The CMS Prize Lectureship for Distinguished Research by Women in Mathematics was instituted in 1995 in recognition of outstanding research by a female mathematician. This award is presented in conjunction with the Canadian Mathematical Society's Summer Meeting.

Le prix de conférence SMC pour la recherche féminine, créé en 1995, rend hommage aux mathématiciennes qui se sont distinguées par leur apport exceptionnel à la recherche en mathématiques. Elle est présentée dans le cadre de la réunion d'été de la Société mathématique du Canada.
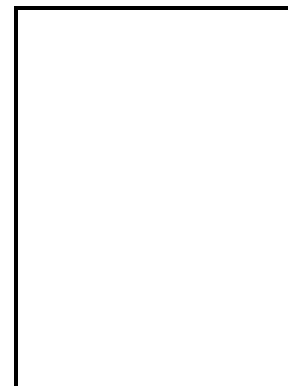
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1995   Nancy Reid

The First CMS Prize-Lectureship for distinguished research by women in mathematics

Le Premier Prix de conférence SMC pour la recherche féminine

Nancy Reid
University of Toronto

1995 CMS Summer Meeting
Réunion d'été 1995 de la SMC
Toronto, Ontario
June / juin 1995

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION
DONNÉES BIOGRAPHIQUES

Nancy Reid is Professor of Statistics at the University of Toronto. She obtained her B.Math degree from the University of Waterloo (1974), her M.Sc. from the University of British Columbia (1976), and her PhD. from Stanford University (1979). Before joining the University of Toronto in 1986, she taught at the University of British Columbia.

She is a Fellow of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics and the American Statistical Association, and an elected member of the International Statistical Institute. She was the winner, in 1992, of the Presidents' Award of the Committee of Statistical Societies, awarded annually to a young statistician in recognition of outstanding contributions to the profession of statistics. She is currently the editor of the Canadian Journal of Statistics.

Statistics in the twenty-first century: asymptotic theory and the foundations of statistics

Nancy Reid

Statistics in the 20th century has been enlivened by a passionate, occasionally bitter, and still vibrant debate on the foundations of statistics and in particular on Bayesian vs frequentist approaches to inference. In 1975 D.V. Lindley predicted a Bayesian 21st century for statistics. This prediction has often been discussed since, but there is still no consensus on the probability of its correctness. Recent developments in the asymptotic theory of statistics are, surprisingly, shedding new light on this debate, and may have the potential to provide a common middle ground.