-6 p.m.-Cocktail Pedagogy Hour
Paul Lavrakas, Nielsen
Saturday
Registration 8-12
Breakfast 8-9

8:30-10 - PAPER SESSION
Presidency and Public Opinion
Moderator: Reagan Wright Rosenberg, Nebraska
The Buck Stops Here: Exploring Formal and Informal Methods of Gauging Public Opinion in the Truman White House - Brandon Rottinghaus, Northwestern

The Role of Party Endorsements in Presidential Nominating Campaigns -
Wayne P. Steger, DePaul
The Past and the Future: Determinants of the 2000 Presidential Election -
James R. Masterson, Cincinnati
What Really Moves Public Opinion? Campaign Coverage and Public Opinion
Polls in the 2000 U.S. Election - Young Jun Son and David H. Weaver,
Indiana
Discussant: Thomas Johnson, Southern Illinois
8:30-10 - PAPER SESSION
Asian Opinion
Moderator: Matt Nisbet, Cornell
Public Perceptions of Polling and Public Opinion in Asia: The Case of
Singapore - Waipeng Lee, Nanyang Technological University; Lars Willnat,
George Washington; and Ben Detenber, Nanyang Technological University
Newspaper Ownership in Korea and the Topics of Polls in Online Versions of
Newspaper - Irkwon Jeong, Ohio State
Media Exposure and Acculturation of Students from P. R. China in American
Universities - Li Zeng, Southern Illinois
Breaking Barriers: India in ICE Age - R. Manavala Bhuvaraghavan and Aarti
Nipun Patel, University of Madras, India
Discussant: Fiona Chew, Syracuse
8:30-10 - PAPER SESSION
Processing Controversial Issues
Moderator: Christine O'Brien, Michigan
Probing Psychological Processes Underlying Framing Effects: Knowledge
Activation as a Mediator of News Frame Effect on Social Judgment - Jaeho
Cho and Heejo Keum, Wisconsin-Madison
The Impact of Interest Group and News Media Framing on Public Opinion: The
Rise and Fall of the Clinton Health Care Plan - Jennifer C. Koella,
Tennessee
Media Exposure and Information Processing as Predictors of Concern About
Victimization and Support for the Death Penalty - William P. Eveland, Jr.,
Ohio State, and Dhavan V. Shah, Wisconsin-Madison
Punishing the Heinous: How the McVeigh Execution Affected Support for the
Death Penalty - David P. Fan, Minnesota, Kathy Keltner and Robert O.
Wyatt, Middle Tennessee State
Did the September 11, 2001 Terrorists Accomplish Their Goals? - David Fan,
Samantha Kemming, Jensen
Moore, and Betsy Neibergall, Minnesota

Discussant: Gerald Kosicki, Ohio State
10:15-11:45 - PAPER SESSION
Journalistic Decisions
Moderator: Li Zeng, Southern Illinois
Routinizing the Acquisition of Raw Materials: A Comparative Study of News
Construction in a Single Community - Lee B. Becker, Heidi Hatfield
Edwards, Tudor Vlad, George L. Daniels, Edward M. Gans, and Namkee Park,
Georgia
How Much Will This Story Cost? Budgetary Constraints and Other Factors in
the Job Satisfaction of Network Television News Correspondents - Cindy J.
Price, Wyoming
Negotiating the Quagmire: How Ethics of Online Editors are Shaped by News
Values and Other Factors - Thomas J. Johnson and James D. Kelly, Southern
Illinois
Social Dimensions of Journalistic Ethics Decisions: A Comparative Study -
Dan Berkowitz, Iowa; Yehiel Limor, Tel-Aviv; and Jane Singer, Iowa
Discussant: Wayne Wanta, Missouri

10:15-11:45 - PAPER SESSION
Third-Person Effects
Moderator: Cory Armstrong, Wisconsin-Madison
When Reality Gets in the Way: The Impact of Real-World Events on
Perceptions of Media Effects - Patricia Moy, Washington, and David
Tewksbury, Illinois
Using Third-Person Perception to Establish a Limit for Counter-Attitudinal
Behavior - H. Allen White, Murray State
Perceived Agenda Setting and Perceived Media Influence on Voting Decisions
as Third Person Effects - Leo W. Jeffres, Kimberly Neuendorf, Cheryl
Bracken and David Atkin, Cleveland State
The Confederate Emblem Controversy and the Third-Person Effect:
Motivational and Inferential Processes - Kurt Neuwirth, Cincinnati, Edward
Frederick and Charles Mayo, Southern Mississippi
Discussant: Richard M. Perloff, Cleveland State
10:15-11:45 - PANEL SESSION
Career Opportunities in Public Opinion
Panelists: to be announced
LUNCH - on your own
1:45-3:15 - PAPER SESSION
Measurement on the Web
Moderator: Jisu Huh, Georgia
A Case Study Comparing the Utility of a Public Opinion Poll Conducted by
Telephone and by Internet - Dana Howerton and Woody Carter, Metro Chicago
Information Center, and Joe Chekouras and Leisa Niemotka, Lake County
Communications
Measuring Participant Satisfaction with a Salient Event: A Comparison of
Responses and Completions to E-mail and Conventional Mail Surveys - Sean
Hogan, Richard Schuldt, Paul McDevitt and Michael Small, Illinois at
Springfield
Likert Scale Construction for Web-based and Interactive Voice Response
Surveys - Andrea Hicks, Nebraska-Lincoln
An Evaluation of Mode Differences on Measures of Political Attitudes Using
Data Collected from a Knowledge Networks Web-Enabled Survey and the
National Election Study - Joe Eyerman, Elizabeth F. Wiebe, Lisa Thalji,
and Robert Wagers, Research Triangle Institute
Parameter Estimation Validity and Relationship Robustness: A Comparison of
Telephone and Internet Survey Techniques - Cheryl Campanella Bracken, Leo
W. Jeffres, Kimberly A. Neuendorf, and David Atkin, Cleveland State
Discussant: William Rosenberg, Drexel
1:45-3:15 - PAPER SESSION
Institutional and Social Trust
Moderator: Sung Tae Kim, DePaul
Building Political Capital Through Mass Media - Mihye Seo, Ohio State
Informational and Participatory Use of the Internet and Trust in the
Political System - Young Mie Kim, Joshua Barbour, Michelle L. Hals,
Michael A. Lewkowicz, Anya Pantuyeva, and David H. Tewksbury, Illinois at
Urbana-Champaign
Religious, Contextual, and Mass Media Effects on Social and Political
Trust - Matthew C. Nisbet and Dietram A. Scheufele, Cornell
Social Trust, Trust in Elections and Civic Engagement: An Analysis of the
2000 NES Final Data - Bryan E. Denham, Clemson
Discussant: Nojin Kwak, Michigan
1:45-3:15 - PAPER SESSION
Media and Social Issues
Moderator: Brandon Rottinghaus, Northwestern
Media Coverage as Agent of Mobilization in Social Movements: Emmett Till

and the Civil Rights Movement - Michael McCluskey, Wisconsin-Madison
Setting the Agenda for Social Issues: Does Civic Journalism Make a Difference? -- Leigh Moscowitz, Indiana
Does Public Journalism Really Matter: A Comparative Analysis for Effects from Campaign Narrative - Thomas A. Buhr, Michigan
The Impact of Media Coverage on Virginia General Assembly Vote Shifts Concerning Out-of-State Waste Issues Between the 1998 and 1999 Legislative Sessions - Kenneth W. Storey, Virginia Commonwealth
Discussant: Mark Harmon, Tennessee
3:30-5 - PAPER SESSION
Developing Opinion
Moderator: Lisa Thalji, Research Triangle Institute
The Normative Influence of Perceived In-Group Support on Expressed Opinions - Gregory W. Gwiasda, Carroll J. Glynn, and Andrew F. Hayes, Ohio State
The Effect of New Information on Poll Respondents' Opinions - Lewis R. Horner and Eric S. Fredin, Ohio State
>From Personal toward Perceived Public Opinion: Computer-Supported Social Networks as Mediators - Stella Chih Yun Chia and Kerr-hsin Lu, Wisconsin-Madison
The Connections between Local Television News Use and Political Knowledge - Todd Trautman, Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Discussant: Dietram Scheufele, Cornell
3:30-5 - PAPER SESSION
Community Structures
Moderator: David Roe, Cincinnati
Communication Influences on Citizen Competence - Weiwu Zhang, Austin Peay State
Pride in Institutions - Thomas Lamatsch and Jacqueline M. Peltier, Nevada-Las Vegas
Agenda Building and Community Structural Pluralism: Local, State and National News About Breast Cancer - Beverly Martinson and Douglas Blanks Hindman, North Dakota State
The Role of Community Structure on Gender Representations in Newspaper Coverage - Cory L. Armstrong, Wisconsin-Madison
Discussant: Angela Powers, Northern Illinois
3:30-5 - PAPER SESSION
All Internet, All the Time
Moderator: Leigh Moscowitz, Indiana
For Whom the Web Toils: How Internet Experience Predicts Web Reliance and Credibility - Thomas J. Johnson, Southern Illinois, and Barbara K. Kaye, Tennessee
Use and Believability of the Internet Versus Traditional Media for Nine Topics - Joey Reagan, Bruce Pinkleton, and Rick Busselle, Washington State
Using the Internet to Survey a Czech Network of Health Professionals - Fiona Chew, Syracuse; Beverly Jensen, Jensen Communications; Sushma Palmer, Center for Communications Health & the Environment; Hana Sovinova, National Institute of Public Health, Prague; and Rudolf Poledne, Czech Institute of Clinical and Experimental Medicine
The Use of an Internet-Based Survey Tool to Measure Patient and Physician Perspectives on E-Mail Communication - Jay Ford and Gi Woong Yun, Wisconsin-Madison
Expectancy-Value Theory: Explaining Motivations for Internet Use Among College Students - Rey G. Rosales, Lewis, and Thomas Johnson, Southern Illinois
Discussant: David Atkin, Cleveland State
5 - 5:30 BUSINESS MEETING - Symphony C

5:30-6:30 - Reception

Julie Andsager
Associate Director of Graduate Studies
Edward R. Murrow School of Communication
Washington State University
Pullman WA 99164-2520
USA

FAX: 509.335.1555

We have discussed the appropriateness of using various method of collecting
email addresses and on using the Web or Usenet as a way to collect email
addresses. A acquaintance posted a question on a Usenet group (dealing with
net-abuse) about the appropriateness of unsolicited bulk email as a method
of getting people to go to websites and fill out a questionnaire.

His initial post asked (among other things):

>Can someone give me a pointer to some documents that specifically say that
>it is not "OK" to do this sort of stuff. I'd like to have something more to
>respond with than "I've been using newsgroups for ten years, and it isn't
>OK."

I asked him if he could go into a little more detail about what happened and
he sent me this via email:

....

On November 1st I received an e-mail from someone I did not know, which
read, in part:

"I am conducting research on parents' ideas about substance abuse
prevention. The study is called XXXXXX. If you are not a parent, please

consider forwarding this letter to a recovering friend who has children. As a social work researcher, I am limited in how I can collect email addresses for research purposes. I apologize in advance if this letter is unwelcome.

"If you would like to participate in this study, the questionnaire will take about 15 minutes of your time. All information is confidential and there will be no other use made of your information or your email address.

"If you click on the following website . . . ."

I replied only by asking how this person obtained my address. Specifically my reply was "How on earth did you get my e-mail address?" S/he replied with the following, again in part:

"I would be happy to explain how I got your email address. As a university researcher I am not allowed to go to listservs. I have to get individual email addresses from the public domain. This would be anywhere that the email address is found where you wouldn't have to join or agree to anonymity to gain access. I found yours at one of the alcohol or drug alt.recovery sites. Email addresses are attached to each posting to the newsgroup. Newsgroups don't require you to join, you just post there. To satisfy university research review standards, I can't send out a general post, I have to contact each person individually. Perhaps not the most efficient way, but its all I have available to me under current university review rules."

The reply indicates that either this person is lying, or has no idea how research, e-mail, and newsgroups work in the context of a university setting. In part I think this person is lying, because I have never posted to an alt.recovery* newsgroup. So s/he must have obtained my e-mail address from somewhere else. I think also think that this person is quite ignorant of newsgroup etiquette, as it is considered in appropriate to cull e-mail addresses from newsgroups in order to send out spam. At the same time, it seems doubly inappropriate to cull e-mails from newsgroups devoted to drug and alcohol addiction recovery to ask them to participate in surveys about their addictions.

Strangely enough, I received another spam from a graduate student at another school the next day:

" My name is [XXX]. I am a Ph. D student at [XXX]. I am developing a survey about the impact of telecommuting on different ethnic groups (Hispanics, Blacks, Whites, etc.). If you are a telecommuter and you are willing to participate in this survey, please, visit:

[xxx]

"This research study has been reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board - Human Subjects in Research, [XXX] University. For research related problems or questions regarding subjects' rights, you may contact the Institutional Review Board through Dr. [XXX], at (xxx)xxx-xxxx."

I asked that person how s/he got my e-mail address, and got the following reply:

"In one discussion list. Sorry if I bother you. It is not my objective. Please, consider answering my survey if you are a telecommuter."

I have filed complaints against both people with their respective ethics boards, department chairs, and Computer Technology offices [for violation of Acceptable Use Policies]. In my complaints I have asked to know the outcome of my complaint.

....

I have to confess it does worry me that at least two universities are allowing/encouraging/teaching researchers to collect email addresses and data in this way.

And while this may be old guy sour grapes (why back when I was in grad school we collected data in cuneiform on clay tablets we made ourselves . . .) it seems to me that these are not the kinds of research where the only way you could get a sampling frame was on the internet/usenet.

--
Leo G. Simonetta
Art & Science Group, LLC
simonetta@artsci.com
>From JAnnSelzer@aol.com Mon Nov 5 15:24:52 2001
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 fA5NOpe20086 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Nov 2001
15:24:51 -0800
(PST)
Received: from imo-r01.mx.aol.com (imo-r01.mx.aol.com [152.163.225.97])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id PAA25616 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Nov 2001 15:24:52 -0800
(PST)
From: JAnnSelzer@aol.com
Received: from JAnnSelzer@aol.com
      by imo-r01.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v31_r1.8.) id 5.b7.16411686 (4411)
       for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Nov 2001 18:24:03 -0500 (EST)
Message-ID: <b7.16411686.29187993@aol.com>
Date: Mon, 5 Nov 2001 18:24:03 EST
Subject: Re: Collecting email addresses from Usenet for academic survey
resear
ch
To: aapornet@usc.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
boundary="part1_b7.16411686.29187993_boundary"
X-Mailer: AOL 6.0 for Windows US sub 10535

--part1_b7.16411686.29187993_boundary
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

In a message dated 11/5/01 4:41:18 PM Central Standard Time,
simonetta@artsci.com writes:

> I have to confess it does worry me that at least two universities are
> allowing/encouraging/teaching researchers to collect email addresses and

```
> data in this way.
>


What worries me as much, if not more, is if this sort of recruitment is meant
to provide a sample from which any sound conclusions could be drawn.  If it
is the moral equivalent of a qualitative study, then that is one thing.  But
one would think it would be far more effective to recruit participants
locally where one could meet with them and learn, in theory much more.  I
wonder if universities think this is a reasonable substitute for science.
JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.
Selzer & Company, Inc.
Des Moines
JAnnSelzer@aol.com, for purposes of this list; otherwise,
JASelzer@SelzerCo.com
Visit our website at www.SelzerCo.com

--part1_b7.16411686.29187993_boundary
Content-Type: text/html; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

<HTML><FONT FACE=arial,helvetica><BODY BGCOLOR="#ffffff"><FONT  SIZE=2>In a
message
dated 11/5/01 4:41:18 PM Central Standard Time, simonetta@artsci.com writes:
<BR>
<BR>
<BR><BLOCKQUOTE TYPE=CITE style="BORDER-LEFT: #0000ff 2px solid; MARGIN-LEFT:
5px;
MARGIN-RIGHT: 0px; PADDING-LEFT: 5px">I have to confess it does worry me that
at
least two universities are
<BR>allowing/encouraging/teaching researchers to collect email addresses and
<BR>data in this way.  
<BR></BLOCKQUOTE>
<BR>
<BR>
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<BR>Des Moines
<BR>JAnnSelzer@aol.com, for purposes of this list; otherwise,
JASelzer@SelzerCo.com
```


Visit our website at www.SelzerCo.com</FONT></HTML>

--part1_b7.16411686.29187993_boundary--
>From jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com Mon Nov 5 18:10:38 2001
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 fA62Abe13288 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Nov 2001
18:10:37 -0800
(PST)
Received: from c001.snv.cp.net (c001-h007.c001.snv.cp.net [209.228.32.121])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
      id SAA02202 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Nov 2001 18:10:37 -0800
(PST)
Received: (cpmta 18972 invoked from network); 5 Nov 2001 18:09:49 -0800
Received: from 209.195.199.111 (HELO default)
  by smtp.jpmurphy.com (209.228.32.121) with SMTP; 5 Nov 2001 18:09:49 -0800
X-Sent: 6 Nov 2001 02:09:49 GMT
Message-ID: <004b01c16668$41c5d280$6fc7c3d1@default>
From: "James P. Murphy" <jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Re: Collecting email addresses from Usenet for academic survey
research
Date: Mon, 5 Nov 2001 21:10:49 -0500
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

Without intending to dismiss the issues you discuss, I wonder how long it
will be before someone programs a computer to generate the electronic
equivalent of RDD samples. If a survey researcher wanted to conduct a study
among users of, say, America Online, he or she could study the constraints
governing the prefix of the e-mail address -- technical, such as number of
characters and which ones are disallowed, and "practical," such as presence
of vowels or use of word components (morphemes) -- and just fire away. The
electronic equivalent of working number rate would be meaningless. (This
does assume that the server could not recognize and block such messages,
which perhaps it can.) But would the sender not be able to claim that this
was the same as creating random number telephone samples?

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
Voice (610) 408-8800
Fax (610) 408-8802
jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
-----Original Message-----
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@artsci.com>
To: Aapornet (E-mail) <aapornet@usc.edu>
Date: Monday, November 05, 2001 5:34 PM
Subject: Collecting email addresses from Usenet for academic survey research

>We have discussed the appropriateness of using various method of collecting
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As
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>my reply was "How on earth did you get my e-mail address?" S/he replied
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>researcher I am not allowed to go to listservs. I have to get individual
>email addresses from the public domain. This would be anywhere that the
>email address is found where you wouldn't have to join or agree to
anonymity
>to gain access. I found yours at one of the alcohol or drug alt.recovery
>sites. Email addresses are attached to each posting to the newsgroup.
>Newsgroups don't require you to join, you just post there. To satisfy
>university research review standards, I can't send out a general post, I
>have to contact each person individually. Perhaps not the most efficient
>way, but its all I have available to me under current university review
>rules."
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>The reply indicates that either this person is lying, or has no idea how
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>
>--
>Leo G. Simonetta
>Art & Science Group, LLC
>simonetta@artsci.com
>

>From jwerner@jwdp.com Mon Nov 5 19:12:05 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
      by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP

The big boys are way ahead of you on this:

    CHICAGO --10/22/01 - SPSS Inc. (Nasdaq: SPSS), a worldwide
    provider of analytical technology, with their SPSS MR division,
    the leading strategic technology partner for market research; and
    America Online, Inc., through its Digital Marketing Services (DMS)
    subsidiary, the largest source of online survey respondents for
    market research firms, today announced a strategic alliance under
    which SPSS Inc. has acquired the exclusive rights to distribute
    survey sample drawn from the more than 31 million AOL members and
    tens of millions of users of America Online's other interactive
    properties. America Online, DMS and SPSS MR will work closely to
    expand online industry survey and sample services through
    OpinionPlace.com, the online industry's largest portal for
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Jan Werner
_____

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> >Blacks, Whites, etc.). If you are a telecommuter and you are willing to
> >participate in this survey, please, visit:
> >
> >[xxx]
> >
> >"This research study has been reviewed and approved by the Institutional
> >Review Board - Human Subjects in Research, [XXX] University. For research
> >related problems or questions regarding subjects' rights, you may contact
> >the Institutional Review Board through Dr. [XXX], at (xxx)xxx-xxxx."
> >
> >I asked that person how s/he got my e-mail address, and got the following
> >reply:
> >
> >"In one discussion list. Sorry if I bother you. It is not my objective.
> >Please, consider answering my survey if you are a telecommuter."
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> >I have filed complaints against both people with their respective ethics
> >boards, department chairs, and Computer Technology offices [for violation
> of
> >Acceptable Use Policies]. In my complaints I have asked to know the
outcome

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> >of my complaint.
> >
> >....................................................................
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> >allowing/encouraging/teaching researchers to collect email addresses and
> >data in this way.
> >
> >And while this may be old guy sour grapes (why back when I was in grad
> >school we collected data in cuneiform on clay tablets we made ourselves .
.
> >. ) it seems to me that these are not the kinds of research where the only
> >way you could get a sampling frame was on the internet/usenet.
> >
> >--
> >Leo G. Simonetta
> >Art & Science Group, LLC
> >simonetta@artsci.com
> >
>From jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com Mon Nov  5 19:42:56 2001
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 fA63gue20192 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Nov 2001
19:42:56 -0800
(PST)
Received: from c001.snv.cp.net (c001-h007.c001.snv.cp.net [209.228.32.121])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
      id TAA09012 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Nov 2001 19:42:56 -0800
(PST)
Received: (cpmta 13455 invoked from network); 5 Nov 2001 19:41:55 -0800
Received: from 209.195.199.111 (HELO default)
  by smtp.jpmurphy.com (209.228.32.121) with SMTP; 5 Nov 2001 19:41:55 -0800
X-Sent: 6 Nov 2001 03:41:55 GMT
Message-ID: <007901c16675$1d31e320$6fc7c3d1@default>
From: "James P. Murphy" <jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Re: Collecting email addresses from Usenet for academic survey
research
Date: Mon, 5 Nov 2001 22:42:51 -0500
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


OpinionPlace.com appears to be nothing more than another opt-in model.

I was attempting to describe a method that would eliminate the opt-in
requirement.

(Not endorsing, just speculating.)

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
Voice (610) 408-8800
```

Fax (610) 408-8802
jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
-----Original Message-----
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu <aapornet@usc.edu>
Date: Monday, November 05, 2001 10:14 PM
Subject: Re: Collecting email addresses from Usenet for academic survey
research

>The big boys are way ahead of you on this:
>
>   CHICAGO --10/22/01 - SPSS Inc. (Nasdaq: SPSS), a worldwide
>   provider of analytical technology, with their SPSS MR division,
>   the leading strategic technology partner for market research; and
>   America Online, Inc., through its Digital Marketing Services (DMS)
>   subsidiary, the largest source of online survey respondents for
>   market research firms, today announced a strategic alliance under
>   which SPSS Inc. has acquired the exclusive rights to distribute
>   survey sample drawn from the more than 31 million AOL members and
>   tens of millions of users of America Online's other interactive
>   properties. America Online, DMS and SPSS MR will work closely to
>   expand online industry survey and sample services through
>   OpinionPlace.com, the online industry's largest portal for
>   reliable survey research respondents.
>
>Jan Werner
>_____
>
>"James P. Murphy" wrote:
>>
>> Without intending to dismiss the issues you discuss, I wonder how long it
>> will be before someone programs a computer to generate the electronic
>> equivalent of RDD samples. If a survey researcher wanted to conduct a
study
>> among users of, say, America Online, he or she could study the
constraints
>> governing the prefix of the e-mail address -- technical, such as number
of
>> characters and which ones are disallowed, and "practical," such as
presence
>> of vowels or use of word components (morphemes) -- and just fire away.
The
>> electronic equivalent of working number rate would be meaningless. (This
>> does assume that the server could not recognize and block such messages,
>> which perhaps it can.) But would the sender not be able to claim that
this
>> was the same as creating random number telephone samples?
>>
>> James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
>> Voice (610) 408-8800
>> Fax (610) 408-8802
>> jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
>> -----Original Message-----
>> From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@artsci.com>
>> To: Aapornet (E-mail) <aapornet@usc.edu>
>> Date: Monday, November 05, 2001 5:34 PM

```
>> Subject: Collecting email addresses from Usenet for academic survey
research
>>
>> >We have discussed the appropriateness of using various method of
collecting
>> >email addresses and on using the Web or Usenet as a way to collect email
>> >addresses.  A acquaintance posted a question on a Usenet group (dealing
>> with
>> >net-abuse) about the appropriateness of unsolicited bulk email as a
method
>> >of getting people to go to websites and fill out a questionnaire.
>> >
>> >His initial post asked (among other things):
>> >
>> >>Can someone give me a pointer to some documents that specifically say
that
>> >>it is not "OK" to do this sort of stuff. I'd like to have something
more
>> to
>> >>respond with than "I've been using newsgroups for ten years, and it
isn't
>> >>OK."
>> >
>> >I asked him if he could go into a little more detail about what happened
>> and
>> >he sent me this via email:
>> >
>> >...............................................................
>> >
>> >On November 1st I received an e-mail from someone I did not know, which
>> >read, in part:
>> >
>> >"I am conducting research on parents' ideas about substance abuse
>> >prevention.  The study is called XXXXXX.  If you are not a parent,
please
>> >consider forwarding this letter to a recovering friend who has children.
>> As
>> >a social work researcher, I am limited in how I can collect email
addresses
>> >for research purposes.  I apologize in advance if this letter is
unwelcome.
>> >
>> >"If you would like to participate in this study, the questionnaire will
>> take
>> >about 15 minutes of your time.  All information is confidential and
there
>> >will be no other use made of your information or your email address.
>> >
>> >"If you click on the following website . . . ."
>> >
>> >I replied only by asking how this person obtained my address.
Specifically
>> >my reply was "How on earth did you get my e-mail address?" S/he replied
>> with
>> >the following, again in part:
>> >
>> >"I would be happy to explain how I got your email address.  As a
```

university
>> >researcher I am not allowed to go to listservs. I have to get
individual
>> >email addresses from the public domain. This would be anywhere that the
>> >email address is found where you wouldn't have to join or agree to
>> anonymity
>> >to gain access. I found yours at one of the alcohol or drug
alt.recovery
>> >sites. Email addresses are attached to each posting to the newsgroup.
>> >Newsgroups don't require you to join, you just post there. To satisfy
>> >university research review standards, I can't send out a general post, I
>> >have to contact each person individually. Perhaps not the most
efficient
>> >way, but its all I have available to me under current university review
>> >rules."
>> >
>> >The reply indicates that either this person is lying, or has no idea how
>> >research, e-mail, and newsgroups work in the context of a university
>> >setting. In part I think this person is lying, because I have never
posted
>> >to an alt.recovery* newsgroup. So s/he must have obtained my e-mail
address
>> >from somewhere else. I think also think that this person is quite
ignorant
>> >of newsgroup etiquette, as it is considered in appropriate to cull
e-mail
>> >addresses from newsgroups in order to send out spam. At the same time,
it
>> >seems doubly inappropriate to cull e-mails from newsgroups devoted to
drug
>> >and alcohol addiction recovery to ask them to participate in surveys
about
>> >their addictions.
>> >
>> >Strangely enough, I received another spam from a graduate student at
>> another
>> >school the next day:
>> >
>> >" My name is [XXX]. I am a Ph. D student at [XXX]. I am developing a
>> survey
>> >about the impact of telecommuting on different ethnic groups (Hispanics,
>> >Blacks, Whites, etc.). If you are a telecommuter and you are willing to
>> >participate in this survey, please, visit:
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>> >
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>> >allowing/encouraging/teaching researchers to collect email addresses and
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only
>> >way you could get a sampling frame was on the internet/usenet.
>> >
>> >--
>> >Leo G. Simonetta
>> >Art & Science Group, LLC
>> >simonetta@artsci.com
>> >
>

>From sweetholp@yahoo.com Mon Nov 5 21:11:38 2001
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 fA65Bce24546 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Nov 2001
21:11:38 -0800
(PST)
Received: from web11001.mail.yahoo.com (web11001.mail.yahoo.com
[216.136.131.51])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
      id VAA12535 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 5 Nov 2001 21:11:38 -0800
(PST)
Message-ID: <20011106051122.24853.qmail@web11001.mail.yahoo.com>
Received: from [166.102.57.243] by web11001.mail.yahoo.com via HTTP; Mon, 05
Nov 2001
21:11:22 PST
Date: Mon, 5 Nov 2001 21:11:22 -0800 (PST)
From: Timothy Sweet-Holp <sweetholp@yahoo.com>
Subject: Re: starting/stopping surveys
To: aapornet@usc.edu
In-Reply-To: <3BE6B205.180A2D28@wright.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Terrie:

Assuming you do indeed mean a survey project and not a
single respondent's interview...

I suggest checking the library for research methods
textbooks that include a clear and detailed discussion
of threats to validity. If your intent is to
influence a client from a particular
field/discipline/sector (however you want to describe
their function) perhaps you can find a text with good
examples that will resonate with your client. As you
know, there are methods books for social work,
education, political science, and on....

I'm also sure you can find some journal articles that
address the issue of internal validity. This seems to
me to be an important aspect of your question and such
an article would lend the scholarly support that is
sometimes needed to influence a client. Perhaps
someone else on the list can share a specific
reference.

Best to you,
Tim

--- Teresa Hottle <teresa.hottle@wright.edu> wrote:
> Can anyone tell me where I can get literature that
> backs up
> the idea that starting a telephone survey then
> stopping it
> and restarting it at a later date is a very bad
> idea.
>
> Thanks,
> Terrie

_____
Do You Yahoo!?
Find a job, post your resume.
http://careers.yahoo.com
>From Reg_Baker@marketstrategies.com Tue Nov 6 03:38:00 2001
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 fA6Bbxe18407 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001
03:37:59 -0800
(PST)
Received: from sharpie.marketstrategies.com (mail.marketstrategies.com
[199.3.218.15])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id DAA21253 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001 03:38:00 -0800
(PST)
From: Reg_Baker@marketstrategies.com
Received: from killdeer.marketstrategies.com (killdeer.marketstrategies.com
[10.10.30.125])
      by sharpie.marketstrategies.com (Switch-2.0.1/Switch-2.0.1) with ESMTP
id
fA6BbDg10567

As I think has been pointed out here before, CASRO provides direction to
its members on this issue through its Code of Standards and Ethics for
Survey Research. It would seem that AAPOR might do the same for its
members. You can see the CASRO code at

http://www.casro.org/codeofstandards.cfm. Look under Responsibility to
Respondents and then the subhead Privacy and Avoidance of Harrassment.

Reg Baker

                    Leo Simonetta

                    <simonetta@art   To: "Aapornet (E-mail)"
<aapornet@usc.edu>
                    sci.com>   cc:

                    Sent by: Subject: Collecting email
addresses from
Usenet
                    owner-aapornet   for academic survey resear ch

                    @usc.edu

                    11/05/01 05:33

                    PM

                    Please respond

                    to aapornet

We have discussed the appropriateness of using various method of collecting
email addresses and on using the Web or Usenet as a way to collect email
addresses. A acquaintance posted a question on a Usenet group (dealing
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about 15 minutes of your time. All information is confidential and there
will be no other use made of your information or your email address.

"If you click on the following website . . . ."

I replied only by asking how this person obtained my address. Specifically
my reply was "How on earth did you get my e-mail address?" S/he replied
with
the following, again in part:

"I would be happy to explain how I got your email address. As a university
researcher I am not allowed to go to listservs. I have to get individual
email addresses from the public domain. This would be anywhere that the
email address is found where you wouldn't have to join or agree to
anonymity
to gain access. I found yours at one of the alcohol or drug alt.recovery
sites. Email addresses are attached to each posting to the newsgroup.
Newsgroups don't require you to join, you just post there. To satisfy

university research review standards, I can't send out a general post, I have to contact each person individually. Perhaps not the most efficient way, but its all I have available to me under current university review rules."

The reply indicates that either this person is lying, or has no idea how research, e-mail, and newsgroups work in the context of a university setting. In part I think this person is lying, because I have never posted to an alt.recovery* newsgroup. So s/he must have obtained my e-mail address from somewhere else. I think also think that this person is quite ignorant of newsgroup etiquette, as it is considered in appropriate to cull e-mail addresses from newsgroups in order to send out spam. At the same time, it seems doubly inappropriate to cull e-mails from newsgroups devoted to drug and alcohol addiction recovery to ask them to participate in surveys about their addictions.

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[xxx]

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....

I have to confess it does worry me that at least two universities are allowing/encouraging/teaching researchers to collect email addresses and data in this way.

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--

Leo G. Simonetta
Art & Science Group, LLC
simonetta@artsci.com

(Please delete now if you do not appreciate British humour)

Although it may need translation from British to American, some of you may be
amused
by the forecasting model developed by my (English) colleague and co-author,
Roger
Mortimore, who has worked out a foolproof (to date) methodology for
forecasting
British general elections.

"Professor Robert Mackenzie (LSE) was once quoted as saying that he enjoyed
election
nights in the same way other people enjoyed the Cup Final.

"Allow me to present a prediction model for determining the outcomes of
British
general elections, which over the period since 1950 has as a record to match
Bob
Mackenzie's swingometer. (See table.) All you have to do to predict which of

the
major parties will have an overall majority in the Commons following the
election is
to note the shirt colours usually worn by the current holders (on election
day) of
the FA Cup. If their shirts are predominantly in the Conservative colours of
blue or
white, a Conservative victory will ensue; on the other hand if the
predominant
colour
is red or yellow, Labour will be successful. (Black stripes are ignored.)

"The table shows that the Tories win an election held when the FA Cup is held
by a
club who play in predominantly Blue or White shirts; Labour wins when the cup
holders
wear a shade of Red or Yellow. A hung Parliament results when the Cup holders
wear
both parties' colours.

Elec. Winner   FA Cup holders   Shirt colour(s) Correct?
1997 Lab   Manchester U. (1996)   RED   Y
1992 Con   Tottenham H. (1991)   WHITE Y
1987 Con   Coventry City (1987)   Sky BLUE   Y
1983 Con   Manchester U. (1983)   RED   N*
1979 Con   Ipswich Town (1978)   BLUE Y
O'74 Lab   Liverpool (1974)   RED Y
F'74 Hung Sunderland (1973) RED & WHITE Y
1970 Con   Chelsea (1970)   BLUE Y
1966 Lab   Liverpool (1965)   RED Y
1964 Lab   West Ham U. (1964)   RED   Y
1959 Con   Nott'm Forest (1959)   RED   N
1955 Con   Newcastle U. (1955)Black & WHITE   Y
1951 Con   Newcastle U. (1951)Black & WHITE   Y
1950 Lab   Wolves (1949)   "Old Gold"   Y

"* Would have been correct if Brighton & Hove Albion (BLUE) had not missed an
open
goal in the dying seconds of the FA Cup final, before losing the replay.

"This, which I christened the "Sweet FA (Football Association) Prediction
model", has
failed only twice over the last fourteen elections; furthermore, the
sensitivity of
the prediction method is demonstrated by the election of February 1974, which
produced the only post-election hung Parliament since the War - that election
was
fought when the cup holders were Sunderland, whose striped shirts are red and
white
in equal measure. The obvious improbability of such a pattern arising by
chance gives
the model a high degree of statistical significance.

The political implications should be obvious. If Tony Blair waits until after
the
next Cup Final to hold the election, the outcome is at present still in
doubt.

On the
other hand, since the current FA Cup holders are Chelsea, who play in blue, if
(as
many have predicted) Tony Blair calls an election on 3 May, William Hague will
be
Prime Minister on 4 May.

Or perhaps not. The point of this jeu d'esprit is to demonstrate that it is possible
to find an apparently statistically significant pattern in almost anything, given a
sufficiently free hand. Of course, even this degree of freedom is not enough for
some; at the next election we shall have, as we always have, predictions aplenty by
methods that cannot claim even the semblance of a track record: astrology (in 1997,
one astrologer confidently predicted John Major's victory on the basis of something
called the planet Rahu); "voodoo" polls (prizewinner last time the Tesco "Electoral
Roll" poll with a predicted 13% share for the Monster Raving Loonies); "on the
basis
of history". (Dr David Carlton was undisputed loser of the 20 Reuter's experts
in
1997, who even at the last predicted a hung Parliament because he believed history
showed that a swing big enough to give Tony Blair a majority was impossible).

It is always possible to construct a pattern which fits the past. But unless it
explains the past, in a way which still applies in the present, it will not help
predict the future. The initial test of any model must be its inherent plausibility
as a causal explanation, and this is a test that relies on judgment, not mathematics;
if this is forgotten, "statistically significant" becomes a meaningless, perhaps
dangerously misleading, term. Nor is "track record", as such, anything more than a
perceptional delusion. (Would the FA Cup model be a jot more plausible if I had
originally discovered and published it in 1996?)

Perhaps Mr Blair should temporarily abandon Newcastle United (Black & White), and
join Alastair Campbell on the terraces cheering Burnley (Claret) to the FA Cup, just
to be on the safe side.

Roger Mortimore

(Roger Mortimore is the senior political analyst at MORI, and contributed this
amusing jibe at spurious statistics to MORI's June-July 2000 issue of MORI's British
Public Opinion Newsletter)

Robert M. Worcester
Chairman, MORI
32 Old Queen Street
London SW1H 9HP
(44)207 222 0232 Tel
(44)207 227 0404 Fax
worc@mori.com

>>> HFienberg@stats.org 05/11/01 14:51:30 >>>
>From EurekAlert:
New ways to forecast presidential election in wake of disputed 2000 contest
MIAMI BEACH -- Forecasting the winner of the next presidential election
could produce a decided shift away from traditional polling, according to
two papers being delivered at the annual convention of the Institute for
Operations Research and the Management Sciences (INFORMSï¿½) at the
Fontainebleau Hilton Resort.
The papers, which come in the wake of the disputed 2000 contest, offer
pollsters, campaigns, and news organizations innovative ways of predicting
which candidate will win the presidency in 2004.
Forecasting Tips from Pork Belly Traders "Election Forecasts from a Futures
Market" is by Forrest Nelson, Joyce Berg, and Thomas A. Rietz of the
University of Iowa. Prof. Nelson is speaking on Monday, November 5 from
8:15-9:30 AM in the Imperial I Room of the Fontainebleau Hilton Resort.
In a unique approach, the authors shun voter polls and turn instead to a
predictor borrowed from the stock exchanges.
The authors point to weaknesses in the predictive power of traditional
polls. Although polls quote a margin of error, they say, pollsters do not
attempt, nor can they be expected, to measure the degree of uncertainty
about the eventual popular vote based on polling numbers.
In contrast, they explain, futures markets have an advantage over
traditional polls. Futures traders are constantly concerned with the concept
of uncertainty about an event that has not yet taken place. Those who
observe these markets cope by using mechanisms for measuring the degree of
uncertainty about an eventual outcome.
The University of Iowa runs Iowa Electronic Markets, its own futures markets
in which investors can buy futures shares. The market is structured in a way
that lets observers infer predictions from contract prices.
IEM ran a presidential election market in 2000. From the middle of May on,
says Prof. Rietz, "our market predicted a dead heat. At times that wasn't
exciting news since the public wants you to predict the winner. In fact,
predicting 'too close to call' was a much better prediction than the one
from the polls, which were predicting large wins for Bush."
In general, he says, "We like the idea that we're accurate far in advance
and relatively stable." The markets, he says, are not a random sample of
voters. Typically investors are better educated, reflect higher income, and
often include college students.
"But that doesn't make a difference in the ability to predict," he says.
"You can probably make better predictions using a trader pool of well
informed people. That's true in commodities, too. In a typical futures
market, say the corn market, traders are well informed about corn. That's

what makes it a good model for predicting the future price of corn."
Forecasting the Electoral Vote In the other paper researchers, noting the discrepancy between the popular totals favoring Al Gore and the Electoral College vote that chose George Bush as President, recommend new analytical methods that focus less on a candidate's share of the popular vote and more on the probable number of votes that the candidate will win in the Electoral College.
"A New Approach to Estimating the Probability of Winning the Presidency" is being presented by Edward H. Kaplan, Yale School of Management, and Arnold I. Barnett, Sloan School of Management, MIT. The authors are speaking on Tuesday, November 6 from 4-5:30 PM in Ballroom B of the Fontainebleau Hilton Resort.
Current polls focus almost exclusively on the popular vote, say the authors. The Kaplan-Barnett model, in contrast, converts state-by-state polling results into a probability distribution for a candidate's total number of electoral votes. The model, say the authors, may show a high probability that a specific candidate will take a state's electoral votes although popular vote totals suggest that the contest is too close to call.
"Would our model have changed anything last year?," asks Prof. Kaplan. "On the one hand I'd say, 'No.' I would still have predicted that Gore would have won Florida. On the other hand, I'd say, 'Maybe.' If the candidates had a clearer sense of where they were headed in electoral votes in March or June, they might have responded differently and the course of the campaign might have been different."
The annual convention of the Institute for Operations Research and the Management Sciences (INFORMSï¿½) takes place in Miami Beach from Sunday, November 4 to Wednesday, November 7 at the Fontainebleau Hilton Resort. Operations researchers are little known but indispensable experts who use math and science to improve decision-making, management, and operations in a host of fields.
The convention includes sessions on topics applied to numerous fields, including air safety, the military, e-commerce, information technology, energy, transportation, marketing, telecommunications, and health care. More than 1,800 papers are scheduled to be delivered. Additional information about the conference is at <http://www.informs.org/Conf/Miami2001> and <http://www.informs.org/Press>.
###
The Institute for Operations Research and the Management Sciences (INFORMSï¿½)
is an international scientific society with 10,000 members, including Nobel Prize laureates, dedicated to applying scientific methods to help improve decision-making, management, and operations. Members of INFORMS work in business, government, and academia. They are represented in fields as diverse as airlines, health care, law enforcement, the military, the stock market, and telecommunications. The INFORMS website is at http://www.informs.org. <http://www.informs.org>

Contact: Barry List
barry.list@informs.org <mailto:barry.list@informs.org>
410-691-7852
Institute for Operations Research and the Management Sciences
<http://www.informs.org>

============================
Disclaimer

============================
>From simonetta@artsci.com Tue Nov 6 06:48:33 2001
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 fA6EmWe27577 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001
06:48:32 -0800
(PST)
Received: from as_server.artsci.com ([209.218.147.47])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id GAA24701 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001 06:48:32 -0800
(PST)
Received: by AS_SERVER with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
      id <WLVCNAY8>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001 09:49:07 -0500
Message-ID: <91E2D5E92CF5D311A81900A0248FC2F33226D4@AS_SERVER>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@artsci.com>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: Collecting email addresses from Usenet for academic survey re
      search
Date: Tue, 6 Nov 2001 09:49:06 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: text/plain;
      charset="iso-8859-1"

While they could claim it was the same as using an RDD sample the norms of
using email are dramatically different than the telephone. As are the
economics.

I suspect the biggest problem with this would be the reaction of the large
ISPs such as AOL. They have already taken several commercial spammers to
court successfully for repeatedly spamming their customers. I also assume
that this is the type of thing you would just be able to do once before
blocks would be place on all incoming mail from whatever source the survey
originated. Look at the problems Harris Interactive had with an opt-in
list.

This of course puts aside the problems of the science of such an endeavor:

1. Getting a list of all the internet registered domains that have
associated email addresses.
or
1a. Assuming that those people whose email addresses end in aol.com have
the same views as those whose end in usc.edu.

2. Generating proportional Random Email Addresses for each domain.

3. Quotas or weighting for each domain (or subset of domains).

4. The problem of multiple email addresses (I have 4 email addresses).

5. The problems with response rates (as James points out).

And many more.

Of course many of these are dealt with successfully in telephone surveys so I am sure that it would be possible to deal with at least some of these.

--
Leo G. Simonetta
Art & Science Group, LLC
simonetta@artsci.com

> -----Original Message-----
> From: James P. Murphy [mailto:jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com]
> Sent: Monday, November 05, 2001 9:11 PM
> To: aapornet@usc.edu
> Subject: Re: Collecting email addresses from Usenet for
> academic survey
> research
>
>
> Without intending to dismiss the issues you discuss, I wonder
> how long it
> will be before someone programs a computer to generate the electronic
> equivalent of RDD samples. If a survey researcher wanted to
> conduct a study
> among users of, say, America Online, he or she could study
> the constraints
> governing the prefix of the e-mail address -- technical, such
> as number of
> characters and which ones are disallowed, and "practical,"
> such as presence
> of vowels or use of word components (morphemes) -- and just
> fire away. The
> electronic equivalent of working number rate would be
> meaningless. (This
> does assume that the server could not recognize and block
> such messages,
> which perhaps it can.) But would the sender not be able to
> claim that this
> was the same as creating random number telephone samples?
>
> James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
> Voice (610) 408-8800
> Fax (610) 408-8802
> jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
> -----Original Message-----
> From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@artsci.com>
> To: Aapornet (E-mail) <aapornet@usc.edu>
> Date: Monday, November 05, 2001 5:34 PM
> Subject: Collecting email addresses from Usenet for academic

```
> survey research
>
>
> >We have discussed the appropriateness of using various
> method of collecting
> >email addresses and on using the Web or Usenet as a way to
> collect email
> >addresses.  A acquaintance posted a question on a Usenet
> group (dealing
> with
> >net-abuse) about the appropriateness of unsolicited bulk
> email as a method
> >of getting people to go to websites and fill out a questionnaire.
> >
> >His initial post asked (among other things):
> >
> >>Can someone give me a pointer to some documents that
> specifically say that
> >>it is not "OK" to do this sort of stuff. I'd like to have
> something more
> to
> >>respond with than "I've been using newsgroups for ten
> years, and it isn't
> >>OK."
> >
> >I asked him if he could go into a little more detail about
> what happened
> and
> >he sent me this via email:
> >
> >.............................................................
> >
> >On November 1st I received an e-mail from someone I did not
> know, which
> >read, in part:
> >
> >"I am conducting research on parents' ideas about substance abuse
> >prevention.  The study is called XXXXXX.  If you are not a
> parent, please
> >consider forwarding this letter to a recovering friend who
> has children.
> As
> >a social work researcher, I am limited in how I can collect
> email addresses
> >for research purposes.  I apologize in advance if this
> letter is unwelcome.
> >
> >"If you would like to participate in this study, the
> questionnaire will
> take
> >about 15 minutes of your time.  All information is
> confidential and there
> >will be no other use made of your information or your email address.
> >
> >"If you click on the following website . . . ."
> >
> >I replied only by asking how this person obtained my
```

> address. Specifically
> >my reply was "How on earth did you get my e-mail address?"
> S/he replied
> with
> >the following, again in part:
> >
> >"I would be happy to explain how I got your email address.
> As a university
> >researcher I am not allowed to go to listservs. I have to
> get individual
> >email addresses from the public domain. This would be
> anywhere that the
> >email address is found where you wouldn't have to join or agree to
> anonymity
> >to gain access. I found yours at one of the alcohol or drug
> alt.recovery
> >sites. Email addresses are attached to each posting to the newsgroup.
> >Newsgroups don't require you to join, you just post there.
> To satisfy
> >university research review standards, I can't send out a
> general post, I
> >have to contact each person individually. Perhaps not the
> most efficient
> >way, but its all I have available to me under current
> university review
> >rules."
> >
> >The reply indicates that either this person is lying, or has
> no idea how
> >research, e-mail, and newsgroups work in the context of a university
> >setting. In part I think this person is lying, because I
> have never posted
> >to an alt.recovery* newsgroup. So s/he must have obtained my
> e-mail address
> >from somewhere else. I think also think that this person is
> quite ignorant
> >of newsgroup etiquette, as it is considered in appropriate
> to cull e-mail
> >addresses from newsgroups in order to send out spam. At the
> same time, it
> >seems doubly inappropriate to cull e-mails from newsgroups
> devoted to drug
> >and alcohol addiction recovery to ask them to participate in
> surveys about
> >their addictions.
> >
> >Strangely enough, I received another spam from a graduate student at
> another
> >school the next day:
> >
> >" My name is [XXX]. I am a Ph. D student at [XXX]. I am developing a
> survey
> >about the impact of telecommuting on different ethnic groups
> (Hispanics,
> >Blacks, Whites, etc.). If you are a telecommuter and you are
> willing to
> >participate in this survey, please, visit:

```
> >
> >[xxx]
> >
> >"This research study has been reviewed and approved by the
> Institutional
> >Review Board - Human Subjects in Research, [XXX] University.
> For research
> >related problems or questions regarding subjects' rights,
> you may contact
> >the Institutional Review Board through Dr. [XXX], at (xxx)xxx-xxxx."
> >
> >I asked that person how s/he got my e-mail address, and got
> the following
> >reply:
> >
> >"In one discussion list.  Sorry if I bother you.  It is not
> my objective.
> >Please, consider answering my survey if you are a telecommuter."
> >
> >I have filed complaints against both people with their
> respective ethics
> >boards, department chairs, and Computer Technology offices
> [for violation
> of
> >Acceptable Use Policies]. In my complaints I have asked to
> know the outcome
> >of my complaint.
> >
> >...........................................................
> ..........
> >
> >I have to confess it does worry me that at least two universities are
> >allowing/encouraging/teaching researchers to collect email
> addresses and
> >data in this way.
> >
> >And while this may be old guy sour grapes (why back when I
> was in grad
> >school we collected data in cuneiform on clay tablets we
> made ourselves . .
> >. ) it seems to me that these are not the kinds of research
> where the only
> >way you could get a sampling frame was on the internet/usenet.
> >
> >--
> >Leo G. Simonetta
> >Art & Science Group, LLC
> >simonetta@artsci.com
> >
>
>From rbrapo@wm.edu Tue Nov  6 06:50:31 2001
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 fA6EoUe28180 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001
06:50:30 -0800
(PST)
Received: from email.wm.edu (mars.wm.edu [128.239.10.11])
```

```
        by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
        id GAA25932 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001 06:50:28 -0800
(PST)
Received: from MORT104DRR.wm.edu (wm83-110.admin.wm.edu [128.239.110.83])
        by email.wm.edu (2.1.2/8.9.1/Execmail 2.1) with ESMTP id JAA07250
        for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001 09:44:22 -0500 (EST)
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20011106094818.01b55940@mail.wm.edu>
X-Sender: rbrapo@mail.wm.edu
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1
Date: Tue, 06 Nov 2001 09:50:04 -0500
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Ron Rapoport <rbrapo@wm.edu>
Subject: Virginia Exit Polls
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed
```

It appears that there are no network exit polls being done in Virginia this
year. I am doing one in the Williamsburg-James City County area and was
wondering if anyone else is doing a local exit poll in Virginia today.

Ron

```
>From jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com Tue Nov  6 07:22:03 2001
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 fA6FM3e01139 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001
07:22:03 -0800
(PST)
Received: from c001.snv.cp.net (c001-h001.c001.snv.cp.net [209.228.32.115])
        by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
        id HAA15239 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001 07:22:03 -0800
(PST)
Received: (cpmta 11196 invoked from network); 6 Nov 2001 07:21:09 -0800
Received: from 209.195.198.187 (HELO default)
  by smtp.jpmurphy.com (209.228.32.115) with SMTP; 6 Nov 2001 07:21:09 -0800
X-Sent: 6 Nov 2001 15:21:09 GMT
Message-ID: <003d01c166d6$d0bf0a60$bbc6c3d1@default>
From: "James P. Murphy" <jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Re: Collecting email addresses from Usenet for academic survey
research
Date: Tue, 6 Nov 2001 10:22:13 -0500
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
```

I intended to skirt the problem of multiple domains by restricting the
example to aol.com. However, we may be moving to a point at which about a
dozen domains (aol, earthlink, hotmail, att, etc.) account for a high
proportion of all e-mail addresses. Then again, maybe not. Multiple e-mail
addresses is a problem but statisticians know how to adjust for multiple
phone lines into a household. The ability of the ISP to block out what it

considers spam is obvious but doesn't have to be so forever. So -- just for
the sake of argument -- which would one rather have for a survey among aol
users: an electronic equivalent of RDD, or a selection from their opt-in
panel?

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
Voice (610) 408-8800
Fax (610) 408-8802
jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
-----Original Message-----
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@artsci.com>
To: 'aapornet@usc.edu' <aapornet@usc.edu>
Date: Tuesday, November 06, 2001 9:48 AM
Subject: RE: Collecting email addresses from Usenet for academic survey
research

>While they could claim it was the same as using an RDD sample the norms of
>using email are dramatically different than the telephone. As are the
>economics.
>
>I suspect the biggest problem with this would be the reaction of the large
>ISPs such as AOL. They have already taken several commercial spammers to
>court successfully for repeatedly spamming their customers. I also assume
>that this is the type of thing you would just be able to do once before
>blocks would be place on all incoming mail from whatever source the survey
>originated. Look at the problems Harris Interactive had with an opt-in
>list.
>
>This of course puts aside the problems of the science of such an endeavor:
>
>1. Getting a list of all the internet registered domains that have
>associated email addresses.
>or
>1a. Assuming that those people whose email addresses end in aol.com have
>the same views as those whose end in usc.edu.
>
>2. Generating proportional Random Email Addresses for each domain.
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>3. Quotas or weighting for each domain (or subset of domains).
>
>4. The problem of multiple email addresses (I have 4 email addresses).
>
>5. The problems with response rates (as James points out).
>
>And many more.
>
>Of course many of these are dealt with successfully in telephone surveys so
>I am sure that it would be possible to deal with at least some of these.
>
>--
>Leo G. Simonetta
>Art & Science Group, LLC
>simonetta@artsci.com
>
>> -----Original Message-----
>> From: James P. Murphy [mailto:jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com]

```
>> Sent: Monday, November 05, 2001 9:11 PM
>> To: aapornet@usc.edu
>> Subject: Re: Collecting email addresses from Usenet for
>> academic survey
>> research
>>
>>
>> Without intending to dismiss the issues you discuss, I wonder
>> how long it
>> will be before someone programs a computer to generate the electronic
>> equivalent of RDD samples.  If a survey researcher wanted to
>> conduct a study
>> among users of, say, America Online, he or she could study
>> the constraints
>> governing the prefix of the e-mail address -- technical, such
>> as number of
>> characters and which ones are disallowed, and "practical,"
>> such as presence
>> of vowels or use of word components (morphemes) -- and just
>> fire away.  The
>> electronic equivalent of working number rate would be
>> meaningless.  (This
>> does assume that  the server could not recognize and block
>> such messages,
>> which perhaps it can.)  But would the sender not be able to
>> claim that this
>> was the same as creating random number telephone samples?
>>
>> James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
>> Voice (610) 408-8800
>> Fax (610) 408-8802
>> jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
>> -----Original Message-----
>> From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@artsci.com>
>> To: Aapornet (E-mail) <aapornet@usc.edu>
>> Date: Monday, November 05, 2001 5:34 PM
>> Subject: Collecting email addresses from Usenet for academic
>> survey research
>>
>>
>> >We have discussed the appropriateness of using various
>> method of collecting
>> >email addresses and on using the Web or Usenet as a way to
>> collect email
>> >addresses.  A acquaintance posted a question on a Usenet
>> group (dealing
>> with
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>> email as a method
>> >of getting people to go to websites and fill out a questionnaire.
>> >
>> >His initial post asked (among other things):
>> >
>> >>Can someone give me a pointer to some documents that
>> specifically say that
>> >>it is not "OK" to do this sort of stuff. I'd like to have
>> something more
```

```
>> to
>> >>respond with than "I've been using newsgroups for ten
>> years, and it isn't
>> >>OK."
>> >
>> >I asked him if he could go into a little more detail about
>> what happened
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>> >he sent me this via email:
>> >
>> >...............................................................
>> >
>> >On November 1st I received an e-mail from someone I did not
>> know, which
>> >read, in part:
>> >
>> >"I am conducting research on parents' ideas about substance abuse
>> >prevention.  The study is called XXXXXX.  If you are not a
>> parent, please
>> >consider forwarding this letter to a recovering friend who
>> has children.
>> As
>> >a social work researcher, I am limited in how I can collect
>> email addresses
>> >for research purposes.  I apologize in advance if this
>> letter is unwelcome.
>> >
>> >"If you would like to participate in this study, the
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>> take
>> >about 15 minutes of your time.  All information is
>> confidential and there
>> >will be no other use made of your information or your email address.
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>> >"If you click on the following website . . . ."
>> >
>> >I replied only by asking how this person obtained my
>> address. Specifically
>> >my reply was "How on earth did you get my e-mail address?"
>> S/he replied
>> with
>> >the following, again in part:
>> >
>> >"I would be happy to explain how I got your email address.
>> As a university
>> >researcher I am not allowed to go to listservs.  I have to
>> get individual
>> >email addresses from the public domain. This would be
>> anywhere that the
>> >email address is found where you wouldn't have to join or agree to
>> anonymity
>> >to gain access.  I found yours at one of the alcohol or drug
>> alt.recovery
>> >sites. Email addresses are attached to each posting to the newsgroup.
>> >Newsgroups don't require you to join, you just post there.
>> To satisfy
>> >university research review standards, I can't send out a
```

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>> general post, I
>> >have to contact each person individually.  Perhaps not the
>> most efficient
>> >way, but its all I have available to me under current
>> university review
>> >rules."
>> >
>> >The reply indicates that either this person is lying, or has
>> no idea how
>> >research, e-mail, and newsgroups work in the context of a university
>> >setting. In part I think this person is lying, because I
>> have never posted
>> >to an alt.recovery* newsgroup. So s/he must have obtained my
>> e-mail address
>> >from somewhere else. I think also think that this person is
>> quite ignorant
>> >of newsgroup etiquette, as it is considered in appropriate
>> to cull e-mail
>> >addresses from newsgroups in order to send out spam. At the
>> same time, it
>> >seems doubly inappropriate to cull e-mails from newsgroups
>> devoted to drug
>> >and alcohol addiction recovery to ask them to participate in
>> surveys about
>> >their addictions.
>> >
>> >Strangely enough, I received another spam from a graduate student at
>> another
>> >school the next day:
>> >
>> >" My name is [XXX].  I am a Ph. D student at [XXX]. I am developing a
>> survey
>> >about the impact of telecommuting on different ethnic groups
>> (Hispanics,
>> >Blacks, Whites, etc.). If you are a telecommuter and you are
>> willing to
>> >participate in this survey, please, visit:
>> >
>> >[xxx]
>> >
>> >"This research study has been reviewed and approved by the
>> Institutional
>> >Review Board - Human Subjects in Research, [XXX] University.
>> For research
>> >related problems or questions regarding subjects' rights,
>> you may contact
>> >the Institutional Review Board through Dr. [XXX], at (xxx)xxx-xxxx."
>> >
>> >I asked that person how s/he got my e-mail address, and got
>> the following
>> >reply:
>> >
>> >"In one discussion list.  Sorry if I bother you.  It is not
>> my objective.
>> >Please, consider answering my survey if you are a telecommuter."
>> >
>> >I have filed complaints against both people with their
```

```
>> respective ethics
>> >boards, department chairs, and Computer Technology offices
>> [for violation
>> of
>> >Acceptable Use Policies]. In my complaints I have asked to
>> know the outcome
>> >of my complaint.
>> >
>> >..............................................................
>> .........
>> >
>> >I have to confess it does worry me that at least two universities are
>> >allowing/encouraging/teaching researchers to collect email
>> addresses and
>> >data in this way.
>> >
>> >And while this may be old guy sour grapes (why back when I
>> was in grad
>> >school we collected data in cuneiform on clay tablets we
>> made ourselves . .
>> >. ) it seems to me that these are not the kinds of research
>> where the only
>> >way you could get a sampling frame was on the internet/usenet.
>> >
>> >--
>> >Leo G. Simonetta
>> >Art & Science Group, LLC
>> >simonetta@artsci.com
>> >
>>
>

>From skeeter@gmu.edu Tue Nov  6 07:34:52 2001
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 fA6FYqe02342 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001
07:34:52 -0800
(PST)
Received: from mserver2.gmu.edu (mail02.gmu.edu [129.174.0.10])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id HAA23931 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001 07:34:52 -0800
(PST)
Received: from gmu.edu ([129.174.13.13]) by mserver2.gmu.edu
          (Netscape Messaging Server 4.15) with ESMTP id GMDXXO00.ISJ for
          <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001 10:34:36 -0500
Message-ID: <3BE80309.912B6D99@gmu.edu>
Date: Tue, 06 Nov 2001 10:34:33 -0500
From: "Scott Keeter" <skeeter@gmu.edu>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.78 [en] (Win98; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: Virginia Exit Polls
References: <5.1.0.14.2.20011106094818.01b55940@mail.wm.edu>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
```

Ron -- I've not heard of any, but would love to know if you hear of any.

Also, do you have any good web sites for coverage of the election? Any sites that do a good job of laying out the competitive House of Delegates races?

Hopeyour poll goes well,

Scott

Ron Rapoport wrote:
>
> It appears that there are no network exit polls being done in Virginia this
> year. I am doing one in the Williamsburg-James City County area and was
> wondering if anyone else is doing a local exit poll in Virginia today.
>
> Ron

--

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
Web site http://mason.gmu.edu/~skeeter
>From rday@rdresearch.com Tue Nov 6 07:37:50 2001
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 fA6Fbne02981 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001
07:37:49 -0800
(PST)
Received: from dllspop1.dlls.qwest.net (dllspop1.dlls.qwest.net
[168.103.12.1])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
      id HAA26167 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001 07:37:49 -0800
(PST)
Received: (qmail 81774 invoked from network); 6 Nov 2001 15:37:34 -0000
Received: from unknown (HELO rday) (168.103.146.79)
  by dllspop1.dlls.qwest.net with SMTP; 6 Nov 2001 15:37:34 -0000
Date: Tue, 6 Nov 2001 09:49:50 -0600
Message-ID: <002001c166da$ad94d340$1b00000a@rday>
From: "Richard Day" <rday@rdresearch.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
References: <5.1.0.14.2.20011105074023.00b08fa8@poste.umontreal.ca>
Subject: Re: interviewer incentives
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 5.00.2615.200
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200

Interviewing is difficult and typically not well paid. These are people for whom, pay is vital. We believe that excellent interviewing is vital to what we can do with the data to help our clients.

Our goal with interviewers is to reward the top, coach the middle and cull the bottom.

We pay over market and expect better than average performance. We also strive to bonus for excellence, defined both as productivity and quality (quality of open endeds, for example). This model takes a good deal of effort.   It is a changing target depending on the project.

High standards, higher than market pay, provides better quality data with more insight. It also costs us and our client less than the alternative.

However, just paying people even helps because you get a better pool of people from which to select.

----- Original Message -----
From: Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMontreal.CA>
To: <jellis@saturn.vcu.edu>; aapornet <aapornet@usc.edu>
Sent: Monday, November 05, 2001 6:59 AM
Subject: Re: interviewer incentives

> From my point of view and experience,
>
> As with any other job,
> The most important motivator is intrinsic, which means that interviewers
> have to know what they do and why they do it and be able to be proud of
> their contribution. Being respected is a powerful motivator. Second, if
> interviewers are not that well paid, the second best incentive is a raise
> in salary for the best performers. It is easy to manage and is well
> appreciated. Interviewers can then use their money for their own
priorities.
>
> The problem with bonus, etc. is that interviewers do not
> necessarily perform the exact same job. In some areas or during certain
> periods during the day, it may be easier to perform. Moreover, bonus pay
> tends to discourage those who do not manage to get them.   It is
> preferable to encourage the better performers to help the others and give
> them advice and see the performance as a team performance.
> The supervisor is the person who has to find ways to create an upbeat
> atmosphere and it has to be a group atmosphere.
> Finally, when I was working as director for a Pollster, I used to offer
> croissant or donuts and coffee on Saturday and Sunday mornings, plus paid
> time for lunch. It was seen as a supplementary incentive to work during
> week-ends.
>
> Best,
>
>
> At 18:27 2001-11-03 -0500, Jim Ellis wrote:
> >We are working in a state-supported university grants and contracts
> >environment. We would are reviewing with university colleagues why we

would
> >like to award small interviewer incentives and performance bonuses. Examples
> >of these might be: $10-$25 gift cards to stores for top performers on
> >projects; bonus pay for certain shifts on time-sensitive projects; small
> >things such as candy or other treats for on-the-spot rewards for a nice
> >"save" on a potential refusal or a positive monitoring review, consolation
> >for a tough night, etc.; doughnuts, pizza, etc,. from time to time. My very
> >general views on this issue are:
> >
> >On the plus side, incentives may keep interviewers excited, recognize top
> >achievers, create an upbeat atmosphere that helps productivity, help bulk up
> >staffing levels for limited-time special projects, provide a cost-effective
> >way of boosting pay rates in a relatively low-paying job, or provide a
> >little extra reason to make it to work that day in general (thus --
> >perhaps -- cutting absentee rates).
> >
> >On the minus side, the staff's "tolerance" to incentives may rise to the
> >point that they seem to be entitlements rather than extras, incentives used
> >to produce your way out of deadline problems may seem like rewarding the
> >wrong behaviors (i.e., we don't have to work hard until the incentives are
> >rolled out), and there is always an underlying fear of greater levels of
> >cheating by interviewers attempting to earn incentives (similar to the
> >piecework vs. hourly pay rate discussion).
> >
> >We're checking the literature and have found some good stuff, but we would
> >also be interested in hearing any current comments from AAPORnetters,
> >whether data-driven or anecdotal, about these issues. Thanks in advance,
> >Jim Ellis
> >Virginia Commonwealth University
>
> Claire Durand
>
> Claire.Durand@umontreal.ca
>
> http://www.fas.umontreal.ca/socio/durandc/
>
> "Il y a 50% de chances, ¿½ 3,1%, qu'il fasse beau demain".
> "There is a 50% chance, ¿½ 3,1%, that tomorrow will be sunny".
>
> Universitï¿½ de Montrï¿½al, dept. de sociologie,
> C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,
> Montrï¿½al, Quï¿½bec, Canada, H3C 3J7
> Actuellement ï¿½ Paris : 01-45-81-58-52
>
>

>From mitofsky@mindspring.com Tue Nov 6 08:12:23 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
      by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP

There is no exit poll in Virginia Today. The media there did not commit to
coverage. There will be exit polls in NYC and NJ. They are being done by
Edison Media Research, that is by Joe Lenski and me. All the NY television
stations will have coverage, as will the New York Times and the NY Post.
The Daily News just copies the material from other subscribers. In NJ there
will be coverage by the NY Times and The Newark Star Ledger in addition to
television. No Philadelphia media are participating. VNS is otherwise
engaged today.
warren mitofsky

At 10:34 AM 11/6/01 -0500, you wrote:
>Ron -- I've not heard of any, but would love to know if you hear of any.
>
>Also, do you have any good web sites for coverage of the election? Any
>sites that do a good job of laying out the competitive House of
>Delegates races?
>
>Hopeyour poll goes well,
>
>Scott
>
>Ron Rapoport wrote:
> >
> > It appears that there are no network exit polls being done in Virginia
this
> > year. I am doing one in the Williamsburg-James City County area and was
> > wondering if anyone else is doing a local exit poll in Virginia today.
> >
> > Ron
>
>--

>
>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
>Web site http://mason.gmu.edu/~skeeter

Warren Mitofsky
****
Mitofsky International
1 East 53rd Street - 5th Floor
New York, NY 10022

212 980-3031
212 980-3107 FAX

>From M.SCHULMAN@srbi.com Tue Nov 6 08:16:51 2001
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 fA6GGpe07798 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001
08:16:51 -0800
(PST)
Received: from srbi.com (srbi.com [12.14.34.4])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
      id IAA28406 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001 08:16:51 -0800
(PST)
Received: from SRBI_NEW_YORK-Message_Server by srbi.com
      with Novell_GroupWise; Tue, 06 Nov 2001 11:20:41 -0500
Message-Id: <sbe7c789.022@srbi.com>
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.2
Date: Tue, 06 Nov 2001 11:20:37 -0500
From: "Mark Schulman" <M.SCHULMAN@srbi.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
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
fA6GGpe07799

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broadcasts to
elicit survey responses. Responding to the AAPORNET posting, the CASRO
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specifically and definitively that it is "not ok." The Standards require
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organizations to protect respondent confidentiality by verifying that
"individuals
contacted for research by email have a reasonable expectation that they will
receive

e-mail contact for research."

These CASRO Standards also prohibit research organizations "from using any
subterfuge
in obtaining email addresses of potential respondents, such as collecting
email
addresses from public domains, using technologies or techniques to collect
email
addresses without individuals' awareness, and collecting email addresses
under
the
guise of some other activity."

These standards were developed because the Internet is a private network,
unlike the
U.S. Mail and telephone, which are public networks. Because the Internet is
a
private network, Internet providers have the right to suspend or even
terminate
service of those who do mass emailing or spamming. Unsolicited email requests
to
participate in surveys may be considered spam.   Several research
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accused of
unsolicited emails.

I have reproduced the appropriate Standards Section below. You may visit the
full
CASRO Code of Standards at: http://www.casro.org/casro.htm

Mark Schulman
Standards Chair, CASRO

****

Council of American Survey Research Organizations
Internet Standards and the Code of Standards and Ethics for Survey Research

The new language that addresses Internet research is inserted into the
Responsibilities to Respondents section of the Code of Standards and Ethics
for
Survey Research.

I. Responsibilities to Respondents

Section 3. Internet Research

a. The unique characteristics of internet research require specific notice
that the
principle of respondent privacy applies to this new technology and data
collection
methodology. The general principle of this section of the Code is that
survey
research organizations will not use unsolicited emails to recruit respondents
for
surveys.

1. Research organizations are required to verify that individuals contacted
for
research by email have a reasonable expectation that they will receive e-mail
contact
for research. Such agreement can be assumed when ALL of the following
conditions
exist:

        a. A substantive pre-existing relationship exists between the
individuals contacted and the research organization, the client or the list
owners
contracting the research (the latter being so identified);
        b.   Individuals have a reasonable expectation, based on the
pre-existing relationship, that they may be contacted for research;
         c. Individuals are offered the choice to be removed from future
email
contact in each invitation; and,
          d. The invitation list excludes all individuals who have
previously
taken the appropriate and timely steps to request the list owner to remove
them.

2. Research organizations are prohibited from using any subterfuge in
obtaining email
addresses of potential respondents, such as collecting email addresses from
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domains, using technologies or techniques to collect email addresses without
individuals' awareness, and collecting email addresses under the guise of
some
other
activity.

        3.   Research organizations are prohibited from using false or
misleading return email addresses when recruiting respondents over the
Internet.

        4.   When receiving email lists from clients or list owners,
research
organizations are required to have the client or list provider verify that
individuals listed have a reasonable expectation that they will receive e
email
contact, as defined, in (1) above.

Mark A. Schulman, Ph.D.
Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas, Inc.
145 E. 32nd Street
Suite 500
New York, NY 10016
voice: 212-779-7700
m.schulman@srbi.com

```
>From teresa.hottle@wright.edu Tue Nov  6 09:06:35 2001
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 fA6H6Ye13595 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001
09:06:34 -0800
(PST)
Received: from mailserv.wright.edu (mailserv.wright.edu [130.108.128.60])
       by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
       id JAA13400 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001 09:06:35 -0800
(PST)
Received: from CONVERSION-DAEMON.mailserv.wright.edu by mailserv.wright.edu
 (PMDF V6.0-24 #45557) id <0GME0010126JGP@mailserv.wright.edu> for
 aapornet@usc.edu; Tue, 06 Nov 2001 12:06:19 -0500 (EST)
Received: from wright.edu (al131037.wright.edu [130.108.131.37])
 by mailserv.wright.edu (PMDF V6.0-24 #45557)
 with ESMTP id <0GME00MLQ26JFH@mailserv.wright.edu> for aapornet@usc.edu;
Tue,
 06 Nov 2001 12:06:19 -0500 (EST)
Date: Tue, 06 Nov 2001 12:05:03 -0500
From: Teresa Hottle <teresa.hottle@wright.edu>
Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Message-id: <3BE8183F.9DBB66B7@wright.edu>
MIME-version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.72 [en]C-CCK-MCD    (Win95; I)
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit
X-Accept-Language: en
References: <sbe7c789.022@srbi.com>


Did I miss the AAPOR posting regarding this issue? Are these
APPOR's standards also?


Terrie


Mark Schulman wrote:
>
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Internet Standards which specifically rejects the use of unsolicited bulk
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broadcasts to elicit survey responses. Responding to the AAPORNET posting,
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Standards say specifically and definitively that it is "not ok."  The
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the U.S. Mail and telephone, which are public networks. Because the Internet
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> Mark Schulman
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>
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individuals contacted and the research organization, the client or the list
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contracting the research (the latter being so identified);
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pre-existing relationship, that they may be contacted for research;
>   c. Individuals are offered the choice to be removed from
future
email
contact in each invitation; and,
>   d. The invitation list excludes all individuals who have
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taken the appropriate and timely steps to request the list owner to remove
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>
>
>
> Mark A. Schulman, Ph.D.
> Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas, Inc.
> 145 E. 32nd Street
> Suite 500
> New York, NY 10016
> voice: 212-779-7700
> m.schulman@srbi.com
>From YChun@air.org Tue Nov 6 09:28:24 2001
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 fA6HSNe14723 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001
09:28:23 -0800
(PST)

Greetings,
What is the latest interpretation or practice wrt the Fed
regulation of the IRB waive of the requirement to obtain
a signed consent form from the respondent? (See a text below)

Do you require a consent form to be signed or approved in
the mail survey, f-t-f survey, telephone survey, or web survey?
How did you implement it?

Are there studies or evidence measuring the effects of including
a consent form on survey data quality or response rate?

Young Chun, Senior Research Scientist
American Institutes for Research
"More than 50 years of behavioral and social science research"
1000 Thomas Jefferson St. NW
Washington, DC 20007
(202) 944-5325

=========
(c) An IRB may waive the requirement for the investigator to obtain a signed
consent form for some or all subjects if it finds either:

     (1) That the only record linking the subject and the research would be
the consent document
     and the principal risk would be potential harm resulting from a breach
of confidentiality. Each
     subject will be asked whether the subject wants documentation linking
the subject with the
     research, and the subject's wishes will govern; or

     (2) That the research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to
subjects and involves no
     procedures for which written consent is normally required outside of
the research context.

In cases in which the documentation requirement is waived, the IRB may
require the investigator to provide subjects with a written statement
regarding the research.
(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under Control Number

9999-0020.)

How does "verifying that individuals . . . have a reasonable expectation
that they will receive e-mail contact for research" relate in any way to
protecting their confidentiality? Absent some very unusual definition of
"confidentiality," this is a complete non-sequitur.

It also does not follow that mail and telephone being "public" precludes
prohibition of specified acts, such as unsolicited contacts. Public media
specifically prohibit certain uses, such as sending pornography through the
mail or using the telephone to plan a crime. So it's a matter of whoever
controls the medium deciding that certain things can or cannot be done, not
whether the entity is public or private.

Upon careful reading, the logic of the CASRO statement doesn't hold up. Why
is what we routinely do in one realm (telephone RDD) acceptable but its
equivalent on the internet wrong? Certainly not because one is "public" and
the other "private." The statement has a sanctimonious tone and makes one
feel that other considerations are behind the policy determination.

So as not to end on a sour note --

If CASRO felt that not issuing a "spam prohibition" would result in the
public receiving unacceptably large volumes of survey solicitations and that
this would be bad for the industry, why not just say so? I think that would
be easier to defend than the present statement.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
Voice (610) 408-8800
Fax (610) 408-8802
jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
-----Original Message-----
From: Mark Schulman <M.SCHULMAN@srbi.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu <aapornet@usc.edu>
Date: Tuesday, November 06, 2001 11:16 AM
Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses

>The Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO) has a Code of
Internet Standards which specifically rejects the use of unsolicited bulk
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>145 E. 32nd Street
>Suite 500
>New York, NY 10016
>voice: 212-779-7700
>m.schulman@srbi.com
>
>

>From llawton@informative.com Tue Nov 6 10:14:37 2001
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 fA6IEbe17773 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001
10:14:37 -0800
(PST)
Received: from sfrexch.cahoots.com ([63.83.135.211])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id KAA00710 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001 10:14:38 -0800
(PST)

I work in a company that has an ASP technology for doing online surveys and
other data collection activities. Not only do we make sure that we never
use anything but an opt-in list when sending out email invitations, but it's
part of our contractual agreement with our customers. Also a while back,
one respondent, forgetting that he had opted in, complained to our ISP, who,
without contacting us, shut us down for alleged spamming. (we now have a
different provider)

While traditional surveys -- snailmail, face-to-face, and telephone -- do
not require a pre-existing agreement to even being approached for a survey,
the history of the internet and its attitude re: spam means that only opt-in
is acceptable.

A 'snowball' sample might work (and may be perfectly legitimate in
qualitative research, as mentioned by one aapor member), but one of our
clients recently wanted us (over our strenuous objections) to get their
opt-in respondents to send the survey to friends, and we got 0 responses.
Your mileage may vary, of course.

One can acquire an opt-in list for about $.15 - $.25/name. It may not be a
representative population of the universe (and such a sample frame may be
too costly to obtain anyhow), but it oughta work better than sitting and
gleaning names off listservs.

SurveySampling Inc has both lists and a panel, and their respondent base is
not just the lopsided AOL population.

Leora Lawton, Ph.D.
Director of Research
Informative, Inc.
2000 Sierra Point Parkway, Suite 310
Brisbane, CA 94005
v: 650 534-1080; f: 650 534-1020
www.informative.com
>From skeeter@gmu.edu Tue Nov 6 11:25:37 2001
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 fA6JPae27769 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001
11:25:37 -0800
(PST)
Received: from mserver2.gmu.edu (mail02.gmu.edu [129.174.0.10])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id LAA25896 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001 11:25:36 -0800
(PST)
Received: from gmu.edu ([129.174.13.13]) by mserver2.gmu.edu

AAPOR does not address this issue in its standards, but it certainly
appears that there may be a need for us to do so. The standards
committee is now composed of almost 20 people drawn from a variety of
sectors. I will initiate a discussion within the committee and bring a
recommendation to the AAPOR council.

In the meantime, I would welcome thoughts on the issue. Should AAPOR
address the issue in its code? If so, what should our position be? Feel
free to respond directly to me (or to the list, if you wish).

Scott Keeter
AAPOR Standards Chair 2001-2002

Teresa Hottle wrote:
>
> Did I miss the AAPOR posting regarding this issue? Are these
> APPOR's standards also?
>
> Terrie
>

--

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
Web site http://mason.gmu.edu/~skeeter

Received: from richard-nt.ropercenter.uconn.edu (d37h91.public.uconn.edu
[137.99.37.91])
        by ropercenter.uconn.edu (8.9.3+Sun/8.9.3) with ESMTP id OAA23916
        for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001 14:23:46 -0500 (EST)
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.0.20011106142604.02d15d00@mail.ropercenter.uconn.edu>
X-Sender: richard@mail.ropercenter.uconn.edu
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1
Date: Tue, 06 Nov 2001 14:28:50 -0500
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: "Richard C. Rockwell" <richard@ropercenter.uconn.edu>
Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
In-Reply-To: <sbe7c789.022@srbi.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

The CASRO standards are a model for what AAPOR standards might be. And, as
Mark points out, any organization abiding by the CASRO standards would NOT
have sent these unsolicited e-mails. Indeed, there is full understanding
within CASRO that when organizations violate these standards, they put use
of the Internet for purposes of survey research at risk for all of us.

I hope the two university Institutional Review Boards take a hard look at
this.

Richard C. ROCKWELL
Executive Director, The Roper Center &
Institute for Social Inquiry
Professor of Sociology
University of Connecticut
341 Mansfield Road, U-164
Storrs, CT 06269-1164 USA
V +1 860 486-4440
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Richard.Rockwell@uconn.edu

>From gferree@ssc.wisc.edu Tue Nov 6 14:32:00 2001
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 fA6MW0e17393 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001
14:32:00 -0800
(PST)
Received: from ssc.wisc.edu (charles.ssc.wisc.edu [144.92.190.84])
        by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
        id OAA28727 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 6 Nov 2001 14:32:01 -0800
(PST)
Received: from uwsc ([144.92.97.60])
        by ssc.wisc.edu (8.11.6/8.11.6) with SMTP id fA6MUAS22840;
        Tue, 6 Nov 2001 16:30:20 -0600 (CST)
        (envelope-from gferree@ssc.wisc.edu)
Message-Id: <4.1.20011106083918.00b2dc00@ssc.wisc.edu>
X-Sender: gferree@ssc.wisc.edu
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.1
Date: Tue, 06 Nov 2001 16:27:47 -0600
To: aapornet@usc.edu, <HFienberg@stats.org>, <aapornet@usc.edu>
From: Don Ferree <gferree@ssc.wisc.edu>

Subject: Re: who needs polls, anyhow?
Cc: "Roger Mortimore" <Roger.Mortimore@mori.com>
In-Reply-To: <sbe7deb7.029@mori_gw_main.mori.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

I appreciate Bob Worcester's contribution. But it reminds one that a
crucial question to be asked of any methodology is not only DOES it "work"
(in terms of prediction), but WHY does it work. This is especially
relevant to the "futures market" approaches which try to predict electoins
by letting "investors" buy and sell "shares" of the candidates.

A regular pre-election survey purports to measure a phenomenon which is
(essentially) the same as what it is trying to predict. That is, if the
sample accurately reflects the theoretical population of voters, and if the
questions accurately measure the vote intention of those sampled, the
survey results will mirror what would happen "if the election were held
today". (There is, of course, slippage if predictions of their own
behavior turn out not to be accurate, for whatever reason, or if the actual
electorate turns out not to be reflected in the theoretical electorate --
e.g. because of differential turnout).

The mechanism is different in the futures market. This depends NOT on
people's preferences, but their expectations of who will win, albeit
nuanced by questions of risk-aversion and or uncertainty. But the
measurement is parallel to asking respondents in a pre-election survey "who
do you think will win?", rather than "who will you vote for". There is a
fair amount of evidence that while preferences may shape expectations
(those supporting a candidate are usually more sanguine about his or her
prospects than those who oppose that candiate), they are two different
things.

The future's market is an interesting way of amalgamating persons'
expectations, but there is no inherent reason why it should make them
accurate in their perceptions. There is a seductive logical skip, because
of the assumption that many markets determine the "true value" of a stock,
but a parallel situation would be if there was a process -- unaffected (or
largely unaffected) by the futures market in, say, hog bellies, which fixed
the "true value" at some point. In stock and commodity markets, the price
is itself largely determined by expectations, which is why dot-coms could
skyrocket without even the prospect of actually making money, until the
bubble created by expectations of increasing prices finally burst, in which
case, the shifted expectations -- in the absence of any "objective"
boundaries -- led to a collapse.

If the futures market "predicts" well, it is because those participating in
the aggregate are good prognosticators. But, among other things, divorced
from the intentions and preferences of VOTERS THEMSELVES, even if the
"market" did predict well, it could not explain the election in terms of
what accounted for one candidate or the other being chosen. And the fact
that the market (reportedly) showed a steady "dead heat" expectation does
NOT necessarily mean that the election really was always evenly balanced,
rather that expectations among those people taking part started out pretty
even and stayed there. If nothing else, that apparent stability -- against
the context of big shifts in candidate messages and apparent success -- not
to mention fluctuations in measured sentiment -- seems dubious to me. I
can see expectations remainding constant even if preferences did not, but

does that mean that the futures market is a better indicator of what is
actually going on? Scarcely.

To be sure, expectations (formed, presumably at least in part from
perceptions of what voters are thinking), is not quite so disconnected from
the outcome as are football (soccer jerseys), or which atrological house
the moon is in. But for my money, polls -- properly conducted --
outdistance such techniques as the future market if we really want to
understand what is happening and why, rather than just getting a better
jump on the bookmakers' odds.

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

 A R I A GROUP

 transforming the dissonance of conflict into the resonance of cooperation

----
        The ARIA Group, Inc. <http://www.ariagroup.com/cinti.html>

 Cincinnati Police-Community Relations Collaborative

 Since March, The ARIA Group has been working on establishing a

collaborative process for addressing police-community relations in the city of Cincinnati. The first week in May, Jay Rothman was appointed special master by the U.S. Federal Court to conduct this collaborative effort.

This data will be collected from different segments of the population, including: African Americans, white residents, leaders of religious organizations and social service agencies, business leaders and foundation professionals, educators, youth, faith-based groups, police and their families, city leadership, and other minority groups.

After every group has inputted their goals, we will hold separate feedback sessions for each group and then one integrated feedback session with representatives from each group. The goal is to come up with a shared set of prioritized goals, motivations and suggestions across all the groups.

Those shared goals and action plan will then be merged with information on best police practices gathered by an expert group and then shared with the settlement group for mediation of a Collaborative Settlement Agreement. After approval by the Court, it is hoped that the plan will be implemented at both administrative and grassroots levels.

 Click here to access the Online Questionnaire

 ** NOTE: Our questionnaire will be shut down from 9:00 a.m. to 9:10 a.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. We apologize for any inconvenience.

 Download questionnaire in PDF format

 Download questionnaire in MS Word

 Current News Articles

 **NEW The New York Times :A City Tries to Turn
   Candor Into Consensus | CINCINNATI, Sept. 6

 An Invitation from the Mayor

 Frequently Asked Questions

 Cincinnati Collaborative Process Workplan

 Cincinnati Collaborative Facilitator Roster

 View Court Documents Appointing Aria Group

----

http://206.21.41.181/questionnaire/login.lasso

Welcome to the Participant's On-line Questionnaire page.

Dear Citizen of Cincinnati,

The following questionnaire is being given to a broad selection of people
who live and/or work in Cincinnati. Please respond with up to three goals
for police/community relations, why you care about these goals, and how
they can be accomplished. Prior to the questionnaire you will be asked to
provide information about your background. Your name and address will
remain absolutely confidential. Your goal responses will be used to
develop a plan, representing the entire city, for the future of
Police-Community relations.

Thank you very much for your participation.

Jay Rothman, Ph.D.
President, The ARIA Group

Continue

_____
_
__

http://206.21.41.181/questionnaire/address.lasso

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

        In order for your response to be counted, you must provide your
        name, address and telephone number. This information will remain
                         absolutely confidential
        (to view the confidentiality clause from the Federal Court order
                which established this process, click here).

I am qualified to answer this questionnaire because I (choose one):

        Live and work within the city limits of Cincinnati
        Live within the city limits of Cincinnati
        Work within the city limits of Cincinnati
        I do not live or work within the city limits of Cincinnati, but I do
                participate in activities in Cincinnati

        Please fully and accurately answer all of the following. Check the
         appropriate responses. This is essential for helping us organize
                 and categorize the many responses we will receive.

Racial Identification:

White
        African American
        Hispanic
        Asian
        Native American
        Other

Which one of the following professional groups or organizations do you
most closely identify with?

        Business
        Foundation
        Police (Officers and families)
        Social Service Organization
        Religious Organization
        Educational Institution
        City/Council/Police Leadership or Administration
        None of the above
        Other

Current work status

        I work full-time
        I work part-time
        I am a homemaker
        I am unemployed
        I am retired

Current school status

        I am in school full-time
        I am in school part-time
        I am not in school

Age:

        17 and younger
        18-25
        26-34
        35-55
        56 and older

Gender:

        Male
        Female

Religious Identification: (optional)

        Christian
        Jewish
        Muslim
        Hindu
        Buddhist
        Other

Other Identification: (optional/Check all that apply)

    Appalachian
    Gay/Lesbian/Bisexula/Transgender
    Activist
    Artist/Musician
    Other

Marital Status: (optional)

    Never Married
    Married or in committed relationship
    Divorced or separated
    Widowed
    Other

Number of family members living in your home: (optional)

    Self only
    Two
    Three - five
    Six or more

Education level:

    Eighth grade or less
    Some high school
    High school graduate or equivalent
    Some college
    Four-year college degree
    Some graduate courses
    Advanced degree

Household income:

    Under $20,000
    $20,000 - $50,000
    Above $50,000

        First Name:
         Last Name:
      Email Address:
                    Check here if you do NOT want a copy of your
                    responses in e-mail.
           Address:
              City:
             State:
          Zip Code:
    Telephone Number:
          Position:
Company/Organization:

Request Information

Applications of AE

        The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new landscapes,
                         but in having new eyes.

                              Marcel Proust

Overview

Action Evaluation is a new method of evaluation, one that focuses on
defining, monitoring, and assessing success. Rather than waiting until a
project concludes, Action Evaluation supports project leaders, funders,
and participants as they collaboratively define and redefine success
until it is achieved.

Because it is integrated into each step of a program and becomes part of
an organization, Action Evaluation can significantly enhance program
design, effectiveness and outcome. Participants emerge with a sense that
the evaluation process has enhanced and improved program and
organizational capacity as they achieve success.

Action Evaluation differs from traditional evaluation because it:

 * Focuses on promoting successful outcomes.

 * Integrates program development and implementation from the very
    beginning.

 * Uses the development of internal goals and standards to define and
    assess success.

 * Uses the cycle of reflection-action-reflection-action to modify and
    revise action plans throughout the life of a project so that actions
    become more congruent with evolving goals.

 * Integrates a new thinking process into an organization's culture,
    thus helping the organization to become more of a learning
    organization.

 * Identifies views that may be in conflict and creates a safe place for
    their engagement.

Action Evaluation has two key requirements: Participation and
Reflexivity.

Participation: All stakeholders engage in the process from the beginning,
articulating and negotiating their goals, their values, and their
proposed action plans.

Reflexivity. All participants function as "reflective practitioners"
together, reflecting and examining the interaction of goals, values and
activities. These reflections are done systematically and continuously
during the project. A web-based database and discussion forum which is

designed to sustain the reflective process assists the process. However,
regular ongoing and face to face dialogue and reflection is essential.

Action Evaluation works in many different settings and with a wide
variety of organizations. It is particularly effective with:

  * Multiple Stakeholder organizations.

  * Partnerships or collaborations where there may be differing goals
     and/or hidden conflict

  * New ventures or programs where it is important to have clear
     definitions of success at the outset.

The Project is currently supported by the William and Flora Hewlett
Foundation and is hosted by The McGregor School of Antioch University in
Yellow Springs, Ohio.

****

>From Reg_Baker@marketstrategies.com Wed Nov 7 03:20:44 2001
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 fA7BKhe14833 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001
03:20:43 -0800
(PST)
Received: from sharpie.marketstrategies.com (mail.marketstrategies.com
[199.3.218.15])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id DAA15935 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 03:20:44 -0800
(PST)
From: Reg_Baker@marketstrategies.com
Received: from killdeer.marketstrategies.com (killdeer.marketstrategies.com
[10.10.30.125])
      by sharpie.marketstrategies.com (Switch-2.0.1/Switch-2.0.1) with ESMTP
id
fA7BJqg26427
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 06:19:52 -0500 (EST)
Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
To: aapornet@usc.edu
X-Mailer: Lotus Notes Release 5.0.8 June 18, 2001
Message-ID: <OF3CAA62C2.D9ADAAD8-ON85256AFD.003DF612@marketstrategies.com>
Date: Wed, 7 Nov 2001 06:19:51 -0500
X-MIMETrack: Serialize by Router on Killdeer/MSI(Release 5.0.8 |June 18,
2001)
at
11/07/2001
 06:19:52 AM
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Of course AAPOR needs to address this and the CASRO standard is a logical
place to start, especially given the greater experience with Internet
research in the commercial sector. The standards were developed by the
CASRO Internet Committee. It might make sense to involve or consult with
that group (or a subset of that group) in AAPOR's own efforts on this
topic.

Reg Baker
www.ms-interactive.com

                    "Scott Keeter"

                    <skeeter@gmu.e   To: aapornet@usc.edu

                    du>   cc:

                    Sent by: Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for
Using
E-mail

                    owner-aapornet   addresses

                    @usc.edu

                    11/06/01 02:25

                    PM

                    Please respond

                    to aapornet

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appears that there may be a need for us to do so. The standards
committee is now composed of almost 20 people drawn from a variety of
sectors. I will initiate a discussion within the committee and bring a
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Scott Keeter
AAPOR Standards Chair 2001-2002

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>
> Did I miss the AAPOR posting regarding this issue? Are these
> APPOR's standards also?
>
> Terrie
>

--

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
Web site http://mason.gmu.edu/~skeeter

>From Norman_Trussell@tvratings.com Wed Nov 7 06:21:42 2001
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 fA7ELfe21477 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001
06:21:41 -0800
(PST)
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 ESMTP
      id GAA10258 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 06:21:41 -0800
(PST)
Received: from reliant.nielsenmedia.com (reliant.nielsenmedia.com
[63.114.249.15])
      by scf-fs.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
      id fA7ELPd05326 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 06:21:25 -0800
(PST)
Received: from nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com (nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com
[10.9.11.119])
      by reliant.nielsenmedia.com (8.11.5/8.11.5) with ESMTP id fA7EFaY24475
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 09:15:36 -0500 (EST)
Received: from nmrusdunsxg2.nielsenmedia.com (unverified) by
nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com
 (Content Technologies SMTPRS 4.2.5) with ESMTP id
<T57128007f10a090b7771c@nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com> for
<aapornet@usc.edu>;
 Wed, 7 Nov 2001 09:15:35 -0500
Received: by nmrusdunsxg2.nielsenmedia.com with Internet Mail Service
(5.5.2653.19)
      id <WMX0MMLD>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 09:15:34 -0500
Message-ID:
<0BC5187E59E2D411A81000508BB09569735A84@nmrusdunsx6.nielsenmedia.com>

From: "Trussell, Norman" <Norman_Trussell@tvratings.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
Date: Wed, 7 Nov 2001 09:15:34 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
Content-Type: text/plain;
      charset="iso-8859-1"

Jim:

Are you suggesting that it is OK to send unsolicited e-mail to people with
whom you have no prior relationship? You seem to be missing the point that
the Internet community is different than mail and telephone and that
spamming is a serious issue that negatively impacts almost everyone who uses
e-mail.

The term apparently originated from the famous Monty Python Spam sketch,
wherein the Vikings, who were sitting in a restaurant whose menu only
included dishes made with spam, would sing "Spam, Spam, Spam..." over and
over, rising in volume until it was impossible for the other characters in
the sketch to converse.

This is the effect that spam has on e-mail systems and users, especially
when the number of junk e-mails exceeds the number of legitimate e-mails.

The following link is a good example of the attitude toward spam.
http://www.usatoday.com/life/cyber/ccarch/cceli005.htm

You wrote: "Why is what we routinely do in one realm (telephone RDD)
acceptable but its equivalent on the internet wrong?"
The phone allows you to make one call at a time and you get charged for
every one. With spammimg you can send 1000,s of e-mails at once with no
cost to you, but with a cost to the recipient.

Clearly we do not want to go down that road.

Norm Trussell
Lead Research Analyst
Nielsen Media Research
375 Patricia Avenue, Dunedin, FL 34698-8190

-----Original Message-----
From: James P. Murphy [mailto:jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com]
Sent: Tuesday, November 06, 2001 1:14 PM
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses

How does "verifying that individuals . . . have a reasonable expectation
that they will receive e-mail contact for research" relate in any way to
protecting their confidentiality? Absent some very unusual definition of
"confidentiality," this is a complete non-sequitur.

It also does not follow that mail and telephone being "public" precludes
prohibition of specified acts, such as unsolicited contacts. Public media

specifically prohibit certain uses, such as sending pornography through the mail or using the telephone to plan a crime. So it's a matter of whoever controls the medium deciding that certain things can or cannot be done, not whether the entity is public or private.

Upon careful reading, the logic of the CASRO statement doesn't hold up. Why is what we routinely do in one realm (telephone RDD) acceptable but its equivalent on the internet wrong? Certainly not because one is "public" and the other "private." The statement has a sanctimonious tone and makes one feel that other considerations are behind the policy determination.

So as not to end on a sour note --

If CASRO felt that not issuing a "spam prohibition" would result in the public receiving unacceptably large volumes of survey solicitations and that this would be bad for the industry, why not just say so? I think that would be easier to defend than the present statement.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
Voice (610) 408-8800
Fax (610) 408-8802
jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
-----Original Message-----
From: Mark Schulman <M.SCHULMAN@srbi.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu <aapornet@usc.edu>
Date: Tuesday, November 06, 2001 11:16 AM
Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses

>The Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO) has a Code of Internet Standards which specifically rejects the use of unsolicited bulk email broadcasts to elicit survey responses. Responding to the AAPORNET posting, the CASRO Standards say specifically and definitively that it is "not ok." The Standards require research organizations to protect respondent confidentiality by verifying that "individuals contacted for research by email have a reasonable expectation that they will receive e-mail contact for research."
>
>These CASRO Standards also prohibit research organizations "from using any subterfuge in obtaining email addresses of potential respondents, such as collecting email addresses from public domains, using technologies or techniques to collect email addresses without individuals' awareness, and collecting email addresses under the guise of some other activity."
>
>These standards were developed because the Internet is a private network, unlike the U.S. Mail and telephone, which are public networks. Because the Internet is a private network, Internet providers have the right to suspend or even terminate service of those who do mass emailing or spamming. Unsolicited email requests to participate in surveys may be considered spam. Several research organizations have already had their service suspended for short periods because they were accused of unsolicited emails.
>
>I have reproduced the appropriate Standards Section below. You may visit the full CASRO Code of Standards at: http://www.casro.org/casro.htm
>
>Mark Schulman

```
>Standards Chair, CASRO
>
>****************************************************
>
>Council of American Survey Research Organizations
>Internet Standards and the Code of Standards and Ethics for Survey Research
>
>The new language that addresses Internet research is inserted into the
Responsibilities to Respondents section of the Code of Standards and Ethics
for Survey Research.
>
>I. Responsibilities to Respondents
>
>Section 3.  Internet Research
>
>a. The unique characteristics of internet research require specific notice
that the principle of respondent privacy applies to this new technology and
data collection methodology.  The general principle of this section of the
Code is that survey research organizations will not use unsolicited emails
to recruit respondents for surveys.
>
>1. Research organizations are required to verify that individuals contacted
for research by email have a reasonable expectation that they will receive
e-mail contact for research.  Such agreement can be assumed when ALL of the
following conditions exist:
>
>          a.  A substantive pre-existing relationship exists between the
individuals contacted and the research organization, the client or the list
owners contracting the research (the latter being so identified);
>          b. Individuals have a reasonable expectation, based on the
pre-existing relationship, that they may be contacted for research;
>          c. Individuals are offered the choice to be removed from
future email contact in each invitation; and,
>          d. The invitation list excludes all individuals who have
previously taken the appropriate and timely steps to request the list owner
to remove them.
>
>2. Research organizations are prohibited from using any subterfuge in
obtaining email addresses of potential respondents, such as collecting email
addresses from public domains, using technologies or techniques to collect
email addresses without individuals' awareness, and collecting email
addresses under the guise of some other activity.
>
> 3. Research organizations are prohibited from using false or misleading
return email addresses when recruiting respondents over the Internet.
>
> 4. When receiving email lists from clients or list owners, research
organizations are required to have the client or list provider verify that
individuals listed have a reasonable expectation that they will receive e
email contact, as defined, in (1) above.
>
>
>
>
>
>
>Mark A. Schulman, Ph.D.
```

>Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas, Inc.
>145 E. 32nd Street
>Suite 500
>New York, NY 10016
>voice: 212-779-7700
>m.schulman@srbi.com
>
>
>From rday@rdresearch.com Wed Nov 7 06:57:19 2001
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 fA7EvJe23751 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001
06:57:19 -0800
(PST)
Received: from dllspop2.dlls.qwest.net (dllspop2.dlls.qwest.net
[168.103.12.2])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
      id GAA01093 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 06:57:19 -0800
(PST)
Received: (qmail 23939 invoked from network); 7 Nov 2001 14:57:00 -0000
Received: from unknown (HELO rday) (168.103.146.79)
  by dllspop2.dlls.qwest.net with SMTP; 7 Nov 2001 14:57:00 -0000
Date: Wed, 7 Nov 2001 09:09:23 -0600
Message-ID: <001801c1679e$2f87b0c0$1b00000a@rday>
From: "Richard Day" <rday@rdresearch.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
References: <OF3CAA62C2.D9ADAAD8-ON85256AFD.003DF612@marketstrategies.com>
Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
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 5.00.2615.200
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2615.200

That makes a great deal of sense. CASRO struggled with this issue for
years, and has a great deal of wisdom gained, not just with US internet but
also with European standards. CASRO and AAPOR working together would
benefit
our profession and our industry.
----- Original Message -----
From: <Reg_Baker@marketstrategies.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, November 07, 2001 5:19 AM
Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses

>
> Of course AAPOR needs to address this and the CASRO standard is a logical
> place to start, especially given the greater experience with Internet
> research in the commercial sector. The standards were developed by the
> CASRO Internet Committee. It might make sense to involve or consult with
> that group (or a subset of that group) in AAPOR's own efforts on this
> topic.
>

```
> Reg Baker
> www.ms-interactive.com
>
>
>
>                          "Scott Keeter"
>                          <skeeter@gmu.e        To:     aapornet@usc.edu
>                          du>                  cc:
>                          Sent by:             Subject:    Re: CASRO Standards
for Using E-mail
>                          owner-aapornet        addresses
>                          @usc.edu
>
>
>                          11/06/01 02:25
>                          PM
>                          Please respond
>                          to aapornet
>
>
>
>
>
>
> AAPOR does not address this issue in its standards, but it certainly
> appears that there may be a need for us to do so. The standards
> committee is now composed of almost 20 people drawn from a variety of
> sectors. I will initiate a discussion within the committee and bring a
> recommendation to the AAPOR council.
>
> In the meantime, I would welcome thoughts on the issue. Should AAPOR
> address the issue in its code? If so, what should our position be? Feel
> free to respond directly to me (or to the list, if you wish).
>
> Scott Keeter
> AAPOR Standards Chair 2001-2002
>
> Teresa Hottle wrote:
> >
> > Did I miss the AAPOR posting regarding this issue? Are these
> > APPOR's standards also?
> >
> > Terrie
> >
>
> --
>
> 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
> Web site http://mason.gmu.edu/~skeeter
>
```

```
>
>
>
>
>

>From rrands@cfmc.com Wed Nov  7 08:31:47 2001
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 fA7GVke03184 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001
08:31:46 -0800
(PST)
Received: from mail.cfmc.com (main.cfmc.com [65.198.4.129])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id IAA20101 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 08:31:48 -0800
(PST)
Received: from rrands-W98.cfmc.com (rands-w95.cfmc.com [65.198.4.172])
      by mail.cfmc.com (8.11.0/8.11.0) with ESMTP id fA7GVSP07367
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 08:31:32 -0800
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.2.20011107080035.020ba7b0@pop.cfmc.com>
X-Sender: rrands@pop.cfmc.com
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1
Date: Wed, 07 Nov 2001 08:31:26 -0800
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Richard Rands <rrands@cfmc.com>
Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
In-Reply-To: <001801c1679e$2f87b0c0$1b00000a@rday>
References: <OF3CAA62C2.D9ADAAD8-ON85256AFD.003DF612@marketstrategies.com>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed
```

The CASRO Internet committee has indeed struggled with this issue for some
time. At the outset, the committee was pushed very hard to adopt a
standard that would virtually eliminate all Internet surveys except for
opt-in panels. Fortunately, the standards were made more open to allow
others to participate.

As a commercial provider of Internet survey services who does not manage a
panel (opt-in or otherwise), our clients often come to us with their own
e-mail sample that we have no control over. We try our best to screen out
bad lists, but it is not a cut and dried situation. Other times we are
required to negotiate with list suppliers for the sample our clients
request. The "nth" technology method of picking every nth person to hit a
web page is another commonly used source of sample.

Another issue that needs to be reviewed is the fact that AOL recently
signed an exclusive arrangement with another Internet S/W supplier to
handle their OpinionPlace surveys. It should always be a concern when the
huge companies use their size to establish exclusive arrangements that
restrict trade for their smaller competition.

Finally, I believe that standards for commerical marketing research may be
very different from standards for public opinion research. CASRO's
standards may very well be a good reference point, but those working in the
public sector must never lose sight of the fact that good research is
heavily dependent on good sample, and not necessarily commercially correct
sample.

Richard Rands

I was not advocating spam -- either dictionary spam, or legitimate survey
inquiries that, apparently, some feel are the equivalent of spam.

My intended contribution was to note that computer programming is probably
capable of generating the equivalent of RDD samples for e-mail, something
which I think is interesting.

The other point was that the CASRO statement does not hold up to careful
reading. After having looked at the article in USA Today, I think that the
issues of dictionary spamming technology and prior relationship are
hopelessly conflated. Making a survey request of someone with whom one does
not have a "substantive prior relationship" does not mean that you are
marshalling cyber technology to bombard thousands of people.

CASRO and others have been effective in making legislators aware of the
differences between telemarketing and telephone survey research and in
keeping that channel open for research. Maybe it was felt that a second
struggle in that area would not be successful, so just drop back to the
opt-in/pseudo-panel approach. I think we are opening the door to some real
problems in data quality with all but the very best managed of these.

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

From: Trussell, Norman <Norman_Trussell@tvratings.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu <aapornet@usc.edu>
Date: Wednesday, November 07, 2001 9:21 AM
Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses

>Jim:
>
>Are you suggesting that it is OK to send unsolicited e-mail to people with
>whom you have no prior relationship? You seem to be missing the point that
>the Internet community is different than mail and telephone and that
>spamming is a serious issue that negatively impacts almost everyone who
uses
>e-mail.
>
>The term apparently originated from the famous Monty Python Spam sketch,
>wherein the Vikings, who were sitting in a restaurant whose menu only
>included dishes made with spam, would sing "Spam, Spam, Spam..." over and
>over, rising in volume until it was impossible for the other characters in
>the sketch to converse.
>
>This is the effect that spam has on e-mail systems and users, especially
>when the number of junk e-mails exceeds the number of legitimate e-mails.
>
>The following link is a good example of the attitude toward spam.
>http://www.usatoday.com/life/cyber/ccarch/cceli005.htm
>
>You wrote: "Why is what we routinely do in one realm (telephone RDD)
>acceptable but its equivalent on the internet wrong?"
>The phone allows you to make one call at a time and you get charged for
>every one. With spammimg you can send 1000,s of e-mails at once with no
>cost to you, but with a cost to the recipient.
>
>Clearly we do not want to go down that road.
>
>Norm Trussell
>Lead Research Analyst
>Nielsen Media Research
>375 Patricia Avenue, Dunedin, FL 34698-8190
>
>
>-----Original Message-----
>From: James P. Murphy [mailto:jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com]
>Sent: Tuesday, November 06, 2001 1:14 PM
>To: aapornet@usc.edu
>Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
>
>
>How does "verifying that individuals . . . have a reasonable expectation
>that they will receive e-mail contact for research" relate in any way to
>protecting their confidentiality? Absent some very unusual definition of
>"confidentiality," this is a complete non-sequitur.
>
>It also does not follow that mail and telephone being "public" precludes
>prohibition of specified acts, such as unsolicited contacts. Public media
>specifically prohibit certain uses, such as sending pornography through the
>mail or using the telephone to plan a crime. So it's a matter of whoever

>controls the medium deciding that certain things can or cannot be done, not
>whether the entity is public or private.
>
>Upon careful reading, the logic of the CASRO statement doesn't hold up.
Why
>is what we routinely do in one realm (telephone RDD) acceptable but its
>equivalent on the internet wrong? Certainly not because one is "public"
and
>the other "private." The statement has a sanctimonious tone and makes one
>feel that other considerations are behind the policy determination.
>
>So as not to end on a sour note --
>
>If CASRO felt that not issuing a "spam prohibition" would result in the
>public receiving unacceptably large volumes of survey solicitations and
that
>this would be bad for the industry, why not just say so? I think that
would
>be easier to defend than the present statement.
>
>
>James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
>Voice (610) 408-8800
>Fax (610) 408-8802
>jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
>-----Original Message-----
>From: Mark Schulman <M.SCHULMAN@srbi.com>
>To: aapornet@usc.edu <aapornet@usc.edu>
>Date: Tuesday, November 06, 2001 11:16 AM
>Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
>
>
>>The Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO) has a Code
of
>Internet Standards which specifically rejects the use of unsolicited bulk
>email broadcasts to elicit survey responses. Responding to the AAPORNET
>posting, the CASRO Standards say specifically and definitively that it is
>"not ok." The Standards require research organizations to protect
>respondent confidentiality by verifying that "individuals contacted for
>research by email have a reasonable expectation that they will receive
>e-mail contact for research."
>>
>>These CASRO Standards also prohibit research organizations "from using any
>subterfuge in obtaining email addresses of potential respondents, such as
>collecting email addresses from public domains, using technologies or
>techniques to collect email addresses without individuals' awareness, and
>collecting email addresses under the guise of some other activity."
>>
>>These standards were developed because the Internet is a private network,
>unlike the U.S. Mail and telephone, which are public networks. Because the
>Internet is a private network, Internet providers have the right to suspend
>or even terminate service of those who do mass emailing or spamming.
>Unsolicited email requests to participate in surveys may be considered
spam.
>Several research organizations have already had their service suspended for
>short periods because they were accused of unsolicited emails.
>>

>>I have reproduced the appropriate Standards Section below. You may visit
>the full CASRO Code of Standards at: http://www.casro.org/casro.htm
>>
>>Mark Schulman
>>Standards Chair, CASRO
>>
>>***
>>
>>Council of American Survey Research Organizations
>>Internet Standards and the Code of Standards and Ethics for Survey
Research
>>
>>The new language that addresses Internet research is inserted into the
>Responsibilities to Respondents section of the Code of Standards and Ethics
>for Survey Research.
>>
>>I. Responsibilities to Respondents
>>
>>Section 3. Internet Research
>>
>>a. The unique characteristics of internet research require specific notice
>that the principle of respondent privacy applies to this new technology and
>data collection methodology. The general principle of this section of the
>Code is that survey research organizations will not use unsolicited emails
>to recruit respondents for surveys.
>>
>>1. Research organizations are required to verify that individuals
contacted
>for research by email have a reasonable expectation that they will receive
>e-mail contact for research. Such agreement can be assumed when ALL of the
>following conditions exist:
>>
>>   a. A substantive pre-existing relationship exists between the
>individuals contacted and the research organization, the client or the list
>owners contracting the research (the latter being so identified);
>>   b. Individuals have a reasonable expectation, based on the
>pre-existing relationship, that they may be contacted for research;
>>   c. Individuals are offered the choice to be removed from
>future email contact in each invitation; and,
>>   d. The invitation list excludes all individuals who have
>previously taken the appropriate and timely steps to request the list owner
>to remove them.
>>
>>2. Research organizations are prohibited from using any subterfuge in
>obtaining email addresses of potential respondents, such as collecting
email
>addresses from public domains, using technologies or techniques to collect
>email addresses without individuals' awareness, and collecting email
>addresses under the guise of some other activity.
>>
>> 3. Research organizations are prohibited from using false or misleading
>return email addresses when recruiting respondents over the Internet.
>>
>> 4. When receiving email lists from clients or list owners, research
>organizations are required to have the client or list provider verify that
>individuals listed have a reasonable expectation that they will receive e
>email contact, as defined, in (1) above.

AMERICANS BUCK TREND, TRUST GOVERNMENT

Within weeks of the Sept. 11 attacks, the number of people who
said they trusted the government to do what is right most of the
time hit its highest level in 30 years. At the same time, 52
percent still favor smaller government providing fewer services
(although the percentage favoring a bigger government providing
more services jumped from 32 to 43).

   o   Fifty-five percent in a New York Times/CBS News poll said
        they trust the government to do what is right most of the
        time.

   o   That represented a 22 point rise in trust -- whereas
        during the Gulf War, trust in government went up only
        seven percentage points according to a Washington Post/ABC
        News poll.

o   While pollsters are used to presidential approval ratings
    going up and down, trust in government has been much less
    volatile.

When public opinion surveys began testing trust in government in
the 1950s, three-quarters of Americans responded they expected
the government to do a good job -- one of the highest levels in
the world. Beginning in the early 1970s, that began dropping,
hitting one in four by 1980 and sitting at 26 percent as recently
as 1998.

Distrust of government is pervasive in all industrialized
nations, says one theory, and goes hand in hand with
democratization. According to Texas A&M University historian C.W.
Brands, except for periods of war -- like now -- Americans have
always had high levels of mistrust of government.

Source: Alexander Stille, "Suddenly, Americans Trust Uncle Sam,"
New York Times, November 3, 2001.

For text http://www.nytimes.com/2001/11/03/arts/03TRUS.html

_____
Howard Fienberg
Research Analyst
The Statistical Assessment Service (STATS)
2100 L. St., NW Suite 300
Washington, DC 20037
(ph) 202-223-3193
(fax) 202-872-4014
(e-mail) hfienberg@stats.org

>From dbowers@casro.org Wed Nov 7 09:10:48 2001
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 fA7HAme06867 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001
09:10:48 -0800
(PST)
Received: from mail.saturn5.net (mail.intraclub.net [207.122.105.6])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id JAA29766 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 09:10:47 -0800
(PST)
Received: from dianepc ([64.23.235.195]) by mail.saturn5.net
          (Post.Office MTA v3.5.3 release 223 ID# 0-68437U1600L100S0V35)
          with SMTP id net for <aapornet@usc.edu>;
          Wed, 7 Nov 2001 12:15:38 -0500
Message-ID: <00bb01c167a5$2553d3c0$9701a8c0@casro.org>
Reply-To: "Diane Bowers" <dbowers@casro.org>
From: dbowers@casro.org ((CASRO) Diane Bowers)
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: CASRO's Standards for Internet Research
Date: Wed, 7 Nov 2001 10:59:12 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
      boundary="----=_NextPart_000_00B8_01C1677B.3BBC0260"
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_00B8_01C1677B.3BBC0260
Content-Type: text/plain;
      charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

As Jim rightly points out there are other considerations behind CASRO's
decision to establish Internet Standards. The rationale (and the =
necessity)
for Internet Standards from CASRO's perspective was based on many =
factors.
Mark Schulman mentioned two factors: 1. internet users' demand for
privacy/confidentiality: internet users want to control the use of their
email addresses; internet users want to know who is contacting them and
where they got their email address; 2. ISPs regulate access to and use =
of
the internet: ISPs response to internet users' complaints about spamming =
and
privacy breaches has been to shut down service. Jim Murphy mentioned
another: The deleterious effect of spamming on internet respondent
cooperation. Other factors included the prospect of federal (and/or =
state)
legislated regulations on data collection, data dissemination, and data
privacy not only for internet research, but other data collection =
methods.
Add to this the overwhelming reality that respondents in general are not =
as
keen on participating in surveys (no matter the methodology) without =
some
sort of accommodation for the use of their time, intrusion on their =
privacy,
etc.
    In my opinion, our thinking was neither illogical nor sanctimonious,
rather it demonstrated foresight, a strong dose of reality, and an
acknowledgement and acceptance that internet respondents (and ISPs) are =
the
master of their domain and control use of their personal email =
addresses.
    To add even more fuel to Jim's "ire," I suggest that the "routine" =
realm
of telephone RDD is no longer "routine," but complicated by telephone
screening devices, irate respondents, and potential external =
regulations.
While CASRO, AAPOR, CMOR and others are working hard to protect the =
research
environment, we also need to work on how we can accommodate those =
changes
that are inevitable. Diane Bowers
----- Original Message -----

From: James P. Murphy <jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, November 06, 2001 1:14 PM
Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses

> How does "verifying that individuals . . . have a reasonable =
expectation
> that they will receive e-mail contact for research" relate in any way =
to
> protecting their confidentiality? Absent some very unusual definition =
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> "confidentiality," this is a complete non-sequitur.
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> It also does not follow that mail and telephone being "public" =
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>
>
> James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
> Voice (610) 408-8800
> Fax (610) 408-8802
> jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com

------=_NextPart_000_00B8_01C1677B.3BBC0260
Content-Type: text/html;
        charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<HTML><HEAD>
<META content=3D"text/html; charset=3Diso-8859-1" =
http-equiv=3DContent-Type>
<META content=3D"MSHTML 5.00.2614.3500" name=3DGENERATOR>
<STYLE></STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY bgColor=3D#ffffff>
<DIV><FONT face=3DArial size=3D2><FONT face=3DArial size=3D2>As Jim =
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that are =
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Bowers
----- Original Message -----
From: James P. Murphy <<A=20
href=3D"mailto:jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com">jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com</A>>
To=
: <<A=20
href=3D"mailto:aapornet@usc.edu">aapornet@usc.edu</A>>
Sent: =
Tuesday,=20
November 06, 2001 1:14 PM
Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using =
E-mail=20
addresses

> How does "verifying that individuals . . . =
have a=20
reasonable expectation
> that they will receive e-mail contact for =

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not just say so? I think that
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> be easier to defend =
than=20
the present statement.
>
>
> James P. Murphy, =
Ph.D.
>=20

Voice (610) 408-8800
> Fax (610) 408-8802
> <A=20
href=3D"mailto:jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com">jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com</A>
</FONT=
></FONT></DIV></BODY></HTML>

------=_NextPart_000_00B8_01C1677B.3BBC0260--

>From richard@ropercenter.uconn.edu Wed Nov 7 09:47:04 2001
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 fA7Hl3e12352 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001
09:47:03 -0800
(PST)
Received: from ropercenter.uconn.edu (mail.ropercenter.uconn.edu
[137.99.36.157])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id JAA11046 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 09:47:03 -0800
(PST)
Received: from richard-nt.ropercenter.uconn.edu (d37h91.public.uconn.edu
[137.99.37.91])
      by ropercenter.uconn.edu (8.9.3+Sun/8.9.3) with ESMTP id MAA26156
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 12:43:43 -0500 (EST)
Message-Id: <5.1.0.14.0.20011107124346.02cd0120@mail.ropercenter.uconn.edu>
X-Sender: richard@mail.ropercenter.uconn.edu
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1
Date: Wed, 07 Nov 2001 12:50:38 -0500
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
From: "Richard C. Rockwell" <richard@ropercenter.uconn.edu>
Subject: Re: CASRO's Standards for Internet Research
In-Reply-To: <00bb01c167a5$2553d3c0$9701a8c0@casro.org>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
      boundary="=====================_184090097==_.ALT"

--=====================_184090097==_.ALT
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Thanks to Diane Bowers for a very helpful posting.

The problem with unsolicited e-mail as a survey technique is that the
definition of "spam" is that of the recipient, not of the sender. There
are, however, some well-agreed understandings of the term. See:
http://spam.abuse.net/whatisspam.html

An excerpt: "Email spam targets individual users with direct mail
messages. Email spam lists are often created by scanning Usenet postings,
stealing Internet mailing lists, or searching the Web for addresses. Email
spams typically cost users money out-of-pocket to receive. Many people -
anyone with measured phone service - read or receive their mail while the
meter is running, so to speak. Spam costs them additional money. On top of
that, it costs money for ISPs and online services to transmit spam, and
these costs are transmitted directly to subscribers."

The analogy is not to RDD -- which puts the cost on the survey house -- but
closer to unsolicited calls to cell phone numbers, for which the recipient
pays.

I do think these two instances constituted spam. This is illegal in

several jurisdictions, including California. And the sender runs a serious
risk of having the ISP cut off access to the Internet.

See also: http://www.abuse.net/ for a more general statement.

Richard C. ROCKWELL
Executive Director, The Roper Center &
Institute for Social Inquiry
Professor of Sociology
University of Connecticut
341 Mansfield Road, U-164
Storrs, CT 06269-1164 USA
V +1 860 486-4440
F +1 860 486-6308
Richard.Rockwell@uconn.edu
--=====================_184090097==_.ALT
Content-Type: text/html; charset="us-ascii"

<html>
Thanks to Diane Bowers for a very helpful
posting.

The problem with unsolicited e-mail as a survey technique is that the
definition of &quot;spam&quot; is that of the recipient, not of the
sender.&nbsp; There are, however, some well-agreed understandings of the
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eudora="autourl">http://spam.abuse.net/whatisspam.html

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<x-sigsep><p></x-sigsep>

Richard C. ROCKWELL
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341 Mansfield Road, U-164

Storrs, CT 06269-1164 USA
V +1 860 486-4440
F +1 860 486-6308
Richard.Rockwell@uconn.edu</html>

-–======================_184090097==_.ALT--

>From Norman_Trussell@tvratings.com Wed Nov 7 11:20:10 2001
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 fA7JKAe00748 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001
11:20:10 -0800
(PST)
Received: from reliant.nielsenmedia.com (reliant.nielsenmedia.com
[63.114.249.15])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id LAA00408 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 11:20:10 -0800
(PST)
Received: from nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com (nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com
[10.9.11.119])
      by reliant.nielsenmedia.com (8.11.5/8.11.5) with ESMTP id fA7JJ1Y19030
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 14:19:01 -0500 (EST)
Received: from nmrusdunsxg2.nielsenmedia.com (unverified) by
nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com
 (Content Technologies SMTPRS 4.2.5) with ESMTP id
<T571395d1b60a090b7771c@nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com> for
<aapornet@usc.edu>;
 Wed, 7 Nov 2001 14:19:00 -0500
Received: by nmrusdunsxg2.nielsenmedia.com with Internet Mail Service
(5.5.2653.19)
      id <W3P93APG>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 14:19:00 -0500
Message-ID:
<0BC5187E59E2D411A81000508BB09569735AAF@nmrusdunsx6.nielsenmedia.com>
From: "Trussell, Norman" <Norman_Trussell@tvratings.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
Date: Wed, 7 Nov 2001 14:18:59 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
Content-Type: text/plain;
      charset="iso-8859-1"

Thanks for the clarification Jim.

I don't see that it is possible to programmatically produce an RDD type
sample of e-mail addresses. At the heart of the issue is that there seems
to be no straightforward way to produce an Internet version of an RDD
sample. With RDD you have only 10 numeric digits to deal with.   We know
there are a finite number of possible phone numbers in any given area code
and exchange.

This is not the case with email addresses. There are an infinite
combination of possible e-mail addresses, given:
-the variability in the number of characters used in any given address. It
is possible to have 1 to x number of digits before the '@' and 1 to x number
after the '@'.
-the 1000's of ISPs in business today.

-There are sub-domains that add more complexity.
-The various .edu's, .net's, .org's, etc.
-Many people maintain multiple e-mail addresses as well.
-There is no way to know where the randomly produced e-mail address owner
lives. It could be anywhere in the world.

Failing the availability of a complete database of all the e-mail addresses
in the country, the only way I see to obtain a truly random sample of e-mail
addresses is to phone an RDD sample and attempt to collect it. Ironic isn't
it?

Norm Trussell
Lead Research Analyst
Nielsen Media Research
375 Patricia Avenue, Dunedin, FL 34698-8190

-----Original Message-----
From: James P. Murphy [mailto:jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 07, 2001 11:47 AM
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses

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inquiries that, apparently, some feel are the equivalent of spam.

My intended contribution was to note that computer programming is probably
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The other point was that the CASRO statement does not hold up to careful
reading. After having looked at the article in USA Today, I think that the
issues of dictionary spamming technology and prior relationship are
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not have a "substantive prior relationship" does not mean that you are
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CASRO and others have been effective in making legislators aware of the
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struggle in that area would not be successful, so just drop back to the
opt-in/pseudo-panel approach. I think we are opening the door to some real
problems in data quality with all but the very best managed of these.

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
Voice (610) 408-8800
Fax (610) 408-8802
jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
-----Original Message-----
From: Trussell, Norman <Norman_Trussell@tvratings.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu <aapornet@usc.edu>
Date: Wednesday, November 07, 2001 9:21 AM
Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses

>Jim:

\>
>Are you suggesting that it is OK to send unsolicited e-mail to people with
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>This is the effect that spam has on e-mail systems and users, especially
>when the number of junk e-mails exceeds the number of legitimate e-mails.
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>You wrote: "Why is what we routinely do in one realm (telephone RDD)
>acceptable but its equivalent on the internet wrong?"
>The phone allows you to make one call at a time and you get charged for
>every one. With spammimg you can send 1000,s of e-mails at once with no
>cost to you, but with a cost to the recipient.
>
>Clearly we do not want to go down that road.
>
>Norm Trussell
>Lead Research Analyst
>Nielsen Media Research
>375 Patricia Avenue, Dunedin, FL 34698-8190
>
>
>-----Original Message-----
>From: James P. Murphy [mailto:jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com]
>Sent: Tuesday, November 06, 2001 1:14 PM
>To: aapornet@usc.edu
>Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
>
>
>How does "verifying that individuals . . . have a reasonable expectation
>that they will receive e-mail contact for research" relate in any way to
>protecting their confidentiality? Absent some very unusual definition of
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>It also does not follow that mail and telephone being "public" precludes
>prohibition of specified acts, such as unsolicited contacts. Public media
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>whether the entity is public or private.
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>public receiving unacceptably large volumes of survey solicitations and
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>be easier to defend than the present statement.
>
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>James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
>Voice (610) 408-8800
>Fax (610) 408-8802
>jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
>-----Original Message-----
>From: Mark Schulman <M.SCHULMAN@srbi.com>
>To: aapornet@usc.edu <aapornet@usc.edu>
>Date: Tuesday, November 06, 2001 11:16 AM
>Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
>
>
>>The Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO) has a Code
of
>Internet Standards which specifically rejects the use of unsolicited bulk
>email broadcasts to elicit survey responses. Responding to the AAPORNET
>posting, the CASRO Standards say specifically and definitively that it is
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>respondent confidentiality by verifying that "individuals contacted for
>research by email have a reasonable expectation that they will receive
>e-mail contact for research."
>>
>>These CASRO Standards also prohibit research organizations "from using any
>subterfuge in obtaining email addresses of potential respondents, such as
>collecting email addresses from public domains, using technologies or
>techniques to collect email addresses without individuals' awareness, and
>collecting email addresses under the guise of some other activity."
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>>These standards were developed because the Internet is a private network,
>unlike the U.S. Mail and telephone, which are public networks. Because the
>Internet is a private network, Internet providers have the right to suspend
>or even terminate service of those who do mass emailing or spamming.
>Unsolicited email requests to participate in surveys may be considered
spam.
>Several research organizations have already had their service suspended for
>short periods because they were accused of unsolicited emails.
>>
>>I have reproduced the appropriate Standards Section below. You may visit
>the full CASRO Code of Standards at: http://www.casro.org/casro.htm
>>
>>Mark Schulman
>>Standards Chair, CASRO
>>
>>***

>>
>>Council of American Survey Research Organizations
>>Internet Standards and the Code of Standards and Ethics for Survey
Research
>>
>>The new language that addresses Internet research is inserted into the
>Responsibilities to Respondents section of the Code of Standards and Ethics
>for Survey Research.
>>
>>I. Responsibilities to Respondents
>>
>>Section 3. Internet Research
>>
>>a. The unique characteristics of internet research require specific notice
>that the principle of respondent privacy applies to this new technology and
>data collection methodology. The general principle of this section of the
>Code is that survey research organizations will not use unsolicited emails
>to recruit respondents for surveys.
>>
>>1. Research organizations are required to verify that individuals
contacted
>for research by email have a reasonable expectation that they will receive
>e-mail contact for research. Such agreement can be assumed when ALL of the
>following conditions exist:
>>
>>   a. A substantive pre-existing relationship exists between the
>individuals contacted and the research organization, the client or the list
>owners contracting the research (the latter being so identified);
>>   b. Individuals have a reasonable expectation, based on the
>pre-existing relationship, that they may be contacted for research;
>>   c. Individuals are offered the choice to be removed from
>future email contact in each invitation; and,
>>   d. The invitation list excludes all individuals who have
>previously taken the appropriate and timely steps to request the list owner
>to remove them.
>>
>>2. Research organizations are prohibited from using any subterfuge in
>obtaining email addresses of potential respondents, such as collecting
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>addresses from public domains, using technologies or techniques to collect
>email addresses without individuals' awareness, and collecting email
>addresses under the guise of some other activity.
>>
>> 3. Research organizations are prohibited from using false or misleading
>return email addresses when recruiting respondents over the Internet.
>>
>> 4. When receiving email lists from clients or list owners, research
>organizations are required to have the client or list provider verify that
>individuals listed have a reasonable expectation that they will receive e
>email contact, as defined, in (1) above.
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>Mark A. Schulman, Ph.D.

Norman, et al.

Just for the sake of discussion, let me throw out this information.

1) There is an Internet technology known as geolocation which can determine
the geographic location of the person who connects to a website by reading
the access identifiers of the ISP server used. At present, this has some
degree of accuracy down to the city/county level. To apply it to research
of course we have to assume that most people use ISP servers located in
their own geographic location of residence. While mostly true for home
access, it is not necessarily the case for office users.

2) There is also an initative being explored by the USPS to assign all
people who have postal addresses USPS e-mail addresses to use for various
purposes. While these addresses are certain not to be only ones used by
everyone to receive their e-mail, they may make possible mixed mode research
amongst the general population much like that of last year's U.S. Census
short form test.

Neither of these is yet a complete solution to the RDD dilemmas being
discussed here and frankly I don't know much more about them than that which
I have included. However, each raises some interesting thoughts related to
the subject of Norman's e-mail and might be of interest to this list.

Karl G. Feld
Vice President, Research Development

humanvoice, inc.
2155 North Freedom Blvd.
Provo, Utah 84601
http://www.surveyguardian.com
http://www.humanvoice.com
p: +1 801 344 5500
f: +1 801 370 1008
e: kfeld@humanvoice.com

-----Original Message-----
From: Trussell, Norman [mailto:Norman_Trussell@tvratings.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 07, 2001 12:19 PM
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses

Thanks for the clarification Jim.

I don't see that it is possible to programmatically produce an RDD type
sample of e-mail addresses. At the heart of the issue is that there seems
to be no straightforward way to produce an Internet version of an RDD
sample. With RDD you have only 10 numeric digits to deal with.   We know
there are a finite number of possible phone numbers in any given area code
and exchange.

This is not the case with email addresses. There are an infinite
combination of possible e-mail addresses, given:
-the variability in the number of characters used in any given address. It
is possible to have 1 to x number of digits before the '@' and 1 to x number
after the '@'.
-the 1000's of ISPs in business today.
-There are sub-domains that add more complexity.
-The various .edu's, .net's, .org's, etc.
-Many people maintain multiple e-mail addresses as well.
-There is no way to know where the randomly produced e-mail address owner
lives. It could be anywhere in the world.

Failing the availability of a complete database of all the e-mail addresses
in the country, the only way I see to obtain a truly random sample of e-mail
addresses is to phone an RDD sample and attempt to collect it. Ironic isn't
it?

Norm Trussell
Lead Research Analyst
Nielsen Media Research
375 Patricia Avenue, Dunedin, FL 34698-8190

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From: James P. Murphy [mailto:jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 07, 2001 11:47 AM
To: aapornet@usc.edu
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>Clearly we do not want to go down that road.
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>>Mark Schulman
>>Standards Chair, CASRO
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>>**
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>>
>> 4. When receiving email lists from clients or list owners, research
>organizations are required to have the client or list provider verify that
>individuals listed have a reasonable expectation that they will receive e
>email contact, as defined, in (1) above.
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>
>>Mark A. Schulman, Ph.D.
>>Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas, Inc.
>>145 E. 32nd Street
>>Suite 500
>>New York, NY 10016
>>voice: 212-779-7700
>>m.schulman@srbi.com
>>
>>
>
>From jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com Wed Nov 7 11:52:45 2001
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 fA7Jqje04086 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001
11:52:45 -0800
(PST)
Received: from c001.snv.cp.net (c001-h000.c001.snv.cp.net [209.228.32.114])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
      id LAA10578 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 11:52:45 -0800
(PST)
Received: (cpmta 23287 invoked from network); 7 Nov 2001 11:51:58 -0800
Received: from 209.195.248.140 (HELO default)
  by smtp.jpmurphy.com (209.228.32.114) with SMTP; 7 Nov 2001 11:51:58 -0800

Edison Media Research and the NYT are to be commended for the How the Polls
Were Conducted sidebar in today's paper inasmuch as it is the first one I
have seen to acknowledge the potential contribution of non-response to
survey error. Now the exemplification of "practical difficulties" begins
with something truly meaningful.

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

Geolocation is not terribly accurate on the micro level:

"At the country level, most geolocation services guarantee 99 percent
accuracy or better. Figuring out which city someone is connecting from gets
fuzzier. Akamai says it can accurately identify a North American user's city
at least 85 percent of the time, while NetGeo promises an 80 percent success
rate for cities worldwide. "
http://www.interactiveweek.com/article/0,3658,s%253D604%2526a%253D12545,00.a
sp

Apparently everyone with an aol.com address appears to be in Reston
Virginia.

--
Leo G. Simonetta
Art & Science Group, LLC
simonetta@artsci.com

> -----Original Message-----
> From: Karl Feld [mailto:KFeld@humanvoice.com]
> Sent: Wednesday, November 07, 2001 2:34 PM
> To: 'aapornet@usc.edu'
> Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
>
>
> Norman, et al.
>
> Just for the sake of discussion, let me throw out this information.
>
> 1) There is an Internet technology known as geolocation which
> can determine
> the geographic location of the person who connects to a
> website by reading
> the access identifiers of the ISP server used. At present,
> this has some
> degree of accuracy down to the city/county level. To apply
> it to research
> of course we have to assume that most people use ISP servers
> located in
> their own geographic location of residence. While mostly
> true for home
> access, it is not necessarily the case for office users.
>
> 2) There is also an initative being explored by the USPS to assign all
> people who have postal addresses USPS e-mail addresses to use
> for various
> purposes. While these addresses are certain not to be only
> ones used by
> everyone to receive their e-mail, they may make possible
> mixed mode research
> amongst the general population much like that of last year's
> U.S. Census
> short form test.
>
> Neither of these is yet a complete solution to the RDD dilemmas being
> discussed here and frankly I don't know much more about them
> than that which
> I have included. However, each raises some interesting
> thoughts related to
> the subject of Norman's e-mail and might be of interest to this list.
>
> Karl G. Feld
> Vice President, Research Development
>
> humanvoice, inc.
> 2155 North Freedom Blvd.

> Provo, Utah 84601
> http://www.surveyguardian.com
> http://www.humanvoice.com
> p: +1 801 344 5500
> f: +1 801 370 1008
> e: kfeld@humanvoice.com
>
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: Trussell, Norman [mailto:Norman_Trussell@tvratings.com]
> Sent: Wednesday, November 07, 2001 12:19 PM
> To: aapornet@usc.edu
> Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
>
>
> Thanks for the clarification Jim.
>
> I don't see that it is possible to programmatically produce
> an RDD type
> sample of e-mail addresses. At the heart of the issue is
> that there seems
> to be no straightforward way to produce an Internet version of an RDD
> sample. With RDD you have only 10 numeric digits to deal
> with.   We know
> there are a finite number of possible phone numbers in any
> given area code
> and exchange.
>
> This is not the case with email addresses. There are an infinite
> combination of possible e-mail addresses, given:
> -the variability in the number of characters used in any
> given address. It
> is possible to have 1 to x number of digits before the '@'
> and 1 to x number
> after the '@'.
> -the 1000's of ISPs in business today.
> -There are sub-domains that add more complexity.
> -The various .edu's, .net's, .org's, etc.
> -Many people maintain multiple e-mail addresses as well.
> -There is no way to know where the randomly produced e-mail
> address owner
> lives. It could be anywhere in the world.
>
> Failing the availability of a complete database of all the
> e-mail addresses
> in the country, the only way I see to obtain a truly random
> sample of e-mail
> addresses is to phone an RDD sample and attempt to collect
> it. Ironic isn't
> it?
>
> Norm Trussell
> Lead Research Analyst
> Nielsen Media Research
> 375 Patricia Avenue, Dunedin, FL 34698-8190
>
>

```
> -----Original Message-----
> From: James P. Murphy [mailto:jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com]
> Sent: Wednesday, November 07, 2001 11:47 AM
> To: aapornet@usc.edu
> Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
>
>
> I was not advocating spam -- either dictionary spam, or
> legitimate survey
> inquiries that, apparently, some feel are the equivalent of spam.
>
> My intended contribution was to note that computer
> programming is probably
> capable of generating the equivalent of RDD samples for
> e-mail, something
> which I think is interesting.
>
> The other point was that the CASRO statement does not hold up
> to careful
> reading.  After having looked at the article in USA Today, I
> think that the
> issues of dictionary spamming technology and prior relationship are
> hopelessly conflated.  Making a survey request of someone
> with whom one does
> not have a "substantive prior relationship" does not mean that you are
> marshalling cyber technology to bombard thousands of people.
>
> CASRO and others have been effective in making legislators
> aware of the
> differences between telemarketing and telephone survey research and in
> keeping that channel open for research.  Maybe it was felt
> that a second
> struggle in that area would not be successful, so just drop
> back to the
> opt-in/pseudo-panel approach.  I think we are opening the
> door to some real
> problems in data quality with all but the very best managed of these.
>
> James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
> Voice (610) 408-8800
> Fax (610) 408-8802
> jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
> -----Original Message-----
> From: Trussell, Norman <Norman_Trussell@tvratings.com>
> To: aapornet@usc.edu <aapornet@usc.edu>
> Date: Wednesday, November 07, 2001 9:21 AM
> Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
>
>
> >Jim:
> >
> >Are you suggesting that it is OK to send unsolicited e-mail
> to people with
> >whom you have no prior relationship? You seem to be missing
> the point that
> >the Internet community is different than mail and telephone and that
> >spamming is a serious issue that negatively impacts almost
```

> everyone who
> uses
> >e-mail.
> >
> >The term apparently originated from the famous Monty Python
> Spam sketch,
> >wherein the Vikings, who were sitting in a restaurant whose menu only
> >included dishes made with spam, would sing "Spam, Spam,
> Spam..." over and
> >over, rising in volume until it was impossible for the other
> characters in
> >the sketch to converse.
> >
> >This is the effect that spam has on e-mail systems and
> users, especially
> >when the number of junk e-mails exceeds the number of
> legitimate e-mails.
> >
> >The following link is a good example of the attitude toward spam.
> >http://www.usatoday.com/life/cyber/ccarch/cceli005.htm
> >
> >You wrote: "Why is what we routinely do in one realm (telephone RDD)
> >acceptable but its equivalent on the internet wrong?"
> >The phone allows you to make one call at a time and you get
> charged for
> >every one. With spammimg you can send 1000,s of e-mails at
> once with no
> >cost to you, but with a cost to the recipient.
> >
> >Clearly we do not want to go down that road.
> >
> >Norm Trussell
> >Lead Research Analyst
> >Nielsen Media Research
> >375 Patricia Avenue, Dunedin, FL 34698-8190
> >
> >
> >-----Original Message-----
> >From: James P. Murphy [mailto:jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com]
> >Sent: Tuesday, November 06, 2001 1:14 PM
> >To: aapornet@usc.edu
> >Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
> >
> >
> >How does "verifying that individuals . . . have a reasonable
> expectation
> >that they will receive e-mail contact for research" relate
> in any way to
> >protecting their confidentiality? Absent some very unusual
> definition of
> >"confidentiality," this is a complete non-sequitur.
> >
> >It also does not follow that mail and telephone being
> "public" precludes
> >prohibition of specified acts, such as unsolicited contacts.
> Public media
> >specifically prohibit certain uses, such as sending

> pornography through the
> >mail or using the telephone to plan a crime. So it's a
> matter of whoever
> >controls the medium deciding that certain things can or
> cannot be done, not
> >whether the entity is public or private.
> >
> >Upon careful reading, the logic of the CASRO statement
> doesn't hold up.
> Why
> >is what we routinely do in one realm (telephone RDD)
> acceptable but its
> >equivalent on the internet wrong? Certainly not because one
> is "public"
> and
> >the other "private." The statement has a sanctimonious tone
> and makes one
> >feel that other considerations are behind the policy determination.
> >
> >So as not to end on a sour note --
> >
> >If CASRO felt that not issuing a "spam prohibition" would
> result in the
> >public receiving unacceptably large volumes of survey
> solicitations and
> that
> >this would be bad for the industry, why not just say so? I
> think that
> would
> >be easier to defend than the present statement.
> >
> >
> >James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
> >Voice (610) 408-8800
> >Fax (610) 408-8802
> >jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
> >-----Original Message-----
> >From: Mark Schulman <M.SCHULMAN@srbi.com>
> >To: aapornet@usc.edu <aapornet@usc.edu>
> >Date: Tuesday, November 06, 2001 11:16 AM
> >Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
> >
> >
> >>The Council of American Survey Research Organizations
> (CASRO) has a Code
> of
> >Internet Standards which specifically rejects the use of
> unsolicited bulk
> >email broadcasts to elicit survey responses. Responding to
> the AAPORNET
> >posting, the CASRO Standards say specifically and
> definitively that it is
> >"not ok." The Standards require research organizations to protect
> >respondent confidentiality by verifying that "individuals
> contacted for
> >research by email have a reasonable expectation that they
> will receive

```
> >e-mail contact for research."
> >>
> >>These CASRO Standards also prohibit research organizations
> "from using any
> >subterfuge in obtaining email addresses of potential
> respondents, such as
> >collecting email addresses from public domains, using technologies or
> >techniques to collect email addresses without individuals'
> awareness, and
> >collecting email addresses under the guise of some other activity."
> >>
> >>These standards were developed because the Internet is a
> private network,
> >unlike the U.S. Mail and telephone, which are public
> networks.  Because the
> >Internet is a private network, Internet providers have the
> right to suspend
> >or even terminate service of those who do mass emailing or spamming.
> >Unsolicited email requests to participate in surveys may be
> considered
> spam.
> >Several research organizations have already had their
> service suspended for
> >short periods because they were accused of unsolicited emails.
> >>
> >>I have reproduced the appropriate Standards Section below.
> You may visit
> >the full CASRO Code of Standards at: http://www.casro.org/casro.htm
> >>
> >>Mark Schulman
> >>Standards Chair, CASRO
> >>
> >>***********************************************
> >>
> >>Council of American Survey Research Organizations
> >>Internet Standards and the Code of Standards and Ethics for Survey
> Research
> >>
> >>The new language that addresses Internet research is
> inserted into the
> >Responsibilities to Respondents section of the Code of
> Standards and Ethics
> >for Survey Research.
> >>
> >>I. Responsibilities to Respondents
> >>
> >>Section 3.  Internet Research
> >>
> >>a. The unique characteristics of internet research require
> specific notice
> >that the principle of respondent privacy applies to this new
> technology and
> >data collection methodology.  The general principle of this
> section of the
> >Code is that survey research organizations will not use
> unsolicited emails
> >to recruit respondents for surveys.
```

> >>
> >>1. Research organizations are required to verify that individuals
> contacted
> >for research by email have a reasonable expectation that
> they will receive
> >e-mail contact for research. Such agreement can be assumed
> when ALL of the
> >following conditions exist:
> >>
> >>   a. A substantive pre-existing relationship
> exists between the
> >individuals contacted and the research organization, the
> client or the list
> >owners contracting the research (the latter being so identified);
> >>   b. Individuals have a reasonable expectation,
> based on the
> >pre-existing relationship, that they may be contacted for research;
> >>   c. Individuals are offered the choice to be
> removed from
> >future email contact in each invitation; and,
> >>   d. The invitation list excludes all
> individuals who have
> >previously taken the appropriate and timely steps to request
> the list owner
> >to remove them.
> >>
> >>2. Research organizations are prohibited from using any
> subterfuge in
> >obtaining email addresses of potential respondents, such as
> collecting
> email
> >addresses from public domains, using technologies or
> techniques to collect
> >email addresses without individuals' awareness, and collecting email
> >addresses under the guise of some other activity.
> >>
> >> 3. Research organizations are prohibited from using false
> or misleading
> >return email addresses when recruiting respondents over the Internet.
> >>
> >> 4. When receiving email lists from clients or list owners, research
> >organizations are required to have the client or list
> provider verify that
> >individuals listed have a reasonable expectation that they
> will receive e
> >email contact, as defined, in (1) above.
> >>
> >>
> >>
> >>
> >>
> >>
> >>Mark A. Schulman, Ph.D.
> >>Schulman, Ronca & Bucuvalas, Inc.
> >>145 E. 32nd Street
> >>Suite 500
> >>New York, NY 10016

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> >>voice: 212-779-7700
> >>m.schulman@srbi.com
> >>
> >>
> >
>
>From jwerner@jwdp.com Wed Nov  7 14:49:33 2001
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 fA7MnXe18109 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001
14:49:33 -0800
(PST)
Received: from jwdp.com (europa.your-site.com [140.186.45.14])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
      id OAA01323 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 14:49:04 -0800
(PST)
Received: from jwdp.com ([151.203.180.152]) by jwdp.com ; Wed, 07 Nov 2001
17:48:41
-0500
Message-ID: <3BE9BA48.FDC63157@jwdp.com>
Date: Wed, 07 Nov 2001 17:48:40 -0500
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>
Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.78 [en] (Windows NT 5.0; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
References: <006c01c166ee$d0201e60$bbc6c3d1@default>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Rcpt-To: <aapornet@usc.edu>

"James P. Murphy" wrote:
>
> How does "verifying that individuals . . . have a reasonable expectation
> that they will receive e-mail contact for research" relate in any way to
> protecting their confidentiality?  Absent some very unusual definition of
> "confidentiality," this is a complete non-sequitur.


I don't often agree fully with James Murphy, but he has very accurately
noted the huge loophole in all existing standards on using unsolicited
email for research, and for that matter, for marketing purposes, namely
the "reasonable relationship" requirement.

Any sample is, almost by definition, an opt-out process, while these
standards are supposed to allow the use only of opt-in respondents. This
creates a huge incentive for marketers and researchers to define the
opt-in process in such a way as to effective include everyone they want
to reach, whether or not the targeted recipient believes they have opted
in.

AOL may be providing an opt-in panel to researchers today, but there is
not much to prevent them from effectively converting that into an
opt-out process, simply by defining the terms of their service contract
to allow contacts of any form that they desire.  In other words, once
```

you have an account with AOL, you have a voluntary relationship with
them and therefore have a reasonable expectation of receiving whatever
AOL decides you should receive. AOL may tread carefully while passions
are high about spam, but the real significance of the deal with SPSS is
that it opens the doors to providing targeted samples of the AOL
membership, just one way for AOL to market their subscriber base.

>From the point of view of AOL, and other big online providers, e-mail
samples is just one more source of revenue to be derived from a
subscriber list, and one that is likely to cause less hue and cry than
flat-out sales pitch spam.

Microsoft is certainly aware of this too and it is surely one of many
objectives of the firm's Hailstorm initiative, now somewhat less
aggressively renamed .NET Services.

The following is an excerpt from the Oct. 5, 2001 column of Brian
Livingston, author of the best-selling "Windows Secrets" series of books
and a noted expert on Microsoft operating systems and licensing
arrangements.

Livingston may be correct about Microsoft eventually charging feesonce a
sufficient proportion of Windows users have been locked in to the
Passport Service, but I believe that the marketing of samples will be
exploited long before then as a source of revenue, both by Microsoft and
AOL.

Jan Werner
jwerner@jwdp.com

        ==
        BRIAN LIVINGSTON: "Window Manager"   InfoWorld.com
        ==

        Monday, October 8, 2001

        -

        THERE'LL BE NO XP FOR ME

        Posted October 5, 2001 01:01 PM Pacific Time

        MANY READERS have written me with the question, "Faced
        with the choice of Windows 95, 98, Me, NT, 2000, and
        now XP, which operating system is the best one to
        standardize on?"

        After looking at the changes Microsoft has made in its
        forthcoming Windows XP, I'm recommending that most
        companies and individuals avoid it. I won't be adding
        to my line of books a Windows XP Secrets (although
        someone else will inevitably write a work with that
        title, and if it's good I'll recommend it). Instead,
        I'm planning to keep Windows 2000 running on my office
        network indefinitely.

The following are some of the reasons that XP feels to
me like a downgrade rather than an upgrade.

* You need a Passport. Despite the severe security
weaknesses of Microsoft's Passport authentication
system (see www.avirubin.com/passport.html for an AT&T
Labs analysis), XP repeatedly requests the user's
e-mail address and password to create a Passport
e-commerce account. And Microsoft made Passport a
requirement to use Windows Messenger and other features.

* Spam I am. The Passport agreement, which you accept
when you click OK, permits Microsoft and its partners
to send you an unlimited number of commercial e-mail
messages. Furthermore, you can't rescind Microsoft's
permission to use your e-mail address. You must
unsubscribe from every partner's e-mail list
individually. One marketing study found that many
well-known companies won't take you off their e-mail
lists even after several requests (see brianlivingston.com/011008).

* We don't need no stinkin' contract. The same
agreement says that Microsoft can change the
contract's terms at any time, merely by editing a Web
page. Every time you use Passport, you're supposed to
reread this page to see if you detect any changes.
Right. I predict that one day the contract will read,
"If you use Passport after the 1st of next month, a
$4.95-per-month charge will be placed on the credit
card number you registered.

    .....
>From Trevor.Tompson@vnsusa.org Wed Nov 7 14:53:06 2001
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 fA7Mr6e18275 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001
14:53:06 -0800
(PST)
Received: from nts_1.vns.com (mail.vnsusa.org [205.183.239.100])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id OAA05646 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 14:53:07 -0800
(PST)
Received: by nts_1.vnsusa.org with Internet Mail Service (5.0.1461.28)
      id <WBZWPQR9>; Wed, 7 Nov 2001 17:52:36 -0500
Message-ID: <017480CB593ED111B05D0060B0571CFEC3498C@nts_1.vnsusa.org>
From: Trevor Tompson <Trevor.Tompson@vnsusa.org>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: NYAAPOR Presents: An Election 2001 Debriefing
Date: Wed, 7 Nov 2001 17:52:34 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.0.1461.28)
Content-Type: text/plain;
      charset="windows-1252"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from quoted-printable to 8bit by listproc.usc.edu id
fA7Mr6e18276

American Association for Public Opinion Research
New York Chapter

Presents its next evening meeting:

An Election 2001 Debriefing

Speakers:
Mickey Blum, President, Blum & Weprin Associates
Monika McDermott, Associate Director, Star-Ledger/Eagleton-Rutgers Poll
Lee Miringoff, Director, Marist Institute for Public Opinion
Moderated by Dan Merkle, Assistant Director of Polling, ABC News

Hard-fought election strategies in New York and New Jersey were
fundamentally changed in the aftermath of the September 11th attacks. To
help make sense of it all, NYAAPOR is pleased to present prominent pollsters
from the greater New York area who will detail the twists and turns of an
unprecedented political season. Topics will include:

- The New York mayoral race, including the Green-Ferrer runoff and Mayor
Giuliani's effort to extend his term
- The New Jersey race for Governor
- The impact of the September 11 attack
- And other topics

Please come join your NYAAPOR colleagues for an evening of informed,
interesting discussion.

Date: Tuesday, November 13, 2001
Refreshments: 5:30-6:00 p.m.
Presentation: 6:00-8:00 p.m.
Place: The Lighthouse
                 Ames Auditorium
                 111 E. 59th Street (between Park and Lexington)

Attendance is by advance reservation only.

If you are planning to attend, RSVP by Friday, November 9th.

To reserve your place, please E-mail MGMTOFFICE@aol.com or call (212)
684-0542.

This meeting is free for current members, student members and HLMs.
Non-member students: $5; All other non-members: $20.

American Association for Public Opinion Research
New York Chapter

MEET THE MASTERS
Survey Research From Top Practitioners

NYAAPOR is pleased to again offer one of our most popular workshops,
designed for beginning and experienced researchers alike. This all-day
seminar allows participants to learn about survey research straight from
some of its most eminent pioneers and practitioners. Topics will include:

*   Defining the Issues-Harry O'Neill, Vice Chairman, RoperASW
*   Choosing a Methodology-Barry Feinberg, Director of the New York
Office, Custom Research Inc.
*   Reporting the Findings-Humphrey Taylor, Chairman, The Harris Poll,
Harris Interactive
*   Sampling 101-Warren Mitofsky, President, Mitofsky International Inc.
*   LUNCH
*   The Art of Asking Questions-Kathleen Frankovic, Director of Surveys,
CBS News Election and Survey Unit
*   Fielding the Study-Mark Schulman, President, Schulman, Ronca &
Bucuvalas, Inc.
*   Analyzing the Results-Frank Newport, Editor in Chief, The Gallup
Poll

This seminar offers an inspiring look at the survey research process for
students and beginning researchers. In addition, more experienced
researchers will have the opportunity to glean unique insights into the
process from our distinguished presenters. Comments and questions will be
welcomed during each session.

A continental breakfast and lunch will be served.

Date: Tuesday, November 20, 2001
Continental
Breakfast: 9:00 - 9:30 a.m
Presentation: 9:30 a.m. - 3:45 p.m.
Place: New York Academy of Medicine, Room 440

1216 Fifth Avenue, entrance on 103rd St.

ATTENDANCE IS BY ADVANCE RESERVATION ONLY. These sessions tend to fill up
quickly, so reserve early! E-mail MGMTOFFICE@aol.com, call (212) 684-0542,
or FAX (212) 481-3071. Please pre-register by Friday, November 16th.
Pre-paid fees are $95 (individual members), $125 (nonmembers), $70 (student
members), $85 (student non-members, HLMs). Fees at the door are: $125
(individual members), $155 (nonmembers), $90 (student members), $120
(student non-members, HLMs). Sorry, no refund-but you can send someone in
your place.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE LOCATION:
The Academy, a historic landmark, is across from the Central Park
Conservatory Garden, on Museum Mile. We suggest taking the #6 subway to
96th & Lexington Avenue, or any Madison Avenue bus (except #30).
Free Parking is located on 103rd Street between 5th and Madison Avenues.

Topic: Privacy and Confidentiality Issues Related to Survey Data

Date & Time: Wednesday, December 5, 2001, 12:30 -2:00 p.m.

Speaker: Norman Bradburn, Assistant Director
    Directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences
    National Science Foundation

Location: General Accounting Office (GAO)
    Room 6N30
    441 G Street, NW, Washington DC
    (See special RSVP instructions below.
    If you have difficulty getting in, call Jim Fields at 202-512-9796.)

Metro: Judiciary Square, Red Line.
    Go up the escalator to the F Street exit.
    Continue walking in the direction the escalator is pointed
    (north) for one block (go around the red brick Building
    Museum). Enter GAO (the white building that takes up the
    whole block) in the middle of the block at 441 G Street.

RSVP: To obtain entry to the building, you must have a photo ID
     and your name needs to be on the building entry list by
     December 4. To have your name included, send an e-mail to
     Delores Hemsley (hemsleyd@GAO.GOV) that includes:
     1) your name and 2) the name of your company or agency.

Abstract: Issues of privacy and confidentiality of data are becoming
increasingly salient in social and behavioral research.   We are moving
into a new regulatory climate in which Institutional Review Boards are
taking a more restrictive view of what is permissible. In addition,
technological developments, particularly the world wide web, have
presented new challenges to our ability to maintain confidentiality when
data are shared. In this talk, Bradburn will discuss the main issues in
the debate, various organizational and technical means for protecting
confidentiality when data are shared, and their implications for the
future of social science data sharing.

>From cporter@hp.ufl.edu Thu Nov 8 05:46:33 2001
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 fA8DkXe23305 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 8 Nov 2001
05:46:33 -0800
(PST)
Received: from fuji.hp.ufl.edu (hp.ufl.edu [128.227.11.145])
     by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
     id FAA27452 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 8 Nov 2001 05:46:33 -0800
(PST)
Received: from HPDom-Message_Server by fuji.hp.ufl.edu
     with Novell_GroupWise; Thu, 08 Nov 2001 08:45:26 -0500
Message-Id: <sbea4626.053@fuji.hp.ufl.edu>
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise Internet Agent 5.5.5.1
Date: Thu, 08 Nov 2001 08:45:06 -0500
From: "Colleen Porter" <cporter@hp.ufl.edu>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Re: interviewer incentives
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII
Content-Disposition: inline

I just have to add this one point--

When we talk about interviewer "performance," we usually
really mean their "results." Someone may put forth a wonderful
performance, explaining the project, persuading a reluctant
respondent, asking the questions directly as worded...and yet
still be hung up on when a child in the household needs
attention, or the doorbell rings!

On the other hand, an interviewer can have a horrible
"performance" and still get good results. They can bully the
respondent or lie about how long it will take, but get the
interview.

A while back I was monitoring and heard an interviewer

who was flirting with the respondent something fierce. (Really,
she could have gone to work for a 900 number.) She did read
the questions word for word, but the intonations and comments
in between struck me as rather unprofessional.

I was really unsure how to handle that one. Since I am an
outside client just visiting, not an employee of the survey
shop, my usual procedure is to say nothing to the interviewers
or supervisors, but send a written report to the manager the
next day. Usually, I send the same report to the survey lab
manager and the sponsor. Well, I did not want to write this
one down. The interviewer happened to be going on break,
so I broke my own rule, and told the interviewer, "You know,
I heard that last interview." I guess I expected her to blush
or something and feel busted. Instead, she said that she
was entitled to some fun on this job!

But I am also sensitive to the issue of measuring "performance"
as numbers because during my tenure as a census interviewer,
I went through this one 9-month period of having one of the
worst records ever as far as response. With CPS, if you get
one, you keep it for four months in a row, so having two bad
months at the wrong time can kill you. And I really was a good
interviewer, they just gave me some bad addresses!

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 rday@rdresearch.com Thu Nov 8 07:09:37 2001
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 fA8F9be26791 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 8 Nov 2001
07:09:37 -0800
(PST)
Received: from dllspop2.dlls.qwest.net (dllspop2.dlls.qwest.net
[168.103.12.2])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
      id HAA12919 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 8 Nov 2001 07:09:36 -0800
(PST)
Received: (qmail 71621 invoked from network); 8 Nov 2001 15:07:21 -0000
Received: from unknown (HELO rday) (168.103.146.79)
  by dllspop2.dlls.qwest.net with SMTP; 8 Nov 2001 15:07:21 -0000
Date: Thu, 8 Nov 2001 09:19:47 -0600
Message-ID: <006701c16868$cd7d1a20$1b00000a@rday>
From: "Richard Day" <rday@rdresearch.com>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
References: <sbea4626.053@fuji.hp.ufl.edu>
Subject: Re: interviewer incentives
MIME-Version: 1.0

There is the rule and the exception. It is the same reason that we conduct surveys instead of only focus groups. Over the course of a project many of these things even out. As to the instance of the "rogue" interviewer, that is a matter of needing to coach the interviewer, regardless of any incentives.
----- Original Message -----
From: Colleen Porter <cporter@hp.ufl.edu>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Sent: Thursday, November 08, 2001 7:45 AM
Subject: Re: interviewer incentives

> I just have to add this one point--
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> When we talk about interviewer "performance," we usually
> really mean their "results." Someone may put forth a wonderful
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> interviewer, they just gave me some bad addresses!
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> 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
>
>
>

http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A57995-2001Nov7.html
By Richard Morin and Claudia Deane
Washington Post Staff Writers
Thursday, November 8, 2001; Page A11
Overwhelming majorities of Americans continue to back President Bush and the
war in Afghanistan. At the same time, doubts are growing about an expanded
Afghan conflict and the government's efforts to deal with terrorism at home,
according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

_____
Howard Fienberg
Research Analyst
The Statistical Assessment Service (STATS)
2100 L. St., NW Suite 300
Washington, DC 20037
(ph) 202-223-3193

(fax) 202-872-4014
(e-mail) hfienberg@stats.org

> The other point was that the CASRO statement does not hold up
> to careful
> reading. After having looked at the article in USA Today, I
> think that the
> issues of dictionary spamming technology and prior relationship are
> hopelessly conflated. Making a survey request of someone
> with whom one does
> not have a "substantive prior relationship" does not mean that you are
> marshalling cyber technology to bombard thousands of people.

Sure it does. Let's be really generous and assume a 20% response rate for
an unsolicited email survey request from someone with whom you do not have a
substantive prior relationship. To get 400 replies you'd have to mail out
2000 emails. This excludes the bad and multiple addresses problems, the
weighting/oversampling problems, the blocked mailboxes and ISPs etc. Since
the marginal cost of increasing the sample size substantially in an email
survey is quite small how many people will stop at 400 completes when they
can get 1000? Or 2000?

I think that the 20% response rate would be off by almost an order of
magnitude (for a survey of the "general public with email addresses) unless
you offered incentives.

And since the cost of an email survey is less than a mail or teleph0ne
survey there will be more people doing them.

I suspect that the computer usage policies at many universities already
prohibit mass emails. (A quick check of the first three I could pull up
using Goggle prohibited either bulk emailing or spam which they defined as

bulk emailing)

--
Leo G. Simonetta
Senior Research Director
Art & Science Group, LLC
simonetta@artsci.com

(2001.11.09, 06:38)

To all of you who responded to my October 31 request for references
regarding recall issues and bounded recall, thank you very much for
your help.

Benoï¿½t Gauthier

-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
Hash: SHA1

I am looking for an organizational analogue to the self-administered =
health surveys that NIH and others publish. You often see them at =
doctors's offices. It asks a series of questions: "Do you smoke? How =
many times to you exercize a month? Has anyone in your family had =
cancer, high blood pressure, etc." Each response gets a score and based =
on these scores you get a numerical total which you check to see how =
healthy you are.
=20
I am looking for something similar for organizations. It might ask: " Do =
you have a mission statement? A strategic plan? etc." However, this is =
way outside my field, so I am at a loss. I was about to go to =
organization textbooks to put something together, but don't want to =
re-invent the wheel if there is anything out there. Any ideas?

Thanks.

Nancy Teed
-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
Version: PGPfreeware 6.5.8 for non-commercial use <http://www.pgp.com>
Comment: Casa

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DftU7HbGe/KGaQZXWfgnc0Xh
=3DSojT
-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

------=_NextPart_000_0022_01C168F8.18B83CB0

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      charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

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http-equiv=3DContent-Type>
<META content=3D"MSHTML 5.00.2920.0" name=3DGENERATOR>
<STYLE></STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY bgColor=3D#ffffff>
<DIV>-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----<BR>Hash: SHA1</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>I am looking for an organizational analogue to the =
self-administered health=20
surveys that NIH and others publish. You often see them at doctors's =
offices. It=20
asks a series of questions: "Do you smoke? How many times to you =
exercize a=20
month? Has anyone in your family had cancer, high blood pressure, etc." =
Each=20
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total which=20
you check to see how healthy you are.<BR> <BR>I am looking for =
something=20
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statement?  A strategic plan? etc." However, this is way outside my =
field,=20
so I am at a loss. I was about to go to organization textbooks to put =
something=20
together, but don't want to re-invent the wheel if there is anything out =
there.=20
Any ideas?</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>Thanks.</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>Nancy Teed<BR>-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----<BR>Version: PGPfreeware =
6.5.8=20
for non-commercial use &lt;<A=20
href=3D"http://www.pgp.com">http://www.pgp.com</A>&gt;<BR>Comment: =
Casa</DIV>
<DIV> </DIV>
<DIV>iQA/AwUBO+vZSiC2F95F4KHWEQLXvwCfRqXlSZh9KGvnDsaATGSYU4pxipIAnjfj<BR>=
DftU7HbGe/KGaQZXWfgnc0Xh<BR>=3DSojT<BR>-----END=20
PGP SIGNATURE-----<BR></DIV></BODY></HTML>

------=_NextPart_000_0022_01C168F8.18B83CB0--

>From JAnnSelzer@aol.com Fri Nov  9 05:55:56 2001
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 fA9Dtte16282 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Nov 2001
05:55:55 -0800
(PST)
Received: from imo-m07.mx.aol.com (imo-m07.mx.aol.com [64.12.136.162])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
```

In a message dated 11/9/01 2:08:24 AM Central Standard Time,
simonetta@artsci.com writes:

>
> I think that the 20% response rate would be off by almost an order of
> magnitude (for a survey of the "general public with email addresses) unless
>

20% is closer to the response rate you can expect from a relatively close
customer relationship. We have a software client whose customers get a
chance to help identify problems in the program (something they use everyday
in their profession) to give input into feature development. About 18%
response is what they get from web surveys--much lower than what they get by
phone. JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.
Selzer & Company, Inc.
Des Moines
JAnnSelzer@aol.com, for purposes of this list; otherwise,
JASelzer@SelzerCo.com
Visit our website at www.SelzerCo.com

<HTML><FONT FACE=arial,helvetica><BODY BGCOLOR="#ffffff"><FONT SIZE=2>In a
message
dated 11/9/01 2:08:24 AM Central Standard Time, simonetta@artsci.com writes:

<BLOCKQUOTE TYPE=CITE style="BORDER-LEFT: #0000ff 2px solid; MARGIN-LEFT:
5px;
MARGIN-RIGHT: 0px; PADDING-LEFT: 5px">

I think that the 20% response rate would be off by almost an order of

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unless

you offered incentives</BLOCKQUOTE>

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Selzer & Company, Inc.

Des Moines

JAnnSelzer@aol.com, for purposes of this list; otherwise,
JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

Visit our website at www.SelzerCo.com</FONT></HTML>

--part1_a3.1e9a11c4.291d3a33_boundary--
>From jbason@arches.uga.edu Fri Nov 9 06:28:15 2001
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 fA9ESEe18110 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Nov 2001
06:28:14 -0800
(PST)
Received: from malibu.cc.uga.edu (malibu.cc.uga.edu [128.192.1.103])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id GAA07297 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Nov 2001 06:28:15 -0800
(PST)
Received: from archa8.cc.uga.edu (arch8.cc.uga.edu) by malibu.cc.uga.edu
(LSMTP for
Windows NT v1.1b) with SMTP id <2.00491794@malibu.cc.uga.edu>; Fri, 9 Nov
2001
9:27:58 -0500
Received: from jbb (jbb.ibr.uga.edu [128.192.214.2])
      by archa8.cc.uga.edu (8.9.1/8.9.1) with SMTP id JAA185112
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Nov 2001 09:27:37 -0500
Message-ID: <002b01c1692a$dff394f0$02d6c080@ibr.uga.edu>
From: "Jim Bason" <jbason@arches.uga.edu>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
References: <91E2D5E92CF5D311A81900A0248FC2F33226EC@AS_SERVER>
Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
Date: Fri, 9 Nov 2001 09:29:00 -0500
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 5.50.4522.1200
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4522.1200

Leo is correct. At the University of Georgia, we are prohibited (and have
been) from sending unsolicited emails to students because it is considered
spam. When we conduct a web survey, we send an advance letter inviting
respondents to participate. In this manner, participation is voluntary, and

no spamming prohibitions are violated.

Jim

----- Original Message -----
From: "Leo Simonetta" <simonetta@artsci.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Sent: Thursday, November 08, 2001 11:31 AM
Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses

>
> > The other point was that the CASRO statement does not hold up
> > to careful
> > reading. After having looked at the article in USA Today, I
> > think that the
> > issues of dictionary spamming technology and prior relationship are
> > hopelessly conflated. Making a survey request of someone
> > with whom one does
> > not have a "substantive prior relationship" does not mean that you are
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> Sure it does. Let's be really generous and assume a 20% response rate for
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> using Goggle prohibited either bulk emailing or spam which they defined as
> bulk emailing)
>
> --
> Leo G. Simonetta
> Senior Research Director
> Art & Science Group, LLC
> simonetta@artsci.com
>

If universities (and let's assume their policies are typical) prohibit spam,
which they define as bulk e-mailing, how are you supposed to buy a sample
(of certified opt-ins) from Survey Sampling or AOL and deploy your survey in
batch* mode? Even though your electronic missives are labeled "Prior
Relationship Exists!" you're shot down because it's a bulk e-mailing. Which
just proves that prior relationship has nothing to do with spamming.

(*There is probably deployment software that releases messages sequentially
to make them look non-bulk but the conclusion is the same.)

James P. Murphy, Ph.D.
Voice (610) 408-8800
Fax (610) 408-8802
jpmurphy@jpmurphy.com
-----Original Message-----
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@artsci.com>
To: 'aapornet@usc.edu' <aapornet@usc.edu>
Date: Friday, November 09, 2001 3:05 AM
Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses

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>--
>Leo G. Simonetta
>Senior Research Director
>Art & Science Group, LLC
>simonetta@artsci.com
>

>From Kenneth_Steve@tvratings.com Fri Nov 9 07:40:33 2001
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 fA9FeXe24804 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Nov 2001
07:40:33 -0800
(PST)
Received: from reliant.nielsenmedia.com (reliant.nielsenmedia.com
[63.114.249.15])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id HAA28289 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Nov 2001 07:40:32 -0800
(PST)
Received: from nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com (nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com
[10.9.11.119])
      by reliant.nielsenmedia.com (8.11.5/8.11.5) with ESMTP id fA9FcYp02018
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Nov 2001 10:38:35 -0500 (EST)
Received: from nmrusdunsxg2.nielsenmedia.com (unverified) by
nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com
 (Content Technologies SMTPRS 4.2.5) with ESMTP id
<T571d18b7a30a090b7764c@nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com> for
<aapornet@usc.edu>;
 Fri, 9 Nov 2001 10:38:33 -0500
Received: by nmrusdunsxg2.nielsenmedia.com with Internet Mail Service
(5.5.2653.19)
      id <W3P93SVM>; Fri, 9 Nov 2001 10:38:33 -0500
Message-ID:

<D7AE404A1745D3119CD10008C7916E0C02E47EBA@nmrusdunsx5.nielsenmedia.com>
From: "Steve, Kenneth" <Kenneth_Steve@tvratings.com>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses
Date: Fri, 9 Nov 2001 10:38:30 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
Content-Type: text/plain;
      charset="iso-8859-1"

I think this thread is fascinating. When using conventional (i.e. snail mail
or telephone) methodologies, we take great pains to set up standards of use
that separate our work from that of sales and marketing folks using the same
methods. We even go to great lengths in an attempt to distinguish "good"
research from "Bad". Yet when it comes to using email to conduct electronic
surveys we lump it together with SPAM.

It occurs to me that our research should have the same value and importance
regardless of the method, thus warranting the effort to distinguish email
surveys from SPAM. If we rely on conventional methods to distinguish them
from SPAM I fail to see the benefit. If I'm going to accept a new set of
methodological limitations, it should be to avoid others which are more
detrimental or insurmountable. Isn't the point of going to an electronic
format to do away with the costs of phoning, printing, postage etc.? If
not, what am I missing?

Obviously there are different constraints for email than for conventional
methods, which may vary depending on the environment within which you are
trying to conduct research. If we wish to consider email as a valid
alternative, I think the burden is upon us to create valid and beneficial
standards for all environments. This includes evaluating the validity of
existing constraints, and possible establishment of some non-existent.

Ken Steve
Lead Research Analyst
Nielsen Media Research

-----Original Message-----
From: Jim Bason [mailto:jbason@arches.uga.edu]
Sent: Friday, November 09, 2001 9:29 AM
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: CASRO Standards for Using E-mail addresses

Leo is correct. At the University of Georgia, we are prohibited (and have
been) from sending unsolicited emails to students because it is considered
spam. When we conduct a web survey, we send an advance letter inviting
respondents to participate. In this manner, participation is voluntary, and
no spamming prohibitions are violated.

Jim

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Fri Nov 9 08:14:55 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
      by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP

  November 9, 2001

       PUBLIC ATTITUDES

       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.

 With the anthrax attacks unsolved and public officials saying more terror
 attacks are possible, Americans are worried and do not show strong
 confidence in public leaders to give reliable information about
 bioterrorism. But people are not panicking, the poll figures show.

 The telephone poll of 1,015 adults around the nation was conducted from
 Oct. 24 to 28, with a margin of sampling error of plus or minus three
 percentage points.

 Respondents said they thought it was unlikely that they or their families
 would contract anthrax, with 82 percent saying it was not very likely or
 not at all likely, while 10 percent said it was somewhat likely. Only 4
 percent said it was very likely.

In contrast, respondents said it was more likely that they would get the flu (73 percent), be injured in a fall (50 percent) or be injured in an auto accident (41 percent) than be infected with anthrax.

Not surprisingly, in households where someone works for the United States Postal Service, the fear of bioterrorism was greater than average. About 32 percent of those household members said that someone in their family was "very likely" or "somewhat likely" to contract anthrax in the next year.

Tom W. Smith of the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago, who was not involved in the survey, said, "I'm glad to see that there is not a high level of anxiety or panic among an appreciable number of people, as some had worried."

Still, 57 percent of those polled said they had taken steps to protect themselves. Thirty-seven percent said they had "started taking precautions when opening mail"; 25 percent said they were maintaining emergency supplies of food, water or clothing; 12 percent said they had avoided some public events; 12 percent said they had consulted a Web site for information; 6 percent said they had talked to their doctors; 5 percent said they had gotten a prescription for or bought antibiotics in response to the threat; 3 percent said they had bought a weapon; 1 percent said they had bought a gas mask or protective clothing.

Dr. Robert Blendon, a professor of public health policy at the Harvard School of Public Health, said that some precautions were like those taken in other kinds of emergencies. "People may think of the World Trade Center or an epidemic and think of stores being closed for a time, the way people set aside food when computer problems were expected at the turn of the millennium," Dr. Blendon said.

"People are making pretty good assessments of what's likely to happen to them," he said.

He noted that no national figure was trusted by a majority of people as a reliable source of information, though public health officials scored significantly higher than politically appointed officials did as individuals who could be trusted.

In the poll, the two officials who were given a "great deal" or "quite a lot" of trust by respondents were the director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Dr. Jeffrey Koplan (a combined 48 percent), and the surgeon general, Dr. David Satcher (a combined 44 percent).

Thirty-seven percent of respondents said they trusted the secretary of health and human services, Tommy G. Thompson, for information about bioterrorism, while 34 percent said they trusted the director of homeland security, Tom Ridge, for bioterrorism information.

Local officials ranked higher than federal ones. Sixty-one percent of those polled said they trusted the leaders of their fire departments a lot, while local police and health department officials were said to be trusted a lot by 53 percent and 52 percent, respectively.

****

>From vector@sympatico.ca Fri Nov 9 08:17:49 2001
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 fA9GHme27727 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Nov 2001
08:17:49 -0800
(PST)
Received: from tomts20-srv.bellnexxia.net (tomts20.bellnexxia.net
[209.226.175.74])
       by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
       id IAA28903 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Nov 2001 08:17:48 -0800
(PST)
Received: from i7s1u9 ([64.228.118.171]) by tomts20-srv.bellnexxia.net
           (InterMail vM.4.01.03.16 201-229-121-116-20010115) with SMTP
           id <20011109161649.YUUJ25459.tomts20-srv.bellnexxia.net@i7s1u9>
           for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Nov 2001 11:16:49 -0500
Message-ID: <006201c1693a$07a29640$ab76e440@i7s1u9>
Reply-To: "Marc Zwelling" <marc@vectorresearch.com>
From: "Marc Zwelling" <vector@sympatico.ca>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
References: <002501c16922$0274fb30$9d61bc3f@teed>
Subject: Nancy Teed - Re: Organization Health
Date: Fri, 9 Nov 2001 11:17:29 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
       boundary="----=_NextPart_000_005F_01C16910.1E464740"
X-Priority: 3
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.50.4522.1200
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4522.1200

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

------=_NextPart_000_005F_01C16910.1E464740
Content-Type: text/plain;
       charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Talico Inc., a Florida HR testing firm, has several instruments in this =
area that could help.

               - Marc Zwelling -=20
Vector Research + Development Inc.
         Phone: 416 - 733 - 2320
            Fax: 416 - 733 - 4991
      =20
      See what's new at Vector:
    http://www.vectorresearch.com/

```
  ----- Original Message -----=20
  From: Nancy Teed=20
  To: aapornet@usc.edu=20
  Sent: Friday, November 09, 2001 8:25 AM
  Subject: Organization Health


  -----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----
  Hash: SHA1

  I am looking for an organizational analogue to the self-administered =
health surveys that NIH and others publish. You often see them at =
doctors's offices. It asks a series of questions: "Do you smoke? How =
many times to you exercize a month? Has anyone in your family had =
cancer, high blood pressure, etc." Each response gets a score and based =
on these scores you get a numerical total which you check to see how =
healthy you are.
  =20
  I am looking for something similar for organizations. It might ask: " =
Do you have a mission statement?  A strategic plan? etc." However, this =
is way outside my field, so I am at a loss. I was about to go to =
organization textbooks to put something together, but don't want to =
re-invent the wheel if there is anything out there. Any ideas?

  Thanks.

  Nancy Teed
  -----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
  Version: PGPfreeware 6.5.8 for non-commercial use <http://www.pgp.com>
  Comment: Casa

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------=_NextPart_000_005F_01C16910.1E464740
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Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

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</HEAD>
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has several=20
instruments in this area that could help.</FONT></DIV>
<DIV>--------------------------------------------------------<BR> &n=
bsp;         =20
- Marc Zwelling - <BR>Vector Research + Development=20
Inc.<BR>        Phone: 416 - 733 -=20
```

```
2320<BR>         &nbsp=
; Fax:=20
416 - 733 - 4991<BR>      =
<BR>    =20
See what's new at Vector:<BR>   <A=20
href=3D"http://www.vectorresearch.com/">http://www.vectorresearch.com/</A=
><BR>------------------------------------------------------</DIV>
<BLOCKQUOTE dir=3Dltr=20
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black"><B>From:</B>=20
  <A title=3Dteed@clark.net href=3D"mailto:teed@clark.net">Nancy =
Teed</A> </DIV>
  <DIV style=3D"FONT: 10pt arial"><B>To:</B> <A title=3Daapornet@usc.edu =

  href=3D"mailto:aapornet@usc.edu">aapornet@usc.edu</A> </DIV>
  <DIV style=3D"FONT: 10pt arial"><B>Sent:</B> Friday, November 09, 2001 =
8:25=20
  AM</DIV>
  <DIV style=3D"FONT: 10pt arial"><B>Subject:</B> Organization =
Health</DIV>
  <DIV><BR></DIV>
  <DIV>-----BEGIN PGP SIGNED MESSAGE-----<BR>Hash: SHA1</DIV>
  <DIV> </DIV>
  <DIV>I am looking for an organizational analogue to the =
self-administered=20
  health surveys that NIH and others publish. You often see them at =
doctors's=20
  offices. It asks a series of questions: "Do you smoke? How many times =
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  exercize a month? Has anyone in your family had cancer, high blood =
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  etc." Each response gets a score and based on these scores you get a =
numerical=20
  total which you check to see how healthy you are.<BR> <BR>I am =
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  statement?  A strategic plan? etc." However, this is way outside =
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to put=20
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anything=20
  out there. Any ideas?</DIV>
  <DIV> </DIV>
  <DIV>Thanks.</DIV>
  <DIV> </DIV>
  <DIV>Nancy Teed<BR>-----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----<BR>Version: =
PGPfreeware 6.5.8=20
  for non-commercial use &lt;<A=20
  href=3D"http://www.pgp.com">http://www.pgp.com</A>&gt;<BR>Comment: =
Casa</DIV>
  <DIV> </DIV>
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</DIV></BLOCKQUOTE></BODY></HTML>

------=_NextPart_000_005F_01C16910.1E464740--

The Harvard School of Public Health survey shows large percentages with
little sense of personal risk from terrorism in the US and small percentages
taking some type of action to protect themselves. Yet when these small
percentages are translated to absolute numbers in the adult population, the
numbers don't seem so small and reflect the significant dislocation felt in
various sectors of the economy. Take the 12 percent that said they had
avoided public events. That could mean 16-17 million people would give that
response nationwide. If that fraction contains a large percentage of
regular public event goers, it would represent a rather consequential report
of behavioral change as a result of the Sept. 11th and anthrax events.

Richard Maullin
Fairbank, Maslin, Maullin & Associates
Santa Monica, CA

 -----Original Message-----
From: James Beniger [mailto:beniger@rcf.usc.edu]
Sent: Friday, November 09, 2001 8:14 AM
To: AAPORNET
Subject: Americans Say Bioterrorism Has Not Made Them Panic (PJ Hilts
NYTimes)

              http://www.nytimes.com/2001/11/09/national/09SURV.html

 November 9, 2001

      PUBLIC ATTITUDES

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      PHILIP J. HILTS

Americans do not think it very likely that they will become victims of
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                http://www.nytimes.com/2001/11/09/national/09SURV.html
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                    Copyright 2001 The New York Times Company
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****

>It occurs to me that our research should have the same value and importance
>regardless of the method, thus warranting the effort to distinguish email
>surveys from SPAM. If we rely on conventional methods to distinguish them
>from SPAM I fail to see the benefit. If I'm going to accept a new set of
>methodological limitations, it should be to avoid others which are more
>detrimental or insurmountable. Isn't the point of going to an electronic
>format to do away with the costs of phoning, printing, postage etc.? If
>not, what am I missing?

I think part of the problem is that the technology allows almost anyone to do
conduct what they consider to be a survey at a very low cost.   I say 'what
they
consider to be a survey' because the end results are often poorly done and
representative of nothing. For example, at Ohio State many university
departments and faculty want to collect their own data, but they have
limited budgets.
So they buy a package that let's them throw up a web survey, send out
e-mail invitations
or e-mail surveys at minimal cost.   Here's where what could be quality
research becomes
poor research and spam: since the cost is minimal, why sample? If it
doesn't cost any
more to send 30,000 e-mails than to send 600 e-mails, just send *everyone*
the e-mail.
It doesn't take long for this to bog down an e-mail system.

We've found many departments are lured by low costs and the illusion that
more
responses (however biased) are better.   Send out an e-mail to 30,000
undergraduates
and get back 1,500 responses -- that has to be better than a random sample
of 600, right?

At 10:38 AM 11/9/2001 -0500, you wrote:
>I think this thread is fascinating. When using conventional (i.e. snail mail
>or telephone) methodologies, we take great pains to set up standards of use
>that separate our work from that of sales and marketing folks using the same
>methods. We even go to great lengths in an attempt to distinguish "good"
>research from "Bad". Yet when it comes to using email to conduct electronic
>surveys we lump it together with SPAM.
>
>It occurs to me that our research should have the same value and importance
>regardless of the method, thus warranting the effort to distinguish email
>surveys from SPAM. If we rely on conventional methods to distinguish them
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>detrimental or insurmountable. Isn't the point of going to an electronic
>format to do away with the costs of phoning, printing, postage etc.? If
>not, what am I missing?
>
>Obviously there are different constraints for email than for conventional
>methods, which may vary depending on the environment within which you are
>trying to conduct research. If we wish to consider email as a valid
>alternative, I think the burden is upon us to create valid and beneficial
>standards for all environments. This includes evaluating the validity of
>existing constraints, and possible establishment of some non-existent.
>
>Ken Steve
>Lead Research Analyst
>Nielsen Media Research

Lewis R. Horner, Project Director
Center for Survey Research
154 North Oval Mall
Derby Hall, Room 3045
Ohio State University
Columbus OH 43210

(614) 292-6672 (voice)
(614) 292-6673 (fax)
>From mwolford@hers.com Fri Nov 9 09:03:10 2001
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 fA9H39e02561 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Nov 2001
09:03:09 -0800
(PST)
Received: from mail.his.com (root@herndon10.his.com [209.67.207.13])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id JAA12205 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Nov 2001 09:03:08 -0800
(PST)
Received: from monica (HIS2-GW.CUSTOMER.DSL.ALTER.NET [206.66.32.176])
      by mail.his.com (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id MAA15317
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Nov 2001 12:02:48 -0500 (EST)
Message-ID: <011401c16940$69b24a00$0f64a8c0@pipa.org>
Reply-To: "Monica Wolford" <mwolford@hers.com>
From: "Monica Wolford" <mwolford@hers.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

The Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA), has just released =
a new study, "Americans on the War on Terrorism," based on focus groups =
in several cities and a nationwide poll of 602 randomly-selected =
Americans (margin of error plus or minus 4%). The full report and =
questionnaire are available on http://www.pipa.org.   The study found, =
among the majority of respondents:

-- a strong preference for a more multilateral approach to the war on =
terrorism
-- the highest support for US international engagement in the post-war =
era
-- opposition to invading Iraq at this time, with future support =
contingent on multilateral backing
-- support for an even-handed US approach to the Israel-Palestine =
conflict
-- support for President's Bush's position in support of a Palestinian =
state
-- support for a much stronger UN role in the war on terrorism
-- support for building goodwill for the US through humanitarian and =
development aid
-- rejection of the idea of a fundamental clash of cultures between =
Islam and the West.

The Program on International Policy Attitudes is a joint program of the =
Center on Policy Attitudes and the Center for International and Security =
Studies at Maryland at the School of Public Affairs, University of =
Maryland.

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</HEAD>

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<DIV>The Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA), has just =
released a=20
new study, "Americans on the War on Terrorism," based on focus groups in =
several=20
cities and a nationwide poll of 602 randomly-selected Americans (margin =
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on <A=20
href=3D"http://www.pipa.org">http://www.pipa.org</A>.   The =
study found,=20
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more=20
multilateral approach to the war on terrorism<BR>-- the highest support =
for US=20
international engagement in the post-war era<BR>-- opposition to =
invading Iraq=20
at this time, with future support contingent on multilateral =
backing<BR>--=20
support for an even-handed US approach to the Israel-Palestine =
conflict<BR>---=20
support for President's Bush's position in support of a Palestinian =
state<BR>--=20
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support for=20
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aid<BR>---=20
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and the=20
West.<BR><BR>The Program on International Policy Attitudes is a joint =
program of=20
the Center on Policy Attitudes and the Center for International and =
Security=20
Studies at Maryland at the School of Public Affairs, University of=20
Maryland.</DIV></BODY></HTML>

------=_NextPart_000_0111_01C16916.807F2DE0--

>From Worc@mori.com Fri Nov  9 10:01:50 2001
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10:01:49 -0800
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 (Content Technologies SMTPRS 4.2.1) with ESMTP id <T571eaa19dbac11011b31c@>
for
<aapornet@usc.edu>;
 Fri, 9 Nov 2001 17:56:58 +0000
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      with Novell_GroupWise; Fri, 09 Nov 2001 17:56:55 +0000
Message-Id: <sbec18e7.008@mori_gw_main.mori.com>
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise Internet Agent 6.0
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Date: Fri, 09 Nov 2001 17:56:12 +0000
From: "Worc" <Worc@mori.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Re: LONDON TIMES SURVEY: 4 of 10 British Muslims see Bin
      Ladenjustified (Nov 4 01)
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Content-Disposition: inline
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit
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fA9I1oe14761

Can I just clarify that the survey was done by the Sunday Times, not the
'London
Times', and Warren, as usual, is right, although the phrase I used, before
reading
Warren's comment, in an interview in Le Express (Paris), was that it was like
interviewing outside an Anglican church and projecting the results to to the
British
public. (An estimated 2% attend Church of England (Anglican) services
regularly).

Robert M. Worcester
Chairman, MORI
32 Old Queen Street
London SW1H 9HP
(44)207 222 0232 Tel
(44)207 227 0404 Fax
worc@mori.com
>>> mitofsky@mindspring.com 11/04/01 19:09 PM >>>

=============================
Disclaimer

This e-mail is confidential and intended solely for the use of the
individual to whom it is addressed. Any views or opinions presented are
solely those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of
MORI Limited.

If you are not the intended recipient, be advised that you have
received this e-mail in error and that any use, dissemination,
forwarding, printing, or copying of this e-mail is strictly
prohibited. If you have received this e-mail in error please either
notify the MORI Systems Helpdesk by telephone on 44 (0) 20 7347 3000
or respond to this e-mail with WRONG RECIPIENT in the title line.

=============================
>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Fri Nov 9 10:11:40 2001
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      id fA9IBee16585 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 9 Nov 2001
10:11:40 -0800
(PST)
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

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                 http://www.kff.org/content/2001/3171/

                  The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation

New Kaiser/NewsHour Survey on Nursing Homes

A new national survey by The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer, the Kaiser Family
Foundation, and the Harvard School of Public Health finds that people who
have substantial experience with a friend or family member in a nursing
home, or have been in a nursing home themselves, have generally positive
views about the care provided. A significant minority of those with
nursing home experience, however, says that the person they know has
received poor quality care in the nursing home, including about a quarter
that report incidents of abuse or overmedication.

The majority of Americans see an important role for the government in
long-term care, both in oversight of facility quality and in helping
finance the costs for nursing home care.

Please note: Because of the large size of these documents, it may be
necessary to print in smaller sections (we suggest pages 1-10, 11-20,
21-30, etc.).

     * Survey Highlights and Chart Pack
     * Toplines/Survey

Items marked with this symbol require the Adobe Acrobat Reader for
viewing. For best results, you will need Acrobat Reader 4.0, which is
available at no cost from the Adobe Web site.

                  The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation
----
                 http://www.kff.org/content/2001/3171/

****

I am having trouble reading this file (most of the pages seem to be
completely black) and I can't see a way on the Kaiser web page to order a
copy of the report. Does anyone know who conducted this survey? Is a
description of the methodology available?
Doris Northrup
CODA, Inc.
In a message dated 11/9/01 1:15:30 PM Eastern Standard Time,
beniger@rcf.usc.edu writes:

>
>   http://www.kff.org/content/2001/3171/

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completely black) and I can't see a way on the Kaiser web page to order a
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of the
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description of
the methodology available?

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CODA, Inc.

In a message dated 11/9/01 1:15:30 PM Eastern Standard Time,
beniger@rcf.usc.edu
writes:

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Subject: Re: New Kaiser/NewsHour Survey on Nursing Homes
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Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

  Doris,

  I've just now returned to the site, and it looks fine--just as I first
  found it, with all links connected.
                                        -- Jim
  ****

On Fri, 9 Nov 2001 CODA89@aol.com wrote:

> I am having trouble reading this file (most of the pages seem to be

> completely black) and I can't see a way on the Kaiser web page to order a
> copy of the report. Does anyone know who conducted this survey? Is a
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> beniger@rcf.usc.edu writes:
>
>
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> >   http://www.kff.org/content/2001/3171/
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From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Anthrax Found in 4 N.J. Post Offices (JP McAlpin AP)
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111091646260.18286-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

        ABSTRACT

        Anthrax has been found in 4 New Jersey Post Offices; they
        are in Rocky Hill, Princeton Borough, Trenton and Jackson
        Township, a source said.

        Lots of AAPOR members and other survey and market
        researchers, social scientists and statisticians live
        in this area. If you do, please post a message to our
        list that you are safe and sound, and also with the
        latest local news, especially if it is good.
                                        -- Jim

                 (C) Copyright 2001 The Associated Press

Friday, November 9, 2001; 3:19 PM

      Anthrax Found in 4 N.J. Post Offices

      By John P. McAlpin
      Associated Press Writer

TRENTON, N.J. -- Anthrax has been found at four more New Jersey
post offices in a potential break in the search for the source of
contaminated letters sent to Washington and New York, The Associated
Press learned Friday.

Tests found minute traces of anthrax in each of the small satellite
offices, a state official said on condition of anonymity. Details were
expected to be released at a news conference later Friday.

The post offices are in Rocky Hill, Princeton Borough, Trenton and
Jackson Township, the source said.

All send and receive mail from a regional processing center in Hamilton,
which handled the three tainted letters sent to the Washington office of
Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle and to the New York offices of NBC and
the New York Post.

The source of the anthrax has been the subject of a huge criminal
investigation. Four people have died in the nation's outbreak and more
than a dozen others have been infected, including five in New Jersey.

Authorities have said all five cases and two more suspected cases can be
traced to the Hamilton plant, just outside Trenton. It was closed after
anthrax was found inside.

The germ has also been found at one of Hamilton's feeder post offices in
Princeton and at a regional facility in Bellmawr, 30 miles southwest of
Trenton. The Hamilton office, which handles mail from 46 smaller offices,
remains closed.

Acting Gov. Donald T. DiFrancesco ordered the testing at the smaller post
offices after an accountant who works near the Hamilton plant contracted
skin anthrax. She was the first person in New Jersey to contract the
disease who was not a postal worker.

Fifteen samples were taken at each of the four post offices; one sample
from each came back positive.

The news came as postal workers in New York lost a court battle to shut
down a huge processing center where anthrax was found on several
machines.

Workers returned Thursday night to the Bellmawr facility after Postal
Service officials agreed to continue testing for anthrax. The plant
serves 159 local post offices and delivers mail to 1.1 million locations

in southern New Jersey and parts of Delaware.

            http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A3278-2001Nov9

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To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
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Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111091951040.24645-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

        I first learned of this late today, via National Public
        Radio, and turned to the website of Auburn's major
        newspaper, The Auburn Plainsman, to see the photographs and
        print version--merely because I thought the broadcast story
        to be exaggerated. As you can read below, I was wrong.
        You really need to visit the site, at the URL immediately
        below, to get the full impact of this whatever (I'm at a
        loss for what to call it). Having spent most of my life
        from age 18 on university campuses, and still spending many
        of my days interacting with college students, I cannot even
        begin to imagine such things as these actually happening,
        in the autumn of 2001, and in the United States. I think
        that many of us still have much to learn, I'm afraid.

                                        -- Jim

 Copyright 2001 - The Auburn Plainsman Online <http://www.theplainsman.com>
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                http://www.theplainsman.com/vnews/display.v

November 08, 2001

   INTOLERABLE

   White fraternities' party pictures attract
   national attention, force dual suspension

   [All photos contributed Delta Sigma Phi members dressed in Ku Klux
   Klan robes and blackfaced attires, along with Beta Theta Pi
   members mocking Omega Psi Phi brothers, have put Auburn in the
   national spotlight. Both fraternities have been suspended, and the
   University and the fraternities' national headquarters are
   conducting an investigation.]

   By LAUREN GLENN
   Campus Editor

When Thomas Sullivan, a brother of Omega Psi Phi fraternity, opened his
e-mail Sunday night, he never anticipated the controversy that was about
to unfold.

Neither did the brothers of Beta Theta Pi or Delta Sigma Phi fraternities
when they dressed in what has been called racist attire during Halloween
socials on Oct. 25 and 27, and posed for routine party pictures with a
hired photographer.

The photos included members of Beta dressed in Omega jerseys and another
man wearing overalls and a straw hat; each had their faces and bodies
painted black.

Photographs from the Delta Sig function included a brother dressed in
Klan attire and a brother clothed in mock FUBU -- a popular line of
African-American clothing -- with a noose around his neck. Various
members of the fraternity posed holding rifles to the "black" man, and a
mock hanging was performed for the camera.

"I really can't say the first thing that ran through my mind," said
Sullivan, an Omega brother and a sophomore in rehabilitation services,
who received the pictures in an e-mail. "I thought, `I can't believe
this. What were they doing with our frat shirts on?'"

Sullivan contacted other members of his fraternity, and the pictures were
quickly placed on the fraternity's Web site for member's benefit.

"We kind of took it personally when we saw students who had made a
mockery of us," said Octavious Walten, president of Omega Psi Phi.

"The incidents at these two Halloween parties were potentially, and to me
certainly, offensive and racist," said Wes Williams, vice president for
Student Affairs, during a Nov. 5 meeting of the Black Student Union.
"There is no acceptable explanation for the wearing of Klan costumes or
blackface."

Now, as cameras and reporters flock to campus, what started as a

Halloween costume party has escalated into a media circus that began during the BSU meeting and has continued through the week. Some have suggested the incident is part of a larger problem plaguing the University.

With multiple investigations pending, Auburn awaits the outcome of the events of those nights and the photographs telling the story that may otherwise have never been told.

   Let The Punishment Fit The Crime

"I was outraged, absolutely outraged," said Tim Ardillo, deputy executive director of Delta Sig's national headquarters, in reference to the photographs. "This is not something our national organization will stand for."

Delta Sigma Phi was founded in 1899 by a group of Christian and Jewish students.

The fraternity's Auburn chapter had one black member, Andre Bennett, in 1995, and a member of Indian background, Vipul Patel, in 1998. Ardillo said diversity is something the fraternity prides itself on.

In addition to charges of racial discrimination, Delta Sig may face additional charges because the events in question may also have contributed to underage drinking and possible possession of assault weapons on University property. All these are violations of University policies.

Because of the brothers' actions, the Auburn chapter of Delta Sig has been suspended by its national headquarters in Indianapolis, and two offending members have been expelled.

Beta Theta Pi's Auburn chapter was also been suspended by its national chapter on Tuesday and will remain suspended until an investigation is completed.

No decision has been made by Beta's nationals about how the offending parties will be reprimanded.

The University, which temporarily suspended both fraternities Monday, is uncertain what further actions it will take and is awaiting the result of a pending investigation. Interim President William Walker said he hopes to see a conclusion by the end of next week.

"When there is outrage, there is the urge to distribute judgement quickly," Walker said Tuesday. "We need to find out all the facts."

However, some students are worried the punishment will not fit the crime.

"If my fraternity made a mistake like this, I bet there wouldn't be no question of temporary suspension," said Johnny Bush, an Omega. "I'm sorry, but an example needs to be made.

"How much more evidence do you need?" Bush asked.

Members of Delta Sigma Phi were present during the BSU meeting, and an apology was issued by chapter President Matt Furin.

Furin said he was in his room watching the LSU-Ole Miss game during most of the party, but when he came out, he saw the brothers dressed in the offending costumes and asked them to leave. Unfortunately, Furin said, the damage had already been done.

"While the two people in the pictures display themselves in this horrible manner, this does not represent the views of our members," Furin said.

Others were in doubt.

"I saw those pictures, and y'all were having a good time," said Carr Turk, a white student in attendance at the meeting. "Y'all aren't sorry that y'all did it. Y'all are sorry that you got caught."

A Question Of Values

The fraternity members were not the only ones drawing attention. Also shown in the photos are women posing with the brothers dressed as Klan members and black men.

"I am concerned as a woman about the women who posed in those pictures," said Evelyn Crayton, a member of the Auburn Black Caucus. "I cannot imagine in this day and age a woman dressed as a playboy bunny with her breasts hiked up and her cleavage showing, posing with men with their faces painted black."

The woman in question posed with the individual wearing a Klan robe during the Delta Sig party. The pictures at this party have been especially disturbing for many, depicting a man in black face and mock FUBU being hanged. Other brothers pointed rifles at him while standing against a confederate flag background.

"(The University) was terribly disappointed that a group of young people would feel it necessary to express the views that they expressed," Walker said during a press conference on Tuesday. "Clearly, we have not done as good a job as we should have educating (students about diversity).

"The level of indignation is uniform across campus," Walker said.

History Repeating

On Oct. 27, 1998, exactly two years prior to this year's incident at Delta Sigma Phi, two black students had just left a poetry reading at Pebble Hill. While driving down Magnolia Avenue past the Pi Kappa Alpha house, the students saw two men dressed in Ku Klux Klan robes.

Five students total were dressed in Klan attire, and they were placed on social probation by their local chapter with no other consequences.

The incident received minimal media attention and the University was accused by some of sweeping the offense under the rug.

"(The Pike) incident could portray Auburn as a racist community," Grant Davis told The Plainsman on Feb 11, 1999, in response to this allegation. Davis was then assistant vice president for student life.

"I do not believe Auburn is a racist community," Davis said.

Now, with publicity growing and the offending images available to anyone with a computer, a more drastic punishment may be approaching.

This is not Beta's first time to be accused of discrimination, although it's the most publicized occurrence.

Marcus Thomas, a black student and sophomore in software engineering, said members of Beta Theta Pi asked him to leave a party at the fraternity house during his freshman year.

   A Thousand Apologies

Village Photography, contracted by both fraternities to photograph the events, has issued a public statement expressing its regret.

"Village Photography regrets the publishing of photos from the Auburn University Delta Sigma Phi and Beta Theta Pi hall parties on partypics.com," the statement said.

However, Village Photography said the fraternities are solely responsible for any party themes, costumes and events planned.

"We, like the University, are embarrassed by these pictures," the statement said.

Auburn's Interfraternity Council has also issued a public statement apologizing for the fraternities' actions and denouncing the actions of the men involved.

Todd LaCour, IFC president, publicly apologized at the BSU meeting.

"The IFC does not support this and is terribly disappointed with these two fraternities," LaCour said.

"I would like to apologize to the Auburn Family for the events that occurred on Oct. 25 and 27," LaCour said in a written statement.

"These images are shocking and outrageous, and they are unacceptable," Walker said at the BSU meeting.

"On behalf of the faculty, staff, students and Board of Trustees at this University, I apologize deeply for the hurt that has been caused for so many by the insensitive actions of so few," Walker said.

At press time, members of Beta have sought legal counsel and would not comment to the press on their position. No formal apology was issued until Wednesday, three days after the incident unfolded.

"We are deeply sorry to the other fraternities we have offended, one in particular," said Judson Horras, director of chapter development for Beta

Theta Pi's national headquarters. "Every single member of that
   fraternity feels great remorse for what has happened."

                  http://www.theplainsman.com/vnews/display.v
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    Copyright 2001 - The Auburn Plainsman Online <http://www.theplainsman.com>

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In a message dated 11/9/01 10:46:17 AM Central Standard Time,
horner.43@osu.edu writes:

> We've found many departments are lured by low costs and the illusion that
> more
> responses (however biased) are better.   Send out an e-mail to 30,000
> undergraduates
> and get back 1,500 responses -- that has to be better than a random sample
> of 600, right?
>

This is exactly the great threat to quality research. Amateurs who do not
know enough to respect the science of sampling and know only that margins of
error go down when you complete more interviews make this ugly mistake. JAS

J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.

Selzer & Company, Inc.
Des Moines
JAnnSelzer@aol.com, for purposes of this list; otherwise,
JASelzer@SelzerCo.com
Visit our website at www.SelzerCo.com

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dated 11/9/01 10:46:17 AM Central Standard Time, horner.43@osu.edu writes:

<BLOCKQUOTE TYPE=CITE style="BORDER-LEFT: #0000ff 2px solid; MARGIN-LEFT:
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MARGIN-RIGHT: 0px; PADDING-LEFT: 5px">We've found many departments are lured
by low
costs and the illusion that more

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Selzer & Company, Inc.

Des Moines

JAnnSelzer@aol.com, for purposes of this list; otherwise,
JASelzer@SelzerCo.com

Visit our website at www.SelzerCo.com</FONT></HTML>

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What bothers me is not so much the wishes of "amateurs" and clients, as
J. Ann writes here, but rather the wishes of people on our list who seek
to gather samples of Internet mailing addresses, for which inference to any
larger population than that of the sample itself (exceedingly uninteresting
as a "population") is questionable, at best. It seems to me much closer
to science first to decide the population about which one wishes to make
inferences, and then to decide how best to sample that population, rather
than to decide on the sample first, and then to figure out what--if
anything--one might do with that sample.

That said, I would like to ask those who apparently wish to dredge for
email addresses, so that they might spam these (how bless-ed be us all, to
have the CASRO standards): To just what population do you intend to infer
the results from such a sample? I'd like to help you out, but nothing
comes readily to mind. The set of all people who reveal their email
addresses where even relatively inexperienced address-snatching spammers
might eventually find them, perhaps? But what clients are interested in
marketing to this particular population, I'd like to know, and what
academic journals are eager to publish descriptive studies of it?

                                                    -- Jim
    ****

On Sat, 10 Nov 2001 JAnnSelzer@aol.com wrote:

> In a message dated 11/9/01 10:46:17 AM Central Standard Time,
> horner.43@osu.edu writes:
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> > We've found many departments are lured by low costs and the illusion that
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> > responses (however biased) are better.   Send out an e-mail to 30,000
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> >
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of
> error go down when you complete more interviews make this ugly mistake.
JAS
>
> J. Ann Selzer, Ph.D.
> Selzer & Company, Inc.

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> Des Moines
> JAnnSelzer@aol.com, for purposes of this list; otherwise,
> JASelzer@SelzerCo.com
> Visit our website at www.SelzerCo.com
>

>From godard@virginia.edu Sat Nov 10 15:06:48 2001
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To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: FW: [Air-l] WebSM study
Date: Sat, 10 Nov 2001 15:06:56 -0800
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This may be of interest here, re-posted from the Association of Internet
Researchers' list...

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

Hello,

for those of you who conducted a Web-based survey, participation in
the study described below is highly recommended.

Cheers,
--u


*******
We are researchers at the WebSM Site (Web Survey Methodology,
http://websm.org), one of the most comprehensive resources on Web surveys.
To enrich the understanding in this area, we are now performing a study
among Web survey professionals.
```

Our goal in this study is to analyse the factors that determine the response
rates in Web surveys. We are thus asking professionals conducting Web
surveys to fill out our questionnaire. In this questionnaire you will be
asked to report about one Web survey that you performed.

To enter the questionnaire, please use the following URL address:

http://surveys.over.net/websm/study.pl?i=air

Our results will be made publicly available and we believe they will be of
interest also to you. They will also contribute to the better general
understanding of Web surveys.

All additional information is available at the introductory page on the
above URL address.

Feel free to forward this message to other persons within your organization
if you know he/she performed a Web survey.

Thank you for your participation.

Best regards,

Katja Lozar Manfreda and Vasja Vehovar

WebSM Group
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana
Email: WebSM@ris.org
Web: http://websm.org

Privacy statement: WebSM group (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia) is an
academic research group interested in the methodology of Web surveys. We are
committed to maintaining the privacy of the respondents in this survey and
to keep their answers completely confidential.
****

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****
   Dr. Ulf-Dietrich Reips

   Anschrift/Address:
                    Universitt Zrich   ICQ: 16739325
          Psychologisches Institut   Fax: 0041-1-6344929
                    Attenhoferstr. 9
          CH-8032 Zrich, Switzerland

   The Web Experimental Psychology Lab:
    http://www.psych.unizh.ch/genpsy/Ulf/Lab/WebExpPsyLab.html
----
Now available: *Dimensions of Internet Science*
-> http://www.genpsy.unizh.ch/reips/dis/

_____
Air-l mailing list
Air-l@aoir.org
http://www.aoir.org/mailman/listinfo/air-l

The following appeared on the CBS Marketwatch site on Thursday.

Jan Werner
jwerner@jwdp.com

_____

Media recount story set to break
First stories on Florida ballot review will run Monday
By William Spain, CBS.MarketWatch.com
Last Update: 4:45 PM ET Nov. 8, 2001

CHICAGO (CBS.MW) -- Temporarily lost in the aftermath of Sept. 11,
what could be one of the biggest news stories of the year is about
to break.

Beginning in February, the National Opinion Research Center, working
at the behest of a consortium of media companies, labored for months
to tally uncounted votes in the disputed election that eventually
led to George W. Bush's victory in Florida and, ultimately, to his
presidency.

NORC's tabulation of 180,000 ballots that did not register votes
during initial machine counts was complete before Labor Day and was
slated for media release in mid-September. The data were held back
at the behest of sponsors who felt they did not have the resources
to analyze it properly with so many reporters busy covering the
attacks. See full story.

However, NORC quietly turned over its findings early this week. The
Associated Press said Thursday that its first coverage will go out
on the wire Sunday for newspaper use the following day. Follow-ups

begin Monday for use Tuesday.

A spokeswoman for the New York Times Co.   (NYT: news, chart,
profile) told CBS.MarketWatch.com late Thursday that the company's
flagship paper will run with its own story Monday.

Apart from the AP and the Times, companies contributing to the
estimated $500,000 cost of the project were Dow Jones (DJ: news,
chart, profile), Washington Post Co.   (WPO: news, chart, profile),
Tribune Co.   (TRB: news, chart, profile), AOL Time Warner (AOL:
news, chart, profile) and a couple of independent Florida
newspapers. Under the terms of the unusual agreement, the results
would be given to all consortium members at the same time, with an
agreed period in which to independently analyze them before going
public.

Other news outlets have done their own recounts in Florida, with
results showing everything from a larger margin for Bush to a slight
edge for Democrat Al Gore, depending on how the ballots are
interpreted.

    William Spain is a reporter for CBS.MarketWatch.com in Chicago.
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SmartRevenue.com is looking to expand its team of independent survey
research consultants due to an increase in the number of clients. We are
looking for persons who can create cross-tabs and banners via SPSS or an

equivalent statistical research package, produce written commentary of the
data, and possibly assist in project sample design.

If interested, please send an email to dan.navarro@smartrevenue.com.

SmartRevenue.com (www.smartrevenue.com) is a full-service primary research
firm that specializes in applying cutting edge survey research technologies
to online, wireless, voice recognition, and telephone surveys. The company
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and hosting, and data acquisition services.

                        National Public Radio (NPR)

 November 6, 2001 Tuesday

      All Things Considered (8:00 PM ET)

      Media consortium recounting Florida disputed ballots
      waits to reveal results in light of war on terrorism

      LINDA WERTHEIMER; ROBERT SIEGEL, Anchors

      MARA LIASSON, Reporter

 LINDA WERTHEIMER, host:

 From NPR News, it's ALL THINGS CONSIDERED. I'm Linda Wertheimer.

ROBERT SIEGEL, host:

And I'm Robert Siegel.

Today is Election Day for much of the country. Two governorships are
being decided in Virginia and in New Jersey. And several cities are
choosing mayors, among them New York, Cleveland, Atlanta and Miami.

WERTHEIMER: Voters may be back at the polls today, but there is still
some unfinished business from last year's election, when the Supreme
Court stepped in to stop the recount of presidential ballots in Florida.
Afterwards a group of news organizations joined together to investigate
what really happened in the land of chads and butterfly ballots, but that
final report has yet to appear. And as NPR's Mara Liasson reports, some
people suspect a cover-up.

MARA LIASSON reporting:

A group of newspaper and television networks, including The New York
Times, The Washington Post, The Wall Street Journal and CNN, spent about
$1 million on their own recount. They hired the National Opinion Research
Center at the University of Chicago to examine and catalog the 180,000
contested ballots. That work has been completed for some time now, but
after September 11th, the media consortium put the publication of the
results on hold. Why? A large number of readers and listeners suspect
it's because the news organizations didn't want to release a potentially
divisive political story in the middle of a national crisis. That's just
not true, says Howard Kurtz, who reports on the media for The Washington
Post.

Mr. HOWARD KURTZ (The Washington Post): A number of people out there have
said this was some kind of bizarre media cover-up because we knew that
the votes were going to favor Al Gore and therefore it was going to
undermine President Bush. The reality is, and I don't think there was any
political or partisan reason here for this delay--there was simply a huge
war, a huge news story going on that was consuming all of our time. But
you can be sure, given the amount of money these organizations have spent
here, that these results will be published fairly soon.

LIASSON: As a matter of fact, sources inside the participating news
organizations say the results could be made public as soon as next week.
However, they probably will not be definitive. An earlier ballot study
published by The Miami Herald and USA Today determined that George W.
Bush would have won Florida if the disputed ballots were counted with
more restrictions, and Al Gore would have won Florida if the rules were
more liberal. John Broder is The New York Times editor in charge of the
recount.

Mr. JOHN BRODER (The New York Times): I'll tell you one thing it won't
resolve. It will not change the occupant of the Oval Office. That was
decided last December 12th. What it will resolve for students of history
and the electoral process is in many ways how not to conduct an election,
using varying ballot formats, using varying technologies, allowing
different levels of voter education.

LIASSON: The Times plans to describe every one of the 180,000 contested

ballots, explaining which ones were dimpled, which ones were hanging, which were pregnant and in which counties Florida voters were given a second chance to correct mistakes in their ballots. All of that raw data, Broder says, will be made available to the public through a computer database. But he admits the recount story will get a more modest presentation in the newspaper than it would have before September 11th. Howard Kurtz of The Washington Post says that's unavoidable.

Mr. KURTZ: I think the newspapers involved will definitely put the story on the front page, give it a lot of space. I think CNN will give it a fair amount of airtime. But will it get as much attention as it would have if we were not in the middle of a war? Obviously not.

LIASSON: And that's what worries media watchdogs like Tom Rosenstiel, director of the Project for Excellence in Journalism at Columbia University.

Mr. TOM ROSENSTIEL (Columbia University): All the research that we know from generations of media and studies tell us that the media doesn't tell people what to think, but it does tell people what to think about. And if they make a big deal out of this project, that will have a public policy impact, and if they make a modest deal out of this project, that will have a public policy impact.

LIASSON: Rosenstiel says the media recount could be to ballot reform what the 1968 Kerner Commission was to race relations. It could provide the research that states and counties need to determine what kind of reforms would bring fairness and uniformity to the way ballots are cast and counted. But, Rosenstiel says, that will only occur if the media takes the time and space to explain exactly what happened to the Florida ballot one year ago. Mara Liasson, NPR News, Washington.

                          National Public Radio (NPR)

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>   This report is likely to be required reading--in college
>   courses on propaganda and public opinion--for many years
>   to come. Read it now, and save the tuition.
>   -- Jim

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           http://www.nytimes.com/2001/11/11/politics/11PROP.html

  November 11, 2001

     THE CAMPAIGN

     IN THE WAR ON TERRORISM, A BATTLE TO SHAPE PUBLIC OPINION

     By ELIZABETH BECKER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 -- Late last month, Karen P. Hughes, the White House
communications director, met with her British counterpart to join forces
in what may be the most ambitious wartime communications effort since
World War II.

The two officials agreed that there was an urgent need to combat the
Taliban's daily denunciations of the American bombing campaign in
Afghanistan, vitriol that was going unchallenged across the Islamic
world. Soon they had set up a round-the-clock war news bureau in
Pakistan and a network of war offices linking Washington, London and
Islamabad that help develop a "message of the day."

The highly orchestrated communications effort is a first step in a
broader campaign to create a 21st-century version of the muscular
propaganda war that the United States waged in the 1940's. Matching
old-fashioned patriotism to the frantic pace of modern communications,
the Bush administration is trying to persuade audiences here and abroad
to support the war. At the same time, it is trying to control the release
of information about military intelligence and operations.

To reach foreign audiences, especially in the Islamic world, the State
Department brought in Charlotte Beers, a former advertising executive,
who is using her marketing skills to try to make American values as much
a brand name as McDonald's hamburgers or Ivory soap. The department's

efforts are also meant to counter the propaganda of the Taliban and Osama bin Laden.

The foreign message crafted in Ms. Beers's new shop at Foggy Bottom dovetails with the domestic news management led by Ms. Hughes at the White House. From a nerve center set up two weeks ago in the Old Executive Office Building, the top communications directors of the administration -- including veterans who ran war rooms for presidential campaigns -- talk every morning to keep one step ahead of the news from the enemy.

"Before the war room it was like spitting in the ocean," said Mary Matalin, chief political adviser to Vice President Dick Cheney and a participant in the communications effort. "Now we can collect all the utterances, proclamations from around the world that will buttress our arguments -- this week that the Taliban has hijacked a peaceful religion -- and get them out, get them noticed in real time."

The effort to cobble together a new global approach is a backhanded acknowledgment that Mr. bin Laden and the Taliban are formidable propaganda foes, having spent years winning the hearts and minds of much of the Muslim world. It is also an acknowledgment that propaganda is back in fashion after the Clinton administration and Congress tried to cash in on the end of the cold war by cutting back public diplomacy overseas, especially government radio broadcasts into former communist countries, to balance the budget.

The other side of this communications war is the equally historical military role of limiting information that could erode public support or help the enemy, while also running psychological operations in the war zone.

The Pentagon has imposed a tight lid on sensitive military news, particularly about special operations, trying to walk the fine line of saying enough to reassure the public that the war is on target but keeping the news media at bay.

Veteran communicators of other wars are amazed at the limited information and limited access to the battlefield. Barry Zorthian, the chief spokesman for the American war effort in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968, said this conflict is "much tighter than Vietnam."

"Saigon was almost wide open compared to this," Mr. Zorthian said. "We gave out much more information, and we had no real problems with the media giving away information that would harm the troops."

On the battlefield, the military has also heated up its psychological operations. Air Force planes drop propaganda leaflets that describe the United States as a friend of the Afghan people, and then drop food packets to try to drive home the point. Planes act as airborne radio stations, broadcasting warnings to civilians to stay out of the way.

Even aspects of the Pentagon briefings can be part of the psychological warfare. At one briefing, officials showed night-vision video of an Army Ranger raid in Afghanistan, in part to show the Taliban and Mr. bin Laden's terrorist organization, Al Qaeda, that the United States military could land and carry out operations on the ground.

In this new effort to bridge the classic tension between controlling information while promoting the message to a diverse audience, the administration is reaching back to the icons of the "greatest generation" of World War II. The Bush administration is revving up foreign-language radio broadcasts behind the amorphous enemy lines and asking Hollywood to pitch in.

On Sunday, Karl Rove, a senior political adviser to President Bush, will visit Hollywood, where he is expected to receive a warm welcome from producers and directors eager to show their patriotism.

Sean Daniel, a former studio executive and producer of "The Mummy," said he expected Hollywood to help.

"We'll contribute in a modern way what was done in the Second World War," Mr. Daniel said. "There has to be a way for the most popular culture on earth to help spread or help focus on our commonly shared beliefs, like the fact that what we're doing is right."

But the World War II propaganda effort put Hitler front and center, effectively using radio, film and even cartoons to depict the dictator as the personification of the enemy.

The Bush administration, by contrast, has shied away from making Mr. bin Laden the most prominent image in its information war, airbrushing him out, at least for now. Given the pace of communications in the 21st century, that may change.

    Finding a New Life
    For the Tools of the Trade

In the summer of 1994, Mr. Rove flew to Prague on a mission to save Radio Free Europe. Then a member of the board overseeing the government stations that once broadcast into the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Mr. Rove was fighting both President Bill Clinton, who considered Radio Free Europe a relic of the cold war, and a bipartisan group of lawmakers who wanted to close it down.

"Karl Rove saw for himself how powerful that radio had been, bringing in the news about those communist countries to their own people in their own language, and it made it crystal clear to him that it had to be saved," said Kevin Klose, who was the head of Radio Free Europe then and is now president of National Public Radio.

Radio Free Europe was saved, but only after cutting $125 million from its $200 million budget.

Not surprisingly, Mr. Rove, now the central political adviser to President Bush in today's communications campaign, is trying to put foreign language broadcasts back at the center of the war effort.

"It's time to bring back the idea of an Edward R. Murrow in Arabic, modernized of course, using satellites and shortwave, and Karl Rove understands all this perfectly," Mr. Klose said.

Foreign-language broadcasts are just one of the old ideas being dusted off and given a new life in an effort to recreate the kind of propaganda campaigns that were waged against the Axis powers in World War II and against communism in the cold war.

Like the old Office of War Information in World War II, the administration has sought to harmonize the daily message about the progress of the war through the creation of the White House war room. Representatives of various agencies work together there, including officials from the Pentagon, Health and Human Services and the new Office of Homeland Security.

In addition to enlisting the help of Hollywood, another old idea being recast is enlarging the message overseas through American diplomacy. This was once the domain of the United States Information Agency, but that agency was reduced and folded into the State Department in the Clinton administration.

Charlotte Beers became under secretary of state last month to help sell the American war to the Islamic world. She quickly put Christopher Ross, a former ambassador fluent in Arabic, on the Arab satellite network Al Jazeera to counter a videotaped message from Mr. bin Laden, and has put Secretary of State Colin L. Powell on Egyptian television to defend the American bombing campaign and Egypt's role in the war on terrorism. Vice President Cheney gave an interview on Friday to the British tabloid newspaper The Sun in that same effort to get the message past the elite.

This week Ms. Beers sent a "catalog of lies" through the State Department to Pakistani newspapers to dispute Taliban allegations, including the claim that the United States was purposefully targeting civilians.

And Ms. Beers has begun addressing groups of foreign journalists in Washington, many from Muslim nations. Those sessions are closed to American journalists.

"We can't give out our propaganda to our own people," said Price Floyd, deputy director of media outreach at the State Department.

This new concerted information campaign, with messages put together jointly by American and British government communications directors in the war offices, called coalition information centers, in Washington, London and Islamabad, is trying to counter enemy propaganda about civilian casualties and the progress of the war.

Among some people who have played a spokesman's role before, there are doubts about whether journalists here and abroad will accept these new messages.

"I'd tone this down," said Frank Mankiewicz, a former Democratic spokesman now with the public relations firm of Hill and Knowlton. "This is not the Second World War, it's something different. It's trying to fit one kind of struggle into another form and it's not working. It's too obvious."

There are also doubts about how well the United States message is being received in the Islamic world. One challenge has been reaching across the cultural divide.

As part of its psychological operations, the military has been dropping leaflets over Afghanistan and broadcasting radio programs from aircraft meant to encourage the defections of Taliban soldiers by showing the cruelty and tyranny of the regime.

Originally, some leaflets were designed with a more direct message -- telling Taliban and Al Qaeda fighters to surrender or risk certain death. But culture experts working on the military's psychological operations team balked, saying an Afghan soldier would read a demand to surrender as an invitation to become a coward and lose his honor. The wording was changed.

   Keeping Tight Control
   On Information and Expectations

Even before the bombing began on Oct. 7, news organizations had begun pushing for access to information and troops. But in the days and weeks since, Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld, while officially endorsing the Persian Gulf war guidelines for news media coverage of combat, has enforced policies ensuring that journalists have little or no access to independent information about military strategies, successes and failures.

Pentagon correspondents say their usual sources have taken Secretary Rumsfeld's warnings about leaks to heart and are reticent where they had once been forthcoming in giving guidance to reporters.

In addition, after-action access to the troops engaged in bombing or other combat missions has been almost nonexistent. While there are hundreds of reporters in countries like Pakistan, the Persian Gulf states, Uzbekistan and the northern areas of Afghanistan -- all places where United States troops have been deployed -- the Central Command has yet to allow reporters to have any contact with the troops most involved.

It is not just information that the Pentagon leadership is keeping under tight control. It is also expectations. At a briefing on Thursday, Gen. Tommy R. Franks of the Army, the commander in chief of the Central Command, was asked, "At the end of a month, now, what can we show that says, `Hey, we're winning?' "

General Franks rejected the premise, choosing instead to outline his objectives in the broadest terms: "Our job has to do with terrorist organizations, networks and global reach, and it has to do with the command and control of the Taliban."

The desire to keep information and expectations at a minimum stems directly from the experience of the Vietnam War, longtime military reporters and military historians say. The Johnson administration "oversold greatly the degree of success" of the war before the Tet offensive in 1968, said Don Oberdorfer, a former diplomatic and military correspondent for The Washington Post. The unrealistic expectations turned the Tet battles -- arguably a United States military victory -- into a massive public relations defeat.

"A whole generation of military officers grew up believing that the press

was the problem, if not the enemy," Mr. Oberdorfer said.

And with public support of the Afghan action and trust of the Bush administration high, news organizations have little leverage. As the Army's senior historian, William Hammond, said, "History tells us that in a very popular war the government doesn't have to justify a whole lot."

Nonetheless, on Oct. 18, Mr. Rumsfeld said he "had no problem" with the nine-year-old "Principles of Coverage" Vice President Cheney agreed to when he was defense secretary. Among other things, the principles state that the military, as quickly as practicable, provide reporters with independent access to combat operations -- under the stricture that reporting would never compromise missions or endanger troops or intelligence-gathering operations.

But leading journalists say Mr. Rumsfeld's acceptance of the guidelines is in name only. Reporters have been allowed aboard three aircraft carriers and, briefly, on one Marine vessel in the Arabian Sea. But, said Sandy Johnson, the Washington bureau chief for The Associated Press: "Pilots won't tell us where they've been, what they dropped, what their target was. Nothing has changed."

Clark Hoyt, the Washington editor for the Knight Ridder newspaper chain, who helped draft the 1992 guidelines, said last week that they "have been accepted but aren't being lived up to." Mr. Hoyt added, "American forces are engaged in combat overseas, and we are basically shut out."

Rear Adm. Craig R. Quigley, a Pentagon spokesman, said on Friday that the guidelines had been communicated to commanders in the field as "broad policy guidance," adding, "We leave it to them at the local level to know best how to implement that."

Thus far, news organizations' only response has been increasingly frustrated questioning of the policy in weekly meetings with Victoria Clarke, the chief Pentagon spokeswoman. No unified challenge has been made by top editors, broadcast news presidents or publishers.

Some news executives, in fact, are as worried about public opinion as they are about the government's lid on information. Walter Isaacson, the chairman of CNN, recently issued a memorandum saying that reports about civilian casualties in the bombing campaign must be balanced with mention of the Sept. 11 attacks.

   An International Audience
   Grows Increasingly Skeptical

Perhaps the clearest sign of rising German and European skepticism toward the United States' declared war on terrorism is the warning to readers that the Frankfurter Rundschau, a leading liberal newspaper, has run every day since the bombing began.

"Substantial amounts of information about current military actions and their consequences is subject to censorship by parties to the conflict," the warning says. "In many cases, an independent confirmation of such information is not possible for this newspaper."

Germany is one of the United States's strongest supporters in the battle against terrorism. But as in other European countries, the initial outpouring of grief and solidarity is giving way to pointed questions about American strategy and dissatisfaction with many of the answers.

If the United States has a public relations problem among its allies, it boils down to this: many Europeans feel they have precious little information they can trust. They rely on conflicting and equally unverifiable claims from Pentagon briefings and Taliban news conferences, and are increasingly unwilling to believe either side.

"We are experiencing the same problem that we had in the gulf war -- no pictures," said Ulrich Deppendorf, Berlin bureau chief for Germany's ARD television network. "We have to rely on what the U.S. government claims, or on what the Taliban via Al Jazeera claims, or on information from the Pakistani news agency."

The United States has paid little attention so far to shoring up its message in Europe. The government initially rebuffed offers of military help, but that view has changed sharply in the last week. The British made the case that European involvement might bolster political support and the United States sought and received pledges of military aid from Italy, Germany and Turkey.

But Europeans, especially Germans, have been baffled by the way Americans have made their requests or explained their objectives.

Chancellor Gerhard Schrï¿½der of Germany pushed Parliament to agree to make 3,900 soldiers available for missions in or around Afghanistan -- potentially the first use of German troops outside Europe since World War II. Germans were then flummoxed when Mr. Rumsfeld said on Tuesday that the United States had never specifically asked for German troops but rather the country's "broad support."

European popular support for the United States's campaign has waned noticeably in the last few weeks, while newspapers have given quite prominent play to pictures of bombing damage and accounts of civilian casualties.

British support for military action has declined to about two-thirds from three-quarters, while French support has dropped to about half, from two-thirds shortly after Sept. 11.

"The public sees continuous bombing of buildings and they see pictures from Al Jazeera of small villages that have been destroyed, and that has made things immensely difficult," said Helmut Lippelt, a Green Party legislator who supports continued military action.

But Mr. Lippelt said the United States had hurt its own cause by being too murky about its plans. "The big danger in all this is the impression that bombs will keep up endlessly and that we will be dealing with a 10-year quagmire," he said. "One has to be clear about what this is about, and be clear that one understands those worries."

European news media get most of their information directly from Washington, and it is Washington that is frustrating them.

"Our greatest pressure is that we have no images," said Auberi Edler, a foreign news editor at France 2. "The only interesting images we get are from Al Jazeera. It's bad for everybody."

European journalists have also become suspicious that the American news media have been co-opted by the government, or at least swept up by patriotism. "The journalists and the media directors suffer, in my opinion, from a `post Vietnam patriotic syndrome,' " wrote Freimut Duve, a German who heads the office on free speech at the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Vienna.

Mr. Duve argued that it was a mistake for the United States to declare a war on "terrorism," and that a clear focus on Osama bin Laden would have made the endgame easier to understand.

    Hungry for News,
    Blanketed in Leaflets

When one nation is bombing another, it is difficult to convince the bombed of the virtue of the bombers. In Afghanistan, this has been America's challenge. Planes have been dropping leaflets as well as explosives.

One flier offers justification: "On September 11th, the United States was the target of terrorist attacks, leaving no choice but to seek justice for these horrible crimes."

Another provides an advisory: "We have no wish to hurt you, the innocent people of Afghanistan. Stay away from military installations, government buildings, terrorist camps, roads, factories or bridges. If you are near these places, then you must move away from them. Seek a safe place, and stay well away from anything that might be a target."

Another is soul-searching: "Do you enjoy being ruled by the Taliban? Are you proud to live a life of fear? Are you happy to see the place your family has owned for generations a terrorist training site?"

It is hard to assess the effect of the leafletting. From the testimony of recent refugees, most Afghans are more focused on their own fight for survival than the war against terrorism. As bombs hit the cities, people flee to the villages. As bombs hit the villages, people flee to refugee camps along the borders, arriving destitute, frightened and hungry.

People are eager for news but information is scarce. Television has been banned by the Taliban; there are no newspapers to speak of. Radio has been people's primary link to the world. The Taliban's Radio Shariat was quickly silenced by the air raids.

The United States would like to provide its own substitute. Last week, Congress voted to create Radio Free Afghanistan, a station that would beam Afghan versions of entertainment and American versions of the news. In the meantime, a special aircraft occasionally broadcasts from the sky.

Many Afghans are accustomed to listening to the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Voice of America, which offer news in the local languages. While the reporting is generally considered unbiased,

editorials may not be regarded as similarly so. Recent Voice of America editorials have had much the same tone as the leaflets.

On Wednesday, the Voice of America warned hungry Afghans that food had been stolen from United Nations warehouses and that the Taliban may have poisoned it.

"It is hard to believe that anyone -- even those as evil as the Taliban leaders -- would ever poison food intended for starving people," the editorial said. "But then, who believed before Sept. 11 that anyone would hijack civilian airliners and deliberately crash them into buildings to kill thousands of innocent people?"

In Pakistan, the battle for the headlines largely seems to have been won by Abdul Salam Zaeef, the Taliban's ambassador in Islamabad. Virtually every weekday, he has hosted a news conference from the embassy's veranda, making allegations about American "atrocities" to a huge audience of foreign journalists desperate for news from Afghanistan.

A few days ago, the government of Pakistan, America's frontline ally against the Taliban, told Mullah Zaeef that his barrage of vitriol was outside the norms of diplomatic conduct. He was asked to curb his hospitality to the press.

The allies announced their own effort to counter the Taliban spin, opening the war office in Islamabad in an effort to immediately respond to accusations. Islamabad is 10 hours ahead of Washington. By the time the Pentagon has issued its rebuttals, the newspapers in many countries have already gone to press.

A Place for bin Laden
In Propaganda History

Turning civilian passenger planes into missiles will not be the only benchmark set by Mr. bin Laden and his Al Qaeda organization. In the annals of propaganda, Mr. bin Laden will be remembered, too, for the audacity he showed by leaping onto the television screens of the world only hours after American bombs started falling on Afghanistan.

This was a man wanted by the most powerful nation on earth. And there Mr. bin Laden was, suddenly, on videotape, sitting calmly before a rocky outcrop, his only weapon a Kalashnikov rifle. He delivered a statement about Allah having struck America in its highest places, wished the killer pilots godspeed to paradise and vowed that this was just the start of an apocalypse.

"You have to choose your side," he told the world's one billion Muslims, and leaned back contentedly for a sip of water.

From that instant the propaganda war was joined, and it is far from clear in the Muslim world that Mr. bin Laden is losing it.

Although American television networks have been persuaded not to run Mr. bin Laden's tapes unedited, the Islamic audience he cares about can still see and hear him.

For this audience, there is Al Jazeera, the CNN of the Arab world, chosen
as the recipient of his tapes. The text of his latest tape, in which he
attacked moderate Arab leaders and the United Nations, was on the front
page in newspapers across the Muslim world, and on scores of Arab
Internet sites. Beyond that, the message has been broadcast, and
rebroadcast, from the pulpits of myriad mosques.

Racks in the bookstores of cities across the Islamic world are filled
with books about Mr. bin Laden, and with magazines that carry his
photograph on their covers.

The evidence from the Muslim world is that Mr. bin Laden's hatred for
America and his call for a holy war has a vast, receptive audience.
Opinion polls show it, and anecdotal evidence confirms it.

In Pakistan, America's reluctant partner in the war on terrorism, it is
hard to find anybody who does not condemn the Sept. 11 attacks. But in
slum sections of Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar, people with almost nothing
line up to buy bin Laden T-shirts.

This article was reported and written by Edmund L. Andrews, Felicity
Barringer, Barry Bearak and John F. Burns, with Ms. Becker.

          http://www.nytimes.com/2001/11/11/politics/11PROP.html
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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Sun Nov 11 16:56:46 2001
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 fAC0uje27302 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Sun, 11 Nov 2001
16:56:45
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Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])
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(PST)
Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2001 16:56:45 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Seeking Privacy Online, Even as Security Tightens (J Schwartz
NYTimes)
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111111646560.19821-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=X-UNKNOWN
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8BIT

This report by John Schwartz in today's New York Times is a
        good briefing on what potential respondents and consumers
        are doing to foil marketers, pollsters, and spammers by
        finding privacy online. Schwartz also mentions several
        AAPOR members, both individuals and companies.
                                                      -- Jim

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             http://www.nytimes.com/2001/11/11/technology/11SOFT.html

     November 11, 2001

        PERSONAL BUSINESS

        SEEKING PRIVACY ONLINE, EVEN AS SECURITY TIGHTENS

        By JOHN SCHWARTZ

    Consumer privacy is getting a squeeze on all sides these days.

    In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks, a new federal law expands the
    government's powers on wiretapping and electronic monitoring. At the same
    time, proposals to develop tougher privacy standards for online
    businesses and to give federal regulators greater power to enforce those
    standards have stalled.

    For many people, increasing the power of the federal government is an
    acceptable trade-off; they are willing to give up a measure of privacy in
    return for better security, especially in the online realm.

    A Harris Poll released last month found that 63 percent of Americans
    favored the monitoring of Internet discussions and chat rooms (32 percent
    were opposed), and 54 percent said they favored expanded monitoring of
    cellphones and e-mail. The message of the poll is "proceed, but with
    great care and with adequate safeguards," said Alan F. Westin, a
    professor emeritus of public law and government at Columbia University,
    who helped write the survey.

    Yet the interest of many consumers in protecting their privacy, from both
    government and private companies, appears to be unabated.

    Rick Parker, 54, an insurance executive from the Los Angeles suburb of
    Panorama City, said he was probably more aggressive than most Internet
    users in protecting his privacy online. "I lock the doors on my house and
    use a deadbolt," he said. "This protection is essentially the same thing
    for electronic data."

    The measures Mr. Parker takes show the range of what less-determined
    consumers can do. He uses firewall software, which monitors and filters

Internet communications, to make sure that he is not inadvertently sending out personal information, and he is careful to remove evidence of his visits to Web sites.

For starters, he controls "cookies," the small data files that Web sites place on a visitor's hard drive. While most sites use cookies to make Web surfing more convenient by recalling where a visitor has been on the site, they can also be used to track a visitor's wanderings. Mr. Parker uses a program named AdSubtract to limit his cookies and to limit material that he finds annoying, like pop-up advertisements. Like many products, the basic software can be downloaded free, while feature-rich versions can be purchased for less than $100. The software is relatively easy to install from the Web site (www.adsubtract.com).

Mr. Parker also uses Ad-aware to look for "spyware," which many software companies employ to monitor the activities of users. The information is often sent back to the home office, sometimes surreptitiously, over the Internet. "If I want to give someone permission to do a market survey of what I buy or see, that's one thing," he said. "It's quite another to do it without my knowing or consenting."

For Mr. Parker, privacy and security go hand in hand. He maintains that it is nobody's business what he does online. Like most users, he has occasionally stumbled, by typing an Internet address incorrectly, into a site with pornographic images, and he said he hates to think about what an investigator might make of information like that.

As concerns over online privacy have risen, so have the number of privacy software products. It is not an especially lucrative business -- in no small part because many tools exist that consumers can download free. Also, few consumers have been willing to go to great lengths to protect their privacy.

But companies are reporting a surge in interest lately. Despite the business lull after Sept. 11, "we've just had the most successful quarter we've had on record finishing September," said Ed English, the chief executive of interMute, which produces the AdSubtract software.

What follows is a sampling of some popular software packages and other tools that consumers can use to keep prying eyes off their communications and data.

CUTTING COOKIES Managing cookies is the first step in taking charge of privacy. Some tools for controlling or limiting the number of cookies that are placed on computers are available in the most popular Web browsers.

In Microsoft (news/quote)'s browser, Internet Explorer 5, for example, the controls for cookies can be found by pulling down the Tools menu, opening Internet Options and clicking on the tab marked security. Users can then decide whether they want to block all cookies (which can make many sites inaccessible), or block only certain kinds of cookies, like those coming from advertisers on a Web site. In the latest version of Explorer, known as IE6, Microsoft has introduced a technology known as P3P, an abbreviation for platform for privacy preferences; that technology will, if it catches on, allow the browser to read and judge the privacy policies of participating sites. The P3P software can detect

and compare users' preferences for privacy protection with the policies on each Web site and warn them if they are in conflict. Trouble is, few sites have so far created privacy policies that can be read by the P3P software.

BLOCKING THE ADS Many consumers get cookie-cutting tools within products that help control the ads that pop up. AdSubtract helps users block ads and manage cookies, while Ad-aware (www.lavasoftusa.com) from Lavasoft detects and blocks spyware from sending information back to Web companies. Other Web sites are more specific: Bugnosis (www.bugnosis.org) identifies the invisible cookies, known as Web bugs, that can be placed without the user's knowledge, and is available from the Privacy Foundation, a research group at the University of Denver.

SCRAMBLING FOR PRIVACY Going farther to protect privacy, consumers can buy or download programs to encrypt mail or data. The best-known consumer product in the field is PGP (www.pgp.com) from Network Associates (news/quote). Similar products are available from companies like Sigaba (www.sigaba.com), and Hush Communications (www.hush.com).

BECOMING ANONYMOUS Several products allow users to wander without identifying themselves, including Anonymizer.com and Triangle Boy (www.safeweb.com) from SafeWeb.

BURGLAR ALARMS When people think of firewalls, they think of them as tools for stopping hacking and viruses. They can protect privacy, especially in the face of spyware. These products are common in business, but consumer versions of the technology are available in products like ZoneAlarm (www.zonealarm.com) from Zone Labs and Network Ice (www.networkice.com) from Internet Security Systems (news/quote) (www.iss.net).

ALL IN ONE Companies that provide Internet security products understand that consumers also want privacy and increasingly tools like cookie controls, ad blocking and firewall protection are included in big packages like Norton Internet Security, from Symantec (www.symantec.com), which retails for $69.95. Zero-Knowledge Systems (www.zeroknowledge.com) offers privacy protection tools in its flagship product, Freedom 3.0, which costs $49.95.

KEEPING UP Several Web sites provide information about privacy and ways to protect it. Organizations like the Electronic Privacy Information Center and the Center for Democracy and Technology, two groups in Washington, have privacy information and resources on their sites (www.epic.org; www.cdt.org).

Information can also be found on other sites, www.privacyrights.org, www.privacyfoundation.org and www.privacytimes.com. Some sites offer privacy protection products, including perfectlyprivate.com.

Mr. Parker, the insurance executive, admits to a touch of paranoia in protecting his privacy. "O.K., so I read too many Tom Clancy novels," he said. But he added that he took comfort in knowing that the government was looking to many of the security and privacy technologies he was interested in in gearing up to fight cyberterrorism.

"That's exactly why we have a major military command dedicated to both

offense and defense in this area with a major emphasis on offense," he
said. A little paranoia, it seems, might not be a bad thing.

          http://www.nytimes.com/2001/11/11/technology/11SOFT.html
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>From ande271@attglobal.net Sun Nov 11 18:00:27 2001
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 fAC20Re29177 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Sun, 11 Nov 2001
18:00:27
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(PST)
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171.ny.us.prserv.net[32.103.123.171])
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Message-ID: <3BEF57C3.E736551E@attglobal.net>
Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2001 21:01:56 -0800
From: Jeanne Anderson Research <ande271@attglobal.net>
Reply-To: ande271@attglobal.net
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 [en]C-CCK-MCD {TLC;RETAIL} (Win95; U)
X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: FW: [Air-l] WebSM study
References: <NCEELGJNGFLOAJBFAFFOEEFCDJAA.godard@virginia.edu>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I would gladly reply to your questionnaire, but I have never conducted
surveys
on the web. In addition, I closed my research business as of December 31,
2000.

Good luck, however!

Jeanne Anderson
(formerly)
Principal

Ellis Godard wrote:

> This may be of interest here, re-posted from the Association of Internet
> Researchers' list...
>

> -----Original Message-----
>
> Hello,
>
> for those of you who conducted a Web-based survey, participation in
> the study described below is highly recommended.
>
> Cheers,
> --u
>
> *******
> We are researchers at the WebSM Site (Web Survey Methodology,
> http://websm.org), one of the most comprehensive resources on Web surveys.
> To enrich the understanding in this area, we are now performing a study
> among Web survey professionals.
>
> Our goal in this study is to analyse the factors that determine the
response
> rates in Web surveys. We are thus asking professionals conducting Web
> surveys to fill out our questionnaire. In this questionnaire you will be
> asked to report about one Web survey that you performed.
>
> To enter the questionnaire, please use the following URL address:
>
> http://surveys.over.net/websm/study.pl?i=air
>
> Our results will be made publicly available and we believe they will be of
> interest also to you. They will also contribute to the better general
> understanding of Web surveys.
>
> All additional information is available at the introductory page on the
> above URL address.
>
> Feel free to forward this message to other persons within your organization
> if you know he/she performed a Web survey.
>
> Thank you for your participation.
>
> Best regards,
>
> Katja Lozar Manfreda and Vasja Vehovar
>
> WebSM Group
> Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana
> Email: WebSM@ris.org
> Web: http://websm.org
>
> Privacy statement: WebSM group (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia) is an
> academic research group interested in the methodology of Web surveys. We
are
> committed to maintaining the privacy of the respondents in this survey and
> to keep their answers completely confidential.
> *******
>
> --
> **********
>   Dr. Ulf-Dietrich Reips

```
>
>      Anschrift/Address:
>                             Universitt Zrich          ICQ: 16739325
>                  Psychologisches Institut             Fax: 0041-1-6344929
>                             Attenhoferstr. 9
>                  CH-8032 Zrich, Switzerland
>
>      The Web Experimental Psychology Lab:
>       http://www.psych.unizh.ch/genpsy/Ulf/Lab/WebExpPsyLab.html
> ----------------------------------------------------------------
> Now available: *Dimensions of Internet Science*
> -> http://www.genpsy.unizh.ch/reips/dis/
>
> _____
> Air-l mailing list
> Air-l@aoir.org
> http://www.aoir.org/mailman/listinfo/air-l

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Sun Nov 11 19:47:02 2001
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      by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
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19:47:01
-0800 (PST)
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(PST)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
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(PST)
Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2001 19:47:01 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Arabnews.com survey on anthrax attacks (ArabNews)
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111111945340.25863-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII
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                        Copyright (C) 2001 ArabNews
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                    http://www.arabnews.com/Article.asp?ID=10452

 12/11/01

        Arab News

        SAUDI ARABIA'S FIRST ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY

Arabnews.com survey on anthrax attacks

          By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, 12 November -- Most readers of Arab News online (www.arabnews.com)
do not believe Osama Bin Laden was involved in the anthrax attacks on the
United States and other countries around the world, according to our most
recent opinion poll.

More than 4,000 readers responded to the questionnaire.

Fifty-six percent of them said someone other than the Afghan-based Bin
Laden was behind the attacks. Of those, 25 percent pointed to right-wing
Israelis. Another 23 percent said it was white American supremacists,
while eight percent think it was someone else entirely -- but again, not
Bin Laden.

However, the largest number of respondents, 44 percent, said Bin Laden
was indeed responsible.

The survey was conducted before the US announced that personal profiling
indicates it was more likely to have been a domestic terrorist who was
responsible, and concluded that he or she was probably a loner taking
advantage of instability in the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks.

However, that would not explain why so many of the letters were
apparently postmarked Sept. 8.

              http://www.arabnews.com/Article.asp?ID=10452

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>From jwerner@jwdp.com Sun Nov 11 20:17:00 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
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20:16:59
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23:16:41
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Message-ID: <3BEF4D31.900D8E6@jwdp.com>
Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2001 23:16:49 -0500
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>
Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.78 [en] (Windows NT 5.0; U)
X-Accept-Language: en

Absent any details, one has to assume that this comes from the polling
question that appears on the Arabnews home page and therefore has no
statistical validity whatsoever.

Jan Werner
jwerner@jwdp.com
_____

James Beniger wrote:
>
> --
>   Copyright (C) 2001 ArabNews
> --
>   http://www.arabnews.com/Article.asp?ID=10452
>
> 12/11/01
>
>   Arab News
>
>   SAUDI ARABIA'S FIRST ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY
>
>   Arabnews.com survey on anthrax attacks
>
>   By a Staff Writer
>
> JEDDAH, 12 November -- Most readers of Arab News online (www.arabnews.com)
> do not believe Osama Bin Laden was involved in the anthrax attacks on the
> United States and other countries around the world, according to our most
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>
> More than 4,000 readers responded to the questionnaire.
>
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> advantage of instability in the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks.
>
> However, that would not explain why so many of the letters were
> apparently postmarked Sept. 8.
>

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>                 http://www.arabnews.com/Article.asp?ID=10452
> ------------------------------------------------------------------------
>                         Copyright (C) 2001 ArabNews
> ------------------------------------------------------------------------
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(PST)
Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2001 21:10:13 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Florida Recount: Gore Topped Bush If All Under/Over Votes Counted
 (DrudgeReport)
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111112109260.5557-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=X-UNKNOWN
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8BIT




-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
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-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
                      http://www.drudgereport.com/mattv.htm

  SUN NOV 11, 2001 18:09:35 ET


      MATT DRUDGE // DRUDGE REPORT 2001ï¿½

      BIG MEDIA FLORIDA RECOUNT:

      GORE TOPPED BUSH IF ALL UNDER/OVER VOTES
      COUNTED; LEGAL STRATEGY DESTROYED CHANCES


 **World Exclusive**
 **Must Credit DRUDGE REPORT**

 A vote-by-vote review of untallied ballots in the 2000 Florida
 presidential election commissioned by the nation's main media outlets
 shows Al Gore edged ahead of George W. Bush "under all the scenarios for
```

counting all undervotes and overvotes statewide," the DRUDGE REPORT has
learned.

APCNNNYTWASHPOSTLATIMESNEWSDAYCHICAGOTRIB will splash in Monday editions
an election review which will ignite total controversy during a time of
war, publishing sources told DRUDGE on Sunday.

MORE

Bush would have narrowly prevailed in the partial recounts sought by
Gore, but Gore could have "reversed the outcome -- by the smallest of
margins -- had he pursued and gained a complete statewide recount,"
according to one interpretation of the database compiled by the
monstermedia consortium. [Each media outlet will produce a news analysis
based on the database product.]

Under any standard that counted all disputed votes in Florida, Gore
erased Bush's advantage and emerged with a tiny lead that ranged from 42
to 171 votes.

Gore followed a legal strategy that would have led to his defeat even if
it had not been rejected by the U.S. Supreme Court, according to one
interpretation set for publication.

Gore sought a recount of a small number of disputed ballots while the
review indicates his only chance lay in a course he advocated publicly
but did not pursue in court -- a full statewide recount of untallied
votes!

Gore took a 171-vote lead when the consortium tried to recreate how each
county said it would handle a court-ordered statewide recount, and a
42-vote lead under what was called the "Palm Beach standard".

MORE

All outcomes were closer than the 537 votes of Bush's official victory,
the media outlets will claim, while noting it would be impossible to
interpret the survey results as definitive, with such narrow margins in
all directions.

Impacting...

Filed By Matt Drudge

                     http://www.drudgereport.com/mattv.htm

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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Sun Nov 11 21:21:35 2001
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(PST)
Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2001 21:21:33 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: <toc>--Florida Recounts Would Have Favored Bush (WashPost)
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  Monday, November 12, 2001; Page A01

      Florida Recounts Would Have Favored Bush

      But Study Finds Gore Might Have Won
      Statewide Tally of All Uncounted Ballots

      By Dan Keating and Dan Balz
      Washington Post Staff Writers

 In all likelihood, George W. Bush still would have won Florida and the
 presidency last year if either of two limited recounts -- one requested
 by Al Gore, the other ordered by the Florida Supreme Court -- had been
 completed, according to a study commissioned by The Washington Post and
 other news organizations.

 But if Gore had found a way to trigger a statewide recount of all
 disputed ballots, or if the courts had required it, the result likely
 would have been different. An examination of uncounted ballots throughout
 Florida found enough where voter intent was clear to give Gore the
 narrowest of margins.

 The study showed that if the two limited recounts had not been
 short-circuited -- the first by Florida county and state election
 officials and the second by the U.S. Supreme Court -- Bush would have
 held his lead over Gore, with margins ranging from 225 to 493 votes,
 depending on the standard. But the study also found that whether dimples
 are counted or amore restrictive standard is used, a statewide tally
 favored Gore by 60 to 171 votes.

Gore's narrow margin in the statewide count was the result of a windfall in overvotes. Those ballots -- on which a voter may have marked a candidate's name and also written it in -- were rejected by machines as a double vote on Election Day and most also would not have been included in either of the limited recounts.

The study by The Post and other media groups, an unprecedented effort that involved examining 175,010 ballots in 67 counties, underscores what began to be apparent as soon as the polls closed in the nation's third most populous state Nov. 7, 2000: that no one can say with certainty who actually won Florida. Under every scenario used in the study, the winning margin remains less than 500 votes out of almost 6 million cast.

For 36 days after the election, the results in Florida remained in doubt, and so did the winner of the presidency. Bush emerged victorious when the U.S. Supreme Court, in a 5 to 4 ruling, agreed with his lawyers' contention that the counting should end. Since then, many Gore partisans have accused the court of unfairly aborting a process that would have put their candidate ahead.

But an examination of the disputed ballots suggests that in hindsight the battalions of lawyers and election experts who descended on Florida pursued strategies that ended up working against the interests of their candidates.

The study indicates, for example, that Bush had less to fear from the recounts underway than he thought. Under any standard used to judge the ballots in the four counties where Gore lawyers had sought a recount -- Palm Beach, Broward, Miami-Dade and Volusia -- Bush still ended up with more votes than Gore, according to the study. Bush also would have had more votes if the limited statewide recount ordered by the Florida Supreme Court and then stopped by the U.S. Supreme Court had been carried through.

Had Bush not been party to short-circuiting those recounts, he might have escaped criticism that his victory hinged on legal maneuvering rather than on counting the votes.

In Gore's case, the decision to ask for recounts in four counties rather than seek a statewide recount ultimately had far greater impact. But in the chaos of the early days of the recount battle, when Gore needed additional votes as quickly as possible and recounts in the four heavily Democratic counties offered him that possibility, that was not so obvious.

Nor was there any guarantee that Gore could have succeeded in getting a statewide recount. Florida law provided no mechanism to ask for a statewide recount, only county-by-county recounts. And although he did at one point call on Bush to join him in asking for a statewide recount, it was with the condition that Bush renounce all further legal action. Bush dismissed the offer, calling it a public relations gesture by his opponent, and Gore never took any further steps toward that goal.

White House press secretary Ari Fleischer, responding to the study, said, "The voters settled this election last fall, and the nation moved on a long time ago. The White House isn't focused on this; the voters aren't

focused on it." Fleischer called the results "superfluous."

Gore, in a written statement, did not respond directly to the study. "As I said on Dec. 13th of last year, we are a nation of laws and the presidential election of 2000 is over," he said. "And of course, right now our country faces a great challenge as we seek to successfully combat terrorism. I fully support President Bush's efforts to achieve that goal."

Gore said he remained appreciative of the support he received last year and "proud of the values and ideals for which we fought."

Discerning Voter Intent

Conducted by the National Opinion Research Center, an organization based at the University of Chicago, the study examined all ballots that were initially rejected by voting machines. This included those that contained no discernible vote for president, known as "undervotes," and those that registered votes for more than one candidate, the "overvotes."

Last year's recount battles largely focused on about 61,000 undervote ballots. In the recounts, Gore advisers pushed for the most liberal interpretation of voter intent, giving rise to heated disputes and legal wrangling over whether "dimpled chads" on punch-card ballots should be counted as votes.

But in another twist clear only now, the study found that where Gore had the greatest opportunity to pick up votes was not in those undervote ballots but in the approximately 114,000 overvote ballots, particularly 25,000 overvote ballots read by optical scanning machines.

Using the most inclusive standards, Bush actually gained more votes than Gore -- about 300 net -- from the examination of the undervote ballots. But Gore picked up 885 more votes than Bush from the examination of overvote ballots, 662 of those from optical scan ballots.

The study did not credit Gore with the thousands of votes lost as a result of the infamous butterfly ballot in Palm Beach County. Many voters using the ballot became confused by the listing of presidential candidates on two facing pages and punched Gore's name and one of the candidates next to him, nullifying their vote.

An examination of the Senate choices on those ballots indicates the mistakes were made overwhelmingly by Democrats and suggests that Gore lost about 8,000 votes because of the confusion. The Post study did not award those overvotes to Gore because no clear voter intent could be determined on a ballot where two candidates were marked. A similar analysis of the two-page presidential ballot in Duval County showed Gore lost about 7,000 votes, which also could not be given to Gore in the study.

Gore never pushed hard for the kind of full recount that might have brought overvotes into play. And the Florida Supreme Court, which on Dec. 8 ordered a statewide manual recount -- halted in midstream the next day by the U.S. Supreme Court -- focused on undervotes and required only that undervotes be retabulated.

Ironically, it was Bush's lawyers who argued that recounting only the undervotes violated the constitutional guarantee to equal protection. And the U.S. Supreme Court, in its Dec. 12 ruling that ended the dispute, also questioned whether the Florida court should have limited a statewide recount only to undervotes.

Had the high court acted on that, and had there been enough time left for the Florida Supreme Court to require yet another statewide recount, Gore's chances would have been dramatically improved. But there are too many variables in any effort to reexamine the ballots -- from varying standards in judging ballots in the counties to problems of getting an exact replication of the overvote and undervote ballots -- to be able to say with absolute certainty what might have happened in Florida.

"In my opinion, it's too close to call," said Kirk Wolter, senior vice president of NORC. "If we take it as given that two major candidates were separated by perhaps a few hundred or fewer ballots, it may be that we'll never know the exact vote total."

   Historical Record

Designed to provide a historical record for one of the most remarkable presidential elections in U.S. history, the ballot study was launched early this year by a consortium of news organizations and originally was to have been completed by last spring. Consortium members, in addition to The Post, included the New York Times, the Associated Press, CNN, the Los Angeles Times, the Wall Street Journal and four Florida newspapers: the Orlando Sentinel, the Palm Beach Post, the South Florida Sun-Sentinel in Fort Lauderdale and the St. Petersburg Times.

"We joined the consortium to obtain an accurate, nonpartisan assessment of the uncounted ballots in Florida to determine how the people of Florida voted and why their voting systems did not work better," said Post Executive Editor Leonard Downie Jr. "The results shed light on the actions of the players in the constitutional drama in Florida. They also provide information that can help the federal and state governments improve voting systems nationwide. And they will help historians better analyze a unique and important event in American history."

Various technical problems delayed the study, including the difficulty county officials had in separating the disputed ballots into undervotes and overvotes. The events of Sept. 11 set back publication further because news organizations were devoting all their resources to coverage of the terrorist attacks and subsequent events.

The project used impartial observers hired by NORC to examine the ballots and considered many possible alternatives for tallying the votes. But no study of this type can accurately recreate Election Day 2000 or predict what might have emerged from individual battles over more than 6 million votes in Florida's 67 counties.

Three individuals, operating independently, examined each undervote ballot and some of the overvote ballots. However, most of the overvote ballots, which are less subject to different interpretation over their markings, were viewed by one person. The Post's findings are based

primarily on results in which two of the three reviewers agreed on the marks on the ballot, deemed a fair standard for discerning what was on the ballot.

The new study differs from an earlier ballot examination by the Miami Herald and USA Today, which did not systematically look at all overvote ballots, instead relying on a computer analysis of those ballots. In that study, one person, usually an accountant, determined marks on individual undervote ballots. A second person also looked at the undervote ballots, but the accountant's coding was always used if they differed. The study concluded that Bush would have won under almost all situations.

The NORC observer teams hired by the consortium did not decide whether the undervote or overvote ballots would have been counted as valid votes in a recount. Instead, they worked independently, using a coding scheme to describe the marks on each ballot under supervision of a NORC team leader.

The study projects possible election outcomes based on different scenarios -- which ballots might have been included in recounts and what marks on those ballots might have been considered as votes.

On ballots from punch-card machines, such as those used in the South Florida counties where Gore asked for recounts, these marks included a dimpled chad, which is the appearance of an indentation, or chad with one or more corners detached.

On ballots from optical scanning machines, the marks included instances where a voter circled or wrote in the candidate's name rather than filling in an oval next to the name on the ballot.

The Post, in conjunction with the other news organizations, reviewed the descriptive codes to apply different standards for determining voter intent and tallied results based on several scenarios that sought to approximate conditions on the ground in Florida.

The three examiners agreed most of the time, but Post analysis of ballot swings caused by disagreement showed more than enough votes to decide the election.

   The Winner

Bush was certified by the Florida election canvassing commission as the winner by 537 votes Nov. 26. That certification came after Gore had asked for recounts in Volusia, Broward, Miami-Dade and Palm Beach counties. But it included full results from only Volusia and Broward, which met the state's 5 p.m. deadline.

Palm Beach County submitted its final results about two hours past the deadline, but Florida Secretary of State Katherine Harris declined to include them. Officials in Miami-Dade halted their recount days earlier, amid GOP-inspired protests, claiming they would not have enough time to meet the state's deadline.

Had all four counties completed their recounts, as requested by Gore, and been included in the state certification, Bush still would have been

declared the winner, but by just 225 votes, according to the analysis by
The Post and other news organizations.

The Florida Supreme Court's Dec. 8 order for a statewide manual recount
of all undervote ballots also would have resulted in Bush as the winner,
the study found. Gore's team protested when the U.S. Supreme Court on
Dec. 9 agreed to the Bush campaign's request for a stay, halting that
recount in midstream. But the study found that a count of all undervotes
in the state would have left Bush ahead of Gore by 430 votes.

Some counties ignored the state Supreme Court order that weekend and
refused to conduct manual recounts. Other counties included undervote and
overvote ballots in their recounts. The media consortium surveyed the
counties to determine what standards they were using. On the basis of
those standards -- the closest approximation possible to what was
happening that weekend -- the Post study found that, if the court had not
intervened to stop the counting, Bush would have won by 493 votes.

But the results in Florida and, therefore, in the presidential election
might have been different had the 67 counties been ordered to proceed
with a manual recount of all undervotes and overvotes.

Under several scenarios examined by the consortium, and using a standard
in which two of the three reviewers agreed on the markings on each
ballot, Gore emerged with more votes than Bush.

The overvotes that could have provided the margin for Gore were on
ballots where voters tried to be extra-clear in their choice and ended up
nullifying the vote. They filled in the oval next to a candidate and then
filled in the oval for "write-in" and wrote the same candidate's name
again.

Those overvotes were rejected by machines, but some county officials
examined those ballots on election night to reclaim the votes. Other
counties, though, didn't check for those obvious votes. Gore had more
than 500 of those votes in Lake County and more than 250 in Escambia,
netting him gains of 172 and 157 votes against Bush in those counties.

The narrowest margin, according to the study, came under a scenario in
which at least one corner of a chad was detached from punch-card
ballots -- the prevailing standard across the state of Florida at the
time -- or any mark on the optical scan ballots showing clear voter
intent. In that case, the study showed Gore with 60 votes more than Bush.

Gore's margin grows under three other scenarios. Under the
least-restrictive standard for interpreting voter intent, which counted
all dimpled chads and any discernible optical mark (which in the case of
optical ballots Florida's new election law now requires to be counted as
votes), Gore had 107 more votes.

Gore's margin rose to 115 votes in the study under a tighter standard,
calling for chads to be fully punched and a more restrictive
interpretation of what constitutes a valid mark on optical scan ballots.

But this is one case where disagreements among the reviewers affected the
outcome. Gore won under this scenario when two of the reviewers agree on
the markings. Under a standard in which all three were required to agree,

Bush won by 219 votes.

Gore's largest margin in a statewide recount involving all ballots comes
under a scenario that sought to recreate the standards established by
each of the counties in their recounts. In that case, Gore emerged with
171 more votes than Bush.

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By RICHARD L. BERKE
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Ballots Cast by Blacks and Older Voters Were Tossed in Far Greater Numbers
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Black precincts had more than three times as many rejected ballots as white=
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precincts in last fall's presidential race in Florida.

THE METHOD
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in last fall's presidential election and the ensuing recounts.

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How ballot design and voting technology played a determining role in the=20
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AUDIO
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This is the lead article re the vote count,,,,,,,

NY TIMES, November 12, 2001

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comprehensive review of the uncounted Florida ballots from last year's=20
presidential election reveals that George W. Bush would have won even if=20
the United States Supreme Court had allowed the statewide manual recount of=
=20
the votes that the Florida Supreme Court had ordered to go forward.

Contrary to what many partisans of former Vice President Al Gore have=20
charged, the United States Supreme Court did not award an election to Mr.=20
Bush that otherwise would have been won by Mr. Gore. A close examination of=
=20
the ballots found that Mr. Bush would have retained a slender margin over=20
Mr. Gore if the Florida court's order to recount more than 43,000 ballots=20
had not been reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

Even under the strategy that Mr. Gore pursued at the beginning of the=20
Florida standoff =97 filing suit to force hand recounts in four=
 predominantly=20
Democratic counties =97 Mr. Bush would have kept his lead, according to the=
=20
ballot review conducted for a consortium of news organizations.

But the consortium, looking at a broader group of rejected ballots than=20

those covered in the court decisions, 175,010 in all, found that Mr. Gore=20
might have won if the courts had ordered a full statewide recount of all=20
the rejected ballots. This also assumes that county canvassing boards would=
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have reached the same conclusions about the disputed ballots that the=20
consortium's independent observers did. The findings indicate that Mr. Gore=
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might have eked out a victory if he had pursued in court a course like the=
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one he publicly advocated when he called on the state to "count all the=
 votes."

In addition, the review found statistical support for the complaints of=20
many voters, particularly elderly Democrats in Palm Beach County, who said=
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in interviews after the election that confusing ballot designs may have led=
=20
them to spoil their ballots by voting for more than one candidate.

More than 113,000 voters cast ballots for two or more presidential=20
candidates. Of those, 75,000 chose Mr. Gore and a minor candidate; 29,000=20
chose Mr. Bush and a minor candidate. Because there was no clear indication=
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of what the voters intended, those numbers were not included in the=20
consortium's final tabulations.

Thus the most thorough examination of Florida's uncounted ballots provides=
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ammunition for both sides in what remains the most disputed and mystifying=
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presidential election in modern times. It illuminates in detail the=20
weaknesses of Florida's system that prevented many from voting as they=20
intended to. But it also provides support for the result that county=20
election officials and the courts ultimately arrived at =97 a Bush victory=
 by=20
the tiniest of margins.

The study, conducted over the last 10 months by a consortium of eight news=
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organizations assisted by professional statisticians, examined numerous=20
hypothetical ways of recounting the Florida ballots. Under some methods,=20
Mr. Gore would have emerged the winner; in others, Mr. Bush. But in each=20
one, the margin of victory was smaller than the 537- vote lead that state=20
election officials ultimately awarded Mr. Bush.

For example, if Florida's 67 counties had carried out the hand recount of=20
disputed ballots ordered by the Florida court on Dec. 8, applying the=20
standards that election officials said they would have used, Mr. Bush would=
=20
have emerged the victor by 493 votes. Florida officials had begun such a=20
recount the next day, but the effort was halted that afternoon when the=20
United States Supreme Court ruled in a 5-to-4 vote that a statewide recount=
=20
using varying standards threatened "irreparable harm" to Mr. Bush.

But the consortium's study shows that Mr. Bush would have won even if the=20
justices had not stepped in (and had further legal challenges not again=20

changed the trajectory of the battle), answering one of the abiding=20
mysteries of the Florida vote.

Even so, the media ballot review, carried out under rigorous rules far=20
removed from the chaos and partisan heat of the post-election dispute, is=20
unlikely to end the argument over the outcome of the 2000 presidential=20
election. The race was so close that it is possible to get different=20
results simply by applying different hypothetical vote-counting methods to=
=20
the thousands of uncounted ballots. And in every case, the ballot review=20
produced a result that was even closer than the official count =97 a margin=
=20
of perhaps four or five thousandths of one percent out of about six million=
=20
ballots cast for president.

The consortium examined 175,010 ballots that vote-counting machines had=20
rejected last November. Those included so-called undervotes, or ballots on=
=20
which the machines could not discern a preference for president, and=20
overvotes, those on which voters marked more than one candidate.

The examination then sought to judge what might have been considered a=20
legal vote under various conditions =97 from the strictest interpretation (a=
=20
clearly punched hole) to the most liberal (a small indentation, or dimple,=
=20
that indicated the voter was trying to punch a hole in the card). But even=
=20
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The data produced by the ballot review allows scrutiny of the disputed=20
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The difficulty of perceiving dimples or detached chads can be measured by=20
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was considered evidence of voter intent.

If all the ballots had been reviewed under any of seven single standards,=20
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would have won, by a very narrow margin. For example, using the most=20
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The court ultimately adopted her view, although extending it to all=20
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The consortium asked all 67 counties what standard they would have used and=
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Others will invest in computerized touch-screen machines that work like=20
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Kirk Wolter, who supervised the ballot review for the National Opinion=20
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more accurate and reliable voting systems. All data from the consortium=20
recount is available on the Web at www.norc.org.

The review produced databases to study this election from a historical=20
perspective, said Mr. Wolter, the research center's senior vice president=20

for statistics and methodology, adding, "I hope in turn this can lead to=20
voting reform and better ways of doing this in future elections."
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This is the lead article re the vote count,,,,,,,

NY TIMES, November 12, 2001

<h2>Study of Disputed Florida Ballots Finds Justices Did Not
Cast the Deciding Vote

</h2><h5>By FORD FESSENDEN and JOHN M.
BRODER</h5><font size=3D3>comprehensive review of the uncounted Florida
ballots from last year's presidential election reveals that George W.
Bush would have won even if the United States Supreme Court had allowed
the statewide manual recount of the votes that the Florida Supreme Court
had ordered to go forward.

Contrary to what many partisans of former Vice President Al Gore have
charged, the United States Supreme Court did not award an election to Mr.
Bush that otherwise would have been won by Mr. Gore. A close examination
of the ballots found that Mr. Bush would have retained a slender margin
over Mr. Gore if the Florida court's order to recount more than 43,000
ballots had not been reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

Even under the strategy that Mr. Gore pursued at the beginning of the
Florida standoff =97 filing suit to force hand recounts in four
predominantly Democratic counties =97 Mr. Bush would have kept his lead,
according to the ballot review conducted for a consortium of news
organizations.

But the consortium, looking at a broader group of rejected ballots than
those covered in the court decisions, 175,010 in all, found that Mr. Gore
might have won if the courts had ordered a full statewide recount of all
the rejected ballots. This also assumes that county canvassing boards
would have reached the same conclusions about the disputed ballots that
the consortium's independent observers did. The findings indicate that
Mr. Gore might have eked out a victory if he had pursued in court a
course like the one he publicly advocated when he called on the state to
"count all the votes."

In addition, the review found statistical support for the complaints of

many voters, particularly elderly Democrats in Palm Beach County, who said in interviews after the election that confusing ballot designs may have led them to spoil their ballots by voting for more than one candidate.

More than 113,000 voters cast ballots for two or more presidential candidates. Of those, 75,000 chose Mr. Gore and a minor candidate; 29,000 chose Mr. Bush and a minor candidate. Because there was no clear indication of what the voters intended, those numbers were not included in the consortium's final tabulations.

Thus the most thorough examination of Florida's uncounted ballots provides ammunition for both sides in what remains the most disputed and mystifying presidential election in modern times. It illuminates in detail the weaknesses of Florida's system that prevented many from voting as they intended to. But it also provides support for the result that county election officials and the courts ultimately arrived at =97 a Bush victory by the tiniest of margins.

The study, conducted over the last 10 months by a consortium of eight news organizations assisted by professional statisticians, examined numerous hypothetical ways of recounting the Florida ballots. Under some methods, Mr. Gore would have emerged the winner; in others, Mr. Bush. But in each one, the margin of victory was smaller than the 537- vote lead that state election officials ultimately awarded Mr. Bush.

For example, if Florida's 67 counties had carried out the hand recount of disputed ballots ordered by the Florida court on Dec. 8, applying the standards that election officials said they would have used, Mr. Bush would have emerged the victor by 493 votes. Florida officials had begun such a recount the next day, but the effort was halted that afternoon when the United States Supreme Court ruled in a 5-to-4 vote that a statewide recount using varying standards threatened "irreparable harm" to Mr. Bush.

But the consortium's study shows that Mr. Bush would have won even if the justices had not stepped in (and had further legal challenges not again changed the trajectory of the battle), answering one of the abiding mysteries of the Florida vote.

Even so, the media ballot review, carried out under rigorous rules far removed from the chaos and partisan heat of the post-election dispute, is unlikely to end the argument over the outcome of the 2000 presidential election. The race was so close that it is possible to get different results simply by applying different hypothetical vote-counting methods to the thousands of uncounted ballots. And in every case, the ballot review produced a result that was even closer than the official count =97 a margin of perhaps four or five thousandths of one percent out of about six million ballots cast for president.

The consortium examined 175,010 ballots that vote-counting machines had rejected last November. Those included so-called undervotes, or ballots on which the machines could not discern a preference for president, and overvotes, those on which voters marked more than one candidate.

The examination then sought to judge what might have been considered a legal vote under various conditions =97 from the strictest interpretation (a clearly punched hole) to the most liberal (a small indentation, or dimple, that indicated the voter was trying to punch a hole in the card). But even under the most inclusive standards, the review found that at most, 24,619 ballots could have been interpreted as legal=20 votes.

The numbers reveal the flaws in Mr. Gore's post-election tactics and, in retrospect, why the Bush strategy of resisting county-by-county recounts

was ultimately successful.

In a finding rich with irony, the results show that even if Mr. Gore had succeeded in his effort to force recounts of undervotes in the four Democratic counties, Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach and Volusia, he still would have lost, although by 225 votes rather than 537. An approach Mr. Gore and his lawyers rejected as impractical =97 a statewide recount =97 could have produced enough votes to tilt the election his way, no matter what standard was chosen to judge voter intent.

Another complicating factor in the effort to untangle the result is the overseas absentee ballots that arrived after Election Day. A New York Times investigation earlier this year showed that 680 of the late-arriving ballots did not meet Florida's standards yet were still counted. The vast majority of those flawed ballots were accepted in counties that favored Mr. Bush, after an aggressive effort by Bush strategists to pressure officials to accept them.

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        Date: Mon, 12 Nov 2001 10:05:17 -0600
        From: wolter@NORCMAIL.UCHICAGO.EDU
        Subject: Re: Florida election study by NORC

        Friends and Colleagues,

        The comprehensive archive of the 2000 presidential election in Florida
        is now available to the public at our website

          NORC.ORG.

          Best,

        KIRK WOLTER

         ****

November 12, 2001
Politics & Policy
Americans Back Bush's War on Terrorism,
But Fears About Economy Grow, Poll Finds
By JOHN HARWOOD
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON -- Americans remain solidly behind the Bush administration's war
against terrorism, even as they have grown increasingly fearful about
deterioration of the U.S. economy.
A new Wall Street Journal/NBC News Poll conducted during the weekend shows
only marginal erosion of the public's support for the administration's
approach, despite its uncertain military progress in Afghanistan and its
inability thus far to identify the source of anthrax attacks at home. Two
months after the Sept. 11 attacks, fully 81% of Americans say they "totally"
or "mainly" support the administration's efforts; 87% expressed such support
last month. And some 88% of U.S. adults surveyed say they approve of
President Bush's job performance, while just 7% disapprove.
"Americans remain both unified and strong in their resolve," noted
Democratic pollster Peter Hart, who conducts the Journal/NBC survey with his
Republican counterpart, Robert Teeter. Nine of 10 respondents said they
expect the antiterror war to continue for at least a year, and a similar
number pronounced it worth the risk of retaliation against the U.S.; three
of four Americans said the effort is worth the risk of "substantial numbers
of American military casualties."
But the poll found that such determination is matched by increasing
pessimism about the state of the economy. Nearly half of Americans surveyed
-- 46% -- said the country already is experiencing economic recession, more
than twice the number who gave the same response in a Journal/NBC poll in
March; an additional 27% expect the country to be in recession within the
next 12 months, while only 22% said recession can be avoided during that
time. Nearly one in four Americans said they are "very" or "fairly" worried
that a family member will lose his or her job.
In some ways, Americans' views on the war and economic fronts go hand in
hand. One-third of Americans said they have "made changes" in their approach
to events such as traveling, attending entertainment events or going to a
shopping mall since Sept. 11, a result that points to the continuing effect
that increased fearfulness has on U.S. commerce. Two-thirds said they
haven't changed their approach.
Though the poll found overwhelming support for overall U.S. objectives, it
also revealed that Americans mirror their political leaders in Washington in
displaying differences over the best approaches for handling the economy and
the antiterrorism campaign. On the critical issue of how to stimulate the
economy, now pending on Capitol Hill, 50% of Americans favor the greater
emphasis that Mr. Bush and the GOP have placed on tax cuts to stimulate
investment and job creation, compared with 43% who back congressional
Democrats' emphasis on unemployment benefits and health-care coverage for
laid-off workers.
Behind those overall numbers, lopsided numbers of self-described Republicans
and Democrats favored their respective party's approach; independents sided
with the GOP. Three-fourths of Americans say the U.S. should "spend whatever
is necessary" to increase homeland security, but by a 49%-28% plurality
Americans favor rolling back the tax cuts Congress passed earlier this year
if necessary to avoid deficit spending.

On the contentious issue of how to improve airline safety, another
flashpoint for partisan debate in Congress, the poll shows an American
public evenly divided. Some 43% said the people screening passengers and
luggage should be federal-government employees, the position backed by
Democrats in Congress; 44% said they should be private employees under
federal supervision, the stance taken by Mr. Bush and the GOP.
Self-described Democrats and Republicans each favored their party's view,
while a plurality of independents sided with Democrats.
Despite such differences, the survey showed that Americans as a whole
continue to have confidence in the Bush administration's ability to manage
the immense challenges that the war against terrorism poses at home and
abroad. Some 60% said they have "a great deal" or "quite a bit" of
confidence in administration efforts to protect Americans from further
terrorist attacks, compared with 38% who have "just some" or "very little"
confidence. By similar margins, they express confidence in the
administration's efforts to work with Arab governments and other coalition
partners, and to freeze funds used by terrorist groups.
By an even more robust margin of 78%-21%, Americans express confidence in
the Bush administration's military strategy. A substantial minority,
however, echoes the grumbling of some war critics that the Bush
administration should attack Afghanistan even more harshly than it has so
far. While 47% said the U.S. attacks have been "about right," 41% pronounced
them "not strong enough." Reflecting the scant level of dissent within the
U.S., just 5% called the U.S. attacks "too strong."
Write to John Harwood at john.harwood@wsj.com <mailto:john.harwood@wsj.com>2
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Hyperlinks in this Article:
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(2) mailto:john.harwood@wsj.com

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From: "Steve, Kenneth" <Kenneth_Steve@tvratings.com>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: Disputed Florida Ballots Reliability/Validity of Machine & Ha
        nd Counts
Date: Mon, 12 Nov 2001 12:38:55 -0500
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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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        charset="iso-8859-1"

I was listening to a discussion of this topic on NPR while driving to work
this morning, and heard something I thought interesting. A spokesman for
the Washington Post was asked what benefit came from the total recount given
Busch would remain in office. One of the benefits he described was that
they learned hand counting was less reliable than machine counting and
therefore machine counting was the better approach.

It struck me that in his conclusion he failed to mention any potential bias
associated with the two approaches. Does anyone know if there was an effort
to look for possible bias in the decisions stemming from machine counts when
congruence between hand counts couldn't be reached? Short of going to
voters and asking them for whom they intended to cast their vote, is it
possible to measure the possible bias of machine counts when the true value
cannot be determined by hand counting?

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the Washington Post was asked what benefit came from the total recount
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Mon,
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From: Frank Rusciano <rusciano@rider.edu>
Subject: Re: Disputed Florida Ballots Reliability/Validity of Machine & Ha
 ndCounts
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Message-id: <3BF01E00.DCEAB1B8@rider.edu>
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I would also add that the issue has serious constitutional and political
ramifications. It interests me that the headline in several newspapers
was that if the Supreme Court had not stopped the count, Bush would have

still won if the disputed counties had been added. However, the
articles
also noted that if ALL the votes had been counted, by whatever standard,
Gore would have won. First, it seems to me that the decision to count
only certain counties was a result of legal maneuvering; one story was
that Gore chose those four counties believing the Bush people would push
for a complete recount, and that that strategy failed. One could
argue that the Gore people should have pushed for a total recount from
the beginning if that's what they wanted, although it is unlikely the court
would have allowed that either. (Certainly the Bush people would
have been crazy to go for such a deal, since they were the declared winners
and had nothing to gain).
<p>Second, and more fundamentally, though, the true legal question of equal
protection arises. The Supreme Court seemed to state that the problem
with recounting votes was that no one standard was set for the means of
including or excluding votes; one could argue that the very setup of the
voting system in Florida makes this inevitable. However, by the Court's
standard, one could note that the study found that by ANY STANDARD, if
the votes were recounted in the entire state, Gore would have won.
Hence, the Court's own logic folds in upon itself-- the response could
be that if any of the available standards were set the outcome would
change.
How does this effect the equal protection justification the court set?
<p>No doubt political scientists and historians will be arguing this one
for a long time, and perhaps forever.

<p>"Steve, Kenneth" wrote:
<blockquote TYPE=CITE> I
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>From rusciano@rider.edu Mon Nov 12 11:27:15 2001
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I believe the relevance of the results are as follows. Apparently,
the Gore legal team originally asked for a recount in the four counties
because they thought that would prompt the Bush legal team to ask for a
recount in all counties in Florida. I don't know how much that team
was being paid, but it seems to me that anyone could see that a call for
any recount would leave the Bush team with everything to lose and nothing
to gain, except some legitimacy for the election which they were already
claiming.
<p>Actually, the bigger issue I think relates to the court's decision.
The court said that the four counties could not be recounted because the
equal protection clause would be violated, since there was no one standard
for recounting the votes; hence, some votes would be counted while others
would not. Of course, the Florida election system, and the federal
system in general that leaves voting standards to the states who then push
them in most cases to the localities, would seem to set up the situation
where no statewide recount could be conducted.
<p>More importantly, though, the real issue is what the headlines did not
emphasize when they stated that Bush would have won even if the Court had
not intervened-- if one standard were applied on a statewide basis,
regardless
of the standard chosen out of the ones suggested, Gore would have won.
Hence, the court inadvertantly created a standard that undermines the
election
result it believed it was reifying.
<p>I suggest that political scientists and historians will be arguing this
one for as long as the Republic exists and maybe beyond.
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counting? </blockquote>
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>From jwerner@jwdp.com Mon Nov 12 11:55:01 2001
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Date: Mon, 12 Nov 2001 14:54:45 -0500
From: Jan Werner <jwerner@jwdp.com>
Reply-To: jwerner@jwdp.com
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Subject: Re: Disputed Florida Ballots Reliability/Validity of Machine & Hand
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>
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> he described was that they learned hand counting was less reliable
> than machine counting and therefore machine counting was the better
> approach.

>

That statement is obviously disproved by the NORC hand count itself, or
there would be no results to publish in the first place. I heard the
segment and I believe that what he meant was that hand count results
were not reliable unless explicit and consistent rules were established
so that all counters used the same standard for counting ballots.

Machine counting may, in some but not all cases, be more consistent than
hand counting, but it is not more reliable unless the hand counting is
careless. Furthermore, the reliability of machine counts is extremely
variable, with pre-punched ballots such as the Votomatic system used in
Florida near the the bottom of the heap. Pre-punched ballots are also
notoriously inconsistent, since multiple passes through the machine may
reseat or push out loose chads.

Go to http://www.itl.nist.gov/lab/specpubs/500-158.htm for a thorough
study of voting machine accuracy and reliability conducted by the
National Bureau of Standards a dozen years ago.

What I find interesting is that the results show that Gore got more
votes than Bush in Florida, but the nearly universal opinion of the
media outlets is that Bush won because the Gore side hadn't asked that
all the votes be counted.

Put differently, the media seem to subscribe to the idea that it doesn't
matter who gets the most votes, it just matters who counts the votes.

Jan Werner
jwerner@jwdp.com
>From mark@bisconti.com Mon Nov 12 14:15:45 2001
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From: "Mark David Richards" <mark@bisconti.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: FW: The Uncomfortable Question of Anti-Semitism
Date: Mon, 12 Nov 2001 17:10:01 -0500
Message-ID: <JAEPJNNBGDEENLLCIIIBEECLDLAA.mark@bisconti.com>
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> NYT Magazine Article, 11/4/01
>
> The Uncomfortable Question of Anti-Semitism
>
>   By JONATHAN ROSEN
>
>   When I was growing up, my father would go to bed with a transistor
radio
>   set to an all-news station. Even without a radio, my father was
attuned
> to
>   the menace of history. A Jew born in Vienna in 1924, he fled his
> homeland
>   in 1938; his parents were killed in the Holocaust. I sometimes
imagined
> my
>   father was listening for some repetition of past evils so that he
could
>   rectify old responses, but he may just have been expecting more bad
> news.
>   In any event, the grumbling static from the bedroom depressed me,
and I
>   vowed to replace it with music more cheerfully in tune with America.
> These
>   days, however, I find myself on my father's frequency. I have
awakened
> to
>   anti-Semitism.
>
>   I am not being chased down alleyways and called a Christ killer, I
do
> not
>   feel that prejudicial hiring practices will keep me out of a job and
I
> am
>   not afraid that the police will come and take away my family. I am,
in
>   fact, more grateful than ever that my father found refuge in this
> country.
>   But in recent weeks I have been reminded, in ways too plentiful to
> ignore,
>   about the role Jews play in the fantasy life of the world. Jews were
not
>   the cause of World War II, but they were at the metaphysical center
of
>   that conflict nonetheless, since the Holocaust was part of Hitler's
> agenda
>   and a key motivation of his campaign. Jews are not the cause of
World
> War
>   III, if that's what we are facing, but they have been placed at the
> center
>   of it in mysterious and disturbing ways.

>
>   I was born in 1963, a generation removed and an ocean away from the
>   destruction of European Jewry. My mother was born here, so there was
>   always half the family that breathed in the easy air of postwar
America.
>   You don't have to read a lot of Freud to discover that the key to
> healthy
>   life is the ability to fend off reality to a certain extent. Deny
> reality
>   too much, of course, and you're crazy; too little and you're merely
>   miserable. My own private balancing act has involved acknowledging
the
>   fate of my murdered grandparents and trying to live a modern
American
>   life. I studied English literature in college and in graduate
school,
>   where I toyed with a dissertation on Milton, a Christian concerned
with
>   justifying the ways of God to man. I dropped out of graduate school
to
>   become a writer, but I always felt about my life in America what
Milton
>   says of Adam and Eve entering exile -- the world was all before me.
>
>   Living in New York, pursuing my writing life, I had the world
forever
> all
>   before me. I chose within it -- I married and had a child. For 10
years
> I
>   worked at a Jewish newspaper. But my sense of endless American
> possibility
>   never left me -- even working at a Jewish newspaper seemed a
paradoxical
>   assertion of American comfort. My father's refugee sense of the
world
> was
>   something that both informed me and that I worked to define myself
>   against. I felt it was an act of mental health to recognize that his
> world
>   was not my world and that his fears were the product of an
experience
>   alien to me. I was critical of the Holocaust Museum in Washington. I
>   didn't want ancient European anti-Semitism enshrined on federal
land.
> But
>   now everything has come to American soil.
>
>   Recently, I read an interview with Sheik Muhammad Gemeaha -- who was
not
>   only the representative in the United States of the prominent Cairo
> center
>   of Islamic learning, al-Azhar University, but also imam of the
Islamic
>   Cultural Center of New York City. The sheik, who until recently
lived in
>   Manhattan on the Upper West Side, explained that ''only the Jews''

were
>   capable of destroying the World Trade Center and added that ''if it
> became
>   known to the American people, they would have done to Jews what
Hitler
>   did.'' This sentiment will be familiar to anyone who has been
watching
> the
>   news or reading the papers. In Kuwait, there were reports that New
York
>   rabbis told their followers to take their money out of the stock
market
>   before Sept. 11; in Egypt, the Mossad was blamed for the attack. It
is
>   easy talk to dismiss as madness, I suppose, but because so many
millions
>   of Muslims seem to believe it, and because airplanes actually did
crash
>   into the World Trade Center, words have a different weight and
menace
> than
>   they
>   had before.
>
>   So does history, or rather the forces that shape history --
particularly
>   the history of the Jews. It would be wrong to say that everything
> changed
>   on the 11th of September for me. Like the man in the Hemingway novel
who
>   went bankrupt two ways -- gradually and then suddenly -- my
awareness of
>   things had also been growing slowly. My father's sister escaped in
the
>   1930's from Vienna to Palestine -- now, of course, called Israel --
and
> I
>   have a lot of family there. I grew up knowing that Israel, for all
its
>   vitality, was ringed with enemies; I knew how perilous and bleak
life
> had
>   become after the collapse of the Oslo peace process a year ago and
how
>   perilous and bleak it could be before that.
>
>   I knew, too, that works like the ''Protocols of the Elders of
Zion,''
> the
>   Russian forgery about demonic Jewish power, have been imported into
Arab
>   society, like obsolete but deadly Soviet weapons. By grafting
ancient
>   Christian calumnies onto modern political grievances, Arab
governments
>   have transformed Israel into an outpost of malevolent world Jewry,
> viewing

>   Israelis and Jews as interchangeable emblems of cosmic evil. So when
> the
>   Syrian defense minister recently told a delegation from the British
> Royal
>   College of Defense Studies that the destruction of the World Trade
> Center
>   was part of a Jewish conspiracy, I wasn't really surprised.
>
>   I'd gotten a whiff of this back in early September, while following
> the
>   United Nations conference on racism and discrimination in Durban,
> South
>   Africa, where the Arab Lawyers Union distributed booklets at the
>   conference containing anti-Semitic caricatures of Jews with fangs
> dripping
>   blood -- a mere sideshow to the isolation of Israel and the equating
> of
>   Zionism with racism that ultimately led to the United States'
> withdrawal.
>   Singling out Israel made of a modern nation an archetypal villain --
> Jews
>   were the problem and the countries of the world were figuring out
> the
>   solution. This was hardly new in the history of the United Nations,
> but
>   there was something so naked about the resurrected Nazi propaganda
> and
> the
>   anti-Semitism fueling the political denunciations that I felt
> kidnapped
> by
>   history. The past had come calling.
>
>   I felt this in a different form reading coverage of Israel in
> European
>   papers. Though public expressions of anti-Semitism are taboo in a
>   post-Holocaust world, many Europeans, in writing about Israel, have
> felt
>   free to conjure images of determined child killers and mass
> murderers.
>   Earlier this year, the Spanish daily La Vanguardia published a
> cartoon
>   depicting a large building labeled ''Museum of the Jewish
> Holocaust''
> and
>   behind it a building under construction labeled ''Future Museum of
> the
>   Palestinian Holocaust.'' The cartoon manages to demonize Jews and
>   trivialize the Holocaust simultaneously. Tom Gross, an Israel-based
>   journalist, recently pointed out to me that a BBC correspondent,
> Hilary
>   Andersson, declared that to describe adequately the outrage of
> Israel's
>   murder of Palestinian children one would have to reach back to
> Herod's
>   slaughter of the innocents -- alluding to Herod's attempt to kill
> Christ

> 		in the cradle by massacring Jewish babies. After leading an editor
from
> 		The Guardian on a tour of the occupied territories, Gross was
astonished
> 		at the resulting front-page editorial in that highly influential
British
> 		paper declaring that the establishment of Israel has exacted such a
high
> 		moral price that ''the international community cannot support this
cost
> 		indefinitely.'' I understood that the editorial, speaking of the
cost of
> 		the establishment of Israel -- not of any particular policies --
implied
> 		that Israel's very right to exist is somehow still at issue. (One
cannot
> 		imagine something similar being formulated about, say, Russia, in
> response
> 		to its battle with Chechen rebels, however much The Guardian might
have
> 		disagreed with that country's policies.) And this reminded me
inevitably
> 		of the situation of the Jews in 1940's Europe, where simply to be
was an
> 		unpardonable crime.
>
> 		I had somehow believed that the Jewish Question, which so obsessed
both
> 		Jews and anti-Semites in the 19th and 20th centuries, had been
solved --
> 		most horribly by Hitler's ''final solution,'' most hopefully by
Zionism.
> 		But more and more I feel Jews being turned into a question mark once
> 		again. How is it, the world still asks -- about Israel, about Jews,
> about
> 		me -- that you are still here? I have always known that much of the
> world
> 		wanted Jews simply to disappear, but there are degrees of knowledge,
and
> 		after Sept. 11 my imagination seems more terribly able to imagine a
> world
> 		of rhetoric fulfilled.
>
> 		There are five million Jews in Israel and eight million more Jews in
the
> 		rest of the world. There are one billion Muslims. How has it
happened
> that
> 		Israel and ''world Jewry,'' along with the United States, is the
enemy
> of
> 		so many of them? To be singled out inside a singled-out country is
> doubly
> 		disconcerting. There are a lot of reasons why modernizing,
secularizing,
> 		globalizing America, whose every decision has universal impact,
would

>   disturb large swaths of the world; we are, after all, a superpower.
> Surely
>   it is stranger that Jews, by their mere presence in the world, would
>   unleash such hysteria.
>
>   And yet what I kept hearing in those first days in the aftermath of
the
>   attack on the World Trade Center is that it was our support of
Israel
> that
>   had somehow brought this devastation down on us. It was a kind of
>   respectable variant of the belief that the Mossad had literally
blown up
>   the World Trade Center. It could of course be parried -- after all,
the
>   turning point in Osama bin Laden's hatred of the United States came
> during
>   the gulf war, when American troops were stationed in Saudi Arabia.
But
> it
>   had a lingering effect; it was hard to avoid a certain feeling that
> there
>   was something almost magical about Israel that made it toxic for
friends
>   and foes alike.
>
>   This feeling will not go away, if only because our support of that
> nation
>   makes it harder to maintain our coalition. Israel has somehow become
an
>   obstacle to war and an obstacle to peace simultaneously.
>
>   Lately, of course, bin Laden has added treatment of Palestinians to
his
>   list of grievances, and this may revive the sense that Israel bears
some
>   measure of responsibility. Large lies can be constructed out of
smaller
>   truths. The occupation of the West Bank by Israel, though it grew
out of
> a
>   war Israel did not want, has been a nightmare for the Palestinians
and a
>   disaster for Israel morally, politically and spiritually. It is a
> peculiar
>   misery to feel this way and to feel, at the same time, that the
> situation
>   has become a weapon in the war against Israel. Bin Laden would not
want
> a
>   Palestinian state on the West Bank, because he could not abide a
Jewish
>   state alongside it.
>
>   Neither could many of our allies in the Muslim world, who keep
>   euphemistically suggesting that if only the ''Mideast crisis'' were
>   resolved, terrorism would diminish. It has a plausible veneer -- and

```
>        indeed, it would be an extraordinary achievement if the Palestinians
got
> a
>        homeland and Israel got safe borders. But since most of the players
in
> the
>        Middle East do not accept the existence of Israel, since ''solving
the
>        Mideast crisis'' would for them entail a modern version of Hitler's
> final
>        solution, the phrase takes on weird and even sinister overtones when
it
> is
>        blandly employed by well-intentioned governments calling for a
speedy
>        solution. And this Orwellian transformation of language is one of
the
> most
>        exasperating and disorienting aspects of the campaign against
Israel. It
>        has turned the word ''peace'' into a euphemism for war.
>
>        I grew up in a post-Holocaust world. For all the grim weight of that
>        burden, and for all its echoing emptiness, there was a weird sort of
>        safety in it too. After all, the worst thing had already happened --
>        everything else was aftermath. In the wake of the Holocaust,
American
>        anti-Semitism dissipated, the church expunged old calumnies. The
horror
>        had been sufficient to shock even countries like the Soviet Union
into
>        supporting a newly declared Jewish state. Israel after 1967 was a
> powerful
>        nation -- besieged, but secure. American Jews were safe as houses.
>
>        I am not writing this essay to predict some inevitable calamity but
to
>        identify a change of mood. To say aloud that European anti-Semitism,
> which
>        made the Holocaust possible, is still shaping the way Jews are
> perceived;
>        Arab anti-Israel propaganda has joined hands with it and found a
home in
>        the embattled Muslim world. Something terrible has been born. What
>        happened on Sept. 11 is proof, as if we needed it, that people who
>        threaten evil intend evil. This comes with the dawning awareness
that
>        weapons of mass destruction did not vanish with the Soviet Union;
the
>        knowledge that in fact they may pose a greater threat of actually
being
>        used in this century, if only in a limited fashion, is sinking in
only
>        now.
>
>        That a solution to one century's Jewish problem has become another
>        century's Jewish problem is a cruel paradox. This tragedy has
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> intensified
>   to such a degree that friends, supporters of Israel, have wondered
aloud
>   to me if the time has come to acknowledge that the Israeli
experiment
> has
>   failed, that there is something in the enterprise itself that doomed
it.
>   This is the thinking of despair. I suppose one could wonder as much
> about
>   America in the aftermath of the Sept. 11 attacks, since many
American
>   values will now be challenged and since, in fighting a war, you
always
>   become a little like your enemy, if only in accepting the need to
kill.
> I
>   grew up at a time when sex education was considered essential but
what
>   might be called war education, what a country must do to survive,
was
>   looked upon with a kind of prudish horror. I suppose that will now
> change.
>   In any event, Israel has been at war for 50 years. Without that
context,
>   clear judgment is impossible, especially by those accustomed to the
>   Holocaust notion that Jews in war are nothing but helpless
victims -- a
>   standard that can make images to the contrary seem aberrant.
>
>   I have a different way of looking at the Israeli experiment than my
>   friends who wonder about its failure. It is connected to how I look
at
> the
>   fate of European Jewry. When the Jews of Europe were murdered in the
>   Holocaust, one might have concluded that European Judaism failed --
to
>   defend itself, to anticipate evil, to make itself acceptable to the
> world
>   around it, to pack up and leave. But one could also conclude in a
deeper
>   way that Christian Europe failed -- to accept the existence of Jews
in
>   their midst, and it has been marked ever since, and will be for all
> time,
>   with this blot on its culture. Israel is a test of its neighbors as
much
>   as its neighbors are a test for Israel. If the Israeli experiment
fails,
>   then Islam will have failed, and so will the Christian culture that
> plays
>   a shaping role in that part of the region.
>
>   I am fearful of sounding as though I believe that the Holocaust is
going
>   to replay itself in some simplified fashion -- that my childhood
fantasy

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>        for my father is true for me, and it is I who am straining to hear
>        Hitler's voice break over the radio. I do not. Israel has a potent,
> modern
>        army. But so does the United States, and it has proved vulnerable to
>        attack, raising other fears. The United States spans a continent,
and
> its
>        survival is not in doubt. But experts who warn us about American
>        vulnerability refer to areas the size of entire states that will
become
>        contaminated if a nuclear reactor is struck by a plane. Israel is
> smaller
>        than New Jersey.
>
>        I am aware that an obsession with the Holocaust is seen as somehow
>        unbecoming and, when speaking of modern politics, viewed almost as a
>        matter of bad taste if not bad history. I do not wish to elide
Israel's
>        political flaws by invoking the Holocaust. But that very reluctance
has
>        been exploited and perverted in a way that makes me disregard it.
''Six
>        million Jews died?'' the mufti of Jerusalem, a Palestinian Authority
>        appointee, remarked last year. ''Let us desist from this fairy tale
>        exploited by Israel to buy international solidarity.'' (The
utterance is
>        particularly egregious because the mufti's predecessor paid an
admiring
>        visit to Hitler in 1941.) The demonizing language that is used about
>        Israel in some of the European press, and about Jews in the Arab
press,
> is
>        reminiscent of Europe in the 1930's. I grew up thinking I was living
in
>        the post-Holocaust world and find it sounds more and more like a
>        pre-Holocaust world as well.
>
>        Ten years ago, I interviewed Saul Bellow in Chicago and in the
course of
>        the interview asked him if there was anything he regretted. He told
me
>        that he now felt, looking back on his career, that he had not been
>        sufficiently mindful of the Holocaust. This surprised me because one
of
>        his novels, ''Mr. Sammler's Planet,'' is actually about a Holocaust
>        survivor. But Bellow recalled writing ''The Adventures of Augie
March''
> --
>        the grand freewheeling novel that made his reputation -- in Paris in
the
>        late 1940's. Holocaust survivors were everywhere, Bellow told me,
and,
> as
>        a Yiddish speaker, he had access to the terrible truths they
harbored.
>        But, as Bellow put it, he was not in the mood to listen. ''I wanted
my
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> American seven-layer cake,'' he told me. He did not wish to burden his
> writing at that early moment in his career with the encumbering weight
> of
> Jewish history. ''Augie March'' begins, exuberantly, ''I am an
> American.''
>
> I, too, want my American seven-layer cake, even if the cake has
> collapsed
> a little in recent weeks. There is no pleasure in feeling reclaimed by
> the
> awfulness of history and in feeling myself at odds with the large
> universalist temper of our society. Thinking about it makes me feel old,
> exhausted and angry.
>
> In the Second World War, American Jews muted their separate Jewish
> concerns for the good of the larger struggle to liberate Europe. I
> understand the psychological urge to feel in sync with American aims.
> But
> Israel sticks out in this crisis as European Jewry stuck out in World
> War
> II, forcing a secondary level of Jewish consciousness, particularly
> because the anti-Zionism of the Arab world has adopted the generalized
> anti-Semitism of the European world.
>
> The danger to America, which has already befallen us, and the danger to
> Israel, which so far remains primarily rhetorical, are, of course,
> connected. And though it is false to imagine that if Israel did not
> exist
> America would not have its enemies, people making the link are intuiting
> something beyond the simple fact that both are Western democracies.
>
> In ''Cultures in Conflict: Christians, Muslims and Jews in the Age of
> Discovery,'' Bernard Lewis points out that after Christians reconquered
> Spain from the Muslims in the 15th century, they decided to expel the
> Jews
> before the Muslims. The reason for this, Lewis explains, is that
> although
> the Jews had no army and posed far less of a political threat than the
> Muslims, they posed a far greater theological challenge. This is because
> Jews believed that adherents of other faiths could find their own path
> to
> God. Christianity and Islam, which cast unbelievers as infidels, did

not
>   share this essential religious relativism. The rabbinic
interpretation
> of
>   monotheism, which in seeing all human beings as created in God's
image
>   recognized their inherent equality, may well contain the seeds of
the
> very
>   democratic principles that the terrorists of Sept. 11 found so
>   intolerable.
>
>   Is it any wonder that in the minds of the terrorists and their
>   fundamentalist defenders, Americans and Jews have an unholy
alliance?
>   Expressing my separate Jewish concerns does not put me at odds with
our
>   pluralistic society -- it puts me in tune with it, since it is here
of
> all
>   places that I am free to express all my identities -- American,
Jewish,
>   Zionist. And if Jews kicked out of Spain clung, at peril of death,
to a
>   religion with such an ultimately inclusive faith in the redeemable
> nature
>   of humanity, who I am to reject that view? Perhaps the optimistic
> American
>   half of my inheritance isn't at odds with the darker Jewish
component
>   after all. In this regard, the double consciousness that has
burdened my
>   response to our new war need not feel like a division. On the
contrary,
> it
>   redoubles my patriotism and steels me for the struggle ahead.
>
>   Jonathan Rosen's most recent book, ''The Talmud and the Internet: A
>   Journey Between Worlds,'' has just been published in paperback.

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AAPOR Colleagues:

I have a student who is studying public opinion in the United States
toward Israel. She would like to find a poll or polls that ask how
people feel about Israel and our policies toward the country. In
particular, she would like to see polls that are conducted on a
state-level, so that she could make generalizations about the feelings
of citizens of particular states.

Does anyone have any information about such a poll?

Thank you.

Best,
Martha Kropf

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>From paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua Tue Nov 13 03:17:10 2001
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Date: Tue, 13 Nov 2001 12:45:10 +0200
From: "Vladimir I. Paniotto" <paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua>
X-Mailer: The Bat! (v1.47 Halloween Edition) Personal

Dear Colleagues,

Kiev International Institute of Sociology is glad to inform you that,
besides its regular surveys, it conducts additional Omnibus survey
of the adult population of Ukraine (18+) by the end of year,
between November 25 and December 21, 2001.
A large part of the questionnaire is reserved for potential clients.
We are inviting you to take part in this survey.

The sample is 2,000 respondents aged 18 years and older, living in Ukraine.
Sample is based on random selection of 200 sampling points (post-office
districts) all over Ukraine (in all 24 oblasts of Ukraine and Crimea).
Price for one question is $260.

Other details will send upon your request.

If you are mamber both AAPOR and WAPOR - sorry for cross-posting of
that adv.

****
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 (Kiev International Institute of Sociology)
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           http://www.opinionjournal.com/editorial/feature.html

 Tuesday, November 13, 2001 12:01 a.m. EST

        Review & Outlook

        Vindicating the Court

        The media re-re-recount shows Bush v. Gore was right.

The irony is pretty rich. Al Gore would have won the 2000 presidential
election in Florida according to the kind of state-wide recount he never
requested. But he would have lost the type of narrower recounts that he
and his multitude of lawyers were actually seeking last year.

Or so finds a media consortium, including The Wall Street Journal, that
has now spent the better part of a year counting Florida's disputed
ballots. We think either outcome proves the point we and others were
making all along, which is that you can't change election rules after
the votes have been cast. This is the principle the Supreme Court
upheld in its much maligned Bush v. Gore ruling, a judgment more than
vindicated by the media recount.

Even Gore partisans now have to admit that the former Vice President was
not denied a legitimate victory by the Supreme Court. If the recount
ordered by Florida's Supreme Court had been allowed to continue, the
media ballot inspection concludes that Mr. Bush would have won under any
standard being considered at the time--dimpled chads, pregnant chads,
whatever. Mr. Gore could only have prevailed if every Florida county had
been ordered to recount its ballots under a broad, vague "voter intent"
standard that Mr. Gore himself never requested.

You can say that Mr. Gore needed better lawyers. But this merely
underscores the arbitrary nature of what the former veep and his lawyers
were trying to do. They were forum-shopping for the most favorable
recount venue and standard, in particular the South Florida counties

where Democrats controlled the recounting process. The fact that they guessed wrong only shows what legal chicanery they were practicing.

This is why seven of the Supreme Court's nine members found clear equal protection problems in the inconsistent, anything goes recount ordered by Florida's high court. Two of the seven thought the state might find a way to set proper standards for a recount, but five held that legal deadlines had run out. It's clear now that their willingness to end the election saved the country from a lengthy political fight that, had it continued until the media consortium was finished, could have left us without a President on September 11, 2001.

One more irony is that it was the Supreme Court's five-member majority opinion that said any legitimate recount must include "overvotes," those ballots disqualified because machines registered more than one vote for President. The media recount says Mr. Gore would have won if all overvotes had been tallied. But Mr. Gore's legal team didn't want to count the overvotes because he had lost 14 of the 15 counties with the most such ballots. Bruce Ackerman, Alan Dershowitz and other left-wing, bitter-end partisans owe the Rehnquist Court an apology.

To his credit, Mr. Gore moved on long ago, as most of the country also has. He clearly understands that a national crisis is no time to fight over legalisms, especially when even the media recount had real limitations. The consortium examined 175,000 ballots, about 99% of those that were disputed. But the hundreds of ballots that couldn't be located could still have reversed Mr. Gore's theoretical overvote "victories," since the former veep only won those recounts by 171 votes or less. In the scenarios under which Mr. Bush won, his margins ranged from 212 votes to 1,723 votes.

For all of that, the media recount is useful in reminding the country to clean up what political scientist Walter Dean Burnham calls "the sloppiest election systems of any industrialized country." The good news is that some states, notably Florida, have upgraded their voting process as well as cleared the deadwood (that is, the dead) from voter registration lists. In the U.S. House of Representatives, a reform being drafted by Democrat Steny Hoyer and Republican Bob Ney would offer other states incentives to do the same.

But the Senate is another story. Senator Chris Dodd of Connecticut once assured his colleagues that he wanted a bipartisan bill to make it "easy to vote and very difficult to commit fraud." But last week he and GOP Senator Kit Bond broke off their bipartisan talks, largely because Mr. Dodd allowed interest groups--such as the ACLU and AFL-CIO--to more or less draft his bill.

The groups, many of them liberal bitter-enders themselves, object to such common-sense proposals as greater criminal penalties for voting more than once or helping illegal aliens to vote. They even reject language from a recent commission headed by former Presidents Carter and Ford that found that inaccurate registration lists "undermine public confidence in the integrity of elections and invite voter fraud."

Thus do some politicians try to continue the fight over Florida by other

means. Instead of trying to create a fair process, they're out to use
"reform" to create more partisan advantage. Having counted the ballots
so exhaustively, perhaps the media consortium can now turn its attention
toward exposing this kind of political opportunism.

                http://www.opinionjournal.com/editorial/feature.html
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  Folks,

  Here's an obvious new area in which survey and market research firms
  might find new sources of revenue. Now that NORC has pioneered the
  methodology of Presidential election recounts, for example, it seems
  that data collected on racial profiling might be its natural next
  challenge.

  As the story below ran in Monday's Los Angeles Times, it included
  a facsimile of the new paper form in use to track racial profiling
  that LAPD officers must now fill out, whenever they stop a motorist
  or pedestrian. Unfortunately, this facsimile is not reproduced--
  with the article below--on the Times website, and it cannot be
  reproduced via AAPORNET text.

  Looking at the printed newsprint version of the facsimile as I type
  this, however, I can report that the new form has the general
  layout of a survey questionnaire of roughly 15 items. One of the

first things a research consultant might wish to do, I would guess,
is to suggest how to improve the form itself.

                                                -- Jim

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    ABSTRACT

    The theory behind data collection is simple. Find out who
    the police are stopping and you can determine whether law
    enforcement reflects patterns of racial bias. But keeping
    track of the ethnicity of people stopped by police is one
    thing, researchers say. Figuring out just what all the data
    mean is another. There is no established methodology for
    analyzing racial profiling data. And interpreting it
    requires complicated calculations of many variables,
    making it difficult, if not impossible, to assess fairly,
    according to several experts.

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             http://latimes.com/news/local/la-000090455nov12.story

  November 12 2001

    Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling

    LAPD: UNDER THE FEDERAL CONSENT DECREE, OFFICERS
    MUST FILL OUT A FORM ON EVERYONE THEY STOP. CHIEF
    PARKS, POLICE UNION, OTHERS QUESTION THE VALUE.

    By JILL LEOVY
    TIMES STAFF WRITER

Beginning this month, there will be new ammunition in the long-running
battle between Los Angeles police and civil libertarians over racial
profiling: 750,000 paper slips.

That's roughly how many forms LAPD officers are expected to file in the
coming year as they begin the first phase of a new data-collection effort
to track racial profiling, as required under the terms of a federal
consent decree.

The effort is lauded by civil libertarians, loathed by many cops and
viewed skeptically by some statistics experts, who say the resulting data
may be of questionable value. As a practical matter, it's a huge
undertaking. As of Nov. 1, officers must fill out a form on each motorist
or pedestrian they stop. Using a blue or black pen, or a No. 2 pencil,
and taking care to fill in the little circles completely, they must
answer about a dozen questions, including: Of what "apparent descent" is
the person (white, black, Hispanic, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, American
Indian or other)? Was the person frisked? Why was the person stopped?

The LAPD thus joins scores of police departments across the nation collecting data on stops. Complaints that blacks and Latinos are unfairly targeted in traffic and pedestrian stops is one of the most troubling problems in law enforcement these days, and data collection has become the solution of choice.

Civil rights advocates argue that it is crucial because it will reveal patterns of bias in law enforcement and because officers might think twice about stopping people based on race or ethnicity if they are forced to fill out forms every time.

But Police Chief Bernard C. Parks, while acknowledging that the LAPD has no choice but to accept the new requirement, is among those who doubt its value.

Police union officials are also critical. "This is very alarming. Officers fear how it will be used against them," said Lt. Ken Hillman, a director of the Police Protective League.

Police Commission President Rick Caruso, who jokingly compares the new forms to an SAT test, also has raised concerns that the requirement may be a waste of time.

The theory behind data collection is simple. Find out who the police are stopping and you can determine whether law enforcement reflects patterns of racial bias.

But keeping track of the ethnicity of people stopped by police is one thing, researchers say. Figuring out just what all the data mean is another. There is no established methodology for analyzing racial profiling data. And interpreting it requires complicated calculations of many variables, making it difficult, if not impossible, to assess fairly, according to several experts.

This seems especially true in Los Angeles, one of the most ethnically diverse communities in the country, where the difficulty of analyzing data on race and traffic stops befuddles even the likes of Rand Corp. PhDs.

"I'm pretty sure any data that is collected can be characterized in a number of different ways," said Jack Riley, director of Rand's criminal justice program, after making a preliminary review of the problem for the LAPD. "I don't think you will ever be able to prove with a large data set any kind of systemic problem with racial profiling."

The issue of racial profiling of motorists and pedestrians by police officers has gained momentum in recent years. Calls for data on traffic stops have become a standard response to complaints and lawsuits alleging racial profiling in California and elsewhere. More than 60 police agencies statewide now engage in some kind of data collection, and several states have laws requiring it.

Surveys show that a wide swath of the public believes that African Americans, in particular, are treated unfairly when it comes to traffic stops. Litigation over highway stops and drug searches on the East Coast have further propelled the issue to national prominence.

But there are differences between the way law enforcement is conducted on highways and in urban areas such as Los Angeles.

Population figures provide, at best, a rough guide. Many factors may justifiably affect the racial and ethnic patterns of traffic stops.

The population of Los Angeles is not just diverse, it's mobile. A neighborhood that has mostly black or Latino residents may also have a large percentage of white drivers during certain commuting hours, complicating the question of what is an appropriate racial balance of police stops.

Varied types of police activity, such as specialized anti-gang units, may also influence the issue.

It's difficult to take all these factors into account. But USC professor Howard Greenwald was able to complete such a study for the Sacramento Police Department.

Greenwald spent more than a year analyzing forms filed by Sacramento police, measuring the data against a host of variables, from traffic patterns to the racial and ethnic makeup of parole populations.

The result was a highly complex and nuanced picture of ethnicity and law enforcement. Although more than twice the percentage of blacks were stopped by police for minor violations than are present in Sacramento's population, racial bias did not seem to explain the disparity, he said.

Only 14% of Sacramento's population, blacks represented 42% of suspects described by witnesses to dispatchers and 46% of parolees, both factors that give police additional cause for scrutinizing people.

More important, he said, the high percentage of blacks stopped by police appeared to be tied to targeted law enforcement in high-crime neighborhoods, which happened to be disproportionately black.

Courts have given police wide latitude to stop people in areas where crimes have occurred, and because more blacks lived in such areas in Sacramento, they got stopped more.

   ACLU Disputes Study's Findings

One lesson may be simply that you are more likely to be stopped by police no matter what your color if you frequent areas of high crime, where police tend to be more present and aggressive.

Greenwald found no significant difference in the racial and ethnic patterns of traffic stops among black, white and Latino officers. He also said the patterns seemed to permeate the ranks and were not limited to the activities of a few rogue officers.

"You put it all together and it just doesn't sound to me that there is any strong evidence for large-scale racially biased policing," he said.

Greenwald's findings are hotly contested by the American Civil Liberties Union, and other studies, especially those of East Coast highways, have

found patterns more difficult to explain away--a far higher propensity by police to search African Americans, for example.

Even in Sacramento, the raw numbers speak to a truth that leaves many civil libertarians uneasy: African Americans are much more likely to be stopped.

"The question is: Do they stop people based on race? We believe they do. And if they don't, the statistics will show that," said Ramona Ripston, executive director of the ACLU of Southern California.

But the weight of court decisions has given police wide discretion in traffic and pedestrian stops. Moreover, in the wake of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, the public seems inclined to give authorities more leeway on racial profiling.

And it seems likely that police will continue the practice of stopping people on legitimate but minor infractions as a means of getting a handle on more serious crimes. "It's part of the art of police work . . . to develop probable cause to prevent crime and apprehend criminals," said LAPD Capt. Michael Downing of the Hollywood Division.

Take efforts in the LAPD's Hollenbeck Division to control gangs. Gangs, and related violent crime, are considered the top policing priority in the area, which covers Boyle Heights. Gang members in that area happen to be disproportionately young Latino men.

Strapped for personnel, Capt. Paul Pesqueira has assigned a number of his regular patrol officers to gang squads. On Saturday nights, these squads may be found checking on known gang hangouts. If officers find a loud party, with gang members drinking in a frontyard, chances are they will go in and cite them.

The result may be to inflate the numbers of young Latino men cited for minor violations. But Pesqueira says the merits include potentially preventing homicides. A significant number of drive-by shootings in Boyle Heights occur when gang members drink in frontyards. The police wouldn't be doing their job if they weren't trying to suppress such activity, he argues.

For this and other reasons, Chief Parks said a more effective method for eliminating the problem is to aggressively investigate race-bias complaints against individual officers.

Such investigations are already carried out using existing record-keeping systems, such as citations and daily activity reports.

However, because the question tends to rest on whether officers had probable cause to make a stop--which they usually do in a strict legal sense--such investigations tend not to produce the finding of a systemic problem of racial or ethnic bias, and provide little satisfaction to civil libertarians.

Collecting massive amounts of data may not be the answer to reconciling these two sides, but it's a start, said Matthew T. Zingraff, associate dean for research at the College of Humanities and Social Sciences at North Carolina State University. Data collection, however, should not

eclipse other possible reforms, he said.

In focus groups, for example, racial-profiling complaints tend to center on police conduct, not the reasons for the stops. People are much angrier about being stopped when officers are rude, he said.

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Information for educators is located at the National Council for the
Social Studies (NCSS) website: http://www.ncss.org
<http://www.ncss.org/>

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It seems to me that knowing who police stop, and their reason/pretext for
stopping them can only be understood in terms of who they don't stop and
possibly why they don't stop them. I could go into a long explanation of
this, but I will just offer it to the other AAPORites in the hopes that some
if not all will understand my reasoning and comment on whether I am making
sense or have stopped doing so (apologies to the Talking Heads).
Further, neither self reports by police officers nor the perceptions of
persons who are stopped seem to have much chance of telling us the whole
story.
If I were to design a study of racial profiling, I would consider something
like the techniques used to uncover housing discrimination that were used in
the last century -- having a government agency send "applicants" for loans
or rental or purchase of housing to a sample of lenders, landlords, etc. The
applicants would be matched in terms of legitimate qualifications but would
vary by race. Of course there are practical problems in doing this in
studying police practices -- having the plants purposely break the law
presents all sorts of moral and legal issues.
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email jhall@mathematica-mpr.com

-----Original Message-----
From: James Beniger [mailto:beniger@rcf.usc.edu]
Sent: Tuesday, November 13, 2001 2:48 PM
To: AAPORNET
Subject: Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling (J Leovy LATimes)

  Folks,

Here's an obvious new area in which survey and market research firms
might find new sources of revenue. Now that NORC has pioneered the
methodology of Presidential election recounts, for example, it seems
that data collected on racial profiling might be its natural next
challenge.

As the story below ran in Monday's Los Angeles Times, it included
a facsimile of the new paper form in use to track racial profiling
that LAPD officers must now fill out, whenever they stop a motorist
or pedestrian. Unfortunately, this facsimile is not reproduced--
with the article below--on the Times website, and it cannot be
reproduced via AAPORNET text.

Looking at the printed newsprint version of the facsimile as I type
this, however, I can report that the new form has the general
layout of a survey questionnaire of roughly 15 items. One of the
first things a research consultant might wish to do, I would guess,
is to suggest how to improve the form itself.

                                                        -- Jim
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     ABSTRACT

     The theory behind data collection is simple. Find out who
     the police are stopping and you can determine whether law
     enforcement reflects patterns of racial bias. But keeping
     track of the ethnicity of people stopped by police is one
     thing, researchers say. Figuring out just what all the data
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            http://latimes.com/news/local/la-000090455nov12.story

   November 12 2001

     Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling

     LAPD: UNDER THE FEDERAL CONSENT DECREE, OFFICERS
     MUST FILL OUT A FORM ON EVERYONE THEY STOP. CHIEF
     PARKS, POLICE UNION, OTHERS QUESTION THE VALUE.

     By JILL LEOVY
     TIMES STAFF WRITER

 Beginning this month, there will be new ammunition in the long-running
 battle between Los Angeles police and civil libertarians over racial

profiling: 750,000 paper slips.

That's roughly how many forms LAPD officers are expected to file in the coming year as they begin the first phase of a new data-collection effort to track racial profiling, as required under the terms of a federal consent decree.

The effort is lauded by civil libertarians, loathed by many cops and viewed skeptically by some statistics experts, who say the resulting data may be of questionable value. As a practical matter, it's a huge undertaking. As of Nov. 1, officers must fill out a form on each motorist or pedestrian they stop. Using a blue or black pen, or a No. 2 pencil, and taking care to fill in the little circles completely, they must answer about a dozen questions, including: Of what "apparent descent" is the person (white, black, Hispanic, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, American Indian or other)? Was the person frisked? Why was the person stopped?

The LAPD thus joins scores of police departments across the nation collecting data on stops. Complaints that blacks and Latinos are unfairly targeted in traffic and pedestrian stops is one of the most troubling problems in law enforcement these days, and data collection has become the solution of choice.

Civil rights advocates argue that it is crucial because it will reveal patterns of bias in law enforcement and because officers might think twice about stopping people based on race or ethnicity if they are forced to fill out forms every time.

But Police Chief Bernard C. Parks, while acknowledging that the LAPD has no choice but to accept the new requirement, is among those who doubt its value.

Police union officials are also critical. "This is very alarming. Officers fear how it will be used against them," said Lt. Ken Hillman, a director of the Police Protective League.

Police Commission President Rick Caruso, who jokingly compares the new forms to an SAT test, also has raised concerns that the requirement may be a waste of time.

The theory behind data collection is simple. Find out who the police are stopping and you can determine whether law enforcement reflects patterns of racial bias.

But keeping track of the ethnicity of people stopped by police is one thing, researchers say. Figuring out just what all the data mean is another. There is no established methodology for analyzing racial profiling data. And interpreting it requires complicated calculations of many variables, making it difficult, if not impossible, to assess fairly, according to several experts.

This seems especially true in Los Angeles, one of the most ethnically diverse communities in the country, where the difficulty of analyzing data on race and traffic stops befuddles even the likes of Rand Corp. PhDs.

"I'm pretty sure any data that is collected can be characterized in a

number of different ways," said Jack Riley, director of Rand's criminal justice program, after making a preliminary review of the problem for the LAPD. "I don't think you will ever be able to prove with a large data set any kind of systemic problem with racial profiling."

The issue of racial profiling of motorists and pedestrians by police officers has gained momentum in recent years. Calls for data on traffic stops have become a standard response to complaints and lawsuits alleging racial profiling in California and elsewhere. More than 60 police agencies statewide now engage in some kind of data collection, and several states have laws requiring it.

Surveys show that a wide swath of the public believes that African Americans, in particular, are treated unfairly when it comes to traffic stops. Litigation over highway stops and drug searches on the East Coast have further propelled the issue to national prominence.

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Varied types of police activity, such as specialized anti-gang units, may also influence the issue.

It's difficult to take all these factors into account. But USC professor Howard Greenwald was able to complete such a study for the Sacramento Police Department.

Greenwald spent more than a year analyzing forms filed by Sacramento police, measuring the data against a host of variables, from traffic patterns to the racial and ethnic makeup of parole populations.

The result was a highly complex and nuanced picture of ethnicity and law enforcement. Although more than twice the percentage of blacks were stopped by police for minor violations than are present in Sacramento's population, racial bias did not seem to explain the disparity, he said.

Only 14% of Sacramento's population, blacks represented 42% of suspects described by witnesses to dispatchers and 46% of parolees, both factors that give police additional cause for scrutinizing people.

More important, he said, the high percentage of blacks stopped by police appeared to be tied to targeted law enforcement in high-crime neighborhoods, which happened to be disproportionately black.

Courts have given police wide latitude to stop people in areas where crimes have occurred, and because more blacks lived in such areas in Sacramento, they got stopped more.

ACLU Disputes Study's Findings

One lesson may be simply that you are more likely to be stopped by police no matter what your color if you frequent areas of high crime, where police tend to be more present and aggressive.

Greenwald found no significant difference in the racial and ethnic patterns of traffic stops among black, white and Latino officers. He also said the patterns seemed to permeate the ranks and were not limited to the activities of a few rogue officers.

"You put it all together and it just doesn't sound to me that there is any strong evidence for large-scale racially biased policing," he said.

Greenwald's findings are hotly contested by the American Civil Liberties Union, and other studies, especially those of East Coast highways, have found patterns more difficult to explain away--a far higher propensity by police to search African Americans, for example.

Even in Sacramento, the raw numbers speak to a truth that leaves many civil libertarians uneasy: African Americans are much more likely to be stopped.

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But the weight of court decisions has given police wide discretion in traffic and pedestrian stops. Moreover, in the wake of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, the public seems inclined to give authorities more leeway on racial profiling.

And it seems likely that police will continue the practice of stopping people on legitimate but minor infractions as a means of getting a handle on more serious crimes. "It's part of the art of police work . . . to develop probable cause to prevent crime and apprehend criminals," said LAPD Capt. Michael Downing of the Hollywood Division.

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For this and other reasons, Chief Parks said a more effective method for
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Such investigations are already carried out using existing record-keeping
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However, because the question tends to rest on whether officers had
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Collecting massive amounts of data may not be the answer to reconciling
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How far Americans would go to fight terror

In a gauge of public values, a majority supports assassination A- and 1 in 4 even backs use of nuclear arms. A Christian Science Monitor/TIPP Poll. By Abraham McLaughlin

http://www.csmonitor.com/2001/1114/p1s3-usju.html

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I agree that self-reports by either police or the public will not really clarify the problem, let alone the solution. Both groups know why they are filing the forms, thus guaranteeing bias, and all you will get once again are some gross statistical trends that can be explained away. Plus, you need to pay attention to power. A statistical analysis bases on thousands and thousands of events may yield significance as a function of enormous power rather than real differences.

On the other hand, for those departments who equip cars with video cameras, you may have some basis for comparing the policeman's report and a report from the person stopped with some "objective" evidence. It might preclude some of the "easier" justifications for stopping someone like an apparent broken taillight or driving erratically. Looking for "disagreements" between film evidence and particularly office reports would be a good starting place.

I wonder if such "experiments" are redefining the wheel. I recall reading press reports from 30-40 years ago about professors (at Berkeley?

Stanford?) sending out students to drive around, their appearance varying by race/ethnicity and hair length (I know, but remember the times!) and found nonwhites and "long hairs" got more tickets. Of course, police departments tell us they train against such things, so it may be wise to repeat the studies, making sure you control for as many variables as possible, e.g., year and make and color of car, time of day, route taken, speed driven, overall driving behavior. In fact, it would be best if participants were deceived so that they did not know it was police behavior you were interested in. Tell them you are testing the cars, or fuel efficiency, or traffic patterns, or whatever. That would have the additional benefit of explaining seemingly rigid protocols about time, route, speed, etc.

For some of these studies it would not be necessary to have people purposely break the law. To me, the classic "profile" was one being used by Florida State Police who had profiled drug runners as one or two Hispanic males in a rental car heading north and adhering to the speed limit. In other words, they were pulling people over because they engaged in LEGAL behavior, the justification for the stop being the profile. As I understand it, that is what "profiling" is all about. People are stopped, searched, etc. because a profile says they MAY be criminals, not because they are engaging in criminal behavior. Thus, normal legal driving down the street, walking down the sidewalk, etc. will be sufficient.

Driving behavior in particular allows for a variation on the theme. Large proportions of drivers, possibly the vast majority, break driving laws on an ongoing basis including speeding, driving too close, driving too fast for conditions, failure to yield, changing lanes without signaling, failure to stop at stop signs, etc. Given the plethora of law breakers, how do police decide which ones to stop? One possible rule is that the most egregious rule breakers are pulled over, i.e., the truly unsafe drivers. However, another possibility is that drivers with certain characteristics (those who fit certain "criminal profiles") are not given the "benefit of the doubt" and so are pulled over more often. Anecdotal evidence, and some statistical evidence too, suggests that in some communities such profiles go no further than "non-white" ("driving while black or brown" or DWB), although there may be qualifications for age and gender (most typically young males).

At any rate, this will be a tough nut to crack no matter what approach is used.

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        -----Original Message-----
        From: John Hall [SMTP:JHall@mathematica-mpr.com]
        Sent: Wednesday, November 14, 2001 6:11 AM
        To: 'James Beniger'; AAPORNET
        Subject: RE: Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling (J Leovy
LATimes)

        It seems to me that knowing who police stop, and their
reason/pretext for
        stopping them can only be understood in terms of who they don't stop
and

possibly why they don't stop them. I could go into a long explanation of
this, but I will just offer it to the other AAPORites in the hopes that some
if not all will understand my reasoning and comment on whether I am making
sense or have stopped doing so (apologies to the Talking Heads).
Further, neither self reports by police officers nor the perceptions of
persons who are stopped seem to have much chance of telling us the whole
story.
If I were to design a study of racial profiling, I would consider something
like the techniques used to uncover housing discrimination that were used in
the last century -- having a government agency send "applicants" for loans
or rental or purchase of housing to a sample of lenders, landlords, etc. The
applicants would be matched in terms of legitimate qualifications but would
vary by race. Of course there are practical problems in doing this in
studying police practices -- having the plants purposely break the law
presents all sorts of moral and legal issues.

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-----Original Message-----
From: James Beniger [mailto:beniger@rcf.usc.edu]
Sent: Tuesday, November 13, 2001 2:48 PM
To: AAPORNET
Subject: Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling (J Leovy LATimes)

Folks,

Here's an obvious new area in which survey and market research firms
might find new sources of revenue. Now that NORC has pioneered the
methodology of Presidential election recounts, for example, it seems
that data collected on racial profiling might be its natural next
challenge.

As the story below ran in Monday's Los Angeles Times, it included
a facsimile of the new paper form in use to track racial profiling
that LAPD officers must now fill out, whenever they stop a
motorist
or pedestrian. Unfortunately, this facsimile is not reproduced--
with the article below--on the Times website, and it cannot be
reproduced via AAPORNET text.

Looking at the printed newsprint version of the facsimile as I
type
this, however, I can report that the new form has the general
layout of a survey questionnaire of roughly 15 items. One of the
first things a research consultant might wish to do, I would
guess,
is to suggest how to improve the form itself.

                                                      -- Jim
****

        ABSTRACT

        The theory behind data collection is simple. Find out who
        the police are stopping and you can determine whether law
        enforcement reflects patterns of racial bias. But keeping
        track of the ethnicity of people stopped by police is one
        thing, researchers say. Figuring out just what all the data
        mean is another. There is no established methodology for
        analyzing racial profiling data. And interpreting it
        requires complicated calculations of many variables,
        making it difficult, if not impossible, to assess fairly,
        according to several experts.

----
                http://latimes.com/news/local/la-000090455nov12.story

        November 12 2001

        Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling

        LAPD: UNDER THE FEDERAL CONSENT DECREE, OFFICERS
        MUST FILL OUT A FORM ON EVERYONE THEY STOP. CHIEF
        PARKS, POLICE UNION, OTHERS QUESTION THE VALUE.

        By JILL LEOVY
        TIMES STAFF WRITER

    Beginning this month, there will be new ammunition in the
long-running
        battle between Los Angeles police and civil libertarians over

racial
profiling: 750,000 paper slips.

That's roughly how many forms LAPD officers are expected to file in the
coming year as they begin the first phase of a new data-collection effort
to track racial profiling, as required under the terms of a federal
consent decree.

The effort is lauded by civil libertarians, loathed by many cops and
viewed skeptically by some statistics experts, who say the resulting data
may be of questionable value. As a practical matter, it's a huge
undertaking. As of Nov. 1, officers must fill out a form on each motorist
or pedestrian they stop. Using a blue or black pen, or a No. 2 pencil,
and taking care to fill in the little circles completely, they must
answer about a dozen questions, including: Of what "apparent descent" is
the person (white, black, Hispanic, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, American
Indian or other)? Was the person frisked? Why was the person stopped?

The LAPD thus joins scores of police departments across the nation
collecting data on stops. Complaints that blacks and Latinos are unfairly
targeted in traffic and pedestrian stops is one of the most troubling
problems in law enforcement these days, and data collection has become
the solution of choice.

Civil rights advocates argue that it is crucial because it will reveal
patterns of bias in law enforcement and because officers might think
twice about stopping people based on race or ethnicity if they are forced
to fill out forms every time.

But Police Chief Bernard C. Parks, while acknowledging that the LAPD has
no choice but to accept the new requirement, is among those who doubt its
value.

Police union officials are also critical. "This is very alarming.
Officers fear how it will be used against them," said Lt. Ken Hillman, a
director of the Police Protective League.

Police Commission President Rick Caruso, who jokingly compares the new

forms to an SAT test, also has raised concerns that the requirement may
be a waste of time.

The theory behind data collection is simple. Find out who the police are
stopping and you can determine whether law enforcement reflects patterns
of racial bias.

But keeping track of the ethnicity of people stopped by police is one
thing, researchers say. Figuring out just what all the data mean is
another. There is no established methodology for analyzing racial
profiling data. And interpreting it requires complicated calculations of
many variables, making it difficult, if not impossible, to assess fairly,
according to several experts.

This seems especially true in Los Angeles, one of the most ethnically
diverse communities in the country, where the difficulty of analyzing
data on race and traffic stops befuddles even the likes of Rand Corp.
PhDs.

"I'm pretty sure any data that is collected can be characterized in a
number of different ways," said Jack Riley, director of Rand's criminal
justice program, after making a preliminary review of the problem for the
LAPD. "I don't think you will ever be able to prove with a large data set
any kind of systemic problem with racial profiling."

The issue of racial profiling of motorists and pedestrians by police
officers has gained momentum in recent years. Calls for data on traffic
stops have become a standard response to complaints and lawsuits alleging
racial profiling in California and elsewhere. More than 60 police
agencies statewide now engage in some kind of data collection, and
several states have laws requiring it.

Surveys show that a wide swath of the public believes that African
Americans, in particular, are treated unfairly when it comes to traffic
stops. Litigation over highway stops and drug searches on the East Coast
have further propelled the issue to national prominence.

But there are differences between the way law enforcement is conducted on

highways and in urban areas such as Los Angeles.

Population figures provide, at best, a rough guide. Many factors may
justifiably affect the racial and ethnic patterns of traffic stops.

The population of Los Angeles is not just diverse, it's mobile. A
neighborhood that has mostly black or Latino residents may also have a
large percentage of white drivers during certain commuting hours,
complicating the question of what is an appropriate racial balance of
police stops.

Varied types of police activity, such as specialized anti-gang units, may
also influence the issue.

It's difficult to take all these factors into account. But USC professor
Howard Greenwald was able to complete such a study for the Sacramento
Police Department.

Greenwald spent more than a year analyzing forms filed by Sacramento
police, measuring the data against a host of variables, from traffic
patterns to the racial and ethnic makeup of parole populations.

The result was a highly complex and nuanced picture of ethnicity and law
enforcement. Although more than twice the percentage of blacks were
stopped by police for minor violations than are present in Sacramento's
population, racial bias did not seem to explain the disparity, he said.

Only 14% of Sacramento's population, blacks represented 42% of suspects
described by witnesses to dispatchers and 46% of parolees, both factors
that give police additional cause for scrutinizing people.

More important, he said, the high percentage of blacks stopped by police
appeared to be tied to targeted law enforcement in high-crime
neighborhoods, which happened to be disproportionately black.

Courts have given police wide latitude to stop people in areas where
crimes have occurred, and because more blacks lived in such areas in
Sacramento, they got stopped more.

    ACLU Disputes Study's Findings

One lesson may be simply that you are more likely to be stopped by police
no matter what your color if you frequent areas of high crime, where
police tend to be more present and aggressive.

Greenwald found no significant difference in the racial and ethnic
patterns of traffic stops among black, white and Latino officers. He also
said the patterns seemed to permeate the ranks and were not limited to
the activities of a few rogue officers.

"You put it all together and it just doesn't sound to me that there is
any strong evidence for large-scale racially biased policing," he said.

Greenwald's findings are hotly contested by the American Civil Liberties
Union, and other studies, especially those of East Coast highways, have
found patterns more difficult to explain away--a far higher propensity by
police to search African Americans, for example.

Even in Sacramento, the raw numbers speak to a truth that leaves many
civil libertarians uneasy: African Americans are much more likely to be
stopped.

"The question is: Do they stop people based on race? We believe they do.
And if they don't, the statistics will show that," said Ramona Ripston,
executive director of the ACLU of Southern California.

But the weight of court decisions has given police wide discretion in
traffic and pedestrian stops. Moreover, in the wake of the Sept. 11
terrorist attacks, the public seems inclined to give authorities more
leeway on racial profiling.

And it seems likely that police will continue the practice of stopping
people on legitimate but minor infractions as a means of getting a handle
on more serious crimes. "It's part of the art of police work . . . to
develop probable cause to prevent crime and apprehend criminals," said
LAPD Capt. Michael Downing of the Hollywood Division.

Take efforts in the LAPD's Hollenbeck Division to control gangs.

Gangs,
        and related violent crime, are considered the top policing priority
in
        the area, which covers Boyle Heights. Gang members in that area
happen to
        be disproportionately young Latino men.

        Strapped for personnel, Capt. Paul Pesqueira has assigned a number
of his
        regular patrol officers to gang squads. On Saturday nights, these
squads
        may be found checking on known gang hangouts. If officers find a
loud
        party, with gang members drinking in a frontyard, chances are they
will
        go in and cite them.

        The result may be to inflate the numbers of young Latino men cited
for
        minor violations. But Pesqueira says the merits include potentially
        preventing homicides. A significant number of drive-by shootings in
Boyle
        Heights occur when gang members drink in frontyards. The police
wouldn't
        be doing their job if they weren't trying to suppress such
activity, he
        argues.

        For this and other reasons, Chief Parks said a more effective
method for
        eliminating the problem is to aggressively investigate race-bias
        complaints against individual officers.

        Such investigations are already carried out using existing
record-keeping
        systems, such as citations and daily activity reports.

        However, because the question tends to rest on whether officers had
        probable cause to make a stop--which they usually do in a strict
legal
        sense--such investigations tend not to produce the finding of a
systemic
        problem of racial or ethnic bias, and provide little satisfaction
to
        civil libertarians.

        Collecting massive amounts of data may not be the answer to
reconciling
        these two sides, but it's a start, said Matthew T. Zingraff,
associate
        dean for research at the College of Humanities and Social Sciences
at
        North Carolina State University. Data collection, however, should
not
        eclipse other possible reforms, he said.

        In focus groups, for example, racial-profiling complaints tend to

center
        on police conduct, not the reasons for the stops. People are much
angrier
        about being stopped when officers are rude, he said.

                    http://latimes.com/news/local/la-000090455nov12.story

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                         Copyright 2001 Los Angeles Times

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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Wed Nov 14 08:25:10 2001
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 fAEGPAe14344 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 14 Nov 2001
08:25:10
-0800 (PST)
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        id IAA13568 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 14 Nov 2001 08:25:11 -0800
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Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
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        id fAEGP6N11254 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 14 Nov 2001 08:25:06 -0800
(PST)
Date: Wed, 14 Nov 2001 08:25:06 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Argentina Peeks into E-mail Laws
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111140805320.8251-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=X-UNKNOWN
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8BIT

        The future of survey research via the Internet might well
        be decided--eventually--by the results of experimental
        legislation like that now before the Congress of Argentina.

                                        -- Jim

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            http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,48291,00.html
----

   ARGENTINA PEEKS INTO E-MAIL LAWS

   If you illegally read someone else's e-mail in Argentina, you might end
   up spending from 15 days to six months in jail. And sending spam without
   identifying it as such, and including your real name, could saddle you

with a fine of more than $25,000. That's what may be in store for
Argentines if two bills presented by the Secretarï¿½a de Comunicaciones
(the local FCC) to the Congress earlier this month are approved. The
first proposed bill would give e-mail the same privacy status as regular
post mail, and it would be protected by the Argentine constitution,
which prohibits mail from being opened or examined by anyone except its
owner without a court order. The second bill presented two weeks ago
addresses spam. Whoever wants to send publicity by e-mail must state so
in the mail's subject, identify themselves in the body of the message
and give an e-mail address so recipients may state they don't want to
receive another message like it.

    SOURCE: Washington Post, AUTHOR: Ricardo Sametband

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          http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,48291,00.html
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>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Wed Nov 14 11:29:55 2001
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 fAEJTte10595 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 14 Nov 2001
11:29:55
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Received: from almaak.usc.edu (almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id LAA07774 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 14 Nov 2001 11:29:53 -0800
(PST)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
      by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
      id fAEJTmK07474 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 14 Nov 2001 11:29:48 -0800
(PST)
Date: Wed, 14 Nov 2001 11:29:48 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: DTC Advertising Survey to be Released (fwd)
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111141128010.6639-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

 Date: Wed, 14 Nov 2001 13:55:29 -0500
 From: Kaiser Update <KaiserUpdate@kff.org>
 To: Kaiser Update <KaiserUpdate@kff.org>
 Subject: DTC Advertising Survey to be Released

 For Immediate Distribution: CONTACT: Jennifer Morales or
 November 14, 2001   Sara Knoll
                               (202) 347-5270

 BRIEFING ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29th

 TRENDS IN DIRECT-TO-CONSUMER PRESCRIPTION DRUG ADVERTISING

New Survey Assesses How Consumers Respond

Pharmaceutical companies spent $2.5 billion on advertising
prescription drugs to consumers last year, more than three times
what was spent five years ago. Proponents of such ads say they
help educate the public about health conditions and medications
available to treat them, and as a catalyst for conversations
between patients and their doctors. Critics say these ads boost
overall spending on prescriptions by inducing consumer demand
for specific drugs, which may or may not be appropriate.

A unique new nationally representative survey from the Kaiser
Family Foundation gauges the consumer response to drug
advertising including reactions to viewing specific ads. The
survey tackles such questions as: How well do people understand
the ads? Do they recall information from the ads about side
effects and where to look for additional information? Are they
likely to ask their doctor for more information or for a
prescription for the drug? Two additional studies will be
released along with the survey: a report on spending for
direct-to-consumer advertising, and an updated chartbook on
prescription drug coverage, spending and utilization trends.

You are invited to attend a luncheon briefing to learn more
about these findings and the direct-to-consumer debate. Diane
Rowland, Executive Vice President, Kaiser Family Foundation will
moderate the panel, which will include:

Study Findings:
Larry Levitt, Vice President, and Director, Changing Health Care
Marketplace Program, KFF;
Mollyann Brodie, Vice President, and Director, Public Opinion
and Media Research, KFF;

Discussants:
Linda Golodner, Executive Director, The National Consumers'
League;
Dr. Sharon Levine, Associate Executive Director, The Permanente
Medical Group; and
Christopher Molineaux, Vice President, Public Affairs,
Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA)

WHEN: Thursday, November 29, 2001
     Registration and lunch at 12:00 noon
     Program begins at 12:30 p.m.

WHERE: First Amendment Room, The National Press Club
     529 14th Street, N.W.
     Washington, DC

Please RSVP by 1:00 p.m. Tuesday, November 27 by contacting
Tiffany Ford at tford@kff.org or at 202/347-5270.

****

>From cgaziano@prodigy.net Wed Nov 14 12:43:49 2001

Noting the sentences in the LA Times story on racial profiling extracted
below, it is kind of interesting to think of these issues along with the
issues in the previous AAPORnet threads on measuring Hispanic background and
race.

Cecilie Gaziano, Ph.D.
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4511 Fremont Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55409
(612) 825-5199 or -8887 Phone
(612) 825-1966 Fax
cgaziano@prodigy.net

----- Original Message -----
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, November 13, 2001 1:48 PM
Subject: Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling (J Leovy LATimes)

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----
          http://latimes.com/news/local/la-000090455nov12.story

November 12 2001

Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling

LAPD: UNDER THE FEDERAL CONSENT DECREE, OFFICERS
MUST FILL OUT A FORM ON EVERYONE THEY STOP. CHIEF

PARKS, POLICE UNION, OTHERS QUESTION THE VALUE.

By JILL LEOVY, TIMES STAFF WRITER

"....As of Nov. 1, officers must fill out a form on each motorist or
pedestrian they stop. Using a blue or black pen, or a No. 2 pencil, and
taking care to fill in the little circles completely, they must answer about
a dozen questions, including: Of what "apparent descent" is the person
(white, black, Hispanic, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, American Indian or
other)?...."

>From ratledge@UDel.Edu Wed Nov 14 13:04:09 2001
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 fAEL49e18785 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 14 Nov 2001
13:04:09
-0800 (PST)
Received: from copland.udel.edu (copland.udel.edu [128.175.13.92])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
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(PST)
Received: from zeke1.udel.edu (exchange.chep.udel.edu [128.175.63.23])
      by copland.udel.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3) with ESMTP id QAA22460
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 14 Nov 2001 16:03:38 -0500 (EST)
Received: by exchange.chep.udel.edu with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
      id <W5NC1TXF>; Wed, 14 Nov 2001 16:03:54 -0500
Message-ID: <FCDC58EC0F22D4119F0800A0C9E589952E1DBF@exchange.chep.udel.edu>
From: "Ratledge, Edward" <ratledge@UDel.Edu>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling (J Leovy LATimes)
Date: Wed, 14 Nov 2001 16:03:53 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: text/plain;
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Having worked on two of these projects I can tell you the measurement issues
are very difficult. First, you are working with the officer's assessment of
race and ethnic
origin even if all other issues are put aside. I think the latter is for all
practical purposes useless.
Second, you are always in search of a denominator. You can do a reasonable
job of assessing the
race of drivers (its no longer on the license) at toll barriers, and
randomly selected stop lights/signs
using traffic counters as a basis for selection. The real problem is trying
to determine if race's
differentially violate the law. Most studies to date have tried to
assessment this by driving
over the speed limit on limited access highways and seeing who is speeding.
Obviously this is
not only dangerous but is also only a subset of the things police arrest
for.

Personally, I thing the real key is not the overall level by the variability
between officers adjusted for

their assignment. In looking at arrest data the differences are
substantively significant and if you
have data on the officer (experience, race, gender...) you can do a lot. In
the one case where I have
decent stop data and arrest data, the stop data added little to the
analysis. Also, the race/ethnic origin
data were probably more accurate on the arrest data. In the end you are
looking
for individual officers whose behavior is suspect rather than condeming an
entire department.

The real solution to the problem is video camera's in every car and I would
spend money on that
long before collecting a bunch of data with questionable accuracy.

Edward C. Ratledge, Director
Center for Applied Demography & Survey Research
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716
302-831-1684
ratledge@udel.edu

-----Original Message-----
From: Cecilie Gaziano [mailto:cgaziano@prodigy.net]
Sent: Wednesday, November 14, 2001 3:45 PM
To: AAPOR net
Subject: Re: Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling (J Leovy LATimes)

Noting the sentences in the LA Times story on racial profiling extracted
below, it is kind of interesting to think of these issues along with the
issues in the previous AAPORnet threads on measuring Hispanic background and
race.

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Minneapolis, MN 55409
(612) 825-5199 or -8887 Phone
(612) 825-1966 Fax
cgaziano@prodigy.net

----- Original Message -----
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, November 13, 2001 1:48 PM
Subject: Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling (J Leovy LATimes)

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November 12 2001

Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling

LAPD: UNDER THE FEDERAL CONSENT DECREE, OFFICERS
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"....As of Nov. 1, officers must fill out a form on each motorist or
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taking care to fill in the little circles completely, they must answer about
a dozen questions, including: Of what "apparent descent" is the person
(white, black, Hispanic, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, American Indian or
other)?...."

>From Claire.Durand@UMontreal.CA Thu Nov 15 00:54:24 2001
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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00:54:24
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[132.204.2.30])
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X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.1
Date: Thu, 15 Nov 2001 03:52:54 -0500
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: Claire Durand <Claire.Durand@UMontreal.CA>
Subject: RE: Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling (J Leovy LATimes)
In-Reply-To: <FCDC58EC0F22D4119F0800A0C9E589952E1DBF@exchange.chep.udel.
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One may think that a side effect of asking police officers to fill in the
forms would be to change their behavior.   For example, the police
officer, becoming aware that he arrests a high proportion of Blacks or of
Hispanics, may tend to refrain from arresting Blacks or Hispanicsfor some
time. It could be a good example of how measurement may affect what is
measured. The good thing about it is that, if discrimination and profiling
indeed existed when measurement started, the problem may be resolved by...
measurement.

Claire Durand

At 16:03 2001-11-14 -0500, you wrote:
>Having worked on two of these projects I can tell you the measurement issues
>are very difficult. First, you are working with the officer's assessment of
>race and ethnic
>origin even if all other issues are put aside. I think the latter is for all
>practical purposes useless.
>Second, you are always in search of a denominator. You can do a reasonable
>job of assessing the
>race of drivers (its no longer on the license) at toll barriers, and
>randomly selected stop lights/signs
>using traffic counters as a basis for selection. The real problem is trying
>to determine if race's
>differentially violate the law. Most studies to date have tried to
>assessment this by driving
>over the speed limit on limited access highways and seeing who is speeding.
>Obviously this is
>not only dangerous but is also only a subset of the things police arrest
>for.
>
>Personally, I thing the real key is not the overall level by the variability
>between officers adjusted for
>their assignment. In looking at arrest data the differences are
>substantively significant and if you
>have data on the officer (experience, race, gender...) you can do a lot. In
>the one case where I have
>decent stop data and arrest data, the stop data added little to the
>analysis. Also, the race/ethnic origin
>data were probably more accurate on the arrest data. In the end you are
>looking
>for individual officers whose behavior is suspect rather than condeming an
>entire department.
>
>The real solution to the problem is video camera's in every car and I would
>spend money on that
>long before collecting a bunch of data with questionable accuracy.
>
>Edward C. Ratledge, Director
>Center for Applied Demography & Survey Research
>University of Delaware
>Newark, DE 19716
>302-831-1684
>ratledge@udel.edu
>
>
>-----Original Message-----
>From: Cecilie Gaziano [mailto:cgaziano@prodigy.net]
>Sent: Wednesday, November 14, 2001 3:45 PM
>To: AAPOR net
>Subject: Re: Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling (J Leovy LATimes)
>
>
>Noting the sentences in the LA Times story on racial profiling extracted
>below, it is kind of interesting to think of these issues along with the
>issues in the previous AAPORnet threads on measuring Hispanic background and
>race.
>

>Cecilie Gaziano, Ph.D.
>Research Solutions, Inc.
>4511 Fremont Avenue So.
>Minneapolis, MN 55409
>(612) 825-5199 or -8887 Phone
>(612) 825-1966 Fax
>cgaziano@prodigy.net
>
>----- Original Message -----
>From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
>To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
>Sent: Tuesday, November 13, 2001 1:48 PM
>Subject: Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling (J Leovy LATimes)
>--
>   Copyright 2001 Los Angeles Times
>--
>   http://latimes.com/news/local/la-000090455nov12.story
>
>November 12 2001
>
>Paper Trail Begins on Racial Profiling
>
>LAPD: UNDER THE FEDERAL CONSENT DECREE, OFFICERS
>MUST FILL OUT A FORM ON EVERYONE THEY STOP. CHIEF
>PARKS, POLICE UNION, OTHERS QUESTION THE VALUE.
>
>By JILL LEOVY, TIMES STAFF WRITER
>
>"....As of Nov. 1, officers must fill out a form on each motorist or
>pedestrian they stop. Using a blue or black pen, or a No. 2 pencil, and
>taking care to fill in the little circles completely, they must answer about
>a dozen questions, including: Of what "apparent descent" is the person
>(white, black, Hispanic, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, American Indian or
>other)?...."

Claire Durand

Claire.Durand@umontreal.ca

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

Universitï¿½ de Montrï¿½al, dept. de sociologie,
C.P. 6128, succ. Centre-ville,
Montrï¿½al, Quï¿½bec, Canada, H3C 3J7
Actuellement ï¿½ Paris : 01-45-81-58-52

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Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)

                    HERRIOT AWARD NOMINATIONS SOUGHT

 Nominations are sought for the 2002 Roger Herriot Award for Innovation in
 Federal Statistics.

 After the sudden death in May 1994 of Roger Herriot, an Associate
 Commissioner for Statistical Standards and Methodology at the National
 Center for Education Statistics, the Washington Statistical Society, the
 Social Statistics and Government Statistics Sections of the American
 Statistical Association established an award in his memory to recognize
 individuals who develop unique approaches to the solution of statistical
 problems in Federal data collection programs.

 The award is intended to reflect the special characteristics that marked
 Roger Herriot=s career:

    dedication to the issues of measurement; improvements in the
    efficiency of data collection programs; and improvements and use of
    statistical data or policy analysis.

 The award is not restricted to senior members of an organization; nor is
 it to be considered as a culmination of a long period of service.
 Individuals at all levels, from entry to senior, Federal employees,
 private sector employees, or employees of the academic community, may be
 nominated on the basis of the significance of the specific contribution.

 The recipient of the 2002 Roger Herriot Award will be chosen by a
 committee of representatives of the Social Statistics Section and
 Government Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association and
 a representative of the Washington Statistical Society. Roger Herriot
 was associated with and strongly supportive of these organizations during
 his career. The award consists of an honorarium of $500 and a framed
 citation. Joseph Waksberg (Westat), Monroe Sirken (National Center for
 Health Statistics), Constance Citro (National Academy of Sciences),
 Thomas Jabine (SSA, EIA, CNSTAT), Donald Dillman (Washington State
 University), and Jeanne Griffith (OMB, NCES, NSF) are recipients of the
 Herriot Award..

 A nomination form can be obtained by contacting Ed Spar by phone: (703)
 836-0404; fax (703) 684-3410; or email: copafs@aol.com. The form can
 also be down loaded from the Council of Professional Associations on
 Federal Statistics web site at http://www.copafs.org. All nomination
 forms should be returned either to copafs@aol.com or the Roger Herriot

Award Committee c/o COPAFS, 1429 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.
Completed nomination forms must be received by May 10, 2002.

 ****

Washington Post article about a survey of 560 Americans Sept. 15-16 by
researchers from Rand and UCLA, published in today's New England
Journal of Medicine
///
Stress Widespread After Attacks
Adults and Children Alike Had Symptoms After Sept. 11
By Shankar Vedantam
Washington Post Staff Writer
Thursday, November 15, 2001; Page A24
Nine of every 10 American adults showed clinical signs of stress the
weekend after the terrorist strikes of Sept. 11, researchers reported
yesterday.
Nearly half of all adults -- 44 percent -- reported at least one
symptom of substantial stress, such as being extremely upset when
something reminded them of the tragedy, having difficulty sleeping or

having uncalled-for outbursts of anger, the researchers said.
More than a third of children reported such stress symptoms as
nightmares and fearing for their safety. With both adults and
children, increased stress levels were associated with increased hours
of watching television coverage of the disaster on Sept 11.
Especially hard-hit were groups traditionally vulnerable to trauma --
women, minorities and those suffering from preexisting psychological
problems, according to the study, which appears in today's New England
Journal of Medicine.
The study, the first of its kind to be published in the medical
literature, confirms widespread reports of the damage wrought by the
terrorists on the American psyche and lays a blueprint for doctors,
teachers and parents about the extent of suffering in communities
across the nation.
"What's so striking is it really affected the whole country," said
Mark Schuster, a researcher at the Rand Corp. and the University of
California at Los Angeles. "It wasn't just people in New York and
Northern Virginia and western Pennsylvania [where the planes crashed]
. . . the reaction was pervasive across the country."
The research, based on a survey of 560 Americans over the weekend of
Sept. 15-16, shows that stress is quickly triggered when people feel
out of control and helpless.
Research into other disasters shows that the lingering effects of such
symptoms can last as long as two years. While this study did not
examine the likelihood of mental problems such as post-traumatic
stress disorder -- which surfaces months after a traumatic event and
is characterized by several persistent symptoms -- the extent of
stress suggests that many Americans could be at risk for such serious
complications.
"The anguish that accompanied September 11th is going to stay with
some for a long time," said Tommy G. Thompson, secretary of health and
human services, at a mental health summit yesterday in New York.
Thompson noted that emergency workers responding to crises can show
signs of psychological distress up to three years after a tragic
event.
The team of researchers from Rand and UCLA who conducted the study
said the intensity and extent of the stress were because of the
enormous scale of the disaster and because most Americans took the
terrorist strikes personally.
Television images captured the immediacy of the tragedy and conveyed
to people far from the crash sites that they were themselves affected.
More than a third of people nationwide said they thought terrorism was
a risk in the places where they lived and worked, and almost half said
they expected terrorism to increase over the next five years.
A large number of victims also called loved ones on cell phones from
the planes and the burning towers of the World Trade Center: "It was
very moving to hear these people's final words to their loved ones
reported on the air," said Schuster, who led the team of researchers.
"It drove home how tragic this event was."
One Fairfax County man, who asked not to be identified, said he
frequently broke down in tears the week after Sept 11.
The man, who suffers from bipolar disorder or manic depression,
worried that the stress and sadness could "decompensate" him -- push
his stabilized disorder into a tailspin. After a couple of days, he
called his doctor.
"He said he had received more calls in the past 48 hours than he
normally gets, from people who were upset because of what happened,"

said the man, who is a member of the Alliance for the Mentally Ill of Northern Virginia. "He told me that if I needed to, I could schedule an appointment before my next scheduled session. He told me I wasn't alone in the way I was thinking."

Among other findings:

. Most Americans fought their stress and helplessness by turning to religion, talking with one another and participating in community activities, philanthropy and such volunteer activities as donating blood.

. Almost all parents -- 99 percent -- reported speaking to their children about the terrorist strikes. More than a third talked to children for more than four hours about the events.

. Americans watched an average of 8.1 hours of television coverage of the disaster on Sept. 11, with 18 percent watching 13 or more hours.

. Children watched TV an average of 3.1 hours. Older children watched substantially more. More than half of all 18-year-olds watched TV for five hours or more.

"Extensive television viewing was associated with a substantial stress reaction," the researchers reported. For many people, they wrote, "particularly children, repeated viewings of terrifying images may have exacerbated or caused stress."

The Fairfax resident, who said he watched four or five hours of TV on Sept. 11, said that his symptoms went away after about a week and that he has felt emotionally stable since.

Andrew Kohut, director of the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, which has regularly polled the public since Sept. 11 about impressions of media coverage, policy issues and their emotional states, said it was a chicken-and-egg question as to whether the TV viewing caused the stress or whether people under stress watched more TV to get news that could alleviate their fears.

Some unrelated third factor could also have caused more TV watching as well as more stress. People living alone, for example, may have been both more likely to watch more TV and more likely to have fewer outlets for their feelings.

Staff writer Ceci Connolly contributed to this report.

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Washington, District of Columbia 20008
202/ 347-8822
202/ 347-8825 FAX
mark@bisconti.com

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years.</span></font><font
color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-family:Arial;color:black;mso-color-alt:
windowtext'><o:p></o:p></span></font></p>

<p><font size=3D3 color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:black'>A large number of victims also called =
loved ones
on cell phones from the planes and the burning towers of the World Trade
Center: &quot;It was very moving to hear these people's final words to =
their
loved ones reported on the air,&quot; said Schuster, who led the team of
researchers. &quot;It drove home how tragic this event =
was.&quot;</span></font><font
color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-family:Arial;color:black;mso-color-alt:
windowtext'><o:p></o:p></span></font></p>

<p><font size=3D3 color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:black'>One Fairfax County man, who asked not to =
be
identified, said he frequently broke down in tears the week after Sept =
11.</span></font><font
color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-family:Arial;color:black;mso-color-alt:
windowtext'><o:p></o:p></span></font></p>

<p><font size=3D3 color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:black'>The man, who suffers from bipolar =
disorder or
manic depression, worried that the stress and sadness could
&quot;decompensate&quot; him -- push his stabilized disorder into a =
tailspin.
After a couple of days, he called his doctor.</span></font><font =
color=3Dblack
face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-family:Arial;color:black;mso-color-alt:windowtext'><o:p></o=
:p></span></font></p>

<p><font size=3D3 color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:black'>&quot;He said he had received more calls =
in the
past 48 hours than he normally gets, from people who were upset because =
of what
```

happened," said the man, who is a member of the Alliance for the =
Mentally
Ill of Northern Virginia. "He told me that if I needed to, I could
schedule an appointment before my next scheduled session. He told me I =
wasn't
alone in the way I was thinking."<font color=3Dblack
face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-family:Arial;color:black;mso-color-alt:windowtext'><o:p></o=
:p></p>

<p><span =
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:black'>Among other findings:<span =
style=3D'font-family:Arial;color:black;mso-color-alt:
windowtext'><o:p></o:p></p>

<p><span =
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:black'>• Most Americans fought their =
stress and
helplessness by turning to religion, talking with one another and =
participating
in community activities, philanthropy and such volunteer activities as =
donating
blood.<span =
style=3D'font-family:Arial;
color:black;mso-color-alt:windowtext'><o:p></o:p></p>

<p><span =
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:black'>• Almost all parents -- 99 percent =
-- reported
speaking to their children about the terrorist strikes. More than a =
third
talked to children for more than four hours about the =
events.<span =
style=3D'font-family:Arial;color:black;mso-color-alt:
windowtext'><o:p></o:p></p>

<p><span =
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:black'>• Americans watched an average of =
8.1 hours of
television coverage of the disaster on Sept. 11, with 18 percent =
watching 13 or
more hours.<span =
style=3D'font-family:
Arial;color:black;mso-color-alt:windowtext'><o:p></o:p></p>=

<p><font size=3D3 color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:black'>• Children watched TV an average of =
3.1 hours.
Older children watched substantially more. More than half of all =

```
18-year-olds
watched TV for five hours or more.</span></font><font color=3Dblack =
face=3DArial><span
style=3D'font-family:Arial;color:black;mso-color-alt:windowtext'><o:p></o=
:p></span></font></p>

<p><font size=3D3 color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:black'>&quot;Extensive television viewing was
associated with a substantial stress reaction,&quot; the researchers =
reported.
For many people, they wrote, &quot;particularly children, repeated =
viewings of
terrifying images may have exacerbated or caused =
stress.&quot;</span></font><font
color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-family:Arial;color:black;mso-color-alt:
windowtext'><o:p></o:p></span></font></p>

<p><font size=3D3 color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:black'>The Fairfax resident, who said he watched =
four
or five hours of TV on Sept. 11, said that his symptoms went away after =
about a
week and that he has felt emotionally stable since.</span></font><font
color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-family:Arial;color:black;mso-color-alt:
windowtext'><o:p></o:p></span></font></p>

<p><b><font size=3D3 color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:black;font-weight:bold'>Andrew =
Kohut</span></font></b><font
color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-family:Arial;color:black'>, director
of the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, which has =
regularly
polled the public since Sept. 11 about impressions of media coverage, =
policy
issues and their emotional states, said it was a chicken-and-egg =
question as to
whether the TV viewing caused the stress or whether people under stress =
watched
more TV to get news that could alleviate their fears.</span></font><font
color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-family:Arial;color:black;mso-color-alt:
windowtext'><o:p></o:p></span></font></p>

<p><font size=3D3 color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:black'>Some unrelated third factor could also =
have
caused more TV watching as well as more stress. People living alone, for
example, may have been both more likely to watch more TV and more likely =
to
have fewer outlets for their feelings.</span></font><font color=3Dblack
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face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-family:Arial;color:black;mso-color-alt:windowtext'><o:p></o=
:p></span></font></p>

<p><em><i><font size=3D3 color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:black'>Staff writer Ceci Connolly contributed to =
this
report.</span></font></i></em><font color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span
style=3D'font-family:Arial;color:black;mso-color-alt:windowtext'><o:p></o=
:p></span></font></p>

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color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt;font-family:Arial'>=A9 2001
The Washington Post Company <o:p></o:p></span></font></p>

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Arial'><![if =
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style=3D'font-size:10.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:12.0pt;font-family:
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style=3D'font-size:10.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:12.0pt;font-family:
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!supportEmptyParas]> <![endif]><o:p></o:p></span></font></span></p>

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color=3Dblack
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style=3D'font-size:10.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:12.0pt;font-family:
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!supportEmptyParas]> <![endif]><o:p></o:p></span></font></span></p>

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style=3D'font-size:10.0pt;mso-bidi-font-size:12.0pt;font-family:
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Signature&quot; <span =
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style=3D'mso-element:field-separator'></span><![endif]-->Mark
David RICHARDS, Ph.D., Sociologist<o:p></o:p></p>

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Antiqua"><span
style=3D'font-size:12.0pt'>Senior Associate, Bisconti Research, =
Inc.<o:p></o:p></span></font></p>

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style=3D'font-size:12.0pt'>2610 Woodley Place =
NW<o:p></o:p></span></font></p>

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FAX<o:p></o:p></span></font></p>

<p class=3DMsoAutoSig><font size=3D3 color=3Dblack face=3D"Book =
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style=3D'font-size:12.0pt'>mark@bisconti.com<o:p></o:p></span></font></p>=

<p class=3DMsoNormal><!--[if supportFields]><span =
style=3D'mso-element:field-end'></span><![endif]--><![if =
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09:31:11
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(PST)
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[24.200.5.172])
      by circum.com (8.11.6/8.11.2) with ESMTP id fAGHUHa17532
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(2001.11.16, 12:20)

I want to refresh my survey branch's interviewer policy and practices
manual. Are their example of such which I could get? This is obviously
not for publication...

I will also look into an interviewer training manual. Does anyone have
example they can share?

Thanks in advance.

Benoï¿½t

==

Benoï¿½t Gauthier, mailto:gauthier@circum.com
Rï¿½seau 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.ritlabs.com/the_bat/
http://www.opera.com/

Senior Researcher/Research Associate
American Indian and Alaska Native Cohort

Seeking a great environment to ski, bike, hike, or backpack while doing
research at a major research university? You can indulge your recreational
activities while working in a progressive University Health Sciences
setting. Join an established research team at the Health Research Center at
the University of Utah Health Sciences Center to help implement and
coordinate an Alaska Native/American Indian cohort study.

Job Description: The Senior Researcher will be responsible for start-up and
data collection for a recently funded cohort of American Indians and Alaska
Natives. Data will be collected in the Plains Region, Alaska, and the
Southwestern part of the United States. The Senior Researcher, working with
the Principal Investigators, local tribes, local study staff, and other
research staff will have joint responsibility for developing study design
including directing studies of usability of computer-assisted
questionnaires, designing and implementing a sampling plan on the local
levels, developing recruitment and retention protocols, and developing
meaningful results information dissemination to participants.

The Senior Researcher will be located at the Health Research Center,
Department of Family and Preventive Medicine, University of Utah, Salt Lake
City, Utah.

Qualifications: Master's or doctoral degree in epidemiology, survey
methodology, or relevant field required. Applicants should have 5 or more
years of research experience that includes:
                *   designing all types of questionnaires
(telephone, in-person, self-administered);
                *   a background in conducting large, complex,
questionnaire-based research (preferably in epidemiology);
                *   experience in computer assisted survey
technology;
                *   sampling frame development and
implementation;
                *   experience using computer software in
project management, data cleaning, and data analysis; and
                *   experience working with diverse populations.

The applicant must be familiar with complex IRB and grant administration
policies.

Some experience in conducting cohort or longitudinal studies desirable.

Periodic travel to data collection centers is required.

The University of Utah is an EEO/AA employer. Applications
from minority and women candidates are encouraged. Contact Marty Slattery at
(801) 585-6955 or mslatter@hrc.utah.edu <mailto:mslatter@dfpm.utah.edu>.

>From mark@bisconti.com Fri Nov 16 11:03:23 2001
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Received: from mark ([138.88.86.160]) by bisconti.com ; Fri, 16 Nov 2001
13:02:59
-0600
From: "Mark David Richards" <mark@bisconti.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: End-Running the Bill of Rights (Tyranny of the majority?)
Date: Fri, 16 Nov 2001 13:57:37 -0500
Message-ID: <JAEPJNNBGDEENLLCIIIBIEHCDLAA.mark@bisconti.com>
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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V6.00.2600.0000

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

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Today's Washington Post editorial focuses on President Bush's
executive order on military justice-has anyone examined public opinion
on this issue?

The Gallup Organization reported on October 8th
http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr011008c.asp that . "Americans
Willing to Go To Great Lengths to Prevent Terrorism . A new CNN/USA
Today/Gallup poll conducted Oct. 5-6 reveals that many Americans
support rather extraordinary measures as means of dealing with
terrorism. The United States has an official policy against
assassinating or torturing foreign leaders or non-American citizens
suspected of criminal activity. There has been some talk of changing
this policy in the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks. The new CNN/USA
Today/Gallup poll shows 77% of Americans would be willing to allow the

U.S. government to assassinate known terrorists, and 52% would be
willing to allow the government to assassinate leaders of countries
that harbor terrorists. Americans are less supportive of torture than
of assassination, as 45% would be willing to allow the government to
torture known terrorists if they know details about future attacks in
the United States."

End-Running the Bill of Rights
The Washington Post
Friday, November 16, 2001; Page A46
AFTER THE attacks of Sept. 11, many predicted that the demands of
domestic security would eventually clash with traditional American
reverence for civil liberties. Few predicted that the clash would come
so soon and so starkly, or that the government would come down so
decisively on the anti-liberty side as would be permitted under
President Bush's new executive order on military justice. The order
allows the president to order a trial in a military court for any
non-citizen he designates, without a right of appeal to the courts or
the protection of the Bill of Rights.
We understand the temptation to jettison civilian justice and the
shields against excessive government power that this country has
nurtured for more than two centuries. The United States is, as
Attorney General John Ashcroft said, at war, and with an implacable
foe. There are potential terrorists, likely living in this country,
who would do Americans great harm if they could -- greater even than
what their brethren accomplished at the World Trade Center, the
Pentagon and the field in Pennsylvania. We can imagine cases in which
the government might take custody of such a person, too dangerous to
be released or deported, against whom the evidence came from sources
too sensitive to reveal in open court, or was insufficient to win
conviction in a normal court. We can also imagine cases in which
fighters captured overseas might best be tried in military courts. But
the potential damage is so great, to U.S. credibility abroad as well
as U.S. liberty at home, that such courts should be viewed as an
absolutely last resort, particularly in domestic cases.
Instead, Mr. Bush has authorized military justice as an option for the
government in a far wider array of cases than could ever be necessary.
Any non-citizen whom the president deems to be a member of al Qaeda,
or to be engaged in international terrorism of virtually any kind, or
even to be harboring such people, can be detained indefinitely under
his order and tried. The trials could take place using largely secret
evidence. Depending solely on how the Defense Department further
refines the rules, the military officers conducting the trials might
insist on proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, or might use some
far lesser standard. The accused can be convicted without a unanimous
verdict but with a two-thirds majority. Those found guilty would have
no appeal to any court; and if found guilty, they could be executed.
Such a process is only a hair's breadth from a policy of summary
justice. The potential to imprison or execute many innocent people is
large, the chances that such mistakes would become known much smaller.
Mr. Bush is claiming for himself the authority to unilaterally exempt
a class of people accused of particular crimes from the protections of
the Constitution. In this as in other recent balancing acts between
law enforcement and liberty -- the roundup without accounting of more
than 1,000 people, the authorization of government eavesdropping on
conversations between imprisoned clients and their lawyers -- it seems
to us the president is not being well advised.

When Americans accused of terrorism are tried in secret courts by
hooded judges in Peru or other nations, the U.S. government rightly
objects. To authorize comparable trials in this country will erase any
legitimacy of such objections. Worse, it will erode throughout the
world the image of America as a place where certain freedoms cannot be
compromised -- freedoms that ultimately provide the most basic
justification for this country to stake its claim to lead the world
and wage the war on terrorism. And worse in turn than the blow to the
U.S. image abroad will be the potentially irreversible injury at home
if Mr. Bush proceeds, as his order would allow, to undermine the rule
of law.
ï¿½ 2001 The Washington Post Company

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2610 Woodley Place NW
Washington, District of Columbia 20008
202/ 347-8822
202/ 347-8825 FAX
mark@bisconti.com

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style=3D'font-size:10.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:black'>Today&#8217;s <i><span =
style=3D'font-style:italic'>Washington
Post</span></i> editorial focuses on President Bush&#8217;s executive =
order on
military justice&#8212;has anyone examined public opinion on this =
issue?</span></font><b><font
color=3Dblack face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'mso-bidi-font-size:18.0pt;font-family:Arial;
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style=3D'font-size:10.0pt;
font-family:Arial;color:#003300'>The Gallup Organization reported on =
October 8<sup>th</sup><b><span
style=3D'font-weight:bold'> </span></b></span></font><b><font size=3D2
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href=3D"http://www.gallup.com/poll/releases/pr011008c.asp">http://www.gal=
lup.com/poll/releases/pr011008c.asp</a></span></font></b><b><font
size=3D2 color=3D"#003300" face=3DArial><span =
style=3D'font-size:10.0pt;font-family:
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style=3D'font-size:10.0pt;font-family:Arial;
color:#003300'>that &#8230;<b><span style=3D'font-weight:bold'> =
&#8220;Americans Willing to
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Go To Great Lengths to Prevent Terrorism &#8230; =
</span></b></span></font><font
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that
many Americans support rather extraordinary measures as means of dealing =
with terrorism.
The United States has an official policy against assassinating or =
torturing
foreign leaders or non-American citizens suspected of criminal activity. =
There
has been some talk of changing this policy in the wake of the Sept. 11 =
attacks.
The new CNN/USA Today/Gallup poll shows 77% of Americans would be =
willing to
allow the U.S. government to assassinate known terrorists, and 52% would =
be
willing to allow the government to assassinate leaders of countries that =
harbor
terrorists. Americans are less supportive of torture than of =
assassination, as
45% would be willing to allow the government to torture known terrorists =
if
they know details about future attacks in the United =
States.&#8221;</span></font><font
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Friday, November 16, 2001; Page A46 </span></font><font size=3D2 =
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style=3D'font-size:10.0pt;
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attacks of
Sept. 11, many predicted that the demands of domestic security would =
eventually
clash with traditional American reverence for civil liberties. Few =
predicted
that the clash would come so soon and so starkly, or that the government =
would
come down so decisively on the anti-liberty side as would be permitted =
under
President Bush's new executive order on military justice. The order =
allows the
president to order a trial in a military court for any non-citizen he
designates, without a right of appeal to the courts or the protection of =
the
Bill of Rights.</span></font><font size=3D2 color=3Dblack =
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the
temptation to jettison civilian justice and the shields against =
excessive
government power that this country has nurtured for more than two =
centuries.
The United States is, as Attorney General John Ashcroft said, at war, =
and with
an implacable foe. There are potential terrorists, likely living in this
country, who would do Americans great harm if they could -- greater even =
than
what their brethren accomplished at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon =
and
the field in Pennsylvania. We can imagine cases in which the government =
might
take custody of such a person, too dangerous to be released or deported, =
against
whom the evidence came from sources too sensitive to reveal in open =
court, or
was insufficient to win conviction in a normal court. We can also =
imagine cases
in which fighters captured overseas might best be tried in military =
courts. But
the potential damage is so great, to U.S. credibility abroad as well as =
U.S.
liberty at home, that such courts should be viewed as an absolutely last
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resort, particularly in domestic cases.<font size=3D2 =
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<p><span =
style=3D'font-size:10.0pt;
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Bush has
authorized military justice as an option for the government in a far =
wider
array of cases than could ever be necessary. Any non-citizen whom the =
president
deems to be a member of al Qaeda, or to be engaged in international =
terrorism
of virtually any kind, or even to be harboring such people, can be =
detained
indefinitely under his order and tried. The trials could take place =
using
largely secret evidence. Depending solely on how the Defense Department =
further
refines the rules, the military officers conducting the trials might =
insist on
proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, or might use some far lesser
standard. The accused can be convicted without a unanimous verdict but =
with a
two-thirds majority. Those found guilty would have no appeal to any =
court; and
if found guilty, they could be executed. Such a process is only a hair's
breadth from a policy of summary justice. The potential to imprison or =
execute
many innocent people is large, the chances that such mistakes would =
become
known much smaller. Mr. Bush is claiming for himself the authority to
unilaterally exempt a class of people accused of particular crimes from =
the
protections of the Constitution. In this as in other recent balancing =
acts
between law enforcement and liberty -- the roundup without accounting of =
more
than 1,000 people, the authorization of government eavesdropping on
conversations between imprisoned clients and their lawyers -- it seems =
to us
the president is not being well advised.<font size=3D2 =
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mso-bidi-font-size:12.0pt;font-family:Arial;color:black'>When Americans =
accused
of terrorism are tried in secret courts by hooded judges in Peru or =

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other
nations, the U.S. government rightly objects. To authorize comparable =
trials in
this country will erase any legitimacy of such objections. Worse, it =
will erode
throughout the world the image of America as a place where certain =
freedoms
cannot be compromised -- freedoms that ultimately provide the most basic
justification for this country to stake its claim to lead the world and =
wage
the war on terrorism. And worse in turn than the blow to the U.S. image =
abroad
will be the potentially irreversible injury at home if Mr. Bush =
proceeds, as
his order would allow, to undermine the rule of law.</span></font><font =
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Company</span></font><font
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David RICHARDS, Ph.D., Sociologist<o:p></o:p></p>
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Dear AAPORnetters --

The response to Public Perspective magazine's recent call for articles has
been excellent, and I want to thank all of you who have contacted us with
terrific offers and proposals for feature pieces.

We continue to seek feature stories on all topics having to do with public
opinion, opinion research, and the polling community.

In addition, submissions for our "Perspective" (op-ed) pages are especially
welcome right now. Anyone who follows AAPORnet knows that many of you hold
well-considered (and often strong!) opinions of your own; why not express
them to a wider world?

We are also particularly interested at this time in receiving submissions
for our "From the Field" department, and for "Experiments."

For more information about these magazine departments and for article
guidelines, please visit the Public Perspective page of the Roper Center
website at

http://www.ropercenter.uconn.edu/pp_curr.html

and click on "Submit an Article." Then drop me an email (directly to my
address or through our website link) or give me a call, and we'll talk
turkey (as it were).

                                        Best wishes --

                                        Lisa Parmelee

Lisa Ferraro Parmelee, Ph.D.
Editor, Public Perspective
Assistant Director, The Roper Center
341 Mansfield Road, Unit 1164
Storrs, CT   06269-1164
(860)486-4440
(860)486-6308 fax

Colleagues:

The University of Missouri-Kansas City is searching for a Dean of the
College of Arts and Sciences. I'm forwarding this email on behalf of
UMKC's Search Firm. If you, or one of your colleagues has any interest
in this, please forward it them (forwarded message follows:)

Best,
Martha Kropf
Martha Kropf, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science=20
University of Missouri-Kansas City
213 Haag Hall
5100 Rockhill Road
Kansas City, MO 64110-2499
816-235-5948

_____

Good Morning,=20
I am writing on behalf of The University of Missouri-Kansas City (UMKC)
regarding the search for the Dean for the College of Arts and Sciences.
The Dean has the responsibility for developing a clear strategy that
supports the vision and the values of the University. The successful
candidate will have a commitment to the highest standards of academic
excellence, the ability to create a collaborative working environment,
build effectively functioning teams, and identify a vision for the role
information technology should play in the teaching and learning
environment of the future. S/he will also need to develop an
aggressive, successful approach for achieving annual growth in
competitive extramural funding. Responsibilities include providing
leadership to develop the strengths and reputation of the College;
identifying priorities and the allocation of resources to meet those

priorities; and developing a successful approach for achieving annual
growth in student enrollment. The University of Missouri - Kansas City
is an equal opportunity employer/educational institution and candidates
of all backgrounds are encouraged to apply. If you are interested in
this position or know of someone who could assist us in this effort we
would greatly appreciate it if you would let us know. Please send C.V.
with cover letter, or names of individuals you would recommend, in
strict confidence to: Sharon Flynn Hollander at
sflynnhollander@imsearch.com; fax: 202-337-4046; phone: 202-216-2271.

Thank you in advance for assisting us in this very exciting effort.

Sincerely,
Sharon Flynn Hollander
Vice President and Director
Isaacson, Miller

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We are considering a project that would require us to be able to take a 5
digit zip code and determine the population density, urbanity and mean
income for that zip code. I thought I had bookmarked the page of a company
that did this but now I can't seem to find it.

Does anyone know of such service or product?

--
Leo G. Simonetta
Art & Science Group, LLC
simonetta@artsci.com
>From mccarty@TCNJ.EDU Fri Nov 16 13:14:02 2001
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 fAGLE1e20292 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 16 Nov 2001
13:14:02
-0800 (PST)
Received: from cyrus.TCNJ.EDU (postfix@cyrus.TCNJ.EDU [159.91.15.208])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
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(PST)
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      by arachnid.TCNJ.EDU (8.9.3/8.9.3) id QAA19942;
      Fri, 16 Nov 2001 16:13:34 -0500 (EST)
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Re: Matching zip codes with other characteristics
Message-ID: <1005945214.3bf5817e99da5@arachnid.TCNJ.EDU>
Date: Fri, 16 Nov 2001 16:13:34 -0500 (EST)
From: mccarty@TCNJ.EDU
References: <91E2D5E92CF5D311A81900A0248FC2F3322740@AS_SERVER>
In-Reply-To: <91E2D5E92CF5D311A81900A0248FC2F3322740@AS_SERVER>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

There are several sources for such information; these companies repackage
census data in zipcodes, etc.

One such company is geolytics with web address www.censuscd.com

CACI and Claritas, both in Arilington Virginia should also have this.

If you have any other questions about this let me know.

John McCarty
609-771-3220

Please allow me to share this job posting with you. This posting may be
found on the Virginia Commonwealth University web site at
http://www.hr.vcu.edu/jobs/vac1.html#Computer

Position/Working title:
 COMPUTER ASSISTED TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING PROGRAMMER

Role title:
 APPLICATIONS ANALYST CL1

Position number:
 54699A

Department:
 SURVEY AND EVALUATION RESEARCH LABORATORY

VCU IT pay band:
 $31,078 - $56,478

Description of general responsibilities:

The chief objective of this position is to perform timely and accurate
Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) programming to support
telephone and other surveys conducted by the Survey and Evaluation Research
Laboratory. This includes development, testing, implementation, and ongoing
management of all CATI aspects for assigned telephone or other surveys. This
position may also provide technical assistance in survey design and
sampling. In addition, commensurate with the employee's ability and

experience, this position is expected to assist with or take the lead on the ongoing surveillance and testing of CATI software products to ensure that specific CATI software applications used by the SERL are the most effective and efficient for its purposes; and development and maintenance of a question database.

Qualifications:

Demonstrated strengths and substantive experience in survey research and survey field management; demonstrated CATI software programming competence or other comparable programming experience applied to social science research needs. Working knowledge of survey methodology, survey sample design, research design, sample weighting and SPSS is a plus but not required. Bachelors degree from an accredited university in applied social science or a related applied research area preferred. Formal training or substantial practical experience with CATI programming or other applicable programming activities in an applied social science research setting is required.

This is a full-time grant-supported position with benefits in the Virginia state classified employee system. Grant funding is expected to run indefinitely but cannot be guaranteed. If interested, please see application information at http://www.hr.vcu.edu/jobs/appli.html.

Jim Ellis
Director, Technical Division
Survey and Evaluation Research Laboratory
Virginia Commonwealth University

>From PAHARDING7@aol.com Fri Nov 16 19:38:37 2001
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 fAH3cbe25996 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 16 Nov 2001
19:38:37
-0800 (PST)
Received: from imo-m03.mx.aol.com (imo-m03.mx.aol.com [64.12.136.6])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id TAA08106 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 16 Nov 2001 19:38:37 -0800
(PST)
From: PAHARDING7@aol.com
Received: from PAHARDING7@aol.com
      by imo-m03.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v31_r1.9.) id 5.2d.1434d3a8 (14375)
       for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 16 Nov 2001 22:37:40 -0500 (EST)
Message-ID: <2d.1434d3a8.29273583@aol.com>
Date: Fri, 16 Nov 2001 22:37:39 EST
Subject: Re: Matching zip codes with other characteristics
To: aapornet@usc.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Windows sub 138

www.knowledgefactory.co.za/ClusterPlusDetails.htm is the URL for Cluster Plus, which, when I was working with it, was very competitive with Claritas' PRIZM.

Phil Harding

-----Original Message-----
From: PIPA [mailto:listserv@americans-world.org]
Sent: Monday, November 19, 2001 3:03 PM
To: PIPA
Subject: US Public Attitudes on Human Rights, Women's Int'l Issues

American public attitudes on human rights and on women's international
issues are the two sections in the newest release of the Americans and the
World website (http://www.americans-world.org).

On the website you will also find an update of our comprehensive analysis of
public attitudes toward the war on terrorism.

Americans and the World is developed and maintained by the Program on
International Policy Attitudes (PIPA), a joint program of the Center on
Policy Attitudes and the Center for International and Security Studies at
Maryland at the School of Public Affairs, University of Maryland.

In brief, the findings are as follows:

HUMAN RIGHTS
A strong majority believes in the idea of universal human rights. However,
awareness of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is low. A majority
has positive perceptions of the human rights movement.

An overwhelming majority believes protecting human rights should be a high
priority for the UN system. A modest majority has supported the US ratifying
UN human rights treaties, with a small minority opposed.

A strong majority believes promoting human rights is an important priority
for US foreign policy. The percentage saying it is very important rose at
the end of the Cold War, then dropped sharply, and now has returned to the
average level of previous decades. A very strong majority feels that--with

the increased economic involvement that has come with globalization--the US
should be more concerned with human rights in other countries. Majorities
feel that promoting human rights serves US interests. Denying human rights
is seen as leading to political instability.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ISSUES
Support for the principle of gender equality has grown steadily over the
last three decades and now comes from an overwhelming majority. An
overwhelming majority agrees that women in the world's rich countries should
work for the rights of women in developing countries.

Aid programs that emphasize helping women and girls are popular. The
arguments that such programs discriminate against men, or contradict the
prevailing culture, are not persuasive.

While overwhelming majorities support US aid for approaches to international
family planning that emphasize helping women gain control over the
development of their families,efforts that focus directly on trying to
reduce birthrates get a mixed response. Efforts that imply coercing women to
stop having children are strongly opposed.

Over the coming weeks and months PIPA will be releasing additional reports
on such subjects as the Middle East, refugees and forced migration,
international trade, America's role in the world, and many other topics.
Gradually we will build a comprehensive resource on US public opinion on
international issues.

Our hope and expectation is that this will provide a valuable resource for
policymakers, journalists, researchers, non-governmental organizations,
students, and all individuals who would like to know more about American
public opinion.

Americans and the World is made possible by grants from the Rockefeller
Foundation, the Tides Foundation, and the Compton Foundation.
>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon Nov 19 18:36:51 2001
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 fAK2aoe13271 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 19 Nov 2001
18:36:50
-0800 (PST)
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 SAA02043 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 19 Nov 2001 18:36:49 -0800
(PST)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
     by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
     id fAK2aZI05450 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 19 Nov 2001 18:36:35 -0800
(PST)
Date: Mon, 19 Nov 2001 18:36:35 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: JOB OPENING: Director, Survey Operations Office
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111191831100.5110-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Battelle, a world leader in research and technology, has an opening for
the Director of our survey operations office in St. Louis, Missouri.
This office is part of Battelle's Centers for Public Health Research and
Evaluation (CPHRE) and supports CPHRE's survey operations.

This Director is responsible for providing significant leadership in
procuring and managing funded work, as well as being responsible for the
personnel and financial management of the St. Louis office. This
Director participates in a management team involved in CPHRE's strategic
planning.

The qualified candidate should hold an advanced degree in a field
relevant to survey research/survey methodology. Must possess 10 or more
years of experience in operational management and procuring government
and private research contracts. Excellent technical, managerial and
communications skills are essential. An outstanding professional
reputation for the successful conduct of survey research projects is
mandatory.

Battelle offers a comprehensive salary and benefits package.
If qualified, please respond to http://www.battelle.org/jobs
position # 102784
Battelle is an Affirmative Action/EOE.

Patricia M. Henderson
Site Manager / Battelle's St. Louis Office
Centers for Public Health Research and Evaluation
1101 Olivette Executive Office Parkway, Suite 200
Saint Louis, Missouri 63132
314-993-5234, ext. 101
Tollfree: 800-444-5234, ext. 101
FAX: 314-993-5163
hendersp@battelle.org

 ****

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Mon Nov 19 22:49:50 2001
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 fAK6nne13000 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 19 Nov 2001
22:49:49
-0800 (PST)
Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])
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(PST)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
      by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
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(PST)
Date: Mon, 19 Nov 2001 22:49:34 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>

Subject: Only Half Britons Support Afghan Bombing - Poll (Reuters)
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111192248431.25943-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=X-UNKNOWN
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8BIT

                            ï¿½ Reuters 2001
----
 http://www.reuters.com/printerfriendly.jhtml?type=worldnews&StoryID=387935

  November 19, 2001 08:08 PM ET

      Only Half Britons Support Afghan Bombing - Poll

LONDON (Reuters) - Only half of Britons support the continued U.S. air
strikes against Taliban targets in Afghanistan, according to an opinion
poll for the Guardian newspaper published on Tuesday.

The telephone poll of 1,004 people between November 16 and 18 showed that
51 percent supported the bombing as the Taliban forces collapse in the
face of a ground offensive by the Northern Alliance.

It said 29 percent of people believed the U.S. bombing campaign against
the Taliban was not justified.

But the fall of Kabul on November 13 seems to have steadied British
nerves which had "wobbled" after five weeks of bombing that had seemed to
have little effect.

Support for military action stood at 66 percent -- up from the low of 62
percent during the "wobble" -- but still down from the peak of 74 percent
immediately after the kamikaze attacks on New York and Washington on
September 11.

However, despite the apparent success of the military campaign to oust
the Taliban who have been sheltering Osama bin Laden -- the man accused
of masterminding the attacks -- most Britons expected the fighting to
last for months to come.

The poll showed that 81 percent believed the campaign would extend far
beyond Christmas.

Opinion was split on the likely success of the joint American-British
hunt for bin Laden. Forty-seven percent believed he would be found, and
44 percent were convinced he would escape.

 http://www.reuters.com/printerfriendly.jhtml?type=worldnews&StoryID=387935

                            ï¿½ Reuters 2001

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*******

>From deanec@washpost.com Tue Nov 20 07:25:35 2001
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 fAKFPZe28517 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 20 Nov 2001
07:25:35
-0800 (PST)
Received: from inetmail1.washpost.com ([65.193.99.31])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id HAA08057 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 20 Nov 2001 07:25:34 -0800
(PST)
Subject: DC job opening - Temple Univ.
To: aapornet@usc.edu
From: "Claudia Deane" <deanec@washpost.com>
Date: Tue, 20 Nov 2001 10:25:47 -0500
Message-ID: <OF7F6C9B04.20C637BC-ON85256B0A.0054772F@washpost.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
fAKFPZe28518


Posted on behalf of Temple University.  Please reply to them directly.


 Opportunity to Join Temple University's Institute for  Survey Research in
Washington, D.C.

 Temple University's  Institute for Survey Research (ISR) has an opening
for
 a senior study  director in its Washington, D.C. office. This is an office
 responsible  for federally funded projects in the areas of immigration,
 science  education, the environment and health.

 The candidate should  possess a doctorate in the social sciences with at
 least 10 years in  either a consulting firm or federal agency or a
 combination of both. The  candidate should be an experienced manager
 of  federally funded  projects and possess excellent written and oral
 communications skills. A  successful track record in carrying-out major
 survey research and/or  evaluation research projects is required. This is
a
 full time position  located in Northwest Washington. Salary is
commensurate
 with experience.  For information call Jonel Haley at 202-537-6700 or
e-mail or fax  your resume to jonel@ioip.com or (fax)   202-537-6873.


>From simonetta@artsci.com Tue Nov 20 08:26:42 2001
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 fAKGQge05630 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 20 Nov 2001
08:26:42
-0800 (PST)
Received: from as_server.artsci.com ([209.218.147.47])
```

Thanks for the information.

--
Leo G. Simonetta
Art & Science Group, LLC
simonetta@artsci.com

> -----Original Message-----
> From: mccarty@TCNJ.EDU [mailto:mccarty@TCNJ.EDU]
> Sent: Friday, November 16, 2001 4:14 PM
> To: aapornet@usc.edu
> Subject: Re: Matching zip codes with other characteristics
>
>
>
> There are several sources for such information; these
> companies repackage
> census data in zipcodes, etc.
>
> One such company is geolytics with web address www.censuscd.com
>
> CACI and Claritas, both in Arilington Virginia should also have this.
>
> If you have any other questions about this let me know.
>
> John McCarty
> 609-771-3220
>
>
>From simonetta@artsci.com Tue Nov 20 08:27:05 2001

From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@artsci.com>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: Matching zip codes with other characteristics
Date: Tue, 20 Nov 2001 11:27:25 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: text/plain;
      charset="iso-8859-1"

Thanks for the help.

--
Leo G. Simonetta
Art & Science Group, LLC
simonetta@artsci.com

> -----Original Message-----
> From: PAHARDING7@aol.com [mailto:PAHARDING7@aol.com]
> Sent: Friday, November 16, 2001 10:38 PM
> To: aapornet@usc.edu
> Subject: Re: Matching zip codes with other characteristics
>
>
> www.knowledgefactory.co.za/ClusterPlusDetails.htm is the URL
> for Cluster
> Plus, which, when I was working with it, was very competitive
> with Claritas'
> PRIZM.
>
> Phil Harding
>
>From simonetta@artsci.com Tue Nov 20 08:32:10 2001
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 fAKGWAe07187 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 20 Nov 2001
08:32:10
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Received: from as_server.artsci.com ([209.218.147.47])
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(PST)
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Message-ID: <91E2D5E92CF5D311A81900A0248FC2F332275D@AS_SERVER>
From: Leo Simonetta <simonetta@artsci.com>
To: "Aapornet (E-mail)" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Many thanks
Date: Tue, 20 Nov 2001 11:32:33 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: text/plain;
      charset="iso-8859-1"

I just wanted to post a blanket thank you to all of those who responded to
my question about matching zip codes with population density and other
variables. I was trying to respond individually and sent some responses to
the list (for which I apologize.)

The responsiveness and the breadth of knowledge AAPORnet's members (mot to
mention their forbearance) is another thing for me to be thankful for this
week.

--
Leo G. Simonetta
Art & Science Group, LLC
simonetta@artsci.com
>From cindyheying@mac.com Tue Nov 20 08:39:52 2001
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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08:39:51
-0800 (PST)
Received: from merlin.ocslink.com (root@merlin.ssi.net [209.251.96.252])
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(PST)
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        for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 20 Nov 2001 10:39:24 -0600
Message-ID: <3BFA835E.A1196B5@mac.com>
Date: Tue, 20 Nov 2001 10:22:53 -0600
From: Cindy Heying <cindyheying@mac.com>
Reply-To: cindyheying@mac.com
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.72 (Macintosh; U; PPC)
X-Accept-Language: en
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: remove
References: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111021014230.25898-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; x-mac-type="54455854";
x-mac-creator="4D4F5353"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

>From mark@bisconti.com Tue Nov 20 08:46:37 2001
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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08:46:37
-0800 (PST)
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        id IAA06525 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 20 Nov 2001 08:46:37 -0800
(PST)
Received: (qmail 5980 invoked from network); 20 Nov 2001 16:46:19 -0000
Received: from libra.hosting4u.net (HELO bisconti.com) (209.15.2.27)
  by mail-gate.hosting4u.net with SMTP; 20 Nov 2001 16:46:19 -0000
Received: from accountant ([138.88.86.160]) by bisconti.com ; Tue, 20 Nov
2001
10:46:14 -0600
From: "Mark David Richards" <mark@bisconti.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>

If one watches news from abroad (including CNN), one might not think this is
the best of times to be visiting Washington, DC. I saw a reference to a
national poll in an article (without results or more information) that said
DC is one of the destinations tourists are not visiting just now... And, if
you visit the National Mall, you might get the impression that while some
officials in the capital are telling Americans to go on as usual, they, for
better and worse, do not seem to be taking their own advice. (Think of
going through a metal detector to visit the Pagent of Peace and the national
Christmas tree...) Those in the travel industry (hotels, restaurants, taxi,
etc., etc.) are hurting. See articles below for the flavor. How long will
this last--or will it be permanent? In fact, safety is probably better now
than ever, and if you live in the neighborhoods of the District and the
surrounding suburbs in MD and VA, life seems fairly "normal." For those
visiting DC over the next months, visit the website of the DC Heritage
Tourism Coalition: http://www.dcheritage.org/
And Happy Thanksgiving! Mark Richards

'West Wing' Actors Pitch In to Promote Tourism in the Real D.C.
http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A55402-2001Nov19.html

White House Cancels Public Holiday Tours
Security Concerns Cited; D.C. Officials Annoyed
http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A55500-2001Nov19.html
By Manny Fernandez and Spencer S. Hsu
Washington Post Staff Writers
Tuesday, November 20, 2001; Page A01
The open invitation to admire the White House decked for the holidays has
been withdrawn, one more Washington sight that will be off-limits to
tourists and other members of the public this season.
The announcement -- on top of restrictions to the lighting of the National
Christmas Tree and the closing of regular tours of the White House and the
Capitol -- left District officials angry, particularly because President
Bush has said repeatedly that people should not be bullied by terrorists
into restricting their travel.
The announcement -- on top of restrictions to the lighting of the National
Christmas Tree and the closing of regular tours of the White House and the
Capitol -- left District officials angry, particularly because President
Bush has said repeatedly that people should not be bullied by terrorists

into restricting their travel. ...

Security Tightened For Tree Lighting
In Separate Action, Guard Patrols Hill
http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A43805-2001Nov16.html
...With a security buffer zone and fencing stretching along the streets
surrounding the Ellipse -- Constitution Avenue as well as E, 15th and 17th
streets NW -- the view is not likely to be much of a view at all. Park
Service officials are also concerned about the safety of people trying to
catch a glimpse from the traffic-heavy streets. ...

MPs to Be Stationed Near Capitol Today
Deployment Is First Since 1968; D.C. Briefly Rescinded Deputization
Agreement
http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A37724-2001Nov15.html
...The first 10 members of the District Army National Guard's 260th Military
Police Command will be at their posts by 8 a.m., becoming the first troops
assigned to protect the Capitol since the 1968 riots...
...The soldiers will patrol the perimeter of a 20-square-block area, where
they will inspect vehicles entering parking lots and halt large trucks,
which have been banned from Capitol Hill. Guard units have been deputized by
D.C. police and given arrest powers for 14 days, pending further review by
the city, according to the mayor's office. They are to carry sidearms
instead of assault rifles and are not to use their conspicuous military
vehicles. ...
...The military guarded the Capitol during the War of 1812, the Civil War,
World War II and 1932 riots by World War I veterans. "Now, in light of
terrorist events, we are once again calling on the military to assist us,"
Nichols said. "This is not an unprecedented event." ...

Disenfranchised Security
http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A24928-2001Nov13.html
Wednesday, November 14, 2001; Page A32
Regarding the Nov. 8 Metro story on the U.S. Capitol Police considering
drafting the D.C. National Guard for security:
It is ironic that Congress would call up the D.C. National Guard to protect
the Capitol when the very same House and Senate include no meaningful voting
representation from the D.C. residents who are protecting them. Perhaps
congressional Democrats and Republicans will pay some serious attention to
this denial of fundamental human rights now that their own personal
interests are affected.
KARL OLSON
Washington

International Visitors Staying Away
11 Percent Drop in Visas Attributed to Attacks and Economy
http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A55452-2001Nov19.html

Forecast Gloomy for D.C. Economy
Rising Jobless Rate, Cost of Terrorism Cited in Testimony Before House Panel

http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A37489-2001Nov15.html
By Spencer S. Hsu
Washington Post Staff Writer
Friday, November 16, 2001; Page B02
The District's unemployment rate, already double that of Virginia and

climbing at four times the rate of Maryland's, will probably reach double
digits this winter, economists told a House panel yesterday.
Although the Washington region is likely to escape the recession that
appears to be settling in across the country -- in part because of
war-related spending by the government -- growth in the District has been
halted and may soon turn negative. Business activity is shifting to the
suburbs, sped by disruption and the image that the capital is becoming "an
armed camp," said Stephen S. Fuller, a George Mason University economist.
"The District is becoming too expensive . . . but this may be the tipping
point: the cost of terrorism," Fuller said. The longer it takes to reverse
that image, he said, "the more likely the District is to sink into
recession, [from which] recovery is going to be quite difficult."
The testimony came yesterday before the House Government Reform subcommittee
on the District. The committee chairman, Rep. Constance A. Morella (R-Md.),
called on Bush administration and congressional leaders to roll back
physical barriers and verbal rhetoric that she said are turning the capital
into "Fort Washington."
"Tourists are naturally going to be afraid to come to D.C. if we continue to
give them the impression that we're afraid to live and work here," Morella
said.
The District's representative, Del. Eleanor Holmes Norton (D), also painted
a dire picture, citing projections that the city will lose 24,000 jobs and
3.5 percent of its tax revenue this year, reawakening worries of fiscal
insolvency.
The District's unemployment rate climbed to 6.6 percent in September,
compared with 4 percent in Maryland and 3.1 percent in Virginia. In
September last year, unemployment was 6 percent in the District, 3.9 percent
in Maryland and 2.2 percent in Virginia.
Business and labor leaders warned that the economic slowdown, exacerbated by
the terrorist attacks, the related shutdown of Reagan National Airport, a
chill on the travel industry nationwide and the anthrax crisis, has plunged
the city into a far steeper decline than it experienced during the Persian
Gulf War of 1990-91. Tourism took a year to recover in the District in that
case.
Fuller, a contributor to the Greater Washington Research Center and member
of the Virginia governor's board of economic advisers, said the region is
losing $10 million a day in hotel, restaurant, transportation, entertainment
and retail sales, jeopardizing 50,000 jobs.
He said the District is disproportionately reliant on tourism and will
account for $688 million of a projected $1.2 billion revenue reduction in
the region.
The city's 2001 growth rate has been slashed, from 2 percent to 0.9 percent,
as a result of the Sept. 11 attacks. Fuller said he expects the city
unemployment rate to climb to at least 10 percent by January or February.
William A. Hanbury, chief executive of the Washington D.C. Convention and
Tourism Corp., produced similar estimates, noting that in mid-October, hotel
occupancy rates in the District were down 37 percent from last year.
He said his organization has raised $3.5 million toward a $10 million
national advertising campaign to promote Washington, called "Be Inspired."
But Hanbury said the promotion has been delayed until January because
polling data indicate that the public is not receptive to the message while
war grinds on in Afghanistan and federal officials warn that domestic
threats persist.
"Every street closure, every false alarm, every pronouncement by officials
has an effect on the travel industry," he said.
The campaign, put together by Eisner Communications of Baltimore with
Burson-Marsteller Public Relations/Public Affairs, has found that Washington

ranks at the top of the list of tourist destinations to which Americans are leery of traveling.

Responding to complaints that the District is not promoting itself aggressively enough, Hanbury said the city is "going it alone." New York City, by contrast, launched a $40 million national tourism promotion funded by New York state and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

Working Through The Madness
Scanning the Skies, Looking for Powder, Getting On With Life
http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A2423-2001Nov9.html
A STEAMY MEETING HALL AT THE Convention Center is packed for that bloviated yet beloved Washington ritual, the Town Hall Meeting & Speak Out. During peacetime, the subject would be D.C. voting rights, community policing, garbage. On this recent night, it's terrorism.

The information tables are thick with a glossy array of updated tips for living in the Apocalypse Maybe of the nation's capital.

. . . in the event you must evacuate . . . pick two meeting places, a place near your home, a place outside your neighborhood in case you cannot return . . . remain calm . . . keep family records in a water- and fireproof safe. . . . why am I getting a nasal swab? . . . stay calm . . . head upwind of the incident . . . make arrangements for your pets . . . do not panic . . .

A panel of medical, postal and police officials face the restive crowd with uncertain smiles. It's time for interrogation by the masses.

Peter LaPorte, director of the city's Emergency Management Agency, holds up items of a survival kit he says every family should pack immediately: toilet paper, can opener, freeze-dried food, battery-powered radio, flashlight, first aid kit, fire extinguisher.

Police Chief Charles Ramsey says he and his wife and son have discussed a home emergency plan. So should everyone else. "We have our own little family plan," he says. "Don't rely on the government to do everything for you."

Deputy Surgeon General Kenneth Moritsugu waves the card that arrived at his home from the Postal Service, instructing Americans how to survive a trip to the mailbox. "I reviewed it with my family," he says.

By now about 50 people are lined up impatiently at four microphones deployed around the room.

The first question comes from a thin gray man with thinning gray hair who identifies himself as a physician. He demands to know: Why did the city close D.C. General Hospital? ...

Washington Post Editorial:
D.C.'s Awesome Challenge
http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A5333-2001Nov9.html
Sunday, November 11, 2001; Page B06
IT'S ALMOST unfair that the District of Columbia, having successfully bounced back from its worst crisis in a hundred years, will soon have to confront a set of problems that, if left unmanaged or poorly handled, could reverse the city's financial recovery and doom its long-term fiscal prospects. Put simply, the District, with a narrow tax base of only 572,000 residents, is expected to provide services to a city that serves 2 million people each day. The mayor speaks of it as inadequate compensation for "municipal services that serve the federal government and the hundreds of thousands of people who work, but do not live, in this city." We see it as a structural budget imbalance that is both unsustainable and dangerous to the city's fiscal viability.

The structural problem was there before Sept. 11, but the District's pitifully small operating margin had been masked by a booming economy that

produced stronger-than-expected individual and real property tax collections. The District's severe financial limitations, however, have been laid bare by not only its staggering loss of revenue since the September attacks -- a projected $750 million blow to the economy and $200 million loss in tax receipts -- but also by increased public safety and public health demands.

Among city leaders, within financial circles and in the halls of Congress, it is no secret that the city is unable to raise the revenue it needs to support the quality and amount of services required by the nation's capital. >From Capitol Hill to the White House it is well known that the District can tax only 34 percent of income earned in the city, but that (for example) it has no state help in shouldering responsibility for public assistance or the cost of urban education. Federal authorities know full well that the District must send the police when there's an emergency or threat at the State Department or when the vice president's motorcade moves around town; that the D.C. fire department must respond when an alarm is sounded at the White House, Supreme Court or Pentagon; that the city's public health system is expected to tackle critical medical services whether the source of the problem is a neighborhood uptown or a federal agency downtown. Yet the feds tend to look the other way when the District -- even as it tries to provide for safer and cleaner neighborhoods and more effective schools -- is asked to absorb huge, uncompensated costs associated with helping to keep federal departments, embassies and throngs of nonresident workers safe and sound. Ensuring the city's long-run fiscal viability is the most pressing problem confronting today's District leaders and those residents who would enter the contest to control the reins of government next year. Nothing short of a full-scale review of the federal presence in the District's life is called for. And only top-flight, fully engaged District leadership can get that enormous and urgent task underway.

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This study is not new, but I heard a presentation and thought it might be of
interest ... Mark Richards

Description of the IEA (International Association for the Evaluation of
Educational Achievement) Civic Education Study
http://www2.rz.hu-berlin.de/empir_bf/iea_e1.html
The IEA Civic Education Study: Expectations and Achievements of Students in
Thirty Countries
By Judith Torney-Purta, John Schwille, and Jo-Ann Amadeo
December 1999
What are adolescents expected to know about democratic practices and
institutions? How do societies convey a sense of national identity? What are
young people taught about diversity and social cohesion? In short, what
expectations do democratic societies hold for the development of political
knowledge, skills, and attitudes among young people? And how does a
country's political or economic situation influence these notions of
citizenship and democracy? These questions were examined by researchers from
countries in Europe, North and South America, Asia, and Australia during the
first phase of the IEA Civic Education Study. The International Association
for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) is a consortium of
educational research institutes in 53 countries (headquartered in
Amsterdam). This Digest treats the origins, purposes, and methods of the IEA
Civic Education Study.
HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE.
In 1971, IEA conducted a study of civic education in nine countries
including the U.S., Finland, Israel, Italy, and Germany (Torney, Oppenheim,

and Farnen 1975). In the next decade and a half, interest in research on civic education declined. The early 1990s, however, saw several attempts to revive research about political socialization and civic education among political scientists (Niemi and Hepburn 1995) and psychologists (Haste and Torney-Purta 1992). A National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) took place in 1998 (Patrick 1997), and at the end of the decade a reanalysis of the 1988 NAEP data appeared (Niemi and Junn 1998). In 1993, the General Assembly of IEA decided to mount an ambitious two-phase study of civic education, the first phase more qualitative and the second more quantitative.

THE IEA CIVIC EDUCATION STUDY OF THE 1990s.

The goal of the current IEA Civic Education Study is to identify and examine in a comparative framework the ways in which young people are prepared for their roles as citizens in democracies and societies aspiring to democracy. The study focuses on the school but is not restricted to the formal curriculum. For purposes of the study, subjects related to civics are defined to include history, geography, government, and mother tongue studies (and religion in some countries). There are also attempts to foster citizenship across the curriculum without tying it to a specific subject. Both phases of the study were designed to provide information regarding 15 questions of interest to policymakers and educators. For example, "what is the status of citizenship education as an explicit goal for schools?" Three content domains are covered in the study: "Democracy, Democratic Institutions and Citizenship," "National Identity and International Relations," and "Social Cohesion and Diversity" (including an understanding of discrimination). These domains were chosen through vote by the study's National Research Coordinators.

The following countries participated in both phases of this study: Australia, Belgium (French), Bulgaria, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, England, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Switzerland, and the United States. In addition, Canada and the Netherlands participated only in Phase 1. The following countries participated only in Phase 2: Chile, Chinese Taipei, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Norway, Slovak Republic, and Sweden.

PHASE 1.

The first and more qualitative phase of the study relied on national research coordinators in each country interviewing experts on civic education about expectations for adolescents. Researchers also analyzed curriculum frameworks, national standards, and textbooks. Focus groups were used in some countries. These data were summarized in answers to 18 "Case Study Framing Questions" on the expectations for student learning about topics such as elections, individual rights and obligations, national identity, relations with other nations, political parties, civil society, the role of the media, local problems, and links between economics and politics.

The first publication from the study, "Civic Education across Countries: Twenty-four National Case Studies from the IEA Civic Education Project" (Torney-Purta, Schwille, and Amadeo 1999) provides chapter-length summaries of these national case studies. An introductory chapter describes the study's theoretical framework and summarizes a dozen themes identified across countries, including the following:

* There is a common core of content topics across countries in civic education.
* There is unanimity among the authors of the national case studies that civic education should be based on important content that crosses disciplines, and that it should be "participative, interactive, related to

life, conducted in a non-authoritarian environment, cognizant of the challenges of societal diversity, and co-constructed with parents, the community, and non-governmental organizations, as well as the school" (Torney-Purta, Schwille, and Amadeo 1999, 30). No country, however, has achieved these goals for all students.

* In all these countries there are courses designated to have specific responsibilities in this area, only some of which bear the label "civics." The goals of civic education are also addressed throughout the curriculum, the entire school day, and the cultures of the school and classroom. Out-of-school influences play a major role, too.

* There is a widely perceived gap between the goals for democracy expressed in the curriculum and the reality of the society and school. Implementing ambitious programs has been difficult, and there is concern about teacher preparation.

* Although educators often try to convey the excitement of the political process and the importance of participation, students frequently show a general disdain for politics. To counteract these tendencies, some countries employ student-generated projects or encourage youth to volunteer in their communities.

* Social diversity is an area where there is tremendous concern in nearly all of these nations, without much sense of the best direction for program development.

PHASE 2.

The national case studies contributed to the design of instruments for Phase 2 of the study, in which approximately 120,000 students age 14 and 17-18 from nationally representative samples were tested during 1999. The International Coordinating Center is at the Humboldt University of Berlin. The instruments are not limited to the cognitive domain. It was nevertheless a priority to build a keyable test that was strong psychometrically and represented content that participating countries thought important. Over a two-year period, 38 multiple choice items measuring knowledge and skills (for 14-year-olds tested in 30 countries) and 42 items for an upper secondary population (tested in ten countries) were chosen from a pool of 140 items matched to the expectations for learning about democratic principles and issues cross-nationally. For both age groups there are also measures of students' concepts of democracy and citizenship, and scales assessing attitudes, that do not have correct answers. Perhaps most importantly, items measuring political engagement and reported behaviors -- actions and community service which the adolescent could perform--were included. Students were asked to which organizations they belonged and what political actions they expected to undertake as adults. Finally, the study examines the influences of both fact-based instruction and the climate for expressing opinions in the classroom, as well as opportunities for participation in student government and in other organizations. In addition, it takes account of out-of-school influences
such as the family or the media which may either reinforce or compete with what is presented in school. Teacher and School Questionnaires were also administered. The Phase 2 Release Report, including basic tables and comparative analysis, will be made available to the press and the public in early 2001.

CONCLUSION.

The recently enhanced interest in civic education programs across the world has not been matched by extensive evaluation or research. The IEA Civic Education Study, which is the collaborative work of researchers in more than 30 countries, takes a substantial step toward filling that gap.

The initial publication of the current IEA Civic Education Study, "Civic Education across Countries: Twenty-four National Case Studies from the IEA

Civic Education Project" (622 pages), is available from IEA (Amsterdam) or the National Council for the Social Studies (IEA's U.S. distributor). To order, call toll-free 1-800-683-0812 (#409501). The price of a single copy is $33.

References and ERIC Resources.

The following list of resources includes references used to prepare this Digest. The items followed by an ED number are available in microfiche and/or paper copies from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). For information about prices, contact EDRS, 7420 Fullerton Road, Suite 110, Springfield, Virginia 22153-2852; telephone numbers are (703) 440-1400 and (800) 443-3742. Entries followed by an EJ number, annotated monthly in CURRENT INDEX TO JOURNALS IN EDUCATION (CIJE), are not available through EDRS. However, they can be located in the journal section of most larger libraries by using the bibliographic information provided, requested through Interlibrary Loan, or ordered from commercial reprint services.

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Niemi, Richard, and Jane Junn. CIVIC EDUCATION: WHAT MAKES STUDENTS LEARN? New Haven: Yale University Press, 1998.

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Patrick, John J. THE FRAMEWORK FOR THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN CIVICS. ERIC Digest. Bloomington, IN: ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, 1997. ED 410 179.

Torney, Judith and Others. CIVIC EDUCATION IN TEN COUNTRIES. New York: Halsted Press of John Wiley, 1975. ED 132 059.

Torney-Purta, Judith, John Schwille, and Jo-Ann Amadeo. CIVIC EDUCATION ACROSS COUNTRIES: TWENTY-FOUR NATIONAL CASE STUDIES FROM THE IEA CIVIC EDUCATION PROJECT. Amsterdam: IEA and Washington, D.C.: National Council for the Social Studies, 1999.

Judith Torney-Purta is Professor of Human Development at the University of Maryland at College Park and Chair of the International Steering Committee for the IEA Civic Education Study; John Schwille is Professor of Education at Michigan State University; Jo-Ann Amadeo is a Research Associate at the University of Maryland. They are co-editors of the first volume from Phase 1 of the IEA Civic Education Study.

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Civic Education Across Countries: Twenty-four National Case Studies from the IEA Civic Education Project

http://www.apsanet.org/CENnet/newbook.cfm

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IS & Analytics Director needed for the Myers Group, a full service
survey research company located in Atlanta (Snellville). TMG is a $5MM
survey research firm growing 50% a year. Main priorities will be to
integrate all survey reporting processes into one efficient, error free
system. The Director will also be responsible for managing IS/Analytic
staff, purchasing and updating hardware/equipment for company. Must
have proven IS management experience with statistical or research
background (including SPSS, SAS or similar software knowledge) a plus.
Send resume to 770-978-6267 or email kgenger@themyersgroup.net.

Kim Genger
Market Research Analyst

The Myers Group
2351 Henry Clower Boulevard
Suite D
Snellville, GA 30078
(770) 978-3173 x 314

And I guess those of us who don't know will just have to ask Bill Clinton
what the definition of IS is. . .
                                        Tom

On Tue, 20 Nov 2001 16:55:42 -0500 Kim Genger <kgenger@themyersgroup.net>
wrote:

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> survey research company located in Atlanta (Snellville). TMG is a $5MM
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> have proven IS management experience with statistical or research
> background (including SPSS, SAS or similar software knowledge) a plus.
> Send resume to 770-978-6267 or email kgenger@themyersgroup.net.
>
>
> Kim Genger
> Market Research Analyst
>
> The Myers Group
> 2351 Henry Clower Boulevard
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> (770) 978-3173 x 314
>
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Thomas M. Guterbock   Voice: (434) 243-5223
NOTE: NEW TELEPHONE AREA CODE   CSR Main Number: (434) 243-5222
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P. O. Box 400767   Suite 303
Charlottesville, VA 22904-4767   e-mail: TomG@virginia.edu

With apologies for cross-posting, I forward this message that might be of=20
interest to you all.
ICIS NEWS
The International Conference on Improving Surveys - ICIS 2002
Copenhagen, 25=96 28 August 2002
Preliminary Programme & Call for Abstracts for Contributed Papers on the net
We are pleased to announce that the web site of the conference is now=20
ready. Please visit
www.icis.dk to find update on the programme, registration and accommodation=
=20
forms and general information.
We also want to let you know that interest to-date in The International=20
Conference on Improving Surveys - ICIS 2002 has been overwhelming.
Please note that there will not be a printed edition of the preliminary=20
programme of the conference.
Best regards,
The Conference Secretariat

Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw, MethodikA

Plantage Doklaan 40, NL-1018 CN Amsterdam,The Netherlands
tel +31.20.3302596   fax + 31.20.3302597
e-mail edithl@xs4all.nl

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                en dat versterkt de vriendschapsband....

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With apologies for cross-posting, I forward this message that might be of
interest to you all.
ICIS NEWS
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Copenhagen, 25=96 28 August 2002
Preliminary Programme & Call for Abstracts for Contributed Papers on
the net

We are pleased to announce that the web site of the conference is now ready. Please visit
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to find update on the programme, registration and accommodation forms and=
 general information.
We also want to let you know that interest to-date in The International=
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Best regards,
<i>The Conference Secretariat

</i><x-sigsep><p></x-sigsep>
Dr. Edith D. de Leeuw, MethodikA

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tel +31.20.3302596   fax + 31.20.3302597
e-mail edithl@xs4all.nl

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07:37:50
-0800 (PST)
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Date: Wed, 21 Nov 2001 10:37:17 EST
Subject: Re: IS & Analytics Director needed for Survey Research Company...
To: aapornet@usc.edu, tmg1p@cms.mail.virginia.edu
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X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Mac sub 39

In a message dated 11/20/01 5:11:29 PM, tmg1p@cms.mail.virginia.edu writes:

<< And I guess those of us who don't know will just have to ask Bill Clinton
what the definition of IS is. . .

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                             >>
```

As someone who used to decipher government acronyms for secretaries as they
wondered to what groups to send technical reports-- I'll hazard a guess that
it's "INFORMATION SYSTEMS"

Milton Goldsamt, Ph.D.
Research Statistician
U. S. Dept. of Justice
miltgold@aol.com
>From dhalpern@bellsouth.net Wed Nov 21 09:12:21 2001
Received: from usc.edu (root@usc.edu [128.125.253.136])
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Date: Wed, 21 Nov 2001 12:07:09 -0500
To: worc@worc.demon.co.uk (ROBERT WORCESTER), rmw@mori.com
From: dick halpern <dhalpern@bellsouth.net>
Subject: RE: Introductory Survey Research Texts, 1999 discussion
Cc: aapornet@usc.edu
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Hi Bob,

You might want to add The Practice of Social Research (9th edition) by Earl
Babbie to your list of good introductory texts. It's excellent.

Dick

--=====================_4257882==_.ALT
Content-Type: text/html; charset="us-ascii"

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Dick

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Dick

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Subject: staff supervisors
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For those of you who run a research lab at a university and
use student telephone interviewers, can you tell me who
supervisors the lab in the evening calling hours. Is it a
student, GA, or a staff member?

Thanks,
Terrie

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2001
14:57:41 -0600
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To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
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A quick review of recent national public opinion data (I have not seen any comparative data from DC) shows that:

--88% think another terrorist attack on the U.S. in the next few months is at least somewhat likely--over half said very likely (CBS News/NYTimes, 10/25-28).

--80% reported being concerned about the possibility of a terrorist attack in the U.S. using biological or chemical weapons--37% very (ABC News poll, 10/8-9).

--28% were personally concerned about a biological or chemical attack in the area where they live; 71% were not concerned; (CBS News/NYTimes, 10/25-28).

--74% were confident in the federal government's abilty to respond effectively to a biological or chemical attack in the U.S.--23% very confident (ABC News poll, 10/8-9).

--62% were confident in their local government, police, and health agencies ability to respond to such an attack--18% very confident (ABC News poll, 10/8-9).

--34% report having made changes when it comes to how they approach activities such as opening mail, going to a shopping mall, attending sporting events and concerts, and making travel arrangements (NBC News/Wall Street Journal, 11/9-11).

Below are links to emergency preparedness information provided to DC residents by the mayor's office, and an article about what some locals are doing (I confess to having discussed with friends, to having taken some actions, and to knowing where the emergency shelters are... my condo board distributed information to residents.). The full questions and responses cited above are also below. Mark Richards

///

Emergency Preparedness Information from D.C.'s Mayor
http://www.washingtondc.gov/citizen/preparedness/index.shtm
http://www.washingtondc.gov/emergencies/index.htm

///

Packed and Primed to Evacuate
Anxious D.C. Residents Prepare Emergency Kits, Itineraries in Case of Attack

http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A61448-2001Nov20.html
By Paul Schwartzman
Washington Post Staff Writer
Wednesday, November 21, 2001; Page B03
The lawyer stashes directions to a friend's country cabin in her purse and keeps a backpack and cat carrier by the front door of her Dupont Circle apartment.

The caterer's Plan A involves meeting his boyfriend at New York Avenue and Bladensburg Road NE. Should that corner be destroyed, contaminated or otherwise unreachable, Plan B is meeting outside the National Aquarium in Baltimore.

The financial consultant stows a bag in her car, packed with a pair of jeans, a sweat shirt, aspirin, Tums, water, three lighters, paper matches and her favorite video ("Clueless"). Her evacuation plan: driving to her family's river house two hours south in Virginia.

"I'm not even sure what would make me go, but I know I'm ready," said the consultant, Lori Johnston, 35, who lives in the Penn Quarter.

The Sept. 11 attacks have inspired a kind of parlor game among friends, lovers and married couples. In the District, New York and anywhere else terrorists might hit, the talk is of when to go, what to bring and how to flee.

The subject provokes no shortage of self-conscious laughter, as well as the darkest of imaginings, and it resonates with what some historians view as the extremes of the American psyche, one forever veering between utopia and the apocalypse.

District officials encourage such talk. The city's Web site suggests arranging two meeting sites (one in your neighborhood, one outside) and preparing "Emergency Go" kits that include a three-day supply of water and a compass. They're also designing pink signs to mark evacuation routes from the District to the Capital Beltway.

"You don't want to be winging it in the time of an event," said Peter G. LaPorte, the city's director of emergency management. "You want to have a plan."

Even if they haven't conceived of an evacuation strategy -- and there are plenty who pooh-pooh such thinking -- there's evidence that many people are broaching a subject that has been the domain of camouflage-wearing, ammo-hoarding survivalists.

Debra Eichenbaum, 39, an Adams Morgan lawyer, barely blanched when a Chevy Chase friend said she and her husband had filled their car trunk with food and were ready to escape at a moment's notice. "And you think, 'Okay. . . whatever.' This is what makes her feel better," she said.

A few blocks away, on Lanier Place, a middle-aged woman -- she identified herself only as Susan -- recounted that her book club has twice been sidetracked by talk of evacuation plans.

"Some in the group had been at dinner parties where people had talked about extensive preparations, filling their cars with blankets and water, and they were asking, 'Are we not doing what we're supposed to do?' " the woman said.

Others have moved beyond talk.

A week after Sept. 11, Mark Anderson, 47, an executive assistant who lives and works downtown, found himself thinking about TV footage of all those New Yorkers walking over bridges to safety.

Anderson packed a knapsack with a shirt, jeans, shoes, socks, underwear, a razor, shampoo and the Alcoholics Anonymous book he has taken everywhere for 11 years. He keeps extra cash at home and is ready to beat gridlock biking to his mother's house in College Park.

Rebecca Sachs, a Kalorama public relations consultant, decided she needed a plan after the first anthrax attack. Her husband, John, a stockbroker, kept rolling his eyes until anthrax was found at the Friendship post office, near where he works.

Now they keep a shopping bag in the back of their Subaru that includes diapers for their toddler son, water, two cans of tuna, a Swiss Army knife, toilet paper and a new road atlas.

Their plan involves driving to friends' houses in the suburbs -- Takoma Park, Garrett Park or Kensington -- depending on which direction they can

travel. "I'm under no illusion that I'm safer because of the bag," Sachs said. "But it gives me a sense that I have control."

Her friend Cathy Harris, 30, a lawyer who lives in Dupont Circle, had her getaway bag packed by 10 a.m. Sept. 11. By early afternoon, she was at Safeway buying $100 worth of supplies.

Harris was ready to drive to Frederick, but her mother, who lives in Manhattan, told her to turn off the television, take a shower and stay put. More than two months later, Harris hasn't unpacked. Instead, she transferred everything -- toilet paper, jeans, T-shirts, fleece jacket, PowerBars, sleeping bag and tarp -- to a larger backpack and leaves it near the front door. "The minute I unpack is the minute I will need it," she said.

Such foreboding might seem odd in a country celebrated for its sunny, can-do spirit. But Americans are no strangers to doom and gloom, and it didn't start with the Y2K crisis. In the 19th century, the Millerites, a sect of about 50,000, predicted the world's end on March 21, 1843. (William Miller, their leader, pushed the date back a year; when the day came without incident, it became known as the "Great Disappointment.")

No episode produced more jitters than the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, when some Americans stocked up on food and headed for fallout shelters. The future of the Northern Hemisphere, it seemed, was on the line.

"My students come in and say, 'How could this happen?' " Leo Ribuffo, a George Washington University historian, said of Sept. 11. "For the most part, nothing has changed. There's no draft. They still watch Britney Spears. Nothing has dramatically shaken the course of the country."

Yet, that was impossible to know immediately after Sept. 11, and businesses reported rising demand for gas masks, bottled water and Cipro.

Jennifer Dunleavey, 30, a District office manager, had her own, perhaps singular, response. She sent $40 worth of seeds -- carrots, corn, lettuce, peas, basil and oregano -- to her stepmother in the New York suburbs.

"She has four kids, and I thought that if things went awry, if those trucks that roll through our neighborhoods with food stopped rolling, she'd have something to fall back on," she said.

Dunleavey does not expect life to crash to that level of desperation, and neither does Colleen Maton, 39, a part-time assistant at a downtown law firm. But why take chances? Since Sept. 11, Maton always carries her passport "in case I need it to get out."

She has also arranged with two friends to go to Baltimore if necessary, though they haven't worked out how they'd get there. Nor has Michael Kutzera, 41, a Shaw caterer, who plans to meet his boyfriend outside the aquarium before they take off for Pennsylvania.

Neither owns a car. "If necessary, we'll hoof it," Kutzera said.

His preparations inspired John Coots, a Logan Circle lawyer, to arrange with his boyfriend to go to a cabin in West Virginia. Coots declined to reveal the cabin's location, saying only that it's two to five hours away.

"I hate to say, 'Every man for himself,' but there are enough people who know me who'll want to come along," he said. "You wonder, 'Will they wig out?' "

///

Following is data cited above, from http://www.pollingreport.com/terror.htm.

CBS News/New York Times Poll. Latest: Oct. 25-28, 2001. N=1,024 adults nationwide. MoE ï¿½ 3 (total sample):

"How likely do you think it is that there will be another terrorist attack on the United States within the next few months: very likely, somewhat likely, not very likely, not at all likely?"
Very 53%, Somewhat 35%, Not Very 8%, Not At All 2%, Don't Know 2%

Would you say you personally are very concerned about a terrorist attack in the area where you live, or not?"
Yes 26%, No 71%, Don't Know 3%
.
"Would you say you personally are very concerned about a biological or chemical attack such as anthrax in the area where you live, or not?"
Yes 28%, No 71%, Don't Know 1%

ABC News Poll. Latest: Oct. 8-9, 2001. N=1,009 adults nationwide. MoE ï¿½ 3. Field work by TNS Intersearch.
"Specifically, how concerned are you about the possibility of a terrorist attack in the United States using biological or chemical weapons? Is that something that worries you a great deal, somewhat, not too much or not at all?"
A Great Deal 37%, Somewhat 43%, Not too much 13%, Not at all 7%

"How confident are you in the federal government's ability to respond effectively to a biological or chemical attack in the United States: very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident or not confident at all?"

Very confident 23%, Somewhat confident 51%, Not too confident 19%, Not confident at all 6%, No opinion 1%
.
"How confident are you in the ability of your local government, police and health agencies to respond effectively to a biological or chemical attack in the area where you live:
Very confident 18%, Somewhat confident 44%, Not too confident 26%, Not confident at all 11%, No opinion 1%

NBC News/Wall Street Journal Poll conducted by the polling organizations of Peter Hart (D) and Robert Teeter (R). Latest: Nov. 9-11, 2001. N=809 adults nationwide. MoE ï¿½ 3.5.
"Since the September eleventh attacks, would you say that you have or have not made changes when it comes to how you approach activities such as opening mail, going to a shopping mall, attending sporting events and concerts, and making travel arrangements?"
Have 34%, Have Not 65%, Not Sure 1

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Thank you for all your responses. Our Director of our Center
(who isn't heavily involved with the phone lab) wants 4
staff members (who do more than just the lab) to rotate
nights of supervising. What are your feelings on this?

Terrie
>From smitht@norcmail.uchicago.edu Wed Nov 21 13:24:23 2001
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 fALLONe19509 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 21 Nov 2001
13:24:23
-0800 (PST)
Received: from genesis1.norc.uchicago.edu (norcweb.uchicago.edu
[128.135.209.69])
	by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
	id NAA00676 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 21 Nov 2001 13:24:21 -0800
(PST)
From: smitht@norcmail.uchicago.edu
Received: from norcmail.uchicago.edu (norcmail.uchicago.edu [128.135.45.4])
	by genesis1.norc.uchicago.edu (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id PAA18638
	for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 21 Nov 2001 15:25:04 -0600
Received: from ccMail by norcmail.uchicago.edu (ccMail Link to SMTP
R8.30.00.7)
    id A1006375882; Wed, 21 Nov 2001 15:23:35 -0600
Message-Id: <0111211006.AA1006375882@norcmail.uchicago.edu>
X-Mailer: ccMail Link to SMTP R8.30.00.7
Date: Wed, 21 Nov 2001 14:51:17 -0600
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: No subject given
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="simple boundary"

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7bitContent-Description: "cc:Mail Note Part"   General
Social Survey
                Student Paper Competition

        The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University
    of Chicago announces the latest annual General Social Survey (GSS)
    Student Paper Competition. To be eligible papers must: 1) be based on
    data from the 1972-2000 GSSs or from the GSS's cross-national
    component, the International Social Survey Program (any year or
    combination of years may be used), 2) represent original and
    unpublished work, and 3) be written by a student or students at an
    accredited college or university. Both undergraduates and graduate
    students may enter and college graduates are eligible for one year
    after receiving their degree. Recent college graduates who completed
    an appropriate undergraduate or senior honors thesis are encouraged to
    consider submitting such research. Professors are urged to inform
    their students of this opportunity.
        The papers will be judged on the basis of their: a) contribution
    to expanding understanding of contemporary American society, b)
    development and testing of social science models and theories, c)

statistical and methodological sophistication, and d) clarity of writing and organization. Papers should be less than 40 pages in length (including tables, references, appendices, etc.) and should be double spaced.

Paper will be judged by the principal investigators of the GSS (James A. Davis and Tom W. Smith) with assistance from a group of leading scholars. Separate prizes will be awarded to the best undergraduate and best graduate-level entries. Entrants should indicate in which group they are competing. Winners will receive a cash prize of $500, a commemorative plaque, and SPSS Base, the main statistical analysis package of SPSS. SPSS Base is donated by SPSS, Inc. of Chicago, Illinois. Honorable mentions may also be awarded by the judges.

Two copies of each paper must be received by February 15, 2002. The winner will be announced in late April, 2002. Send entries to:

Tom W. Smith
General Social Survey
National Opinion Research Center
1155 East 60th St.
Chicago, Il 60637

For further information:

Phone: 773-256-6288   Fax: 773-753-7886
Email: smitht@norcmail.uchicago.edu

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O8VEA;"!3=7)V97D@4')O9W)A;2;2`H86YYM('EE87((@;W(@8V]V]M8FEN871I;;VX
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Message-ID: <002001c172d9$3bac45a0$0f64a8c0@pipa.org>
Reply-To: "Monica Wolford" <mwolford@hers.com>
From: "Monica Wolford" <mwolford@hers.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: US Attitudes on Human Rights & Women's Issues
Date: Wed, 21 Nov 2001 17:09:46 -0500
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Subject:  US Public Attitudes on Human Rights, Women's Int'l Issues

=20

American public attitudes on human rights and on women's international =
issues are the two sections in the newest release of the Americans and =
the World website (http://www.americans-world.org). =20

=20

On the website you will also find an update of our comprehensive =
analysis of public attitudes toward the war on terrorism.
```

=20

Americans and the World is developed and maintained by the Program on =
International Policy Attitudes (PIPA), a joint program of the Center on =
Policy Attitudes and the Center for International and Security Studies =
at Maryland at the School of Public Affairs, University of Maryland.  =20

=20

In brief, the findings are as follows:

=20

HUMAN RIGHTS

A strong majority believes in the idea of universal human rights. =
However, awareness of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is low. =
A majority has positive perceptions of the human rights movement.

=20

An overwhelming majority believes protecting human rights should be a =
high priority for the UN system. A modest majority has supported the US =
ratifying UN human rights treaties, with a small minority opposed.=20

=20

A strong majority believes promoting human rights is an important =
priority for US foreign policy. The percentage saying it is very =
important rose at the end of the Cold War, then dropped sharply, and now =
has returned to the average level of previous decades. A very strong =
majority feels that--with the increased economic involvement that has =
come with globalization--the US should be more concerned with human =
rights in other countries. Majorities feel that promoting human rights =
serves US interests. Denying human rights is seen as leading to =
political instability.

=20

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Support for the principle of gender equality has grown

Steadily over the last three decades and now comes from an     =
overwhelming majority. An overwhelming majority agrees that women in the =
world's rich countries should work for the rights of women in developing =
countries.=20

=20

Aid programs that emphasize helping women and girls are    popular. The =
arguments that such programs discriminate against men, or contradict the =
prevailing culture, are not persuasive.=20

=20

While overwhelming majorities support US aid for approaches to =

international family planning that emphasize helping women gain control =
over the development of their families,efforts that focus directly on =
trying to reduce birthrates get a mixed response. Efforts that imply =
coercing women to stop having children are strongly opposed.

=20

=20

Over the coming weeks and months PIPA will be releasing additional =
reports on such subjects as the Middle East, refugees and forced =
migration, international trade, America's role in the world, and many =
other topics.  Gradually we will build a comprehensive resource on US =
public opinion on international issues.=20

=20

Our hope and expectation is that this will provide a valuable resource =
for policymakers, journalists, researchers, non-governmental =
organizations, students, and all individuals who would like to know more =
about American public opinion.=20

=20

Americans and the World is made possible by grants from the Rockefeller =
Foundation, the Tides Foundation, and the Compton Foundation.=20


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Women=92s Int=92l Issues<?xml:namespace prefix =3D o ns =3D=20
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attitudes on human rights and on women=92s international issues are the =

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two=20
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(</FONT><A=20
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RIGHTS<o:p></o:p></FONT></SPAN></P>
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the=20
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overwhelming=20
majority believes protecting human rights should be a high priority for =
the UN=20
system. A modest majority has supported the US ratifying UN human rights =

treaties, with a small minority opposed. <o:p></o:p></FONT></SPAN></P>
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instability.<o:p></o:p></FONT></SPAN></P>
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INTERNATIONAL ISSUES<o:p></o:p></FONT></SPAN></P>
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majorities support US aid for approaches to international family =
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emphasize helping women gain control over the development of their=20
families,efforts that focus directly on trying to reduce birthrates get =
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the coming=20
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subjects as=20
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style=3D"COLOR: black; FONT-FAMILY: 'Courier New'"><FONT size=3D3>Our =
hope and=20
expectation is that this will provide a valuable resource for =
policymakers,=20
journalists, researchers, non-governmental organizations, students, and =
all=20
individuals who would like to know more about American public opinion.=20
<o:p></o:p></FONT></SPAN></P>
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World is made possible by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, the =
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Foundation, and the Compton Foundation.=20
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------=_NextPart_000_001D_01C172AF.51FC0A40--

>From jelinson@juno.com Thu Nov 22 08:55:20 2001
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 fAMGtKe03072 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Thu, 22 Nov 2001
08:55:20
-0800 (PST)
Received: from m16.boston.juno.com (m16.boston.juno.com [64.136.24.79])
       by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
       id IAA14179 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Thu, 22 Nov 2001 08:55:20 -0800
(PST)
Received: from cookie.juno.com by cookie.juno.com for
<"k2RUt791YOPUHnPnUalv/G7OekqDjasChuwktFe7nDctq1tEj5EhsQ==">
Received: (from jelinson@juno.com)
 by m16.boston.juno.com (queuemail) id GLU6QV8D; Thu, 22 Nov 2001 11:54:27
EST
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Date: Thu, 22 Nov 2001 11:40:02 -0500
Subject: Re: No subject given
Message-ID: <20011122.115043.-1640105.5.jelinson@juno.com>
X-Mailer: Juno 5.0.15
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
From: Jack Elinson <jelinson@juno.com>


On Wed, 21 Nov 2001 14:51:17 -0600 smitht@norcmail.uchicago.edu writes:
>
>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Fri Nov 23 08:25:32 2001
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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08:25:31
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Received: from almaak.usc.edu (beniger@almaak.usc.edu [128.125.253.167])
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(PST)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
       by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
       id fANGPFb09022 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 23 Nov 2001 08:25:15 -0800
(PST)
Date: Fri, 23 Nov 2001 08:25:15 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Happy Birthday to Us!
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111230808180.8627-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII



 AAPORNETters,

Today marks AAPORNET's seventh anniversary.  On a Wednesday morning seven
years ago, the day before Thanksgiving 1994, 260 AAPOR members found
something unexpected on their computer screens: a message introducing our
digital version of AAPOR as "a meeting place" (as the published volume of
our history is titled) amid the clutter of the Internet.

"Your Internet address has been added to AAPORNET, a news and discussion
list available only to members of the American Association for Public
Opinion Research," the message began.  "AAPORNET is intended both to help
launch AAPOR's 50th Anniversary celebrations and to explore new means of
communication and other benefits for members as AAPOR moves into its
second half-century and on into the new millennium.  Please keep AAPORNET
in mind, both as a means to communicate with the AAPOR membership and as
a source of professional information from others, including the AAPOR
Secretariat and Council."

AAPORNET had just five days earlier been approved as an experiment by the
AAPOR Executive Council at its November 18 meeting--led by then-President
Andy Kohut--in New York City.  Impetus for the idea had come from the
30-member AAPOR Conference Committee, which had been meeting online since
the previous May--on the private Internet list AAPOR50--to plan AAPOR's
first of two 50th Anniversary Conferences.  Begun with the 260 still-
functioning Internet addresses in the 1993-94 AAPOR Directory, AAPORNET
grew--after only one week--to include 409 subscribers (then 30 percent of
the total AAPORNET membership) in ten countries.

Because of this favorable response from AAPOR members, AAPORNET soon lost
its experimental status:  The Executive Council agreed at its January 13,
1995 meeting in Washington, D.C., to continue our list indefinitely.
Today AAPORNET has 924 subscribers.

And so we begin today our 8th year on AAPORNET, a year which should
bring us, you tell me--nothing would surprise me any more.

Happy Birthday to us all!
                                                -- Jim

*******



>From pjlavrakas@tvratings.com Fri Nov 23 08:36:57 2001
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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08:36:57
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[63.114.249.68])
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(PST)
Received: from nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com (nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com
[10.9.11.119])
      by reliant.nielsenmedia.com (8.11.5/8.11.5) with ESMTP id fANGaAp06291
      for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 23 Nov 2001 11:36:10 -0500 (EST)
Received: from nmrusdunsxg2.nielsenmedia.com (unverified) by

nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com
  (Content Technologies SMTPRS 4.2.5) with ESMTP id
<T57656673e20a090b7749c@nmrusdunsxg1.nielsenmedia.com> for
<aapornet@usc.edu>;
 Fri, 23 Nov 2001 11:36:07 -0500
Received: by nmrusdunsxg2.nielsenmedia.com with Internet Mail Service
(5.5.2653.19)
        id <W3P9R7JG>; Fri, 23 Nov 2001 11:36:09 -0500
Message-ID:
<F9BC190B7DE9D111965000805FA7C60B05BFA4A5@nmrusnysx1.nielsenmedia.com>
From: "Lavrakas, Paul" <pjlavrakas@tvratings.com>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: RE: Happy Birthday to Us!
Date: Fri, 23 Nov 2001 11:36:08 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2653.19)
Content-Type: text/plain;
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And a hearty thanks to Jim Beniger for all he has done to start and maintain
AAPORnet!!!




-----Original Message-----
From: James Beniger [mailto:beniger@rcf.usc.edu]
Sent: Friday, November 23, 2001 11:25 AM
To: AAPORNET
Subject: Happy Birthday to Us!


>From HOneill536@aol.com Fri Nov 23 10:52:49 2001
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 fANIqne12158 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Fri, 23 Nov 2001
10:52:49
-0800 (PST)
Received: from imo-r09.mx.aol.com (imo-r09.mx.aol.com [152.163.225.105])
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        id KAA09443 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 23 Nov 2001 10:52:49 -0800
(PST)
From: HOneill536@aol.com
Received: from HOneill536@aol.com
        by imo-r09.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v31_r1.9.) id 5.16f.466ee47 (3861)
         for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Fri, 23 Nov 2001 13:52:28 -0500 (EST)
Message-ID: <16f.466ee47.292ff4ec@aol.com>
Date: Fri, 23 Nov 2001 13:52:28 EST
Subject: Re: Happy Birthday to Us!
To: aapornet@usc.edu
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Windows sub 138

Jim - Congratulations! Thanks! Happy anniversary!

Harry

UKDA Seminar
The Scottish Household Survey (SHS)

Friday 7th December 2001
Edinburgh


The UK Data Archive and the Scottish Executive would like to extend an
open invitation to all users and potential users of the Scottish
Household Survey (SHS) to attend a seminar.

The SHS is a continuous survey based on a sample of the general
population in private residences in Scotland. It is financed by the
Scottish Executive and undertaken by a partnership of System Three Social
Research and MORI Scotland. The aim of the survey is to provide
representative information about the composition, characteristics and
behaviours of Scottish households, both nationally and at a more local
level. The survey covers a wide range of topics to allow links to be made
between different policy areas. There is a particular focus on
information to inform policy on Transport, Local Government and Social
Inclusion.

Speakers from the Scottish Executive will present an overview of the
survey and issues relating to its design and analysis.  The UK Data
Archive will introduce its work as a key service provider of social
science and historical data resources, with a demonstration of the new
NESSTAR system (a suite of online tools for browsing and analysing data)
and provide an overview of Scottish data held at the UKDA.   In the
afternoon three case studies will be presented by academics and
statisticians demonstrating use of the Scottish Household Survey.

The one day seminar will be held in central Edinburgh at the Hilton
Edinburgh Grosvenor Hotel and the cost will be ï¿½25 including lunch and
refreshments.  The programme and booking form is attached below but can
also be found at: http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/home/SHSSeminar.asp
Please pass on this message to any colleagues who may be interested.

UKDA Seminar
The Scottish Household Survey (SHS)

Friday 7th December 2001

PROGRAMME

10.30 - 10.50    Registration and coffee

10.50 - 11.00    Introduction from the Chair
     Chair: LOUISE FINLAYSON (Scottish Executive)

11.00 - 1.00    The Scottish Household Survey (SHS):

     Background to SHS Survey design and content
     Fieldwork and processing
     Dissemination and results
     The dataset: derived variables and weighting
     Discussion

     Speakers include: JENNY ARNOTT (Scottish Executive), STEVEN HOPE
(NFO System Three Social Research), SIMON BRAUNHOLTZ
     (MORI Scotland)

1.00 - 2.00      Lunch

2.00 - 2.45      Data providers

     Providing access to data: new developments at the UK Data Archive
     including NESSTAR demonstration

     Making use of Scottish survey data resources at the UKDA
     LOUISE CORTI and JACK KNEESHAW (UK Data Archive)

2.45 - 3.30    Using the Scottish Household Survey

     SHS contractors perspective
     STEVEN HOPE (NFO System Three Social Research)

     Using the SHS for academic research
     LYNN JAMIESON (Centre for Research on Families and
     Relationships, University of Edinburgh)

     Analysing the SHS Travel Diary
     ESTA TORKINGTON (Transport Statistician, Scottish Executive)

3.30  Tea

3.40 -  4.00    Discussion and summary

Reservation Form

Please reserve me a place at the Scottish Household Survey User Seminar
on 7th  December 2001

Name

Status           -------------------------------------- (eg researcher,
postgraduate, lecturer)

Affiliation      ---------------------------------------

Address

Tel. No.    ---------------------------------------
Fax:        ---------------------------------------
Email       ---------------------------------------

Please send cheque payable to the 'University of Essex' for ï¿½25 or supply
order/invoicing details.

Do you wish to join the electronic email discussion list archive-news?
YES/NO

On receipt of your booking form you will be sent:

*    confirmation of your reservation
*    an invoice (if required)
*    a map of the venue
*    a final agenda


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Director, User Services, Data Archive
& Deputy Director, Qualidata
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Colchester CO4 3SQ
UK

Tel: + 44 1206 872145
email: cortl@essex.ac.uk
DATA ARCHIVE: http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/
QUALIDATA: http://www.essex.ac.uk/qualidata/

*****************************|***************************
*                                                       *
*                       BMS                             *
*        (Bulletin de Methologie Sociologique)          *
*        (Bulletin of Sociological Methodology)         *
*                bmsl@ext.jussieu.fr                    *
*            http://www.ccr.jussieu.fr/bms              *
*                                                       *
*                       RC33                            *
*        (Research Committee "Logic & Methodology"      *
*     of the International Sociological Association)     *
*                rc33@ext.jussieu.fr                    *
*    http://local.uaa.alaska.edu/~aaso353/isa/index.htm *

```
    *                                                      *
    *                   Karl M. van Meter                  *
    * email bms@ext.jussieu.fr          LASMAS, IRESCO-CNRS *
    * tel/fax 33 (0)1 40 51 85 19            59 rue Pouchet *
    *                                     75017 Paris, France *
    *     http://www.iresco.fr/labos/lasmas/accueil_f.htm      *
    ****************************|****************************
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      ----- End of forwarded message from BMS RC33  -----


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        ABSTRACT

        Practice of the Islamic religion is increasing in France:
     in a poll taken by IFOP (Institut Francais d'Opinion
     Publique) after the attacks in New York, 36% of Muslims in
     France claimed to practise their religion, whereas seven
     years ago this figure stood at 27%. More than two thirds
     of them observe the Ramadan fasting between dawn and dusk,
       and one third pray every day in the 1500 mosques or `prayer
       houses' across the country. This trend should not stir fear
       in the hearts of non-Muslims, on the contrary, because if
       the teachings of the Coran are faithfully followed, this
       respectable religion preaches peace and non-violence. There
       are at least five million Muslims (8% of the total
       population and mostly of North African origins) in France,
       practising or not, and half of them were either born with
       French nationality or have adopted it.

 November issue 150


      ISLAMISM IN FRANCE


   There are at least five million Muslims (8% of the total population and
mostly of North African origins) in this country, practising or not, and
half of them were either born with French nationality or have adopted it.

   Despite these vast numbers the religion of Islam is little understood,
so it is probably for this reason that so many people are trying to get a
grasp on its principles as set out in its official organ, the Koran.

   Racism, misunderstanding (and non-comprehension), even hate between two
distinct societies have been present for decades and, although slowly,
very slowly, integration and acceptance is improving.

   Events such as the Algerian war of - or fight for - independence, the
Gulf war, the `headscarf' revolt, and now the WTC have each in turn put a
spoke in the wheel of conciliation.


   Respectable

   Practice of the Islamic religion is increasing in France: in a poll
taken by IFOP (Institut Francais d'Opinion Publique) after the attacks in
New York, 36% of Muslims here claimed to practise their religion, whereas
seven years ago this figure stood at 27%.

   More than two thirds of them observe the Ramadan fasting between dawn
and dusk, and one third pray every day in the 1500 mosques or `prayer
houses' across the country. This trend should not stir fear in the hearts
of non-Muslims, on the contrary because if the teachings of the Coran are
faithfully followed, this respectable religion preaches peace and
non-violence.


   Ostracised

   It goes without saying that opinions on recent unpleasant, world-
shattering events differ among the Franco-Arab population, but in the
present climate it's either fully in favour of them or fiercely against -
there seem to be no grey areas.

   One section of the `immigrant' or non-indigenous inhabitants in which
pro-Bin Laden feelings are growing is that of the young `Beurs', the
underprivileged, largely unemployed and ostracised youngsters living in
the outer cities that attach to most large French towns.

   The ferment, the animosity already present in these ghettos has been

stoked up since 11th September: Bin Laden has given many of these deprived kids an identity that they never really felt before.

   This report from the Bordeaux area gives a clear overview of the mixed feelings about war and terrorism that preoccupy so many members of the muslim community across the whole of this country.

   Saint Michel is an animated quarter of Bordeaux frequented by immigrants and children of immigrants of different nationalities. Cobbled and dusty pathways lead up to the halal meat shops and bakeries of eastern delights. Here one finds the traditional bread, warm and fluffy, straight out of the stone ovens, the smell of roasted aromatic kebabs fill the streets so that you could imagine yourself to be in the bazaar of Istanbul or Fez... for here too, carpets and kilims of different varieties roll out from various shops clustered together.

   There are also Indian and African stores, but this area is mainly inhabited by Arab-speaking folk from Algeria and Morocco, though there are a few from Turkey; indeed, Turkish cafes are all over the place, where one can find men of a certain generation sporting the typical Turkish hat, gathered around discussing today - or even tomorrow...

   The Saint Michel church tower, prominent and powerful, accentuates the Gothic architecture and the dominant culture of Catholicism; yet a stone's throw away, in the same vicinity are situated three mosques of different origin. None of them is constructed in the classical Ottoman style with minarets and domes, they are ordinary buildings with doors wide open to welcome the people for worship and devotion.

   Friday afternoons, after congregational prayers, people hang around and discuss politics, economics, business or merely household matters. However, these days talk revolves around the World Trade Center and the war in Afghanistan. In this multi-cultural, multi-ethinic, multi-linguistic and multi-religious neighbourhood, there is no animosity between people. Yet the humour seems dark.

   An average Muslim here condemns the attack on the World Trade Centre... "It was just innocent lives that were lost," a butcher, who has been around here for 30 years, said on being asked as to what he felt regarding the whole affair. "This is not Islam, it is a misunderstanding of the Islamic spirit." Discontent is in the air. "Everyone deplores terrorism," as Ahmedu a young student from Senegal puts it, "but no one denounces the liberal system which makes the poor a terrorist and the rich an oppressor."

   He blamed unemployment and poverty for breeding extremism in any religion or ideology... an open road to fundamentalism. His views are shared by many other youths who believe that the resources of third world countries, including the muslim nations, are being exploited by the U.S.A.: the people of these regions do not benefit or have any share in it nor do they have any say, because their governments are mere puppets in the hands of the American authorities.


   Moderate Imam

   The Imam of the mosque, however, spoke in a more moderate and measured

tone. Instead of putting the blame only on the politics of the western powers, he attributed much of the anger and frustration of muslim youth to the decline of the Muslim civilisation, which he claims has reached its lowest ebb.

"There is stagnation in the political system which does not permit freedom of expression of an individual. One person rules the country for decades and laws are made to suit his needs... and not for the welfare of the whole of society. There is not one leader in the whole of the Muslim world prepared to sacrifice his personal interest for the well-being of the people. There is no competition, thus no evolution. There is no industry, thus no production... we have become a mere consumer of the foreign goods."  "The average person does not benefit from the rich resources of his country, which of course are exploited by the multinationals (although in accord with the politicians of their own countries). The only interest of these leaders is to remain in power... they tolerate no opposition, there is no democracy and they are helped in the set-up of a tyrannical autocratic state by the `democractic' countries that support them so long as their interests are being served."

The Imam furthur explained: "In a climate where the wealth and the power is in the hands of a few, the ground can be fertile to breed fundamentalism." "Religion today is refusing to integrate with modernism, because it is seen as a sign of foreign domination," he ended with regret.

People here don't appear to feel the danger of being assaulted physically for what happened in New York and Washington, but they are worried that every little incident could be misconstrued as a crime by the Muslim fundamentalists. The Muslims want people in general to make the distinction between Islam and the fearful act of an individual.

"Moderate or passionate in their feelings, everyone here seems to oppose the war against Afghanistan: they don't believe it is a fight against terrorism," explains Vincent a young muslim convert.

"America's record of commitment and support to military and economic terrorism, insurgency, military dictatorship, religious bigotry and genocide - all in the name of justice, peace and democracy - is a bluff in the eye of the American public."

His sentiments are echoed by many others who consider that `Operation Infinite Justice' could not be more unjust, for it is being fought only to maintain the American way of life... at the cost of the blood of many others. Many people are convinced that the only way to a peaceful solution is through a peaceful process. The moderate Imam is of the same opinion.

http://www.french-news.com/150ps/150_nws1.htm

*******

 Folks,

 I've often been confused by the label "libertarian"--not because
 it can't be found in every English dictionary (it can), but because it
 seems to be used in a wide variety of ways, while seemingly intended--
 in each and every context--to connote but one thing.

 For this reason, I post below Marilee Haylock's 1977 essay, "What is
 Libertarianism?"--because it is the best concise writing I have found
 on the subject, to see if it squares--more or less--with all of your own
 ideas of the term, with an interest in knowing what you might add or
 subtract from Ms. Haylock's definition, and with the possibility of
 starting a discussion of the term--occasionally used in polling, to be
 sure--here on AAPORNET.

 And, besides, suddenly I have this inexplicable urge to do whatever I
 damn well please...
                                                        -- Jim

*******


                        What is Libertarianism?

   "What is Libertarianism?" was originally written in 1977 by Marilee
   Haylock (1942-1982). She was Chairman of the Ontario Libertarian Party
                        from 1976 to 1979.


 Libertarianism is a new political philosophy. Although its roots can be
 traced back throughout the history of ideas, it is only within the last
 twenty years that it has emerged as a well defined political philosophy.

What it is based on is a new idea regarding the proper role of government in a free society.

Today we live in a world in which virtually all countries are rushing headlong toward some form of statism, whether in the form of Communism or the welfare state. We are told on all sides that the world has become too complex for the individual to be allowed to direct his own life. The very concept of the "individual" is becoming obsolete.

Libertarianism challenges the basic premise behind this trend - this view that what the state perceives as "the common good" should be forced on the individual - and it challenges the idea on two fronts. In the civil area, Libertarianism supports all civil liberties and opposes all attempts by government to reshape its citizens' lives. In the economic area, Libertarianism challenges the right of government to restrict trade in any way, or to force citizens to support through taxes projects they will not willingly support on the free market.

Libertarians do not look at government as a sacrosanct body that cannot be questioned, but simply as the agency which has a monopoly on the legal use of force. Libertarians therefore address themselves to one basic question: What is the proper justification for the use of government's coercive power? The Libertarian answer is that government power must be used only to protect the individual from the use of force or fraud by others.

Over the last few hundred years western civilization has generally come to accept the idea that society should not be subject to the arbitrary wishes of a ruler. But although we have done away with the divine right of kings, it seems as if we have merely substituted, for that idea, the absolute rule of "the majority." But individuals can be equally repressed in a dictatorship or a socialist democracy. In contrast to the Libertarian idea that each individual owns his own life, in all statist societies, the individual is to a greater or lesser extent owned by the state.

The principle that the state, somehow representing "society as a whole," owns the citizen's life, explains many laws in Canada today. The state controls its citizens in order to obtain its own ends. The state judges what books a citizen may read and what prices he may charge for his goods and services. The state enforces observation of the religious holidays of its choice. The state "redistributes" the individual's wealth, penalizes him if he buys the products of another country, expropriates his land if it finds a "better" use for it, and finally conscripts him into its armed forces even though it may cost him his life. Naturally, all such actions are done in the name of the "national" or "public" interest.

Today, when the rights of the individual remain unacknowledged, "public interest" is usually decided on the basis of the pressures exerted by various lobbying groups. Libertarians have chosen not to participate in this competition among pressure groups, each vying for favours for their own particular group, and instead call for the end of all government grants, loans, subsides, tariffs, and other such favours designed to benefit certain individuals and groups at the expense of others. Libertarianism states that government should offer equality to men not in the forms of equal pay, equal housing, or equal happiness, but instead, in the form of equal opportunity to earn these things in voluntary

dealings with other men.

Although Libertarianism is idealistic, it is not utopian. It does not
seek to remake men according to some Libertarian vision of the good.
Instead, it holds the view that each individual must be left free to work
out his own destiny and government must not interfere with the voluntary
arrangements men make among themselves. This is the Libertarian ideal
which we believe would benefit all men living in such a society.

For many years now, people have said that socialism is a "beautiful
ideal" that just does not happen to be "practical". In fact, over the
last 100 years, the ideal of socialism has permeated most of the world
and we can see its abysmal results. Libertarians believe the reason this
has happened is not because ideals always conflict with practical
reality, but because the ideal of socialism (as enforced by the state) is
an ugly one, not suited to free men. Certainly it is evident that the
countries with the greatest protection of the individual's liberty are
also the countries with the greatest prosperity for all men. No,
socialism is not practical, nor is it moral.

It is interesting to note that the basic principle of Libertarianism -
the right of the individual to pursue his own goals without coercion from
others - has already been accepted by most men. The single exception
occurs where government is concerned. Most people still accept
government's prerogative to restrict our freedom as long as it is
proclaimed that somehow it is for the "greater good." What Libertarians
seek is to apply the same common-sense rules that now prevent one
individual from interfering with another to government.

Libertarians believe that the ever-growing power of the state in Canada
is stifling us all. But the villain is not government itself, but instead
the belief that all problems can be solved by government. To counter this
doctrine Libertarians are promoting an idea, the idea of personal
liberty. Our battle is an educational one and our success is not
guaranteed. There are many signs, however, that Libertarianism is an idea
whose time has come.


*******

The article posted by Jim re libertarians is excellent. There is literally=
=20
a ton of information on the net about libertarians -- almost every state=20
has a libertarian party. In addition, here is another site which may=20
provide some useful insights.

Dick Halpern


http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls.asp


The Journal of Libertarian Studies

Beginning with Volume 15, the Journal of Libertarian Studies, founded by=20
Murray N. Rothbard, is published by the <http://www.mises.org>Ludwig von=20
Mises Institute, which maintains an=20
<http://www.mises.org/jlsdisplay.asp>archive of past and current issues.

<http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /journals/jls/jlstoc.asp>Click=
=20
Here to view the Table of Contents for volumes 1-14 of The Journal of=20
Libertarian Studies or view them by single issue below.

Volume 14, No. 1 Volume 13, No. 2 Volume 13, No. 1 Volume 12, No. 2 Volume=
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12, No. 1 Volume 11, No. 2 Volume 11, No. 1 Volume 10, No. 2 Volume 10, No.=
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1 Volume 9, No. 2 Volume 9, No. 1 Volume 8, No. 2 Volume 8, No. 1 Volume 7,=
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No. 2 Volume 7, No. 1 Volume 6, No. 3 Volume 6, No. 2 Volume 6, No. 1=20
Volume 5, No. 4 Volume 5, No. 3 Volume 5, No. 2 Volume 5, No. 1 Volume 4,=20
No. 4 Volume 4, No. 3 Volume 4, No. 2 Volume 4, No. 1 Volume 3, No. 4=20
Volume 3, No. 3 Volume 3, No. 2 Volume 3, No. 1 Volume 2, No. 4 Volume 2,=20
No. 3 Volume 2, No. 2 Volume 2, No. 1 Volume 1, No. 4 Volume 1, No. 3=20
Volume 1, No. 2 Volume 1, No. 1

<http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /jls.asp>Journal of Libertarian=
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Studies | <http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /leftright.asp>Left &=
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Right | <http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp=20
/libforum.asp>Libertarian Forum | <http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls.=20
asp /rrr.asp>Rothbard Rockwell Report |=20
<http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /bookstobuy.asp>Books to Buy |=
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<https://www.mises.org/secure_orders/CLS/donate.asp>Contributions |=20
<http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /elist.asp>E-mail List |=20
<http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /miscellany.asp>Miscellany

<http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /default.asp>Home |=20
<http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /about.asp>About |=20
<http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /contact.asp>Contact Us |=20
<http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /search.asp>Search


The Center for Libertarian Studies
851 Burlway, Suite 202
Burlingame, California 94010
Phone: 800-325-7257
Fax: 650-401-5530
E-Mail: <mailto:info@libertarianstudies.org>info@libertarianstudies.org

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for its generous help in the creation and maintenance of this site.

Site Designed and Hosted by <http://www.iwdc.net>IWDC, Inc.

--======================_17876605==_.ALT
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<font size=3D3>The article posted by Jim re libertarians is excellent.
There is literally a ton of information on the net about libertarians --
almost every state has a libertarian party. In addition, here is another
site which may provide some useful insights.<br><br>
Dick Halpern<br><br>
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<a href=3D"http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls.asp"=
 eudora=3D"autourl">http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls.asp</a><br><br>
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</font><h3><b>The Journal of Libertarian
Studies</b></h3><font face=3D"Verdana" size=3D2>Beginning with Volume 15, th=
e
<i>Journal of Libertarian Studies</i>, founded by Murray N. Rothbard, is
published by the <a href=3D"http://www.mises.org">Ludwig von Mises
Institute</a>, which maintains an
<a href=3D"http://www.mises.org/jlsdisplay.asp">archive</a> of past and
current issues. <br><br>
<b><a href=3D"http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /journals/jls/jlsto=
c.asp">Click

Here</a> to view the Table of Contents for volumes 1-14 of <i>The Journal
of Libertarian Studies</i> or view them by single issue below.</b>
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Volume 14, No. 1 Volume 13, No. 2 Volume 13, No. 1 Volume 12, No. 2
Volume 12, No. 1 Volume 11, No. 2 Volume 11, No. 1 Volume 10, No. 2
Volume 10, No. 1 Volume 9, No. 2 Volume 9, No. 1 Volume 8, No. 2 Volume
8, No. 1 Volume 7, No. 2 Volume 7, No. 1 Volume 6, No. 3 Volume 6, No. 2
Volume 6, No. 1 Volume 5, No. 4 Volume 5, No. 3 Volume 5, No. 2 Volume 5,
No. 1 Volume 4, No. 4 Volume 4, No. 3 Volume 4, No. 2 Volume 4, No. 1
Volume 3, No. 4 Volume 3, No. 3 Volume 3, No. 2 Volume 3, No. 1 Volume 2,
No. 4 Volume 2, No. 3 Volume 2, No. 2 Volume 2, No. 1 Volume 1, No. 4
Volume 1, No. 3 Volume 1, No. 2 Volume 1, No. 1 <br><br>
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of Libertarian Studies</a> |
<a href=3D"http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /leftright.asp">Left
&amp; Right</a> |
<a href=3D"http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /libforum.asp">Liberta=
rian
Forum</a> |
<a href=3D"http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /rrr.asp">Rothbard
Rockwell Report</a> |
<a href=3D"http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /bookstobuy.asp">Books
to Buy</a> |
<a href=3D"https://www.mises.org/secure_orders/CLS/donate.asp">Contributions=
</a>
| <a href=3D"http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /elist.asp">E-mail=
 List</a> | <a href=3D"http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp=
 /miscellany.asp">Miscellany</a> <br><br>
<a href=3D"http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp /default.asp">Home</a>=
 | <a href=3D"http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp=
 /about.asp">About</a> | <a href=3D"http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls.=
 asp /contact.asp">Contact Us</a> | <a=
 href=3D"http://www.libertarianstudies.org/jls. asp=
 /search.asp">Search</a><br>
</font></div>
<font size=3D3>  <br><br>
</font><div align=3D"right"><font face=3D"Verdana" size=3D1>The Center for=
 Libertarian Studies <br>
851 Burlway, Suite 202 <br>
Burlingame, California 94010 <br>
Phone: 800-325-7257 <br>
Fax: 650-401-5530 <br>
E-Mail: <a=
 href=3D"mailto:info@libertarianstudies.org">info@libertarianstudies.org</a>=
 <br><br>
=A9 1999 The Center for Libertarian Studies. All rights reserved.<br>
CLS thanks the </font><a href=3D"http://mises.org"><font face=3D"Verdana"=
 size=3D2><b>Ludwig von Mises Institute<br>
</a></b></font><font face=3D"Verdana" size=3D1>for its generous help in the=
 creation and maintenance of this site. <br><br>
<b>Site Designed and Hosted by <a href=3D"http://www.iwdc.net">IWDC,=
 Inc.</a> <br>
</font></b></div>
</html>

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>From mark@bisconti.com Mon Nov 26 08:40:47 2001
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 fAQGele29386 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Mon, 26 Nov 2001
08:40:47
-0800 (PST)
Received: from janus.hosting4u.net (janus.hosting4u.net [209.15.2.37])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
      id IAA14215 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Mon, 26 Nov 2001 08:40:46 -0800
(PST)
Received: (qmail 13401 invoked from network); 26 Nov 2001 16:40:28 -0000
Received: from libra.hosting4u.net (HELO bisconti.com) (209.15.2.27)
  by mail-gate.hosting4u.net with SMTP; 26 Nov 2001 16:40:28 -0000
Received: from accountant ([138.88.86.160]) by bisconti.com ; Mon, 26 Nov
2001
10:40:25 -0600
From: "Mark David Richards" <mark@bisconti.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: PRESS COVERAGE AND THE WAR ON TERRORISM
Date: Mon, 26 Nov 2001 11:41:05 -0500
Message-ID: <NEBBJFMEALLAJDBKDMILAEHHCCAA.mark@bisconti.com>
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 V5.50.4522.1200
X-Rcpt-To: <aapornet@usc.edu>

See events calendar below.  Mark Richards

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

THE BROOKINGS ALERT
week of Monday, November 26, 2001
http://www.brookings.edu


E V E N T S
************************************
PRESS COVERAGE AND THE WAR ON TERRORISM
What the Public Thinks of News Coverage Since Sept. 11
A Brookings/Harvard Forum, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 9:30am-11:00am
Andrew Kohut of the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press
has conducted a nationwide survey of public opinion about the media's
performance in covering the events of September 11th and their aftermath.
The event is part of the weekly Brookings/Harvard series on "The War and
the Press," conducted by Senior Fellow and media expert Stephen Hess and
Marvin Kalb of the Shorenstein Center at the Kennedy School of Government.
Panelist include Tom Rosenstiel, Mike McCurry, and Jill Abramson.
http://www.brookings.edu/comm/events/20011128.htm

ARTHRITIC JAPAN: Explaining the Slow Pace of Economic Reform
Part of the Restructuring Japan series, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 6:30pm-8:00pm
At Japan Society, 333 East 47th Street, New York, NY, 10017
For more information please call Karen Hawkins at (212) 715-1218 or
Ellie Montazeri at (212) 715-1247. www.japansociety.org

HELPING LOW INCOME WORKERS WEATHER THE RECESSION
A Brookings Welfare Reform & Beyond forum,
Thursday, Dec. 6, 10:00am-12:00pm.
http://www.brookings.edu/comm/events/20011206.htm


I S S U E   F O C U S
***********************************
>>America's Response to Terrorism<<

"The Rudman Assignment,"
opinion by Paul Light; Government Executive (12/01/01)
http://www.brookings.edu/views/op-ed/light/20011201.htm

"War and Peace in South Asia," Analysis Paper #10,
by Stephen P. Cohen; America's Response to Terrorism (11/21/01)
http://www.brookings.edu/views/papers/cohens/20011122.htm

"Bush Has an Obligation to Build an Afghan Peace,"
opinion by Ivo Daalder and James Lindsay; International Herald Tribune
http://www.brookings.edu/views/op-ed/daalder/20011124.htm

More commentary and resources on America's response to terrorism:
http://www.brookings.edu/terrorism


P U B L I C A T I O N S
***********************************
Terrorism and U.S. Foreign Policy
Paul R. Pillar
http://www.brookings.edu/press/books/terrorism.htm

The Great Curriculum Debate: How Should We Teach Reading and Math?
Tom Loveless, ed.
http://www.brookings.edu/press/books/curriculum_debate.htm

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http://www.brookings.edu/press/inprint.htm


P O L I C Y   B R I E F S,
 P A P E R S,   A R T I C L E S
***********************************
"Why Do Small Multifamily Properties Bedevil Us?,"
article by Shekar Narasimhan in Capital Xchange, Brookings Center
on Urban and Metropolitan Policy (November 2001)
http://www.brookings.edu/es/urban/capitalxchange.htm

Complete policy brief and conference report index:
http://www.brookings.edu/comm/policybriefs/archive.htm


I N   T H E   P R E S S
***********************************
"These Silent Partners Must Speak,"
opinion by Martin Indyk; The Washington Post (11/26/01)
http://www.brookings.edu/views/op-ed/indyk/20011126.htm

"Bush Must Melt His Cold War Mentality,"
opinion by Ivo Daalder and James Lindsay; Newsday (11/20/01)
http://www.brookings.edu/views/op-ed/daalder/20011120.htm

"Temporary Incentives Will Offer More Bang For The Buck,"
opinion by William Gale and Peter Orszag; Insight On The News (11/19/01)
http://www.brookings.edu/views/op-ed/gale/20011119.htm

"Tired Coast Guard Needs Budget Boost,"
opinion by Michael O'Hanlon; The Baltimore Sun (11/19/01)
http://www.brookings.edu/views/op-ed/ohanlon/20011119.htm

"An Education Plan with the Right Goal, Wrong Yardstick,"
opinion by Thomas Toch; The Washington Post (11/18/01)
http://www.brookings.edu/views/op-ed/toch/20011118.htm

For a complete list of Brookings scholar op-eds, see:
http://www.brookings.edu/comm/op-ed/archive.htm


E X E C U T I V E
 E D U C A T I O N
******************************
Results-Based Government Suite, December 3-7, 2001
*A few spaces remain*
This suite of workshops is designed to contemplate what results are
for and how a more strategic approach to determining and realizing
results can produce strategic governance.
http://www.brookings.edu/execed/open/resultssuite.htm

Inside Washington: Business and Public Policy
January 28-February 1
Helps executives better understand the public policy process and the
changing nature of business-government relations. Participants meet with
key decision makers in government, Brookings scholars, and other analysts
at Brookings, the White House complex and at key federal agencies.
http://www.brookings.edu/execed/open/in_washington101.htm

For more information see http://www.brookings.edu/ExecEd or call
1-800-925-5730 to register.

_____
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with a blank Subject line and a blank Message body

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_____
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Has anyone seen any data indicating an increase in support among Americans
for capital punishment since September 11? I am getting some higher than
expected favorable responses on a capital punishment question in a project
currently underway.

David White
Mission:Strategies
202/328-5400

Group,  I am posting this for a colleague.  Please use the contacts
listed if you are interested.  -- Mary Losch

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

The Iowa Birth Defects Registry is seeking to fill the position of
Research Coordinator.  The Coordinator will assist the Registry
Director in overseeing the survey research projects of the Registry
and will be responsible for supervision of the Registry's CATI facility.
Presently, the Registry's CATI facility includes three CATI
workstations with expansion planned.  Details for the position are
posted below.  For questions, please contact Ms. Sandy Gay by
phone at 319-335-8585 or by email at sandy-gay@uiowa.edu.


    Research Assistant III
    DEPARTMENT OF EPIDEMIOLOGY - IOWA BIRTH
    DEFECTS REGISTRY
    THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

The Iowa Birth Defects Registry in the Department of

Epidemiology at the University of Iowa is currently seeking a
Research Assistant III to participate in the design, execution
and control of research activities; coordinate the collection of
data, conduct statistical analyses and report study results;
evaluate the quality of the data obtained; and participate in the
development of research goals and methodologies for the
Registry. Requires a master's degree in epidemiology or
public health, or an equivalent combination of education and
progressively responsible work experience; previous
experience with statistical software (e.g., SAS); and previous
experience with database software (e.g., ACCESS, ORACLE).
 Highly desired qualifications include reasonable (1-3 years)
experience in epidemiologic research; demonstrated ability to
effectively supervise employees; demonstrated ability to
prepare reports, charts and other documents of a technical
and scientific nature; and demonstrated ability to function
independently.  Desired qualifications include experience with
manuscript development; experience with grant proposal
writing; and public speaking experience. The University of
Iowa is an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action employer.
Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply.
Send resume and cover letter to:  Sandy Gay, Recruitment
#42923, The University of Iowa, Iowa Birth Defects Registry,
4249 WL, Iowa City, IA  52242, or send via e-mail to sandy-
gay@uiowa.edu.


>From dan.navarro@smartrevenue.com Tue Nov 27 09:18:51 2001
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 fARHIoe08800 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Nov 2001
09:18:50
-0800 (PST)
Received: from kopl550145.db.smartrevenue.com (mail.smartrevenue.com
[164.109.30.90])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id JAA27001 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Nov 2001 09:18:51 -0800
(PST)
Received: from danlaptop (unverified [65.207.71.241]) by
kopl550145.db.smartrevenue.com
 (Rockliffe SMTPRA 3.4.5) with SMTP id
<B0000206958@kopl550145.db.smartrevenue.com>
for <aapornet@usc.edu>;
 Tue, 27 Nov 2001 12:13:31 -0500
Reply-To: <dan.navarro@smartrevenue.com>
From: "Dan Navarro" <dan.navarro@smartrevenue.com>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Transcription services
Date: Tue, 27 Nov 2001 12:19:26 -0500
Message-ID: <LPBBINMPOBMDDJCBNLJGAEEKEKAA.dan.navarro@smartrevenue.com>
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)

In-Reply-To: <LPBBINMPOBMDDJCBNLJGEEKDEHAA.dan.navarro@smartrevenue.com>
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300

Dear Aapornet:

Does anyone know of a good transcription service?  We just completed an
intercept project where we recorded open-ends onto PocketPC devices.  The
open-ends are stored as .wav files and must be transcribed.

Thanks,
Dan

Dan Navarro
Director, Project Management and Operations
SmartRevenue.com
Tel:  301-770-8600 x403
Fax:  240-465-0572
Web:  www.smartrevenue.com

>From beniger@rcf.usc.edu Tue Nov 27 09:42:11 2001
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 fARHgBe12153 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Nov 2001
09:42:11
-0800 (PST)
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 JAA19780 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Nov 2001 09:42:12 -0800
(PST)
Received: from localhost (beniger@localhost)
      by almaak.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
      id fARHfl801370 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Nov 2001 09:41:47 -0800
(PST)
Date: Tue, 27 Nov 2001 09:41:47 -0800 (PST)
From: James Beniger <beniger@rcf.usc.edu>
To: AAPORNET <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: MICROSOFT OUTLOOK USERS, BEWARE: Badtrans E-mail Worm On The Rise
Message-ID: <Pine.GSO.4.33.0111270940510.22889-100000@almaak.usc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII




------------------------------------------------------------------------
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   http://siliconvalley.internet.com/news/article/0,,3531_928391,00.html

  November 26, 2001


      Badtrans E-mail Worm On The Rise

      By Michael Singer

Just like a bad penny that always seems to turn up, an e-mail worm that is distributed via e-mail to Microsoft Outlook users is rearing its ugly head again.

Anti-virus experts at McAfee.com (NASDAQ:MCAF) Monday say they have been receiving widespread reports of the Badtrans Internet worm from home users and small businesses.

Home users sending holiday e-mail to family and friends may be at greater risk, since the e-mail uses the sender's familiar return address and includes attachments with names such as "Pics," "News," "Cards" and "Images" to distribute its payload.

The message body may contain the text:

Take a look to the attachment.

The payload contains a "backdoor trojan" which provides hackers access to an infected computer and a "keylogger" program which can capture and store personal data, such as credit card numbers and passwords. The IP address of infected computers is e-mailed back to the virus author.

The virus is more annoying than destructive, but does e-mail itself to addresses in your e-mail address book. And since there has been a large spike in reports, the Sunnyvale, Calif.-based company's AVERT team is raising the risk assessment of the virus to Medium On Watch.

We first discovered this variant in Europe on Friday but since people have been coming back to the office from the four-day weekend we have seen this worm spread very quickly," says McAfee.com virus researcher April Goostree.

Goostree says this is the "B" variant of the Internet worm, W32/Badtrans@MM, which was originally discovered back in April.

This worm utilizes MAPI messaging to mail itself to regular e-mail correspondence. It will arrive as an attachment that is 13,312 bytes in length and uses one of the following names:


    Card.pif
    docs.scr
    fun.pif
    hamster.ZIP.scr
    Humor.TXT.pif
    images.pif
    New_Napster_Site.DOC.scr
    news_doc.scr
    Me_nude.AVI.pif
    Pics.ZIP.scr
    README.TXT.pif
    s3msong.MP3.pif
    searchURL.scr
    SETUP.pif
    Sorry_about_yesterday.DOC.pif
    YOU_are_FAT!.TXT.pif

The company says some of these filenames are also associated with other
threats, such as W95/MTX.gen@M.

McAfee.com anti-virus experts recommend that computer users update their
anti-virus applications and services frequently to prevent infection from
the Badtrans worm and other digital threats.


  http://siliconvalley.internet.com/news/article/0,,3531_928391,00.html
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
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*******

>From Karin_Clissold@marketstrategies.com Tue Nov 27 10:04:46 2001
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 fARI4ke14965 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Nov 2001
10:04:46
-0800 (PST)
Received: from sharpie.marketstrategies.com (mail.marketstrategies.com
[199.3.218.15])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id KAA13478; Tue, 27 Nov 2001 10:04:47 -0800 (PST)
From: Karin_Clissold@marketstrategies.com
Received: from killdeer.marketstrategies.com (killdeer.marketstrategies.com
[10.10.30.125])
      by sharpie.marketstrategies.com (Switch-2.1.0/Switch-2.1.0) with ESMTP
id
fARI3uJ04933;
      Tue, 27 Nov 2001 13:03:56 -0500 (EST)
Subject: Re: Transcription services
To: <dan.navarro@smartrevenue.com>
Cc: aapornet@usc.edu, owner-aapornet@usc.edu, crschnat@aol.com
X-Mailer: Lotus Notes Release 5.0.4  June 8, 2000
Message-ID: <OF404AEDED.7F2322DB-ON85256B11.00631D70@marketstrategies.com>
Date: Tue, 27 Nov 2001 13:03:56 -0500
X-MIMETrack: Serialize by Router on Killdeer/MSI(Release 5.0.8 |June 18,
2001)
at
11/27/2001
 01:03:56 PM
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii


I recommend Chris Schnatterer of Word Configurations.

Contact her at: crschnat@aol.com

****************************************************************************
*
**

Karin M. Clissold
Research Director
Market Strategies, Inc.
(734)542-7600 -Voice
(734)542-7620-Fax
karin_clissold@MarketStrategies.com -Email

***************************************************************************
*
**



                    "Dan Navarro"

                    <dan.navarro@smartre       To:       <aapornet@usc.edu>

                    venue.com>                 cc:

                    Sent by:                   Subject:      Transcription
services

                    owner-aapornet@usc.e

                    du



                    11/27/01 12:19 PM

                    Please respond to

                    dan.navarro




Dear Aapornet:

Does anyone know of a good transcription service?  We just completed an
intercept project where we recorded open-ends onto PocketPC devices.  The
open-ends are stored as .wav files and must be transcribed.

Thanks,
Dan

Dan Navarro
Director, Project Management and Operations
SmartRevenue.com

Tel:  301-770-8600 x403
Fax:  240-465-0572
Web:  www.smartrevenue.com




>From MILTGOLD@aol.com Tue Nov 27 12:04:38 2001
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 fARK4ce01393 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Nov 2001
12:04:38
-0800 (PST)
Received: from imo-d09.mx.aol.com (imo-d09.mx.aol.com [205.188.157.41])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id MAA29514 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Nov 2001 12:04:38 -0800
(PST)
From: MILTGOLD@aol.com
Received: from MILTGOLD@aol.com
      by imo-d09.mx.aol.com (mail_out_v31_r1.9.) id 5.17.1f3cb83a (15900)
       for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Nov 2001 15:03:36 -0500 (EST)
Received: from  web28.aolmail.aol.com (web28.aolmail.aol.com [205.188.222.4])
by
air-id09.mx.aol.com (v82.22) with ESMTP id MAILINID93-1127150336; Tue, 27 Nov
2001
15:03:36 -0500
Date: Tue, 27 Nov 2001 15:03:35 EST
Subject: Re: MICROSOFT OUTLOOK USERS, BEWARE: Badtrans E-mail Worm On The
Rise
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
X-Mailer: Unknown (No Version)
Message-ID: <17.1f3cb83a.29354b98@aol.com>

I pass along a little more information on these viruses, the one that almost
got my
computer last night:

One more virus for the list--- IMAGES.DOC.pif (note that two parts of the
filename
are in upper case and one part in lower case).

This file attachment was sent me last night, Monday, with a so-called reply
to
a
message I had sent someone more than two weeks earlier, dealing with an event
occurring on November 11. I immediately recognized that it was illogical for
that
person to be sending me a message about an "old event."  I also noticed that
the body
of the message contained only three lines, of only HTML formatting
characters.
The
person sending me the message (who actually did not, his machine sent it to

me!) had
an underscore character beginning his screenname, which may provide a hint to
others,
yet the AOL system allowed it to go through as a valid screenname matching
his.  With
these hints, I read the filename of the file attachment, about 150K in size
but did
not open it.

Luckily I recognized the .pif part of the file attachment's name, and so did
not
launch (or open)it.  I also don't have Microsoft Outlook on my Mac computer
which has
up-to-date virus detection software to check out uploads.

Milton R. Goldsamt, Ph.D.
Research Statistician
U. S. Dept. of Justice
miltgold@aol.com
>From godard@virginia.edu Tue Nov 27 12:23:06 2001
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 fARKN5e02719 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Nov 2001
12:23:05
-0800 (PST)
Received: from mail.virginia.edu (mail.Virginia.EDU [128.143.2.9])
       by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with SMTP
       id MAA16450 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Nov 2001 12:23:06 -0800
(PST)
Received: from smtp.mail.virginia.edu by mail.virginia.edu id ab17067;
          27 Nov 2001 15:22 EST
Received: from Jose (vsat-148-64-3-185.c4.sb4.mrt.starband.net
[148.64.3.185])
       by smtp.mail.Virginia.EDU (8.9.3/8.9.3) with SMTP id PAA10968
       for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Nov 2001 15:22:41 -0500
From: Ellis Godard <godard@virginia.edu>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: RE: MICROSOFT OUTLOOK USERS, BEWARE: Badtrans E-mail Worm On The
Rise
Date: Tue, 27 Nov 2001 12:16:21 -0800
Message-ID: <NCEELGJNGFLOAJBFAFFOKEPNDLAA.godard@virginia.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)
In-reply-to: <17.1f3cb83a.29354b98@aol.com>
X-MIMEOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.50.4133.2400

The underscore is a useful aspect, first because the victim (whose computer
sent the virus to you) can be notified more easily than if the from address
is nonsense, and second because you can filter incoming mail to delete
addresses starting with an underscore.

- Ellis

> -----Original Message-----
> From: owner-aapornet@usc.edu [mailto:owner-aapornet@usc.edu]On Behalf Of
> MILTGOLD@aol.com
> Sent: Tuesday, November 27, 2001 12:04 PM
> To: aapornet@usc.edu
> Subject: Re: MICROSOFT OUTLOOK USERS, BEWARE: Badtrans E-mail Worm On
> The Rise
>
>
> I pass along a little more information on these viruses, the one
> that almost got my computer last night:
>
> One more virus for the list--- IMAGES.DOC.pif (note that two
> parts of the filename are in upper case and one part in lower case).
>
> This file attachment was sent me last night, Monday, with a
> so-called reply to a message I had sent someone more than two
> weeks earlier, dealing with an event occurring on November 11. I
> immediately recognized that it was illogical for that person to
> be sending me a message about an "old event."  I also noticed
> that the body of the message contained only three lines, of only
> HTML formatting characters.  The person sending me the message
> (who actually did not, his machine sent it to me!) had an
> underscore character beginning his screenname, which may provide
> a hint to others, yet the AOL system allowed it to go through as
> a valid screenname matching his.  With these hints, I read the
> filename of the file attachment, about 150K in size but did not open it.
>
> Luckily I recognized the .pif part of the file attachment's name,
> and so did not launch (or open)it.  I also don't have Microsoft
> Outlook on my Mac computer which has up-to-date virus detection
> software to check out uploads.
>
> Milton R. Goldsamt, Ph.D.
> Research Statistician
> U. S. Dept. of Justice
> miltgold@aol.com
>
>

>From Jim-Wolf@worldnet.att.net Tue Nov 27 13:42:41 2001
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 fARLgfe10240 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Nov 2001
13:42:41
-0800 (PST)
Received: from mtiwmhc26.worldnet.att.net (mtiwmhc26.worldnet.att.net
[204.127.131.51])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id NAA02483 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Nov 2001 13:42:41 -0800
(PST)
Received: from oemcomputer ([12.85.8.164]) by mtiwmhc26.worldnet.att.net
          (InterMail vM.4.01.03.27 201-229-121-127-20010626) with SMTP
          id
<20011127214151.SNWS13869.mtiwmhc26.worldnet.att.net@oemcomputer>
          for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Tue, 27 Nov 2001 21:41:51 +0000

Be advised that this particular virus has a variety of names under which it
propogates.  Below is a copy of the technical spex:

W32.Badtrans.B@mm is a MAPI worm that emails itself out as one of several
different file names. This worm also creates a DLL in \Windows\System
directory as Kdll.dll. It uses functions from this DLL to log keystrokes.

This worm arrives as an email with one of several attachment names and a
combination of two appended extensions.

The list of possible file names is:
HUMOR
DOCS
S3MSONG
ME_NUDE
CARD
SEARCHURL
YOU_ARE_FAT!
NEWS_DOC
IMAGES
PICS

The first extension that is appended to the file name is one of the
following:
.DOC
.MP3
.ZIP

The second extension that is appended to the file name is one of the
following:
.pif
.scr

The resulting file name would look something like this:
CARD.DOC.PIF
NEWS_DOC.MP3.SCR
etc.

When executed, this worm copies itself as kernel32.exe in the
"\windows\system" directory.  It also makes a registry change.

Prevention methods:
1. Corporate email filtering systems should block all email that have
attachments with the extensions .scr and .pif.

2. Users should not open any emails with an attachment that matches the names listed above. Any email that has such an attachment should be deleted.

For more information, see:

http://www.sarc.com/avcenter/venc/data/w32.badtrans.b@mm.html


=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Jim Wolf                           Jim-Wolf@att.net
>From jparsons@srl.uic.edu Wed Nov 28 09:46:05 2001
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 fASHk5e10529 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 28 Nov 2001
09:46:05
-0800 (PST)
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 JAA23146 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 28 Nov 2001 09:46:04 -0800
(PST)
Received: (qmail 15943 invoked from network); 28 Nov 2001 17:35:48 -0000
Received: from srl2.srl.uic.edu (HELO srl.uic.edu) (131.193.93.91)
  by larch.cc.uic.edu with SMTP; 28 Nov 2001 17:35:48 -0000
Received: from SRL#u#MAIL#u#DOMAIN-Message_Server by srl.uic.edu
      with Novell_GroupWise; Wed, 28 Nov 2001 11:43:18 -0600
Message-Id: <sc04cdd6.094@srl.uic.edu>
X-Mailer: Novell GroupWise 5.2
Date: Wed, 28 Nov 2001 11:43:04 -0600
From: "Jennifer Parsons" <jparsons@srl.uic.edu>
To: aapornet@usc.edu
Subject: Position Announcement: Survey Methodologist at UIC SRL
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
fASHk5e10530


The Survey Research Laboratory at the University of Illinois at Chicago
intends to
make a tenured or tenure track appointment of a survey methodologist in its
Chicago
office beginning in August 2002.  Depending on the candidate's
qualifications,
an
appointment will be made at the Assistant, Associate or Full Professor level.
The
tenure or tenure track line will be in the Graduate Program of Public
Administration
in the College of Urban Planning and Public Affairs.  Considerations will be
given to
qualified candidates who have an earned doctorate from any relevant
discipline,
including Business, Economics, Political Science, Psychology, Public
Administration,
Public Health, Sociology, or Statistics.

We are looking for candidates who have outstanding records in survey research
methodology with a developed research program in one or more sub-specialties.
Examples include, but are not limited to: survey measurement error; survey
non-response processes; sample designs for rare populations; and cross
cultural
survey equivalence.  Candidates should also demonstrate a superior
publication
record
or potential for superior contributions; a history of or potential for
funding
in
peer reviewed grant and/or research contract mechanisms; and experience in
graduate
teaching or ability to teach at the graduate level.

The successful candidate is expected to contribute to the Survey Research
Laboratory's continued methodological advancement and serve as a resource to
junior
survey staff and the campus community.  They will also teach graduate level
courses
in survey research and have the opportunity to direct doctoral dissertations.

The Survey Research Laboratory was established in 1964 and currently has
offices on
the Chicago and Urbana campuses of the University, where it employs 27 full-
time
professionals.  SRL conducts research for faculty researchers and
governmental
and
other not-for-profit agencies.  In addition, SRL also has a long and
distinguished
record of methodological research and offers an excellent environment for the
support
of methodological innovation.  Additional information regarding SRL can be
found at:
http://www.srl.uic.edu.

The University of Illinois at Chicago, with 25,000 students located just west
of
Chicago's Loop, is the largest university in the Chicago area. It ranks among
the top
universities in the nation in attracting external support for research and
public
service.  The College of Urban Planning and Public Affairs was created in
1995
as
part of UIC's Great Cities Initiative.  It houses two academic graduate
programs,
Public Administration and Urban Planning, and several research centers and
institutes, including the Survey Research Laboratory.

Application Procedure.  Submit a curriculum vitae, at least three references
(including phone numbers and e-mail addresses), two sample publications, and
a
one-page statement of research interests to: Chair, SRL Recruiting Committee,
Survey

Research Laboratory (M/C 336), 412 S. Peoria St., University of Illinois at
Chicago,
Chicago, IL. 60607. Applications received by February 1, 2002, will receive
fullest
consideration.  The University of Illinois is an Affirmative Action/Equal
Opportunity
Employer.


>From mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com Wed Nov 28 12:33:49 2001
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 fASKXne09333 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 28 Nov 2001
12:33:49
-0800 (PST)
Received: from nt-exchange.knowledgenetworks.com (nt-
exchange.knowledgenetworks.com
[64.75.23.141])
      by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
      id MAA24810 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 28 Nov 2001 12:33:46 -0800
(PST)
Received: by nt-exchange.knowledgenetworks.com with Internet Mail Service
(5.5.2650.21)
      id <XZSFNTBX>; Wed, 28 Nov 2001 12:32:47 -0800
Message-ID:
<5A856DD1B725D511BBCE0008C733A7EE01C02BD7@nt-exchange.knowledgenetworks.com>
From: Mike Dennis <mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com>
To: "'aapornet@usc.edu'" <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: Job Position Open at Knowledge Networks
Date: Wed, 28 Nov 2001 12:32:45 -0800
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
      boundary="----_=_NextPart_001_01C1784B.D64BB290"

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_01C1784B.D64BB290
Content-Type: text/plain;
      charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

The following position is now open at Knowledge Networks:

Director
Government and Academic Research


Job Description

This position requires collaboration with a team of researchers to =
design
and execute surveys for the Federal government, university researchers, =
and
other customers that demand high quality survey data.   The successful
candidate will be responsible for project management of surveys =

conducted by
the Government and Academic Research Area of Knowledge Networks.  The
successful candidate must have 5 or more years experience in managing
complex statistical surveys, with in-depth experience in survey project
planning, questionnaire design, management of programming for
computer-assisted interviewing, management of data file preparation and
documentation, and data analysis.  Experience in working with panel =
data is
also desirable, but not required. The successful candidate will have =
had
experience managing, at the survey director level, projects using CATI,
CAPI, or online computerized interviewing.  It is preferred that the
candidate is familiar with the quality and statistical standards =
adopted for
Federally sponsored surveys, and he or she should have extensive =
familiarity
with methodological concepts such as non-response bias, response rates,
validation, reliability, and statistical weighting, and experience in
consulting with clients on survey design. =20

The successful candidate should have training and experience in the
quantitative social sciences such as: Sociology, Political Science,
Psychology, or Economics.  It is desirable, but not a requirement, that =
the
candidate have experience in public health research.   B.A./B.S. degree
required; M.A. or Ph.D. preferred.

This position will be located in the home office of Knowledge Networks =
in
the San Francisco Bay area (Menlo Park, California).

Company Information

Knowledge Networks, Inc. is an AA/EEO employer with approximately 200
employees.  Knowledge Networks maintains the only Internet-based survey
system based on probability sampling. =20

Contact Information

Please send a r=E9sum=E9 to Mike Dennis at =
mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com for
consideration. =20

------_=_NextPart_001_01C1784B.D64BB290
Content-Type: text/html;
      charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2//EN">
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<META HTTP-EQUIV=3D"Content-Type" CONTENT=3D"text/html; =
charset=3Diso-8859-1">
<META NAME=3D"Generator" CONTENT=3D"MS Exchange Server version =
5.5.2653.12">
<TITLE>Job Position Open at Knowledge Networks</TITLE>
</HEAD>

```
<BODY>

<P><FONT SIZE=3D2>The following position is now open at Knowledge =
Networks:</FONT>
</P>

<P><FONT SIZE=3D2>Director</FONT>
<BR><FONT SIZE=3D2>Government and Academic Research</FONT>
</P>
<BR>

<P><FONT SIZE=3D2>Job Description</FONT>
</P>

<P><FONT SIZE=3D2>This position requires collaboration with a team of =
researchers to design and execute surveys for the Federal government, =
university researchers, and other customers that demand high quality =
survey data.   The successful candidate will be responsible =
for project management of surveys conducted by the Government and =
Academic Research Area of Knowledge Networks.  The successful =
candidate must have 5 or more years experience in managing complex =
statistical surveys, with in-depth experience in survey project =
planning, questionnaire design, management of programming for =
computer-assisted interviewing, management of data file preparation and =
documentation, and data analysis.  Experience in working with =
panel data is also desirable, but not required. The successful =
candidate will have had experience managing, at the survey director =
level, projects using CATI, CAPI, or online computerized =
interviewing.  It is preferred that the candidate is familiar with =
the quality and statistical standards adopted for Federally sponsored =
surveys, and he or she should have extensive familiarity with =
methodological concepts such as non-response bias, response rates, =
validation, reliability, and statistical weighting, and experience in =
consulting with clients on survey design.  </FONT></P>

<P><FONT SIZE=3D2>The successful candidate should have training and =
experience in the quantitative social sciences such as: Sociology, =
Political Science, Psychology, or Economics.  It is desirable, but =
not a requirement, that the candidate have experience in public health =
research.   B.A./B.S. degree required; M.A. or Ph.D. =
preferred.</FONT></P>

<P><FONT SIZE=3D2>This position will be located in the home office of =
Knowledge Networks in the San Francisco Bay area (Menlo Park, =
California).</FONT></P>

<P><FONT SIZE=3D2>Company Information</FONT>
</P>

<P><FONT SIZE=3D2>Knowledge Networks, Inc. is an AA/EEO employer with =
approximately 200 employees.  Knowledge Networks maintains the =
only Internet-based survey system based on probability sampling.  =
</FONT></P>

<P><FONT SIZE=3D2>Contact Information</FONT>
</P>
```

<P><FONT SIZE=3D2>Please send a r=E9sum=E9 to Mike Dennis at =
mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com for consideration.  </FONT>
</P>

</BODY>
</HTML>
------_=_NextPart_001_01C1784B.D64BB290--
>From Judie_Mopsik@abtassoc.com Wed Nov 28 13:36:01 2001
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 fASLa1e16174 for <aapornet@listproc.usc.edu>; Wed, 28 Nov 2001
13:36:01
-0800 (PST)
Received: from otto.abtassoc.com (otto.abtassoc.com [198.105.0.25])
        by usc.edu (8.9.3.1/8.9.3/usc) with ESMTP
        id NAA26615 for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 28 Nov 2001 13:35:59 -0800
(PST)
From: Judie_Mopsik@abtassoc.com
Received: from betdom1.bet.abtassoc.com (mailscan-out.cam.abtassoc.com
[10.121.105.72])
        by otto.abtassoc.com (Switch-2.1.4/Switch-2.1.0) with ESMTP id
fASLXtP22834
        for <aapornet@usc.edu>; Wed, 28 Nov 2001 16:33:55 -0500
Subject: Re: VNS request for proposals
To: aapornet@usc.edu
X-Mailer: Lotus Notes Release 5.0.5  September 22, 2000
Message-ID: <OF78250C7C.412B9925-ON85256B12.00768AD1@bet.abtassoc.com>
Date: Wed, 28 Nov 2001 16:35:08 -0500
X-MIMETrack: Serialize by Router on betdom1/Servers/Abtassoc(Release 5.0.8
|June 18,
2001) at
 11/28/2001 04:35:08 PM
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
fASLa1e16175


Kathy - to whom was this awarded?

Judie Mopsik
Abt Associates, Inc
Phone - 202-263-1831
FAX - 202-263-1840



                    Kathy Dykeman

                    <kathy.dykeman@v        To:     aapornet@usc.edu

                    nsusa.org>              cc:

                    Sent by:                Subject:     VNS request for
proposals

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR VNS EXIT POLL OPERATION


Voter News Service, LLC (VNS) recently issued a request for proposals to
conduct its 2002 and 2004 exit poll operation.  VNS is managed by ABC News,
The Associated Press, CBS News, CNN, FOX News, and NBC News. VNS collects,
tabulates, and disseminates vote returns, exit poll data, and projections
of presidential primaries and national and statewide election contests. On
Election Day, this information is distributed to the six member
organizations and to other subscribing news organizations.


VNS is presently investigating the cost-effectiveness of contracting with a
survey research company to coordinate part or all of its exit poll
operation. The two major functions of the VNS exit poll operation are: 1)
recruiting, training and equipping an Election Day field staff, and 2)
managing a call center to input and process exit poll results. VNS is
seeking proposals from companies with a high-quality field staff as well as
experience conducting large-scale field surveys.


If interested in obtaining a copy of the rfp, please respond directly to
Kathy Dykeman (kathy.dykeman@vnsusa.org) as soon as possible.  Please
include your company's name and description in your email.  Also, VNS will
be holding a bidder's conference on Wednesday, June 13, 2001 for companies
interested in submitting a proposal.


CONTACT:


Kathy <?xml:namespace prefix = o ns

= "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />Dykeman
Voter News Service
Exit Poll Operations Manager
225 West 34th Street, Suite 310
New York, NY 10122
Phone: 800.330.8683
VM:    212.947.3477
Fax:    212.947.7756

------------------------------------------------------------------------
                  (C) 2001 The Washington Post Company
------------------------------------------------------------------------
          http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A30704-2001Nov28

 Thursday, November 29, 2001; Page A01


      Most Americans Back U.S. Tactics

      Poll Finds Little Worry Over Rights

      By Richard Morin and Claudia Deane
      Washington Post Staff Writers


 Most Americans broadly endorse steps taken by the Bush administration to
 investigate and prosecute suspected terrorists and express little concern
 that these measures may violate the rights of U.S. citizens or others

caught up in the ongoing probes, according to a survey by The Washington Post and ABC News.

Six in 10 agree with President Bush that suspected terrorists should be tried in special military tribunals and not in U.S. criminal courts -- a proposal that has come under increasing fire from civil libertarians as well as some influential Democrats and Republicans on Capitol Hill.

Seven in 10 Americans believe the government is doing enough to protect the civil rights of suspected terrorists. An equally large majority believe the government is sufficiently guarding the rights of Arab Americans and American Muslims as well as noncitizens from Arab and Muslim countries.

The findings reflect a wellspring of public support as the Bush administration continues even its most controversial investigative methods to bring suspected terrorists to justice. The administration is clearly counting on such support to help counter mounting concern on Capitol Hill.

"They're flying in the face of a lot of influential people, including senior members of the House and Senate from their own party," said Leslie Gelb, president of the Council on Foreign Relations. "Instead, they're relying on public opinion."

Nearly three out of four of those surveyed also agree that it should be legal for the federal government to wiretap conversations between suspected terrorists and their attorneys. An even larger majority -- 79 percent -- support plans by federal prosecutors to interview about 5,000 young men here on temporary visas from the Middle East. And nearly nine in 10 believe the United States is justified in detaining about 600 foreign nationals for violating immigration laws.

"If we keep going the way we're going with civil liberties, other countries are going to see us as a patsy," said Marta Salcedo, manager of a dental office in Manhattan. "You have to change with the times."

Salcedo said she had little regard for the rights of suspects held in connection with the attacks. "They should torture them," she said. "Sometimes you have to do things that are uncivilized."

Not all Americans are comfortable with Bush's tactics, with women and minorities somewhat less likely than men and whites to embrace them.

"I am concerned that we not become a runaway train when it comes to civil liberties," said Melissa Atkinson, a retired librarian and community volunteer in Tulsa. "The idea of secret military tribunals makes me nervous. . . . It's always harder to get these basic freedoms back once we relinquish them."

The apparent willingness of many Americans to place security above civil rights protections comes as no surprise to experts on public opinion.

"In periods of high stress and threat, support for civil liberties goes down," said George Marcus, a political scientist at Williams College. "Most Americans don't think of rights as unqualified or universal. There are two codicils: Rights are only for us American citizens. And two,

rights assume that people are going to use them wisely or responsibly."

A total of 759 randomly selected adults were interviewed Tuesday night
for this poll. Margin of sampling error is plus or minus 4 percentage
points.

The survey found overwhelming support for Bush and the war in
Afghanistan. Bush's overall job approval rating stood at 89 percent,
largely unchanged in the past two months. A similar majority supported
the U.S. military action in Afghanistan, and 93 percent said the war was
going well, up eight points from earlier this month.

The survey also suggests that Americans would support broadening the
shooting war on terrorism to include Iraq. Nearly eight in 10 -- 78
percent -- favored U.S. forces taking military action against Iraq to
topple Saddam Hussein.

The survey also suggests that although the majority of Americans say the
nation should play a significant role in ensuring stability in
Afghanistan, they are less interested in the United States taking the
lead in nonmilitary efforts.

One in three said America should take the lead in providing humanitarian
aid or peacekeeping troops, with four in 10 supporting "a large role" in
these efforts. One in five said America should play the principal part in
establishing a new Afghan government. In contrast, more than half said
the United States should play the lead role in ensuring that terrorist
groups cannot reestablish themselves in Afghanistan.

"The one issue where you're getting the administration going straight
into the wind with the American public is on peacekeeping," said Robert
Orr, a scholar at the Center for Strategic and International Studies and
a Clinton-era National Security Council staffer. "The public generally
wants the U.S. involved in peacekeeping, which is clearly different from
where the administration is going in saying there is no role for the U.S.
in the peacekeeping phase."

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Staff writers Christine Haughney in New York and Lois Romano in Tulsa
contributed to this report.


        http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A30704-2001Nov28
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>From kneuman@decima.ca Thu Nov 29 10:24:19 2001
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      by listproc.usc.edu (8.10.1/8.10.1/usc) with ESMTP
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10:24:18
-0800 (PST)
Received: from xchng1.osinet.prv ([216.94.153.9])

Is anyone aware of any research, past or present, focusing on public
awareness and attitudes about smallpox and/or the smallpox vaccine?

Keith Neuman, Ph.D.
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The Associated Press

November 19, 2001, Monday, BC cycle

HEADLINE: Poll finds three-fifths would get smallpox vaccination if
available, half have long-term bioterror concerns

BYLINE: By WILL LESTER, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Three-fifths of Americans say they would want a smallpox vaccination if it were widely available, according to an Associated Press poll that suggests continued nervousness about bioterrorism.

About half of the respondents say they are concerned about the threat of a smallpox attack and think last month's anthrax attacks are the beginning of an extended campaign, according to the poll conducted for The AP by ICR of Media, Pa.

Some of those still concerned about bioterrorism say they generally are nervous because they do not know what's coming next.

"To me, now, anything can happen," said Michelle Hunt, a 50-year-old retail clerk from Boulder City, Nev. "If it's out there, it could happen. I try not to worry about it." The U.S. government is stockpiling the smallpox vaccine in case of terrorist attacks, but has no plans to routinely vaccinate the general public. Smallpox vaccine is made with a live virus called vaccinia, which is related to smallpox, so it can cause some very serious side effects.

A majority of Americans indicate they would get the vaccine if it were available, even after they are informed of the possible risks.

"Smallpox is incredibly contagious and they only have 15 million vaccinations," said 28-year-old Bradford Rubinoff of Tucson, Ariz. "If people would use anthrax against us, who's to say they wouldn't use smallpox?"

Asked if he would want to get the smallpox vaccination even though it carries some health risks, Rubinoff said, "Absolutely."

Among the risks: About 3 in every 1 million people vaccinated would get encephalitis, which can cause permanent brain damage or death. Another 250 among the total population vaccinated would get a smallpox-like rash that also can be fatal if not properly treated. Experts estimate that if every American were vaccinated against smallpox, some 400 people would die from the vaccine.

People with weak immune systems – patients who have AIDS, cancer or organ transplants or are taking high-dose steroids – are most at risk for the side effects, as are people with the skin condition eczema.

The anthrax attacks through the mail, which rattled the nation throughout October, had subsided a bit. But last week's discovery of a suspicious letter to Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt., may revive public concern.

People are evenly split about whether the anthrax attacks are part of a long-term campaign.

The number who think the anthrax attacks are likely to continue in the coming months is 45 percent, down only slightly from the height of the anthrax scare in mid-October, according to the poll of 1,003 people taken Nov. 9-13. The poll, conducted before the discovery of the Leahy letter, has an error margin of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Young adults between 18 and 34 were twice as likely as those over 65 to

think the anthrax attacks are the beginning of a long terror campaign.

"I am worried about it," said 18-year-old Veronica Gallo of San Bernardino, Calif. "Watching it on the news over and over - it scares me. I tend to stay more with my family these days. It's pretty much all the stuff that's going on ... anthrax, plane crashes."

Some of the continuing concerns about anthrax may have to do with bad information. A quarter of the people in the poll erroneously think anthrax is contagious.

Albert Sturms, a 65-year-old retiree from Montcalm, W.Va., said he got a smallpox vaccination when he was a child, but does not know if it still protects him. Scientists believe smallpox vaccinations that were given until the early 1970s probably will not provide protection if smallpox re-emerges.


Sturms believes the threat of bioterror remains.

"Afghanistan is not the only country that is involved in this terrorism from what I understand," said Sturms. "There's plenty of people out there who still want to do the United States harm."

About a fourth of the public say the handling of the anthrax scare gave them more confidence in the government's ability to protect citizens from future terrorist attacks. Almost that many say it gave them less confidence - with Democrats twice as likely as Republicans to say they had lost confidence. About half said it has not affected their confidence level.

"My confidence was not affected," said 26-year-old Christine Jarrell Ratke, a college student from Ferndale, Mich., near Detroit. "I was not surprised they were slow to react. ... It's new and the government isn't perfect. I don't think it can protect us from everything."

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EDITOR'S NOTE - AP Medical Writer Lauran Neergaard contributed to this report.

-----Original Message-----
From: owner-aapornet@usc.edu [mailto:owner-aapornet@usc.edu]On Behalf Of Keith Neuman
Sent: Thursday, November 29, 2001 1:26 PM
To: 'AAPORNET@VM.USC.EDU'
Subject: Research on Smallpox


Is anyone aware of any research, past or present, focusing on public awareness and attitudes about smallpox and/or the smallpox vaccine?

Keith Neuman, Ph.D.
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Ottawa, Ontario
613-230-2013
email: kneuman@decima.ca
>From Scott_Crawford@marketstrategies.com Thu Nov 29 11:57:13 2001

Hello AAPORnet--

We are pulling together a group of folks who have had valuable learning
experiences in doing multi-mode data collections that include the Internet
as one of the modes.  The goal is to get several good multi-mode web
projects together to form an entire session for the 2002 AAPOR national
conference.

If you were considering submitting a proposal for a presentation at the
conference (deadline is coming quick... Dec. 13, I believe), and you would
be interested in joining our group submission, please send me a note ASAP.
I will then communicate the details to you and we can talk about how your
idea would fit into the overall session.

Please contact me off list at scott.crawford@ms-interactive.com.

Thanks!

**********************************
Scott Crawford
Research Director - Social Science Research
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734/542-7796
734/661-0323 (fax)

>From The Pew Research Center for the People and the Press

TERROR COVERAGE BOOSTS NEWS MEDIA'S IMAGE
But Military Censorship Backed
Full study:  http://www.people-press.org/112801rpt.htm
Questionnaire with results: http://www.people-press.org/112801que.htm

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It is interesting that 59% think news reports from Afghanistan are being
censored by the American military, and 46% think news reports about Anthrax
and other terrorist threats here in the United States are being censored by
the government ... and a good proportion think that censorship is a good
thing.  To the question: "Which is more important to you: that the
government be able to censor news stories it feels threaten national
security OR that the news media be able to report stories they feel are in
the national interest?" 53% said "government able to censor," versus 39%
"media able to report."  Nevertheless, to the question:  "When covering
events in the war on terrorism, should journalists be digging hard to get
all the information they can for their reports, or should they trust
government and military officials if they refuse to officially release some
information?" 52% said "digging hard," while 40% said "trust officials.

Below is a story in the Washington Post.  Mark Richards

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Washington Post story:

http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A31378-2001Nov28.html
Press Takes a Step Up in the Public's Opinion
But Poll Finds Majority Support Government Restrictions on War Coverage
By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Staff Writer
Thursday, November 29, 2001; Page C01
In the struggle between the press and the Pentagon over coverage of the war
on terrorism, the military seems to have the upper hand.
More than half of those surveyed by the Pew Research Center say the
government should be able to censor news that it deems a threat to national
security. The 53 percent supporting this approach represents a 5 percent
drop from those who favored censorship during the Persian Gulf War.
But while a majority of Americans are perfectly comfortable with muzzling
the media, the poll released yesterday contains plenty of good news for the
Fourth Estate, which is now viewed as more accurate -- and more pro-American
-- than before Sept. 11.
"The press has done a job that the public regards as a good one," said
Andrew Kohut, the center's director. "It's the only change I've seen in 15
years in the right direction. The public now needs the federal government
more, and it certainly needs the press more."
Seventy-seven percent of those surveyed rate the media's coverage as
excellent or good, down from 89 percent in mid-September but still
stratospheric compared with the scorn heaped on journalists during the
O.J./Monica/Elian years.
Perhaps influenced by correspondents with flag lapels and cable networks
sporting Stars-and-Stripes logos, 69 percent say that news organizations
stand up for America, up from 43 percent in early September. Sixty percent
say the press is protecting democracy, up from 46 percent three months ago.
And yet the public doesn't seem to want a lapdog. Nearly three-quarters of
the respondents say they want news that includes the views of America's
enemies, and just over half say reporters should dig hard for information
rather than trusting government officials. (Interestingly, more than half of
men support this aggressive approach, compared with just over one-third of
women.)
The press gets mixed reviews on what's now called the home front. While 58
percent see coverage of anthrax and other security threats as accurate, 30
percent say there have been too many mistakes. Of those who see the
reporting as error-prone, most Republicans blame the press and most
Democrats blame Bush administration officials for providing misleading
information.
Despite their improved ratings, news organizations haven't shed their
reputation for favoritism, at least on the right. Sixty-one percent of
Republicans see the press as politically biased, down from 68 percent three
months ago, while 42 percent of Democrats share this view, down from 55
percent.
As for Osama bin Laden, there's a split verdict: 47 percent say the media
have given the chief evildoer too much exposure, while 43 percent disagree.
The media, particularly cable TV, are getting a boost from bigger audiences.
Two-thirds of those questioned say they are more interested in the news than
before the attacks on New York and Washington. Fifty-three percent say such
networks as CNN, MSNBC and Fox News Channel are their first choice for

terrorism news, compared with one in three who chose newspapers (although only 11 percent picked newspapers three months ago).
Even young people are less cynical toward the media. Fifty-two percent of those aged 18 to 29 say journalists care about the people they report on, more than double the 22 percent who felt that way in early September.
At a discussion at the Brookings Institution yesterday, Jill Abramson, Washington bureau chief of the New York Times, said people "crave information" about the war "because they see that information as essential to their safety and their vision of the country." During the Monica Lewinsky scandal, by contrast, "they felt the press was obsessing on that story and it didn't matter to their daily lives."
At the same time, Abramson said, "I find it worrisome that the public is so willing to accept things like censorship."
Marvin Kalb, Washington director of Harvard's Joan Shorenstein press center, noted that while 46 percent of those surveyed said the press usually gets its facts straight, 45 percent disagreed. "Another way of writing the lead is that it's a wash as to whether the American people think they're getting the straight story or not," he said.
Kohut cautioned in an interview that the media's newfound prestige could evaporate "if the war ends and we go back to normal and the press goes back to chasing Gary Condit."
Trust in government, as other surveys have found, is way up. Eight in 10 in the Pew poll say they have either a great amount or a fair amount of confidence that the administration is providing an accurate picture of the war. In another partisan split, 39 percent of Republicans give high marks to government war information, compared with 24 percent of Democrats and 20 percent of independents.
In a finding sure to please Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, 82 percent believe the administration is disclosing as much as it can about the war, while only 16 percent say the government is hiding bad news.
Mike McCurry, former spokesman for the Clinton administration, said the Bush White House "will read this poll as confirming that the constraints they're putting on public information are warranted in the eyes of the public. But they will misread this poll if they don't see that the public also wants an impartial, hard-digging press corps."
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Date: Fri, 30 Nov 2001 08:08:38 -0800 (PST)
From: "P. Moy" <pmoy@u.washington.edu>
To: <aapornet@usc.edu>
Subject: AAPOR Conference Exhibit in St. Pete

Dear AAPORnet,

The AAPOR Conference Book & Technology Exhibit Committee is trying to
attract more exhibitors for next year's conference in St. Petersburg
Beach, and we need your help.

PUBLISHERS

If you have published any books in public opinion or related fields that
would be of interest to AAPOR members, please contact your editor to let
him/her know of this marketing opportunity. As you know, AAPOR meets
jointly with WAPOR May 16-19, 2002, and we are expecting about 1,000
conference attendees.

The publishers we are trying to secure as full-fledged exhibitors (with
booths and all) include, but certainly are not limited to, Sage, Wiley,
Erlbaum, Cambridge, and Oxford. Indeed, the more, the merrier. As in
Montreal, AAPOR will be offering table-top display options as well.

Please have any interested publishers contact:

Patricia Moy
School of Communications
University of Washington
Box 353740
Seattle, WA 98195-3740
Tel: 206.543.9676
Fax: 206.543.9285
Email: pmoy@u.washington.edu

VENDORS

If you know software or technology vendors (or any groups other than
publishers) who would be interested in exhibiting in Florida, you should
direct them to:

Dianne Rucinski
University of Illinois
Health Research & Policy Ctrs (M/C 275)
850 West Jackson Blvd., Suite 400
Chicago, IL  60607-3025
Tel: 312.355.1769
Fax: 312.355.2801
Email: drucin@uic.edu

Many thanks in advance for your efforts,

Patricia Moy, Dianne Rucinski, & Mark Schulman

Washington Statistical Society
Holiday Party

Tuesday, December 4, 2001

5:30

? 7:30 pm

Hors d'oeuvres and Drinks

District ChopHouse & Brewery

509 7th St. NW,  202-347-1922

The  ChopHouse  & Brewery is located 1/2 block from the Gallery Place/ =
Chinatown

Metro station (Red, Yellow & Green lines). Take 7th Street/F St./ Ar=
ena exit.
Cross over F Street and continue down 7th Street. Chop House is locat=
ed on the
left hand side (between streets F and E.) Check them=
 out on
www.districtchophouse.com.




WSS would like to extend an invitation to non-WSS members to join W=
SS and to
celebrate at the WSS holiday party. Follow the four easy steps: (1)=
  Sign up
for WSS using the attached application form, (2) Sign up for the holid=
ay party,
(3) Send a check made payable to WSS for the entire amount to Jeri Mu=
lrow, and
(4) Come to the party at the District ChopHouse & Brewery on Dec. 4.



                    Come celebrate the holidays with WSS!




------------------------------------------------------------------------=
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Must be received by December 3, 2000. (Call Jeri about deadline.)     =
$15 per
person
Call Jeri at (202) 327-6772 (W) or (703) 351-6835 (W) with questions.
Make check payable to WSS

Mail to:
Jeri Mulrow
1061 N. George Mason Dr.
Arlington, VA 22205

Please print name and organization/affiliation, as you would like it to=
 appear
on your name badge:

Name/Organization _____=
_____

Name/Organization _____=
_____


                        WSS Membership Application

Enclosed is a check for $14 ($4 for full-time students) to pay my dues =
for the
next twelve months.


NAME: _____        Phone
_____
Address:_____        FAX _____=
_____
_____ e-mail      _____=
_____

Employer:        _____
Job Title:       _____


Please include your e-mail address so you can receive the WSS newslette=
r!


Student Status: ___Not a Student    ___Full time student    ___Part-time =
student
Are you a member of the American Statistical Association? __Yes __No [I=
f yes,
ASA No._____]


Make check payable to: Washington Statistical Society.
Send in with your Holiday Party RSVP.


    Contributions or gifts to this organization are tax deductible as
charitable contributions for Federal Income Tax purposes.  However, pay=
ment of
membership dues and subscriptions are not tax deductible as charitable
contributions.  They may be deductible under Section 162 of the Interna=
l Revenue
Service Code as ordinary and necessary business expenses
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Greater Washington Survey conducted by Potomac Inc. of Bethesda,
Maryland
See:  http://www.potomacinc.com/index.cfm

Regional distribution of sample:
District of Columbia: 11%
D.C. suburbs: 89%
--located in Maryland: 53%
--located in Virginia: 36%


Greater Washington Survey Identifies and Optimistic, Determined Region
in the Wake of September 11th
 Challenges for the Region's Leaders are Clear
 WASHINGTON, D.C. - Greater Washington residents say the region is
pulling together following the events of September 11 while at the
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emergencies, according to a new Potomac Incorporated survey presented
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This comprehensive survey is the first to examine the impact of
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"In big numbers, residents are feeling more connected to the region
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firm based in Bethesda.

Two-thirds of the public has donated money to an emergency fund like
the Red Cross, and ratings for trust in elected leaders and one's own
neighbors have risen.  More than 75 percent say the region has pulled
together as a result of this crisis.
"Naturally, a large share of the public is concerned about fallout
from the events of the past couple of months," Haller said, with
one-third of the region's residents expressing personal worries about
anthrax, and one worker in ten worried about losing his or her job.
Significant numbers indicate that they are visiting downtown
Washington less often and spending less money in general, factors
which would obviously concern the region's business leaders.
And residents are split in their opinions of whether the region is
prepared to handle threats like anthrax and terrorist activities, with
a near majority challenging leaders that they must do more.
 "If there is a challenge here, the public is saying leaders must
reach across jurisdictional lines to solve the major problems that
face us here in Washington," Haller said.  As an example, he cited
support for a regional transportation authority, which now commands a
57% majority, up eight percentage points since August.
These findings are drawn from a series of telephone surveys of
Washington-area adults conducted by Potomac Incorporated of Bethesda,
Maryland.  The most recent survey was conducted over the Thanksgiving
weekend, with interviewing concluded November 26.  A total of 800
Washington-area adults were surveyed, yielding a margin of error of
+/- 3.5%.
A complete summary of the survey results is available from Potomac
Incorporated by calling 301-656-7900 or visiting their web site at
www.PotomacInc.com <http://www.PotomacInc.com> .
November 29, 2001


  Executive Summary
<http://www.potomacinc.com/content_window/index.cfm/fuseaction/Greater
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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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Washington Survey Identifies and Optimistic, Determined Region in the Wake of September 11th

*Challenges for the Region's Leaders are Clear*

 WASHINGTON, D.C. – Greater Washington residents say the region is pulling together following the events of September 11 while at the same time challenging their leaders to do more to prepare for emergencies, according to a new Potomac Incorporated survey presented at the Potomac Conference today.

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and strategic communications firm based in Bethesda. Two-thirds of the public has donated money to an emergency fund like the Red Cross, and ratings for trust in elected leaders and one's own neighbors have risen.  More than 75 percent say the region has pulled together as a result of this crisis.

"Naturally, a large share of the public is concerned about fallout from the events of the past couple of months," Haller said, with one-third of the region's residents expressing personal worries about anthrax, and one worker in ten worried about losing his or her job.  Significant numbers indicate that they are visiting downtown Washington less often and spending less money in general, factors which would obviously concern the region's business leaders.

And residents are split in their opinions of whether the region is prepared to handle threats like anthrax and terrorist activities, with a near majority challenging leaders that they must do more.

 "If there is a challenge here, the public is saying leaders must reach across jurisdictional

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  lines to solve the major problems that face us here in =
Washington,&#8221; Haller
  said.  As an example, he cited support for a regional
  transportation authority, which now commands a 57% majority, up eight =
percentage
  points since August.</span></font><font color=3Dblack face=3D"Times =
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drawn
  from a series of telephone surveys of Washington-area adults conducted =
by
  Potomac Incorporated of Bethesda, Maryland.  The most recent =
survey
  was conducted over the Thanksgiving weekend, with interviewing =
concluded November
  26.  A total of 800 Washington-area adults were surveyed, =
yielding
  a margin of error of +/- 3.5%.</span></font><font color=3Dblack
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style=3D'font-size:
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of the
  survey results is available from Potomac Incorporated by calling =
301-656-7900
  or visiting their web site at <a =
href=3D"http://www.PotomacInc.com">www.PotomacInc.com</a>.</span></font><=
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David RICHARDS, Ph.D., Sociologist<o:p></o:p></p>

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