Joshua Bolten, director of the Office of Management and Budget, outlines President Bush's $2.57 trillion spending plan for fiscal year 2006, at the Eisenhower Executive Office Building, part of the White House complex, in Washington, Monday, Feb. 7, 2005. The budget would boost spending on the military and homeland security by trimming funds across a wide swath of other government programs

67	73	70	65	73	66	77	68	73	70	63.5	66	66	70	65	75	69
75	68	70	64	64	64	73	68	74	69	63	71	70	70	69.5	69	64
73	73	71	71	59	77	71	67.5	72	63	65.5	62	70	69	69.5	69	65
64	65	67	75	66	71	63	65	73	68.5	62	61.6	75	68	67	71	74
63	71	63	67.5	64	74	63	67	73	62	69	68	67.5	69.5	66	65	63
65	65	65	76.5	64	69	65	63	71	66	70	73	70	68	72	75	72
64	68	63	69	65.5	70	63	66	73	68	71	70	75	63	65.5	63	63
68	72	64	71	67	67	64	66	73.5	63	65	75	70	70	73.5	74	69
73	64	66	71	68	76	65	63	73	67	64	75	72	75	72	73	75
69	65	67.5	70	67	69	64	68	72	63	64	72	71	63.5	64	63	70
70	70	69	68	69.5	68	63	70	75	63.5	62	68	72	64	70	64	63
65	69.5	69.5	67	66	72	65.5	73.5	72	64	70	78	61	69	78	67	70

59	59	60	60	61	61	62	62	62	62	62	62	63	63	63	63	63
63	63	63	63	63	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
64	64	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	66	66
66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
67	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
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70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	71	71
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	72	72
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	73	73	73	73
73	74	74	74	74	75	75	75	75	75	76	77	77	78	79	82	85

IQR = Q3-Q1

Q3	71
Q1	66
IQR	5

These quakes are NOT being reported by USGS. — Editor

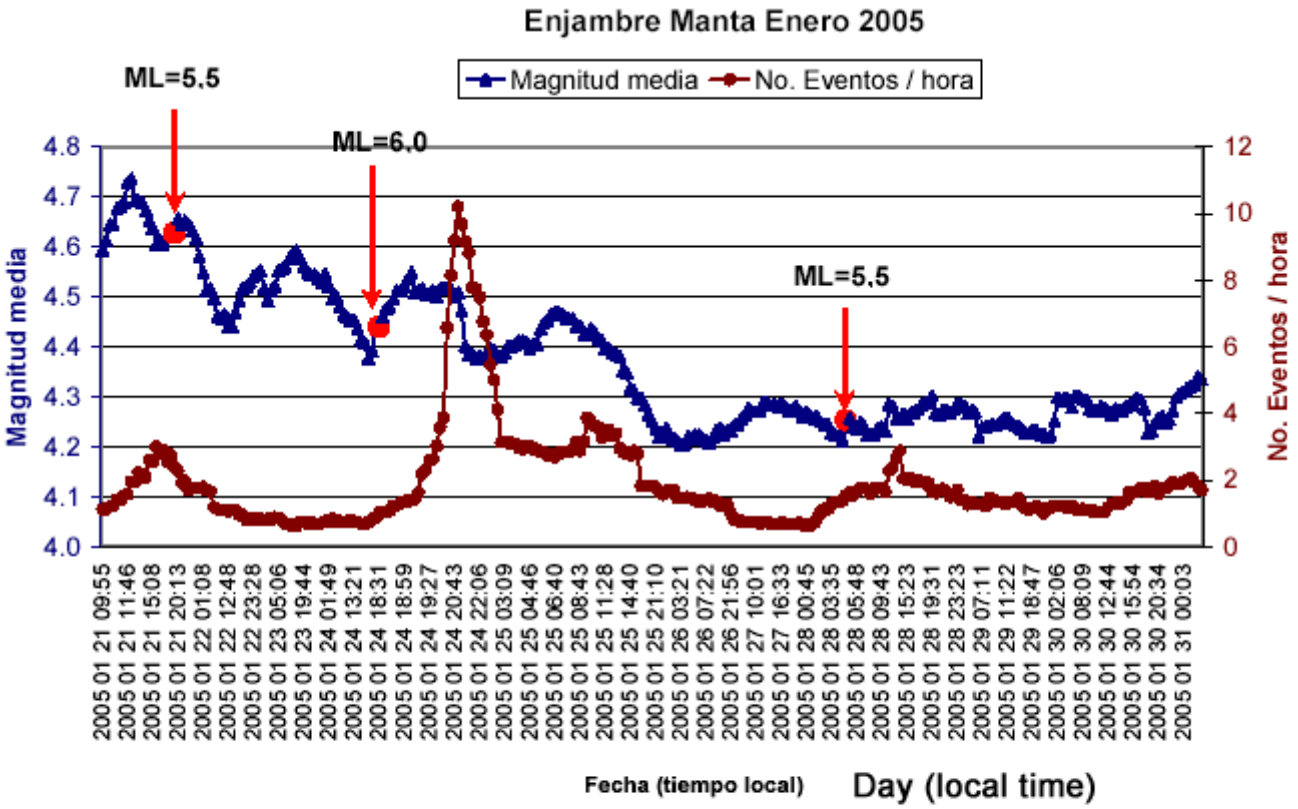

Figura 1. Número de eventos sísmicos por hora y sus magnitudes promedio (usando muestras de 25 eventos) del 20 al 31 de enero 2005 (16h00 TL).

Figure 1. Number of seismic events per hour and their average magnitudes using a sample of 25 events from January 20 - 31, 2005. (Translation by Deyos)

January 31, 2005
Yahoo News

QUITO, Ecuador (Reuters) - Hundreds of earth tremors off the coast of Ecuador in the past 11 days have sparked fears that a bigger quake could strike soon.

"This isn't normal," the director of Geophysics Institute at the National Polytechnic School, Hugo Yepez, told Reuters on Monday, "This area is capable of producing big earthquakes. Very big earthquakes."

About 320 tremors of more than 4.0 on the Richter scale have shaken the Pacific Ocean off the port of Manta since Jan. 20.

So far no one has been reported hurt but some small fishing villages have seen damages. An earthquake measured at 7.9 on the Richter scale battered the Pacific city of Guayaquil in 1942, although fragmentary reports from the time did not mention casualties.

The shape of Ecuador's coastline would prevent the formation of a tsunami like the one which smashed into parts of Asia in December, experts say.

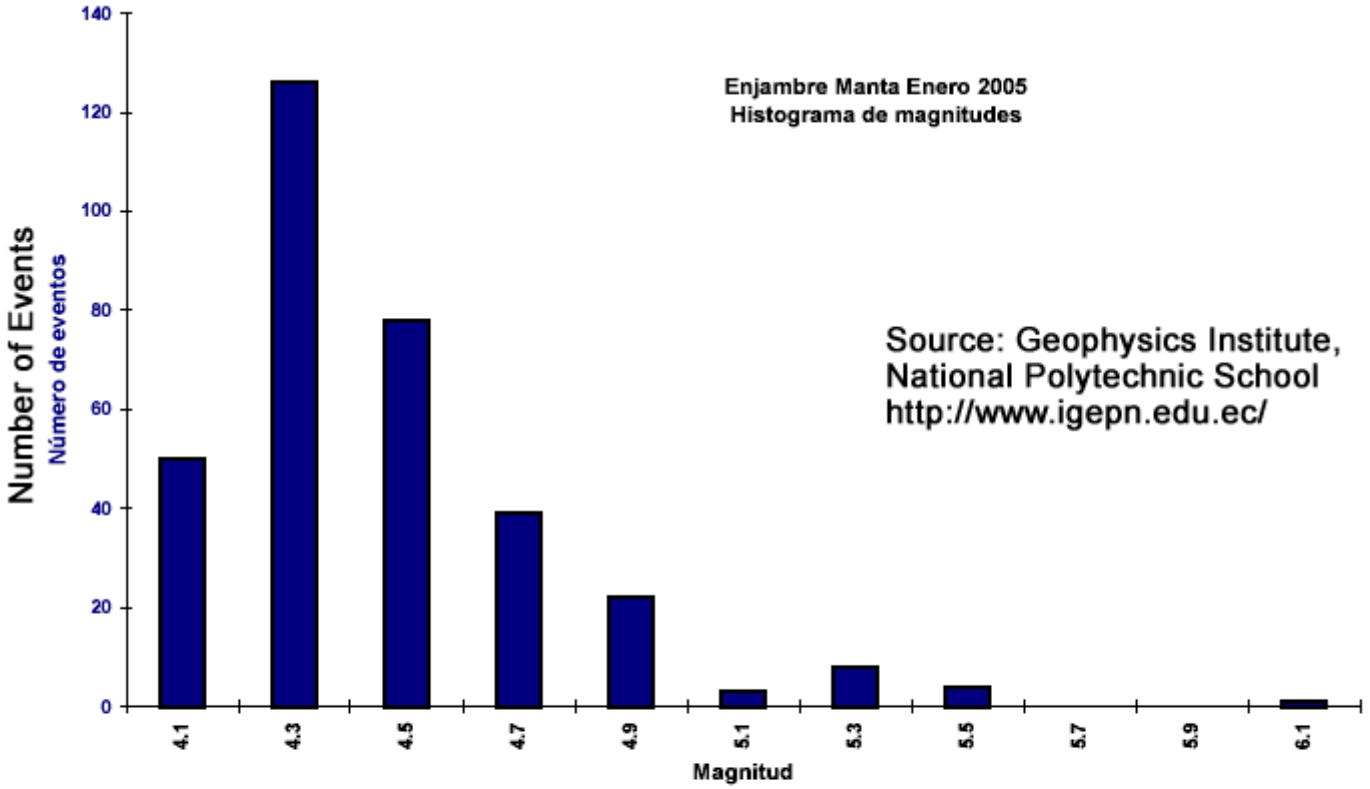

Figura 2. Distribución del número de eventos y sus magnitudes del 20 al 31 de Enero de 2005 (16h00 TL).

Figure 2. Distribution of the number of events and their magnitudes from January 20 - 31, 2005 (Translation by Deyos)

http://news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/nm/20050131/sc_nm/quake_ecuador_dc_1

67	73	70	65	73	66	77	68	73	70	63.5	66	66	70	65	75	69	64
75	68	70	64	64	64	73	68	74	69	63	71	70	70	69.5	69	64	68
73	73	71	71	59	77	71	67.5	72	63	65.5	62	70	69	69.5	69	65	64
64	65	67	75	66	71	63	65	73	68.5	62	61.6	75	68	67	71	74	69.5
63	71	63	67.5	64	74	63	67	73	62	69	68	67.5	69.5	66	65	63	64
65	65	65	76.5	64	69	65	63	71	66	70	73	70	68	72	75	72	69
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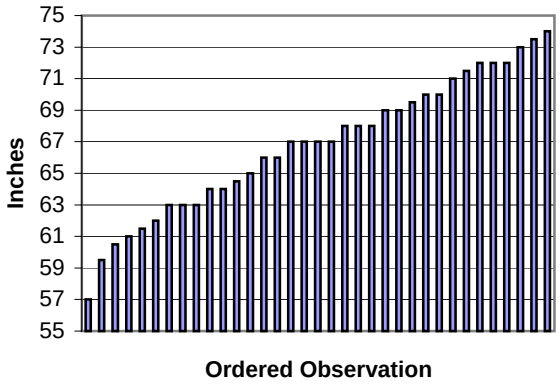
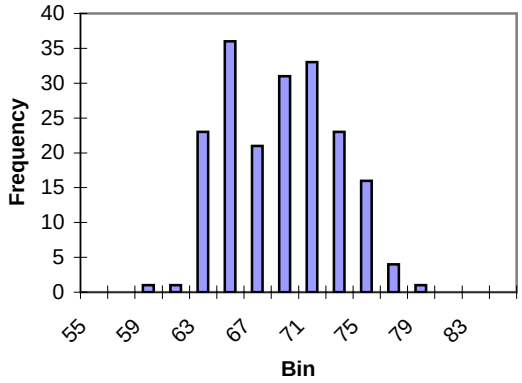
68	72	64	71	67	67	64	66	73.5	63	65	75	70	70	73.5	74	69	73
73	64	66	71	68	76	65	63	73	67	64	75	72	75	72	73	75	
69	65	67.5	70	67	69	64	68	72	63	64	72	71	63.5	64	63	70	
70	70	69	68	69.5	68	63	70	75	63.5	62	68	72	64	70	64	63	
65	69.5	69.5	67	66	72	65.5	73.5	72	64	70	78	61	69	78	67	70	

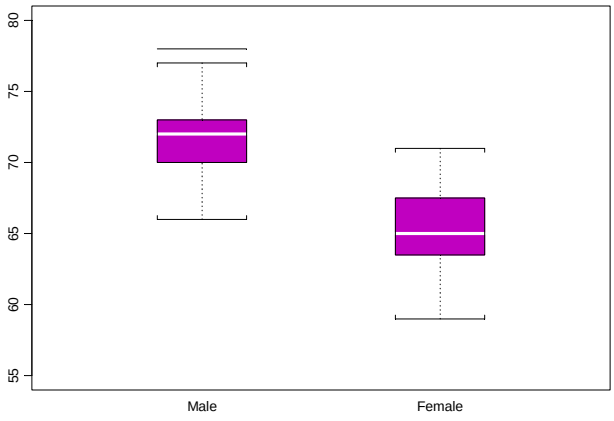
Height (in), N=38



Height (in), Stat 280



Height (in), Stat 280




```
4 | 0
5 | 7
6 | 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9
7 | 0 0 0 1 2 2 2 2 3 4
8 | 0
```

```
                                  0 |  4 | 0
                                  0 |  5 | 0
9 8 8 66 6 55 5 5 44 4 4 3  3 3 2 |  6 | 7 7 7 8 9
                                  0 |  7 | 0 0 0 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 6
                                  0 |  8 | 0
```

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
59	64.2	68	68.2	71	78

$\mu = 68$ $\sigma = 4$

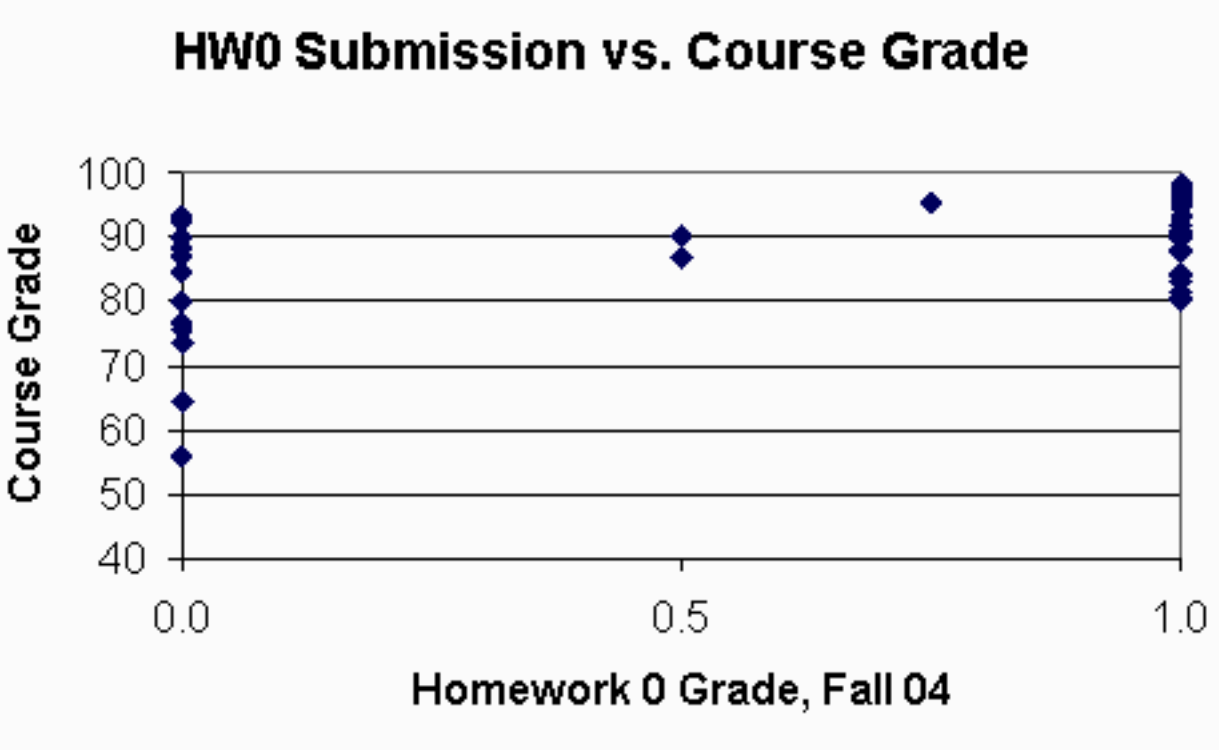
Broker Got $82 Million to Push Funds

URL Source: http://www.latimes.com/business/la-fi-jones14jan14,0,1155442.story? coll=la-
Published: Jan 14, 2005
Author: By Josh Friedman, Times Staff Writer

Los Angeles-based American Funds and six other mutual fund companies paid a total of $82.4 million to brokerage Edward Jones & Co. for selling their products through the first 11 months of last year, according to records disclosed Thursday.

The extremely unusual disclosure was demanded by the Securities and Exchange Commission and other federal regulators, who said the St. Louis-based brokerage failed to tell customers that the funds on its "preferred list" paid millions of dollars to be there.

Edward Jones is licensed to sell mutual funds from 240 families, but more than 95% of its fund sales in recent years have come from the seven preferred fund groups.


HW0 Submission vs. Course Grade
Course Grade
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
0.0
0.5
1.0
Homework 0 Grade, Fall 04

NewScientist.com

Most scientific papers are probably wrong

02:00 30 August 2005 NewScientist.com news service Kurt Kleiner

Most published scientific research papers are wrong, according to a new analysis. Assuming that the new paper is itself correct, problems with experimental and statistical methods mean that there is less than a 50% chance that the results of any randomly chosen scientific paper are true.

John Ioannidis, an epidemiologist at the University of Ioannina School of Medicine in Greece, says that small sample sizes, poor study design, researcher bias, and selective reporting and other problems combine to make most research findings false. But even large, well-designed studies are not always right, meaning that scientists and the public have to be wary of reported findings.

"We should accept that most research findings will be refuted. Some will be replicated and validated. The replication process is more important than the first discovery," Ioannidis says. In the paper, Ioannidis does not show that any particular findings are false. Instead, he shows statistically how the many obstacles to getting research findings right combine to make most published research wrong.

Massaged conclusions

Traditionally a study is said to be "statistically significant" if the odds are only 1 in 20 that the result could be pure chance. But in a complicated field where there are many potential hypotheses to sift through - such as whether a particular gene influences a particular disease - it is easy to reach false conclusions using this standard. If you test 20 false hypotheses, one of them is likely to show up as true, on average.

Odds get even worse for studies that are too small, studies that find small effects (for example, a drug that works for only 10% of patients), or studies where the protocol and endpoints are poorly defined, allowing researchers to massage their conclusions after the fact.

Surprisingly, Ioannidis says another predictor of false findings is if a field is "hot", with many teams feeling pressure to beat the others to statistically significant findings.

But Solomon Snyder, senior editor at the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, and a neuroscientist at Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore, US, says most working scientists understand the limitations of published research. "When I read the literature, I'm not reading it to find proof like a textbook. I'm reading to get ideas. So even if something is wrong with the paper, if they have the kernel of a novel idea, that's something to think about," he says.

Journal reference: *Public Library of Science Medicine* (DOI: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0020124)

http://www.newscientist.com/article.ns?id=dn7915