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SUPPLE MARSH *Fond du Lac County*

This large marshy area in Fond du Lac on the west shore of Lake Winnebago was a source of ice for Fond du Lac from 1888 until the 1930s. The Supple family owned this marsh and some warehouses on North Water Street. Blocks of ice were cut from the lake in January and February, some 60,000 tons during peak seasons. The marsh was sold to the city in 1967, and in 1975 boat ramps were installed.

SURING *Oconto County*

Joseph Suring and his wife were pioneer settlers at Hayes where he established a lively trading business with the Indians. He gave up the Hayes store in 1882 and built a sawmill here. When the Chicago and North Western Railroad was built through in 1896, Mr. Suring suggested the name Three Rivers because the North Branch, the South Branch and Peshigo Brook combine to form the Oconto River near here. But the state officials advised him that the name Suring had been selected, which surprised and pleased him very much.

SUSSEX *Waukesha County*

The three Weaver brothers came here in 1834. They had come from Sussex in England and laid out this village to resemble the city in England. In 1842 they built St. Albans Episcopal church as a copy of the church in England's Sussex. Dick Weaver made a fortune by raising hops, hanging them out to dry on long tamarack poles.

SWALLOW ROCK *Wood County*

A former campsite for the Chippewa Indians, this sandstone cliff is located on the east bank of the Wisconsin River in Nekoosa. Bank swallows make nests in holes in this stony elevation.

SWATEK RIDGE *Crawford County*

(Eastman Township)
John Swatek, a Bohemian immigrant, was the first settler on this ridge.

SWIGGUM RIDGE *Crawford County*

(Utica Township)
Named after the Swiggum family that settled here.

SWISS *Burnett County*

When C. H. Chipman, the first postmaster, sent in the application for a post office, he suggested Big Island, for the island in the St. Croix River not far away. This name was refused, supposedly because it consisted of two words. Mr. Chipman was the owner of a particularly fine herd of pedigreed Brown Swiss cattle, so he submitted the name Swiss which was accepted.

SYENE PRAIRIE *Dane County*

(Fitchburg)
The Biblical Syene was the southern frontier-post of Egypt. The name may have been given to the settlement here to suggest its remoteness.

SYLVAN *Richland County*

The township was named for its rustic beauty. "Sylvan" means abounding in woods, groves and trees.

SYLVESTER *Green County*

Amos R. Sylvester was one of the earliest settlers.

T

TABOR *Racine County*

"Tabor" reportedly is a Gypsy word meaning "I" was an area north of the city of Racine which was around 1852.

TABOR *Vernon County*

J. Clark Tabor was the first postmaster.

Taft RIDGE *Crawford County*

Located in Haney Township, it was named after

TAINTER CREEK *Crawford County*

(Utica Township)
Running from the county line to the Johnstown, after the Tainter family.

TALLMAN HOMESTEAD *Rock County*

Abraham Lincoln was a guest in this house when he delivered a political address in 1859. Built by V. 1855-57, it was an underground railroad station during pre-Civil War days.

TAMARACK *Trempealeau County*

Named after Tamarack Creek, the stream flowing is a larch tree.

TANKTOWN *Brown County*

This settlement was founded by Rev. Nils Otto Tamm, a missionary who arrived here in 1850 to establish a plan failed tragically and his colony dispersed, Ephraim in what is now Door County.

TAR HOLLOW *Richland County*

(Bloom Township)
Some who came from Ohio may have thought the valley were reminiscent of those in Tar Hollow in to have used the pine tar as a healing salve.

TARRANT *Pepin County*

The Tarrant family were residents of Durand there.

BEAUTIFUL

1.

"Once in her life, every woman should have that said to her. I thank you for being the one who said it to me."

—Ingrid Bergman appreciating Curt Jurgens's compliment in Mark Robson's *The Inn of the Sixth Happiness*
(Screenplay by Isobel Lennart; based on *THE SMALL WOMAN*, a book by Alan Burgess)

2.

"Job says that a woman is beautiful only when she is loved."

—Bette Davis quoting Claude Rains in Vincent Sherman's *Mr. Skeffington*
(Screenplay by Julius J. Epstein and Philip G. Epstein; based on the story by "Elizabeth")

3.

"One day that looking glass'll be the man who loves you. It'll be his eyes maybe. And you'll look in that mirror, and you'll be more than pretty. You'll be beautiful."

—Burt Lancaster talking Katharine Hepburn into a beautiful state in Joseph Anthony's *The Rainmaker*
(Screenplay by N. Richard Nash; based on his play)

4.

"Oh, Mark, we both know that even the fat, ugly people of this world believe that being in love makes them beautiful and justifies everything."

—Jennifer Jones reminding William Holden in Henry King's *Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing*
(Screenplay by John Patrick; based on *A MANY-SPLENDORED THING*, a novel by Han Suyin)

5.

"When I get through with you, you'll look like —well, what do you call beautiful? A tree? You'll look like a tree."

—Fred Astaire convincing Audrey Hepburn to pose for his camera in Stanley Donen's *Funny Face*
(Original Screenplay by Leonard Gershe)

6.

(a) "You're the most beautiful plank in your husband's platform."

(b) "That's a heck of a thing to call a woman."

—(b) Katharine Hepburn taking exception to the compliment from (a) Adolphe Menjou in Frank Capra's *State of the Union*
(Screenplay by Anthony Veiller and Myles Connolly; based on the play by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse)

7.

"You should attack my guards more often. Battle seems to become you. You grow more beautiful each time I see you."

—Rex Harrison charming a belligerent Elizabeth Taylor in Joseph L. Mankiewicz's *Cleopatra*
(Screenplay by Joseph L. Mankiewicz, Ranald MacDougall and Sidney Buchman; based upon histories by Plutarch, Suetonius and Appian and *THE LIFE AND TIMES OF CLEOPATRA*, a book by C. M. Franzero)

8.

"You're the most beautiful woman I've ever seen, which doesn't say much for you."

—Groucho Marx qualifying his ardor in Victor Heerman's *Animal Crackers*
(Screenplay by Morrie Ryskind; based on the musical play by George S. Kaufman and Morrie Ryskind)

9.

"People who are very beautiful make their own laws."

—Vivien Leigh discussing Warren Beatty with Lotte Lenya in Jose Quintero's *The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone*
(Screenplay by Gavin Lambert; based on the novel by Tennessee Williams)

ALSO SEE: Beauty; Eyes-11; Help-2; Home-8; Memory-4; Painting-6; Paris-3; Prison-2; Proposals-12; Propositions-24; Remember-5; Star-9; Ugly-2; Wealth-8.

October 31

Holidays

- National UNICEF Day**
Sponsored by United Nations.
- Taiwan**
Birthday of President Chiang Kai-shek
Celebrates the event which occurred 1887.
- U.S. (Nevada)**
Nevada Day
Commemorates Nevada's admission to the Union, 1864.

(Continues...)

Birthdates

- 1705** **Clement XIV**, Pope 1769–74. [d. September 22, 1774]
- 1795** **John Keats**, British lyric poet. [d. February 23, 1821]
- 1802** **Benoit Fourneyron**, French inventor; developed the **water-turbine**. [d. July 31, 1867]
- 1815** **Karl Weierstrass**, German mathematician; developed many calculus innovations; founded theory of functions of a complex variable. [d. February 19, 1897]
- 1817** **Heinrich Graetz**, Jewish historian; author of *Geschichte der Juden von den Altesten Zeiten*. [d. September 7, 1891]
- 1821** **Karl Havlíček (Havel Borouský)**, Czech critic, journalist, poet; imprisoned for his liberal opinions. [d. July 29, 1856]
- 1827** **Richard Morris Hunt**, U.S. architect; noted most for his advocacy of the Beaux-Arts design of the **Metropolitan Museum of Art**, New York, 1900; designed residences for Vanderbilts, Astors, Belmonts, and other wealthy Americans; designed The Breakers and Marble House, Newport, R.I., and the Biltmore estate, Asheville, N.C. [d. July 31, 1895]
- 1828** **Sir Joseph Wilson Swan**, British chemist; a pioneer in photographic chemistry; invented **dry plate photography**, 1871. [d. May 27, 1914]
- 1835** **Adolph von Baeyer**, German chemist; Nobel Prize in chemistry for his work with dye and uric acid derivatives, 1905. [d. August 20, 1917]
- 1838** **Luis I**, King of Portugal, ruled 1861–89; freed slaves in Portuguese colonies. [d. October 19, 1889]
- 1852** **Mary Eleanor Wilkins Freeman**, U.S. novelist and short-story writer; member of *local color* school. [d. March 13, 1930]
- 1860** **Juliette Gordon Low**, U.S. youth leader; established first American troop of **Girl Guides** (which later became the **Girl Scouts**). [d. January 17, 1927]
- Andrew Joseph Volstead**, U.S. politician; author of **Volstead Act**, enforcing **prohibition** in U.S. [d. January 20, 1947]
- 1863** **William Gibbs McAdoo**, U.S. government official, lawyer; U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, 1912–18; first chairman, Federal Reserve Board; U.S. Senator, 1932–38; son-in-law of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson (December 28). [d. February 1, 1941]
- 1887** **Chiang Kai-shek**, Chinese government leader; President, Republic of China, 1928–49; assumed presidency in exile in Taiwan, 1949–75. [d. April 5, 1975]
- 1888** **Sir George Hubert Wilkins**, Australian polar explorer; leader of a number of Arctic and Antarctic expeditions, 1913–39. Advanced use of airplane and submarine in polar research and exploration. [d. December 1, 1958]
- 1895** **B(asil) H(enry) Liddell Hart**, British military scientist; military editor of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*; wrote numerous books on defense that influenced British military strategy. [d. January 29, 1970]

October 31 *Continued*

U.S.

National Magic Day

A day for meetings of magicians occasioned by the death of **Harry Houdini**, 1926.

Protestant Reformation Day

Commemorates the date Martin Luther posted his 95 theses.

Religious Calendar

All Hallow Even, Vigil of All Saints, All Hallow's Eve, or Hallowe'en; corresponds with the eve of **All Saints' Day**, November 1; based on ancient pagan festival of autumn and Roman festival of Pomona, goddess of gardens. **Halloween** is celebrated as a night of pranks and ghost stories.

- 1899** **Nadezhda Yakovlevna Mandelstam**, Russian author, scholar; wife of Osip Mandelstam; spent most of her life trying to preserve her husband's work; wrote memoirs, *Hope Against Hope* and *Hope Abandoned*. [d. December 29, 1980]
- 1900** **Ethel Waters**, U.S. actress, singer. [d. September 1, 1977]
- 1912** **Oscar Dystel**, U.S. publisher; President and Chairman of the Board, Bantam Books, 1954-80.
- Dale Evans (Frances Smith)**, U.S. actress, singer; with husband, Roy Rogers (November 5), starred in numerous 1940s Western films and on television's *The Roy Rogers Show*, 1951-57.
- 1918** **Griffin Boyette Bell**, U.S. lawyer; Attorney General, 1977-79.
- 1921** **Yves Montand (Ivo Levi)**, French actor, born in Italy.
- 1922** **Barbara Bel Geddes**, U.S. actress.
- Prince Norodom Sihanouk**, King of Cambodia, 1941-55; established government in exile; established Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, 1970; restored as Head of State when CRUNC forces overthrew Khmer Republic, 1975; abdicated, 1976; special envoy of Khmer Rouge to UN, 1979.
- 1925** **Robin Moore (Robert Lowell Moore, Jr.)**, U.S. novelist; author of *The French Connection*.
- 1930** **Michael Collins**, U.S. astronaut; co-pilot of U.S. *Gemini 10* space flight; pilot of command module, *Apollo 11*, lunar exploration flight.
- 1931** **Lee Grant (Lyova Haskell Rosenthal)**, U.S. actress, director; Emmy Award for *Peyton Place*, 1965; Academy Award for *Shampoo*, 1975.
- Dan(iel) Rather**, U.S. television broadcast journalist.
- 1937** **Michael Landon (Eugene Michael Orowitz)**, U.S. actor, director, writer; starred in and produced the television series, *Little House on the Prairie* and *Highway to Heaven*.
- Thomas R. (Tom) Paxton**, U.S. singer, musician, songwriter.
- 1939** **Melinda Dillon**, U.S. actress; appeared in the film, *Absence of Malice*, 1981.
- 1942** **David Ogden Stiers**, U.S. actor; known for his role as Major Winchester on the television series, *M*A*S*H**.
- 1947** **Frank Shorter**, U.S. distance runner; winner of Olympic marathon gold medal, 1972.
- 1950** **John Candy**, Canadian actor, comedian; appeared in the films, *Splash*, 1984, and *Trains, Planes, and Automobiles*, 1987.
- (Margaret) Jane Pauley**, U.S. broadcast journalist; co-host of the daily television program, *The Today Show*, 1976- ; wife of Garry Trudeau.

Reformation Day Celebrated by many Protestant denominations as the day on which Martin Luther affixed his *95 Theses* to the church door at Wittenberg, 1517. [minor festival, Lutheran Church]

The Saints

St. Foillan, abbot. [d. c. 655]

St. Wolfgang, Bishop of Regensburg (Ratisbon). Invoked to heal the good and to keep sheep and oxen fat. [d. 994]

St. Bega, nun. Also called **Begu**. [death date unknown]

St. Quintinus, martyr. Invoked against coughs. Also called **Quentin**, **Quintin**, **Quintus**. [death date unknown]

1965 **Annabella (Annabella Lwin)**, Burmese singer; lead vocalist for the rock group, *Bow Wow Wow*, 1980-83.

Historical Events

1517 **Martin Luther** affixes **95 Theses** to door of Wittenberg Palace Church.

1754 **King's College** (now **Columbia University**) in New York City is granted a charter by **King George II**.

1864 **Nevada** is admitted to Union as the 36th state.

1879 **Irish National Land League** is founded, with **Charles Parnell** as president, for the purpose of destroying English landlordism in Ireland and establishing **home rule**.

1922 **Benito Mussolini** becomes Prime Minister of Italy.

1928 **Graf Zeppelin** completes first round-trip crossing of the Atlantic.

1941 U.S. destroyer **Reuben James** is torpedoed and sunk in the North Atlantic, becoming the first U.S. Navy warship to be sunk in the Atlantic during **World War II**.

1956 British and French troops attack Egyptian installations along the **Suez Canal**. Israeli forces capture the Sinai Peninsula and reach the banks of the Canal (**Suez Crisis**).

Auntie Mame opens on Broadway.

1971 Eleven women are elected to the Swiss parliament in the first election in which women are allowed to vote and hold office.

1981 Caribbean islands of **Antigua and Barbuda** become a single independent nation, ending three centuries of British rule.

1984 Indian prime minister, **Indira Gandhi**, is assassinated by two of her Sikh bodyguards in New Delhi. **Rajiv Gandhi** is inaugurated as his mother's successor.

Elections Official Expects Record Voter Turnout

MADISON, Wis. (AP) This year's economic worries and hectic campaigning could send a record 2.4 million or more Wisconsin voters to the polls Nov. 3, a state elections official says.

Gail Shea, the campaign finance and elections administrator for the state Elections Board, cited the re-emergence of independent Ross Perot, a surge in voter registration and a greater-than-expected interest in the presidential debates as factors that could contribute to a record turnout.

"We just think there's going to be a higher than usual turnout for a presidential race this time," she said, citing 65 percent as a conservative estimate. She said she believed the turnout could near 70 percent, or 2.6 million of the state's nearly 3.7 million eligible voters.

State Democratic Party executive director Jonathan Sender agreed, but state GOP Party executive director R.J. Johnson disputed the record-turnout prediction.

"I don't know how you can make a case for 65 percent," Johnson said.

He said the turnout in presidential races has declined in each of the last three presidential races, from 67 percent in 1980 to 61 percent in 1988.

Ms. Shea said Wisconsin's 1988 turnout still exceeded the nation's voter turnout, which was 50.1 percent. She said she knew of no predictions for a this year's national turnout.

Johnson conceded the presidential contest and the tight U.S. Senate race between Republican Sen. Robert Kasten and Democratic challenger Russell Feingold could increase voter turnout.

"But a lot of environmental factors affect voter turnout," he added.

Ms. Shea cited concern over the economy as a key reason this may be a record voter turnout in the state.

"There is so much similarity to 1980 and concern over the economy. The economy is so close to everybody," she said. She noted that the 67 percent turnout in 1980 amounted to 2.3 million voters, the current record turnout.

In addition, "independent, anti-system voters will go to the polls to vote for Perot," she said.

Ms. Shea also said the debates appear to have generated a lot more interest in the presidential campaign than previously expected, and reports from around the state indicate a hefty increase in voter registration.

"The TV ratings for the debates were very high. People are really tuning in for this race," Sender said, adding that the state party has received thousands of requests for copies of the platforms of Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton and the Democratic Party.

AP-NY-10-22-92 0353EDT

Oneida Indians Criticizes President's Use of 'Tomahawk Chop'

ONEIDA, Wis. (AP) Members of the Oneida Tribe of Indians reacted angrily to President Bush's use of the 'Tomahawk Chop' while campaigning in Georgia.

'At a time in history when the President of the United States declares 1992 the year of the American Indian, it is ludicrous to think he would display the insensitivity and irrationality to mimic the Tomahawk Chop on national television,' tribal spokesman Lloyd Powless said in a news release Wednesday.

'He has sent a clear message to the Native Americans in this country that the declaration he made previously was merely lip service and most certainly not taken seriously,' he said. 'This is the same type of sincerity and solemn promise that the leaders of this country entered into treaties with our people. Not much has changed in the past 300 years.'

Bush wore an Atlanta Braves jacket and used the chopping motion popularized by the baseball team's fans, saying, 'This is what I'm going to do to Gov. Clinton.'

Bush 'just narrowed the choices for president in Indian Country,' Powless said.

Members of the American Indian Student Council at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay planned to write a letter to Bush criticizing his action, said council president Raeann Skenandore, a member of the Oneida Tribe.

'There have been, over the last year and a half, on the national level, efforts by Native Americans across the country to address the mascot issue and the slogan issue,' she said.

'There was a lot of work done to raise cultural awareness, to raise the dignity of the Native Americans and the self-respect of Native Americans, and we feel that what President Bush has done has been to defeat a lot of the work that has been done on the national level. It's been thrown out the window.'

Darcey Campbell, assistant press secretary for the Bush-Quayle campaign in Washington, said Bush meant merely to show support for the Atlanta Braves.

'He did not in any way mean to demean the Native American community,' she said. 'This doesn't in any way lessen his support for the Native American community.'

AP-NY-10-22-92 1025EDT

3 election would affect them personally.

"It's a choice between four more years of the same old stuff and change," Gore said at the end of the hour-long meeting.

Supporters chanted "One more week!" as Gore left the hall and greeted people outside. The Tennessee senator was scheduled to visit Oshkosh later today and then Marquette, Mich.

The economy and health care dominated the audience's questions. Gore told supporters that the last four years had witnessed a big loss of private sector jobs and the worst economic performance since the Great Depression.

"The other side says four more years," Gore said. "One more week is the best alternative."

The Democratic candidate said in response to a question about race relations that he believed civil rights would be the economic issue of the 1990s.

"We believe racial tension always goes up during times of economic stress," he said.

Gore pledged that a Clinton administration would not veto civil rights bills. He also said the United States was charged with an historic mission to prove that people of different races and religions could coexist.

Gore's visit, part of a busy week of campaigning in Wisconsin before the Nov. 3 presidential election, followed Vice President Dan Quayle's visit to La Crosse and Eau Claire on Monday.

President Bush is scheduled to spend the night in Racine on Friday before embarking on a whistle-stop tour across the state. Bill Clinton campaigned in the state twice last week.

Matt Geary, who voted for Bush in 1988, said at the Gore rally he expected to vote against the president next week.

"The whole issue of change is very important," said Geary, 22, who drove from Kenosha to attend the meeting. "I don't think we can afford to go four more years with what we had."

Sultan Siddiqi, a doctor, brought a hard-cover copy of Gore's book, "Earth in the Balance." He said he hoped to have Gore autograph the copy.

Siddiqi, originally from India, said he wanted to vote with the winner in a presidential election.

"Since I became a voter, I haven't voted for a president who won," he said. "I'm keeping my fingers crossed."

AP-NY-10-27-92 1230EST

Milwaukee Newspaper Picks Bush

MILWAUKEE (AP) Saying the foundation is in place for an ``astounding economic recovery'' in the next four years, the Milwaukee Sentinel has endorsed President Bush for re-election Nov. 3.

The Sentinel, in Monday's editions, praised Bush and his predecessor, Ronald Reagan, for fostering the break-up of the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc and said Bush's leadership in the Persian Gulf crisis made the Western powers and international agencies such as the United Nations better prepared to deal with post-Cold War contingencies.

The newspaper said the United States has fared better than other major nations during economic hard times as the world adjusts to the end of the Cold War.

It said Democrat Bill Clinton seems to have the motto, ``the past is gone; we face today.

``How he proposes to do this is as hard to tell as why he didn't go into the service during the Vietnam War, a problem George Bush, who volunteered for service in World War II, never had.''

AP-NY-10-25-92 2120EST

State Rate Shot Up in September

MADISON, Wis. (AP) Wisconsin's unemployment rate climbed for a fifth consecutive month in September, rising half a percentage point to 5.9 percent, labor officials said.

The rate still was well below the national figure, and officials said increases over the last several months were caused by more people looking for work, not people being thrown out of their jobs.

Carol Skornicka, secretary of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, declined to speculate about how a rising unemployment rate would affect President Bush's re-election chances in Wisconsin.

The agency's job is to provide statistics, not analyze their political ramifications, she said.

Leaders from both major parties said the unemployment rate supported their beliefs about the economy.

Democrats said the news reinforces the conviction among voters that the economy is sour, while Republicans said it was Bush's policies that enabled Wisconsin's economy to fare so much better than the country's as a whole.

"This is more verification that President Bush's position that 'everything's all right' is baloney," said Assembly Speaker Walter Kunicki, D-Milwaukee. "People think the economy needs to be stimulated, and I think Clinton is going to win, primarily because he has an economic message."

Scott Jensen, President Bush's campaign manager in Wisconsin, said voters should give Bush credit for Wisconsin's healthy economy.

"Income is up in every city in Wisconsin in the last year," Jensen said. "People know Wisconsin is doing a lot better than the rest of the nation."

Wisconsin's 5.9 percent unemployment rate in September compared with a national rate of 7.5 percent.

"We're still 1.6 percentage points lower than the nation, and that's a very significant advantage," said August Cibarich, the state labor market economist. "There isn't any indication that there's any long-term deterioration in the state's economy."

He said the unemployment rate rose most in small cities, villages and rural areas, possibly reflecting the disappointing harvest.

However, unemployment in September was up in nine of the state's 11 metropolitan areas, and down only in Racine and Kenosha.

These are the figures for August and September for Wisconsin's major metropolitan areas:

Appleton-Oshkosh, 4.7 percent to 5.5 percent;
Eau Claire, 6.1 percent to 6.2 percent;
Green Bay, 5.2 percent to 5.4 percent;
Janesville-Beloit, 5.5 percent to 5.7 percent;
Kenosha, 6.8 percent to 6.2 percent;
La Crosse, 5.8 percent to 5.9 percent;
Madison, 2.8 percent to 3.2 percent;
Milwaukee, 4.8 percent to 5 percent;
Racine, 8.4 percent to 6.8 percent;
Sheboygan, 5.7 percent to 6.4 percent;
Wausau, 7 percent to 7.8 percent.

MADISON, Wis. (AP) Wisconsin, often almost ignored by

MADISON, Wis. (AP) Wisconsin, often almost ignored by presidential candidates, has become a new battleground for President Bush and Democrat Bill Clinton in the final days of the Nov. 3 election campaign.

Both candidates' campaign officials said Wisconsin has emerged as a crucial state for Bush because a number of big states, including California and New York, appear safely in Clinton's column.

The Bush campaign announced Monday the president and first lady Barbara Bush would make a whistle-stop train trip across Wisconsin Saturday, only four days before the election.

MADISON, Wis. (AP) A Republican who lent nearly \$400,000 to his campaign to unseat longtime U.S. Rep. Les Aspin outspent all of Wisconsin's other congressional candidates through mid-October, reports show.

Janesville homebuilder Mark Neumann also put up \$995,000 worth of real estate as collateral for a bank loan to mount an expensive television blitz criticizing Aspin, who for 22 years has represented the 1st District that hugs the Illinois border.

Neumann spent nearly \$655,000 since the first of the year, more than any other state congressional candidate, according to an Associated Press review of Federal Election Commission reports that covered through Oct. 14.

Aspin ranked second in spending with about \$497,000.

The 18 major-party candidates have spent a total of \$4.34 million in 1992, the reports showed.

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MADISON, Wis. (AP) It could take until Thanksgiving to harvest Wisconsin's corn crop because of wet fields and the need for good drying weather, agriculture observers report.

Following last week's snowfall, weather conditions improved over the weekend and some farmers were ready to enter corn and soybean fields with tractors and combines, the state-federal Crop Reporting Service said Monday.

Farm tillage continued to lag behind normal because of late harvesting conditions, the service said.

AP-NY-10-27-92 0443EST

New Poll Shows Perot Gaining in Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE (AP) Democrat Bill Clinton leads President Bush by eight percentage points among Wisconsin voters, but independent Ross Perot seems to be gaining ground on both, a newspaper's poll indicates.

The Milwaukee Sentinel said in Tuesday's editions that its poll conducted Oct. 23-24 had Clinton leading Bush 35 percent to 27 percent, Perot with 20 percent and 18 percent undecided in the statewide survey of 800 likely voters. There was a 3.5 percent margin of error.

The overall results obtained when undecided respondents were asked which candidate they were leaning toward were 39 percent for Clinton, 30 percent for Bush, 23 percent for Perot and 8 percent undecided.

A poll by The Milwaukee Journal Oct. 16 had shown Clinton leading Bush 42 percent to 36 percent and Perot with 15 percent in a survey of 400 likely voters. There was a 5 percent margin of error.

"It's close," said Jeffrey Neubauer, state Democratic Party chairman. "We're going to work hard from now until next Tuesday."

"I don't think the gap is that bad," said John K. MacIver, chairman of the Bush-Quayle '92 Committee in Wisconsin, "and I think it's closing. I think we can make it up."

Cindy Schultz, Wisconsin coordinator for Perot, said Perot can win in the state.

"It all depends on who votes," she said.

AP-NY-10-27-92 0043EST

LEVEL 1 - 3 OF 12 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1987

January 16, 1987, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Financial

LENGTH: 134 words

HEADLINE: Quadgraphics seeking plant sites

DATELINE: PEWAUKEE, Wis.

KEYWORD:

Quad

BODY:

... a proposal.

The company operates four plants, one at the headquarters at Pewaukee and satellite operations at Lomira and Sussex in Wisconsin and at Saratoga Springs, N.Y. Among the magazines it prints are Time, Newsweek, U.S. News and World Report and Playboy.

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An intriguing state, this Wisconsin. A state of crisp, clean, cold winters. Beer and barns. Cattle and cognac. Lakes Great and small; 15,000 in all. It's a land steeped in a rich mix of ethnic heritage, from Indian to Icelandic, Norwegian to Swedish. The magical, musical tongue of the Chippewas gave the land its name—Wees-Konsan, "the gathering of the waters." Lake Michigan to the east, Superior on the north and the mighty Mississippi in the west, outlining a palette on which is painted a deftly drawn portrait of blue waters, green forests and amber fields. The bright lights of Milwaukee offer a bold counterpoint to the delicate reflection of bright-night starlight from placid lake waters. A day in Wisconsin is a fun-filled visit to the uniqueness of the Wisconsin Dells with its leisurely distractions; it's a moment's reflection on the Mississippi vista from the bluffs of La Crosse; it's a crackling fire cooking the day's catch beside quiet waters framed by forests. Winters are filled with the busy buzz of snowmobiles, the arabesque of the skater, the simple symmetry of the skier. Wisconsin's land is a wonder, too, and she proudly displays some of the most beautiful scenery on earth: hills and valleys, fields and meadows, a rich mixture of vegetation types at home on the gently sculpted face of a state that took millenia to create and prepare for the pleasure of people. Her location and landscape combine to make Wisconsin a playground for many and a stay-ground for more. Wisconsin is fun and fairs and festivals. It's the world's largest fish fry on huge Lake Winnebago, and it's appealing Door County with its fruit and vegetable stands. The state's appeal ranges from the antlered buck in the hunter's sight to the elevated Buck on a basketball night. Summers are the lazy float of the tuber on the Apple River, the masted majesty of sails on Lake Michigan, the tireless toil of the tiller helping feed a nation. And everywhere the cattle, whose gentle lowing belies the strength and size of America's Dairyland. By herself, Wisconsin produces a quarter of all the milk and butter in the country, and 34 percent of the cheese. The basic ingredient for 320,000 grilled cheese sandwiches beckoned visitors to the 1989 Wisconsin State Fair—the Belle of Wisconsin, a 40,000-pound block of cheddar 20-feet long. White or wheat? The Wisconsin dairy is much more than dairy, however. There's mining and manufacturing, paper and produce, lumber and lakes. Through it all beats a pulse of commitment to opportunity and excellence, coursing through a network of arteries nourishing education, government and private industry. Milwaukee may have been made famous by a beer, but it has sustained itself as "the machine shop of the world," turning out products vital to a nation's economic engine. Fate and Mother Nature joined forces to help create Wisconsin and a part of its image, for when Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over the lantern and set a city ablaze, Chicago brewmeisters headed north to a land of ice and pure, sparkling water. Wisconsin renews itself, too, with one of the nation's finest educational systems. Students test high, the drop-out level is low, and the University of Wisconsin system is widely respected. The state's dedication to the well-being of its people goes a step further with the nation's finest adult and vocational education system, annually turning out thousands of workers ready to continue, and improve, a proud, productive lifestyle. Take a look and the state is a panorama of ice and water and snow; bat an eye and she becomes swift, deep

rivers, verdant forests and quaint and comely towns, knitted together by warmth and friendliness and dedication to make—Wisconsin.

THE LAND

Diversity best characterizes the land known as Wisconsin. It is a state of steep erosional hills and valleys, glacial deposits, nearly 15,000 lakes in addition to two of the Great Lakes, magnificent rivers, numerous streams, a rich mixture of natural vegetation and a wide variety of soils supporting an important agriculture industry. Unlike most of the western states and some of those east of the Appalachian Mountains, Wisconsin has not been subjected to massive movements of the underlying geologic structure. Its geologic history is rather stable, but there are occasional physiographic reminders of ancient movement. The oldest bedrock in the state is Precambrian crystalline rock such as granites, quartzites and slates, formed by volcanic activity more than a billion years ago. Most of those ancient rocks are deeply buried by more recent geologic deposits, though they are near the surface in the northern portion of the state. Several major landform features such as Rib Mountain, the Baraboo Range and the Penoquee-Gogebic Range are visible reminders of the Precambrian period. The majority of the bedrock in the state is derived from sediments deposited in ancient seas. The sedimentary rocks such as limestone, dolomite, shale, sandstone and conglomerate that cover most of the bedrock are the state's principal ground water sources. Until about 900,000 years ago, erosion and deposition modified the land, and during the same period, the bedrock underlying northern Wisconsin was gradually forced upward, resulting in the creation of a dome-like land surface. At the same time, erosion stripped away much of the sedimentary rocks in the north, but only partially eroded those in the south. Running water then shaped the land into valleys and hills. The first of several glaciers moved into the state about 900,000 years ago, modifying existing landforms by carving away rock in some places, depositing glacial debris in others and changing the drainage patterns of rivers and streams. The last glacial advance occurred about 70,000 years ago and it had the greatest effect on the state because it covered the deposits of previous movements. One area of the state, known as the Driftless Area in southwestern Wisconsin, was completely surrounded by glacial ice, but was itself never covered. As the glaciers melted, large lakes formed from the volume of runoff meltwater. Thus, the varied geologic history has resulted in the physical structure of the state. Wisconsin is structurally an upwarped dome that slopes downward to the east, west and south from its highest point in the north-central region. There are five physiographic regions which generally conform to major land use areas and regions. In the far northeastern part of the state is the Lake Superior Lowland, a narrow plain 10 to 20 miles wide bordering Lake Superior. It represents a fallen piece of the earth's crust that was formed by faulting. Bordering the plain on the south is a steep ridge that rises to 400 feet where rivers have cut deep valleys. Forests dominate the area and the presence of Lake Superior makes this an important region for tourism. Agriculture has never been a primary activity because of the heavy clay soils and a short growing season, although small dairy farms serving local urban markets are scattered through the region. Vegetation through the region is primarily balsam fir and white spruce,

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though there are isolated pockets of maple, hemlock and yellow birch as well as some white and red pine. To the south and stretching west to east is the Northern Highland, a gently rolling plain with isolated hills that has the greatest average elevation in the state. From an average high of more than 1,700 feet at Land O' Lakes, elevations decrease gradually in all directions. The Northern Highland has never been a prime agricultural area because of generally poor soils and abundant wetlands. In addition, the growing season is rather short, though a cool summer season aids in the growth of potatoes, and cranberries are grown on wetlands. There are some dairy farms as well. Second-growth forests are the source today for an extensive pulpwood industry, and the numerous lakes combine with the forests to make tourism an important economic aspect. Most of the soils are grayish loams that are often stony. Principal tree species in the region are maple, hemlock and yellow birch. Bordering on the southern edge of the Northern Highland is the Central Plain, a lowland formed primarily on sandstone. Local relief is generally less than 100 feet, and the land is covered in parts by river deposits, glacial lake deposits, glacial drift and large marshes and swamps. In some of the unglaciated portions, sandstone buttes and mesas project above the surrounding plains.

There are two regions of young glacial deposits in the Central Plain: in the northwest corner behind the southern extent of glacial deposits, and in areas east of the western margins of glacial deposits. Landforms in these areas are usually irregular and undulating with poor drainage, swamps, kettle lakes and other glacial features. Older glacial drift deposits occur in portions of Eau Claire, Dunn, Barron, Clark, Wood and Chippewa counties. Those areas feature better defined stream networks, fewer lakes and swamps, and bedrock hills with their upper slopes unglaciated. In the unglaciated sections of the region, the lowland is a gently rolling plain with occasional buttes and mesas. A large portion of the unglaciated area was once covered by a gigantic lake in Adams, Juneau, Jackson, Monroe and Wood counties. The lake reached a depth of 150 feet and initially drained west down the Black River. Later, it drained to the Wisconsin River, and today, the area is a flat plain dotted by large swamps with porous sandy soils covering impervious clay. The Dells of the Wisconsin River were formed as the river eroded a channel through sandstone bedrock of varying resistance. The Dells are the focal point for one of the Midwest's most intensive tourism industries. The Central Plain is among the least populated regions in the state because of the sandy soils that limit agriculture. As in the Northern Highland, however, potatoes and cranberries are the two leading crops. Second-growth pine forests provide for the pulp and paper industries. Vegetation in the region is primarily of the oak savanna type with bur oak, white oak and bluestem the dominant species. There are expanses of white and red pine, along with white, black and red oaks. The most rugged terrain in the state occurs in the Western Upland region, an area lying 200 to 300 feet above the Central Plain. The region itself has four sections: St. Croix River to the Chippewa River, the Chippewa River to the La Crosse River, the La Crosse River to Military Ridge, and Military Ridge to the Illinois border. The St. Croix-Chippewa section is mainly a plateau with steep hills and deeply incised valleys where tributaries to the Mississippi River erode the upland. Wide, flat valleys with narrow ridges

dominate in the Chippewa-La Crosse section. Along the eastern border of the section is a steep slope that rises 150 to 300 feet above the plain. The La Crosse-Military Ridge section is a dissected upland with ridges and valleys commonly known as coulees. The Baraboo Range rises 500 to 800 feet in this region, and several streams have cut gaps into the range. The Military Ridge-Illinois border section lies south of the coulee region. It runs east-west, parallel to the the south bank of the Wisconsin River for about 60 miles. Because of the resistant dolomite and sandstone caps on ridges, stream valleys are narrow and increase in depth and width to the south. Most of the section is unglaciated except for eastern Dane, Green and Rock counties. There, landforms have gentler slopes and broader valleys. Flowing along the entire western border of the region is the Mississippi River. The Western Upland is generally an agricultural region. Dairy farms dominate, but there are mixed farms with dairy cows, beef cattle and crops of alfalfa, corn and soybeans. Principal vegetation species throughout the region include bur oak, white oak and bluestem, along with expanses of sugar maple, basswood and elm. Growing along the river courses are areas of willows, soft maple and ash. In the Eastern Ridges and Lowlands region of the state, glacial deposition has had a marked effect on the landforms. Throughout most of the region, glacial deposits have obscured the preglacial topography so that low relief and a highly irregular and rough landscape are common. Three cuestas (a hill or ridge with a steep face on one side and a gentle slope on the other) cross the region, although erosion and glacial deposits have modified them somewhat. The Niagara cuesta forms Washington Island and the Door peninsula and extends south into Washington County and south of Milwaukee. It is most pronounced just east of Lake Winnebago. The Galena-Platteville cuesta forms a low ridge on the west side of Green Bay and extends southwest. Between the Niagara and Galena escarpments, the Fox River Valley and Lake Winnebago occupy the lowland. The Prairie du Chien cuesta extends from Marinette County to south of the Baraboo Range. Glacial depositional features are notable in the Eastern Ridges and Lowlands region and include eskers, kames, crevasse fillings, kettle lakes and ground moraines. Drumlins are another feature of this region, and Fond du Lac, Dodge, Dane, Jefferson and northern Rock counties contain one of the three largest drumlin fields in North America. The hills of glacial drift have the shape of overturned spoons and may rise to 150 feet.

Other prominent features of the region include large, flat outwash plains near Janesville and Beloit, and the huge Horicon Marsh in Dodge and southern Fond du Lac counties. It is a filled lake formed in a basin created by glaciation and is a favorite stopping point for migrating Canada geese and other waterfowl. The region has thick loamy soils and a long growing season supporting an important agriculture industry. Corn, soybeans and dairying are the principal farming endeavors, and peas, beans and other vegetables are grown commercially throughout the region. In addition, cherries are an important crop in Door County. The region's state forests are important recreation areas, and the ports on Lake Michigan provide a vital link to national and international markets. Vegetation varies throughout the region. On the peninsula are stretches of maple, hemlock and yellow birch, while the areas to the south contain sugar maple, basswood and elm.

There also are extensive areas of bur oak, white oak and bluestem, as well as pockets of sedges, blue joint and cordgrass.

CLIMATE There are few places in the United States that experience Wisconsin's variety of weather. The state is subject to tropical heat and arctic cold, to periods of drought and occasional heavy downpours, ice storms, thunderstorms and snow. The state's weather and climate represent a combination of factors on different scales. In the larger sense, the state's position in the Northern Hemisphere and within the heart of the North American continent is responsible for major seasonal changes. Middle-scale factors largely determine the day-to-day weather changes. Those factors include the general westerly circulation of air across the middle latitudes; invasions of warm air masses from the Gulf of Mexico; cold, polar air masses from the arctic plains of Canada and moderate air masses from the Pacific coast; fluctuations in the direction and strength of the jet stream; and the alternate patterns of high- and low-pressure systems with associated cold and warm fronts. Small-scale—or local—factors account for variations in daily weather conditions and include the presence of large bodies of water, orientation to the sun, variations in elevation and urban versus rural settings. The Wisconsin climate is typically continental with some modification by Lakes Michigan and Superior. The cold, snowy winters favor a variety of winter sports, and the warm summers appeal to vacationers every year. About two-thirds of the annual precipitation falls during the growing season. It is normally adequate for vegetation, though drought is occasionally reported. The climate is most favorable for dairy farming, and the primary crops are corn, small grains, hay and vegetables. The average annual temperature varies from 39 degrees in the north to about 50 degrees in the south. The highest temperature ever recorded in the state was 114 degrees at Wisconsin Dells on July 13, 1936, and the lowest temperature on record is minus 54 degrees at Danbury on January 24, 1922. During more than half the winters, temperatures fall to minus 40 degrees or lower, and almost every winter temperatures of minus 30 degrees or colder are reported from northern stations. Summer temperatures above 90 degrees average two to four days in northern counties and about 14 days in southern areas. The freeze-free season ranges from about 80 days a year in the upper northeast and north-central lowlands to about 180 days in the Milwaukee area. The pronounced moderating effect of Lake Michigan is illustrated by the fact that the growing season of 140 to 150 days along the east-central coastal area is of the same duration as in the southwestern valleys. The short growing season in the central part of the state is attributed to a number of factors, foremost among them an inward drainage of cold air and the low heat capacities of the peat and sandy soils. The first autumn freeze occurs in late August and early September in the northern and central lowlands to mid-October along the Lake Michigan coastline. However, a July freeze is not unusual in the north and central lowlands. The long-term mean annual precipitation in Wisconsin ranges from 30 to 34 inches over most of the Western Uplands and Northern Highlands, then diminishes to about 28 inches along most of the coastal area bordering Lake Michigan and most of the Central Plain and Lake Superior coastal area. The higher average annual precipitation coincides generally with the highest elevations, particularly the windward slopes of the uplands and highlands.

Thunderstorms average about 30 per year in northern Wisconsin and about 40 per year in the southern counties, and occur mostly in the summer. Occasional hail, wind and lightning damage also are reported. The average seasonal snowfall varies from about 30 inches at Beloit to well over 100 inches in southern Iron County along the steep slope of the Gogebic Range. The heavy snowfall there is the result of the prevailing cold northerly winter winds blowing across the relatively warm waters of Lake Superior. Greater average snowfall is recorded over the Western Uplands and Eastern Ridges than in the adjacent lowlands. The mean dates of the first snowfall of an inch or more vary from early November in northern areas to early December in southern Wisconsin. Average annual duration of snow cover ranges from 85 days in southernmost Wisconsin to more than 140 days along Lake Superior. Tornadoes occur infrequently in Wisconsin, although public awareness in sighting and reporting the storms has resulted in more twisters being reported in recent years. Most of the destructive Wisconsin tornadoes occur in the northwestern quarter of the state. Tornado frequency is highest in June and July, followed by April, May and September. Wisconsin's climate combines with the fertile soils and gently rolling terrain to favor dairy farming in southern and eastern parts of the state. Most southeastern counties have more than 90 percent of the land in farms as contrasted to the northern third of the state where less than 50 percent of the land is in farms. Farmland constitutes about 43 percent of the total land area of the state, and the primary crops are hay, oats and corn. Milk is the largest single source of farm income, surpassing the combined farm income of all other products. The state is among the leaders in the production of such commercial vegetables as green peas, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, snap beans, beets, cabbage for sauerkraut, carrots and tomatoes. Marshy areas are utilized for cranberry crops in central and northern localities, and food processing is an important and growing industry. Forests cover about half the state and they furnish much of the pulpwood used in the paper industry. Wisconsin long has been famous for its rolling hills and fertile valleys and plains dotted with lakes. It has a stimulating climate well-suited to the numerous recreational activities available to those who enjoy the great outdoors.

ENVIRONMENT The responsibility for protection of the environment in Wisconsin rests with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), an agency created in 1967 within the executive branch of government. Headed by the Natural Resources Board, it was preceded by several agencies, each concerned with different but interrelated natural resource responsibilities. The field operations of the department are under the direction of six district directors, each responsible for the total mission of the department in that district. Program control and management of department operations are the main responsibilities of each district director. Much of the environmental protection and resource management decision-making process has been localized using decentralized authority vested in the district directors. Increased emphasis in the area of environmental protection has transferred some of the central office employees to the districts to provide direct program support. Examples of the increased control of department programs in the field include authority in such areas as water regulation permits, environmental impact assessments, land acquisition, chemical control permits, industrial

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and municipal self-monitoring waste discharge report reviews and wood waste and demolition waste site disposal approvals. A primary concern in recent years has been acid rain and in 1986, Wisconsin's acid legislation was enacted. The legislation was carefully fashioned to provide some protection to the state's sensitive resources and to provide additional impetus toward passage of national legislation. A major objective achieved by the Wisconsin participants (utilities, the paper industry, government and environmentalists) was to specify a control program yielding major emission reductions in a reasonable time frame without imposing large costs. Acid rain occurs throughout the state.

The annual average pH of precipitation in Wisconsin ranges from 4.4 to 4.9. The "normal" pH of rainfall has been defined as pH 5.0. The precipitation in eastern Wisconsin is more than twice as acidic as the precipitation in western Wisconsin. Acid rain is primarily caused by sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions, and the most significant cause of acid rain in the nation and in Wisconsin is the burning of coal, especially at the large power plants located across the Midwest, including those in Wisconsin. During 1986, sulphur dioxide emissions from all stationary sources in Wisconsin totaled 459,000 tons. Of that amount, 70 percent originated from major electric utilities, 19 percent from pulp and paper mills, two percent from other large sources and the remainder from area and small sources. In the same year, total nitrogen oxide emissions from all stationary sources in the state totaled 175,000 tons, down six percent from 1980 levels. Of the 1986 amount, 60 percent originated from major utilities, 10 percent from large sources such as paper mills, 13 percent from small sources and 17 percent from area sources. Major utility nitrogen oxide emissions had declined by four percent from 1980 and paper mill emissions were 33 percent less than 1980 levels. Wisconsin has considerable resources sensitive to acid deposition. The resources of most initial concern, and for which the most knowledge has been accumulated, are Wisconsin's lakes. The state has a number of lakes that are acidic, and many believe the cause is acid rain. The exact number of acidic lakes has not been determined, but a conservative estimate is that three to five percent of the lakes in the north-central and northeastern parts of the state are acidic. A much larger percentage, 30 to 45 in the north-central and northeastern sections, are extremely sensitive to acid rain as they have very little buffering capacity to protect them. Acid rain may contribute to increased levels of mercury in fish found in those lakes. Mercury levels in fish from some of Wisconsin's acid lakes exceed two parts per million, more than twice the federal government's human consumption standard. By 1986, mercury consumption advisories had been issued for 117 lakes, flowages and impoundments in Wisconsin. Other resources in the state that are potentially affected by acid rain include forests, soils and materials. Wisconsin's acid deposition law required a 50 percent reduction in sulphur dioxide emissions from Wisconsin utilities' 1980 levels by 1993. The DNR has four functional divisions dealing with the areas of enforcement, environmental standards, resource management and management services. Of those four, the Environmental Standards Division has primary responsibility where the environment is concerned. The division plans, supervises and coordinates water quality standards development, water quality planning, water supply,

ground water, toxics management, air pollution control and solid waste management programs. Unlike some states where the federal government administers environmental programs, Wisconsin has given responsibility to the DNR for air, surface water, drinking water, wastewater and solid waste programs. The division helps implement several Wisconsin Fund grant programs for solid waste planning, recycling sewage treatment and non-point source water pollution control. Special efforts are under way to encourage Wisconsinites to assist DNR in protecting public health and the environment from toxic and hazardous substances in the air, in surface waters and in the ground water supply. The Division of Enforcement is involved in environmental considerations to the extent that it is responsible for enforcement of the laws concerning water management, air pollution control and solid waste management. Within the division, the Office of Environmental Enforcement develops and implements statewide enforcement programs covering air pollution, public and private water supplies, water pollution and solid waste management. Also involved in environmental matters is the Ground Water Coordinating Council, an agency created in 1983 by the legislature. The council advises and assists state agency efforts to develop non-regulatory ground water management programs. Member agencies exchange information on ground water monitoring, data management, public informational and educational efforts, laboratory analyses, research and available funding for research. The total 1990 budget recommendation for DNR was more than \$266.1 million, a 4.1 percent increase over 1989. The recommended budget for 1991 was more than \$284.3 million. In the area of environmental response and repair, a total of \$356,100 was recommended for 1990, with the total rising to \$377,800 in 1991. In addition, the governor recommended combining the Environmental Repair Fund and the Ground Water Fund into a new Environmental Trust Fund to allow more flexibility in responding to contamination problems.

THE PEOPLE

The Wisconsin population in 1988 was estimated at 4,815,502, an increase of 2.3 percent from 1980 figures. Ranking as the 17th most populous state in the nation, the 1988 figures exceeded projections by the Bureau of the Census in 1986. The Bureau had projected that Wisconsin's population would top the 4.8 million figure by 1990, growing to 4,811,000 by 1995 before declining to 4,784,000 by the year 2000. The state's most populous county in 1988 was Milwaukee with an estimated population of 931,000, a decline of 3.5 percent from 1980 numbers. The least populous county in the state in 1988 was Menominee with 4,062 residents, but an increase of more than 20 percent from 1980. Dane County in 1988 was the second most populous with 346,591 residents, an increase of seven percent from 1980. It was followed in 1988 by Waukesha with 293,438 residents, Brown with 190,996, Racine with 170,670 and Rock with 149,420. Approximately 64 percent of the population lives in urban areas, and the population per square mile in 1988 was estimated at 88.5, up from 86.5 in 1980. Approximately 77 percent of the residents are native Wisconsinites, and 51 percent are female. The median age in 1980 was 29.4, but that figure was projected to rise to 32.9 by 1990 and 34.9 by 1995, a trend reflected nationally. In 1980, there were approximately 183,000 Black residents in the state, or 3.7 percent of the population. Census Bureau

projections for 1990 put the figure at 231,000, or almost five percent of the population. The largest single-ancestry group in the state, by far, is German, at more than 23 percent of the population in 1980. There were more than 1.6 million households in the state in 1980, and there were more than 1.2 million families. More than 648,000 families reported children under 18, and both spouses were employed in more than 468,000. In the state in 1980, 69.6 percent of the population were high school graduates and 14.8 percent were college graduates. The birth rate per 1,000 was 14.8 percent, and the death rate was 8.8 percent. The marriage rate statewide in 1980 was 7.8 percent per 1,000 and the divorce rate was 3.5 percent.

VOTER PARTICIPATION Wisconsin features a decentralized voter registration system where the registration of voters is a function of local units of government. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1882, the Wisconsin Legislature "may provide for the registration of electors." Today, voter registration is required for every town, village or city with a population of more than 5,000 and may by local ordinance be adopted for municipalities having a population of 5,000 or less. Voters may register by mail or in person at various locations, including the polling place on election day.

THE ECONOMY

By almost any measure, Wisconsin's economy was healthy through the second quarter of 1989. On a 1979 baseline of 100, the composite index of leading economic indicators stood at 109.9 in April 1989. The April gain of 3.3 points followed a steep decline a month earlier, and was only 1.6 points off the yearly peak set in February. Monthly changes in late 1988 and early 1989 were somewhat erratic, indicating no strong economic trend in either direction. Instrumental in the April index growth was a decrease in initial claims for unemployment compensation and a large increase in commercial and industrial building plans examined. Other leading economic indicators are the average manufacturing work week, average manufacturing overtime hours, total job openings, new business incorporations and net gain in business telephone access lines. Coinciding economic indicators include the help wanted index in Milwaukee, unemployment rates, manufacturing employment, average weekly earnings in manufacturing, cash receipts from farm marketings and contract construction employment. The average work week in Wisconsin's manufacturing industries declined by one-tenth of an hour in April 1989, less than the seasonally normal March to April drop. Average weekly overtime hours declined by two-tenths of an hour, normal for April. The average weekly claims for unemployment compensation decreased in April by 1,300, much more than the normal decline of about 360 fewer claims per week. The initial claims decreased accompanied a total unemployment level that dropped by nearly 24,000 in April. The number of job openings received by public Job Service offices across the state increased by 400 in April, a month usually attended by a decline. The state's labor force market showed good strength as employment grew by nearly 34,000 workers. The normal seasonal employment growth is about 24,000. The number of new business incorporations decreased from March to April. Despite that, new incorporations through the first four months of 1989 were up by more than a hundred. The statewide unemployment rate in April was

4.2 percent, down from 4.4 percent the previous April. The average unemployment rate in 1988 was 4.4 percent, well below the national average of 5.2 percent. Manufacturing employment in Wisconsin stood at 556,500 in April 1989, and that compared to 547,100 a year earlier. The 1988 average was 550,700. The average weekly earnings in manufacturing in 1988 amounted to \$443.48, and that figure stood at \$445.51 in April 1989. Cash receipts from farm marketings were up, as well. In February 1989, the figure stood at \$426.5 million, up from \$395.8 million a year earlier. Average cash receipts from farm marketings in 1988 were \$408.6 million. Contract construction employment in April 1989 was 75,900, compared to 74,100 the previous April. The 1988 average was 71,500. The manufacturing sector is the largest component in the Wisconsin economy, followed by services in which 489,300 were employed in April 1989. Retail trade provided employment for 397,800, and the government sector employed 340,000.

AGRICULTURE Wisconsin in 1987 produced about \$5 billion in commodities and, as such, was the ninth most productive in the nation. In addition to its well-known preeminence as a dairy state, Wisconsin continued as a major national force in other agricultural areas as well. On the national scorecard, the state was first in mink pelts, corn for silage, sweet corn for processing and snap beans for processing. A discussion of agricultural importance, however, necessarily begins with the dairy industry where Wisconsin is the undisputed leader. In 1988, the state led all others in milk production, butter, cheese, condensed milk and whey products, as well as in the number of milk cows. In the dairy category, Wisconsin produced 17.5 percent of the nation's milk, 24.5 percent of the butter and 34.1 percent of the cheese, as well as 94.1 percent of the bulk condensed milk. In 1988, Wisconsin produced 25.4 billion pounds of milk, more than 295 million pounds of butter and more than 1.9 billion pounds of cheese. The milk production total was a two percent increase from 1987. Milk cow numbers continued to decline throughout 1988, and the January 1, 1989 inventory of 1,740,000 was the lowest number since 1916. Production per cow for 1988 increased to a record high of 14,407 pounds, up 591 pounds from 1987. There were 36,000 dairy farms in Wisconsin during 1988, a decrease of 1,000 farms from the previous year. Receipts from dairying totaled \$3 billion in 1988, a gain of one percent from 1987 as increased marketings of milk offset lower milk prices. Monthly milk prices averaged \$11.97 a hundredweight for 1988, a decline of 18 cents from 1987. A major contributor to the increases in milk prices during the second half of 1988 was higher cheese prices at the National Cheese Exchange in Green Bay. Cheddar cheese prices for barrels and blocks rose more than 18 cents a pound from mid-June to mid-November. Cheese production utilizes 77 percent of Wisconsin's total milk supply. The annual quantity of grain and other concentrates fed per milk cow in 1988 was 5,330 pounds, 80 pounds more than the previous year. Wisconsin dairy plants manufactured 1.9 billion pounds of cheese in 1988, up 1.4 percent from 1987. Production of American cheese totaled 998 million pounds in 1988, a decline of three percent from the previous year. Production of Italian cheese continued to increase, reaching a record high of 664 million pounds in 1988. Output of Italian cheese was up 11 percent from 1987 and accounted for 35 percent of all cheese. Italian cheese production in Wisconsin doubled between 1982

ton. Publication of the projected 100-volume Adams Papers series — papers of John Adams and other members of the distinguished Adams family — was undertaken by the Harvard University Press with a subsidy from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

OCTOBER 31

Halloween

Few holidays have a stranger or more paradoxical history than Halloween. As the vigil of All Saints' Day — also known as Hallowmass or All Hallows' Day (see November 1) — Halloween is the eve of one of the most important feasts of the church year, solemnly observed by Roman Catholics, Anglicans, and Lutherans. However, some of the customs traditional to Halloween commemorate rites and creatures that Christianity has over the centuries adamantly opposed: auguries, ghosts, witches, goblins, and fairies. In many countries of Western Europe, such as France, Spain, and Italy, All Hallows' Eve is observed only as an austere religious occasion with extra masses and prayers at the graves of deceased relatives and friends; but in the British Isles and, especially, in the United States Halloween is primarily regarded as a night of merrymaking, superstitious spells, fortune-telling, games, and pranks. To understand this curious mixture of the religious and the secular, and to realize how the varied customs of Western Europe have affected the American celebration of Halloween, it is necessary to trace the remote origins of the holiday.

It is generally accepted that Halloween in its more popular or folk aspects represents a combination of druidic practices and classical Roman religious beliefs. These ancient influences are inferred both from the predominance of nuts and apples as customary Halloween foods and from the important part played by ghosts, black cats, witches, and skeletons. Halloween has clear connections with the primitive and sometimes savage rites of the priestly druids in the pre-Roman, pre-Christian Celtic communities of Northern and Western Europe, especially in Ireland and Scotland. The Celtic order of druids, which had originated in Gaul in the second century B.C., performed mystical ceremonies in honor of the great sun god at various sites.

The Celtic year ended on October 31, the eve of *Samhain* ("summer's end"), and on this occasion the white-robed priests celebrated a joint festival for the sun god and the lord of the dead. In the agrarian sense, the last day of October was the festival of the waning year. After the ripened

grain had been gathered, the sun was thanked for the harvest and given moral support for the coming battle with darkness and cold. Cattle were brought back from the meadows to the stalls. The *Samhain* rites were intended to offset the blight of winter with its perils and anxieties for people and beasts alike. *Samhain* was also an occasion for feasting, when the food supplies amassed in summer were first opened.

On this night, Celtic householders extinguished the fires on their hearths and gathered at a designated circle, where the priests solemnly quenched the sacred altar fire. Having rubbed together pieces of sacred oak to kindle a new fire on the altar, the priests passed on the sparks to light great bonfires on the hilltops — similar to those of Midsummer Eve — to honor the sun god and frighten away any lurking evil spirits. The head of each family received live embers to kindle a new fire on his hearth, which was to last until the next autumn festival. Blessed fire was thought to protect the home from danger throughout the year.

The Celts also believed that on October 31 the lord of the dead assembled the souls of all those persons who had died in the previous year, each having been required to expiate his sins by dwelling in the body of an animal. The lord then decreed what forms the dead persons should inhabit for the coming 12 months or perhaps admitted some to the druidic equivalent of heaven. Moreover, the spirits of the departed were believed to be allowed a brief visit to their relatives in search of warmth and comfort as winter approached.

Since, it was claimed, the departed souls roaming abroad sometimes played tricks on October 31, the druids sought to appease them — and simultaneously honor the sun god — by sacrificing horses and also human beings. Although such practices were outlawed by the Romans in A.D. 61, during their rule of Britain, the ancient Celtic rites survived for centuries in attenuated form: for example, horses continued to be sacrificed at *Samhain* as late as A.D. 400. Even after Christianity had spread over Europe and the British Isles and the pagan temples had been consecrated to Christian uses, oxen were sacrificed on October 31 "in honor of the saints and sacred relics." In medieval Europe, black cats — chosen as victims in the belief that they were witches in disguise — were burned on that day.

The modern observance of Halloween also reflects slight influences from the Roman festival honoring Pomona, the goddess of fruits, especially in the use of fruit and nuts for divination. A grove near Ostia, Italy, was dedicated to the goddess in ancient times, and a harvest festival was held there about November 1. It is supposed

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that offerings of the winter stores of nuts and apples were made to her and that the deities of fire and water were propitiated to aid in the growth of the crops.

The process of incorporating October 31 into the Christian calendar as All Hallows' Eve took several centuries. The idea of honoring numerous martyrs and, eventually, saints, on a common day had grown out of the fact that there were fewer days in the calendar year than there were saints to venerate. In keeping with this idea, during the fourth through the seventh centuries, various localities observed a day for venerating all martyrs at one time — usually in the spring of the year. It was not until the eighth century that Pope Gregory III moved the feast to November — probably to offset the residual paganism of the old *Samhain* rites. It was a century later, however, before Pope Gregory IV placed All Saints' Day in the church calendar, decreeing that the day and the vigil — All Hallows' Eve — be generally observed. Even after that, however, the Christianizing of the observance took time.

Outside the church, the conviction that Halloween was the gathering time for unsanctified spirits persisted and found an outlet during the Middle Ages in the witchcraft cult devoted to the worship of Satan. The cult included periodic meetings, named witches' Sabbaths, which were popularly thought to be given over to orgies and revelry and to which the witches allegedly flew on broomsticks, accompanied by their black cats. The most important witches' sabbath, aside from May or Walpurgis Eve, was All Hallows' Eve, when the Prince of Darkness supposedly mocked the feast of the saints with unholy rites.

The opinion of the Church on witches varied during the early Middle Ages. At one time it regarded belief in witches as a delusion and at another it accepted the existence of witches and condemned contact with them as a form of traffic with the devil. By the end of the 15th century, however, it had adopted a policy of punishing witches with extreme severity. A papal bull against witchcraft was promulgated in 1484. During the following two centuries, thousands of people were accused of practicing witchcraft, tortured into confessing, and burned.

There were many persecutions for witchcraft in America in the 17th century in the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Virginia. Through the influence of the intolerant Cotton Mather, the New England Puritan minister, the campaign against witches was especially intensive in Salem, Massachusetts.

As the 18th century dawned, belief in witchcraft was slowly abating. As late as the 1720s, a woman in Scotland was judged guilty of sorcery

and sentenced to death. Although the English and Scottish laws against witchcraft were repealed in 1736, even Blackstone's renowned *Commentaries on the Laws of England* in 1765 stated plainly that the existence of witchcraft "is a truth to which every nation in the world hath in its turn borne testimony." However, John Wesley, the founder of Methodism (1703–1791), expressed regret that men of learning "have given up all accounts of witches and apparitions as mere old wives' fables."

Halloween folk customs of pagan origin continued to flourish in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and parts of England well into the 18th century and in some instances into the 19th. Country people, especially those in isolated locations, practiced the ancient methods of dispersing the "spirits," who they believed were out on Halloween stealing milk, harming cattle, and destroying crops. They therefore lighted bonfires on hilltops on October 31 and set pitchforks plaited with straw on fire to singe the brooms of lurking witches.

Since the prospect of facing a ghost alone was not pleasant, country folk huddled together in groups on that fearful night. To while away the time — because no one dared to relax and sleep — they related their experiences with strange noises and spooky shadows and played traditional games, such as bobbing for apples. They also feasted on the new crop of apples and nuts.

Halloween was the time when the invisible world of the spirits was closer than at any other point in the year. Since spirits supposedly could help one predict the future, various methods of divining the future were used on Halloween and the results were accepted in all seriousness. They concerned such questions as the identity of future spouses, the chances for wealth or good fortune, and the identity of those who would die during the coming months. Welsh peasants peeked through the keyholes of the church door, convinced they would see apparitions of those who would soon die. In Scotland each member of the family put a stone in the fire and marked a circle around it. When the fire was burned out, the ashes were raked over the stones. If any stone was found misplaced in the morning or if there was a footprint near it, it was believed that the person to whom the stone belonged would die within the year.

One of the dishes served at supper in Ireland on Halloween was known as *callcannon*, or *colcannon*. It consisted of mashed potatoes, parsnips, and chopped onions. A ring, a thimble, a china doll, and a coin were stirred into it and the one who found the ring when the *callcannon* was served was to be married within a year; the finder of the doll would have children; the one

who got the thimble would never marry; and whoever was fortunate enough to get the coin would have wealth. This was varied, sometimes, by baking a ring and a nut in a cake. The one whose slice of cake contained the ring would marry, and the finder of the nut would marry a widow or a widower — unless the kernel of the nut was shriveled, in which case the finder would never marry.

The discovery of marital prospects was also sought — by burning nuts in the coals in the fireplace. A young woman would put three nuts in the coals, naming one for herself and the other two for admirers. If one of the nuts burned quietly beside that named for the woman, it meant that that man was true to her; but if the nuts separated there would be no lasting happiness between her and either of the contenders. Another test used by lovers was the sowing of hempseed. The idea was to take a handful of the seed and go out into a field and sow it, while repeating this rhyme:

Hempseed, I saw thee,
Hempseed, I saw thee,
And her that is to be my true love,
Come after me and draw thee.

If the sower had the courage to look back over his shoulder, he would see the apparition of his true love following him and reaping hemp.

In another charm, a girl would throw a ball of blue yarn out the window after dark and hold fast to one end of the yarn. Then she would wind it over her hand from left to right, or widdershins, and repeat the Creed backwards. If this charm worked, the end of the yarn still out the window would be held by someone so that she could wind no more. Then the girl would ask, "Who holds?" and the name of her sweetheart would be wafted through the window by the wind.

Halloween also was the time when young people went in pairs into the fields blindfolded and pulled up cabbages. The size and shape indicated the appearance of the future husband or wife. The stalks were placed over the door and numbered. And if, for example, a youth was the third person entering the door, his name would be the name of the husband of the girl whose stalk was number three. It was believed that if a girl went into her room at midnight on the fateful eve, sat down before her mirror, cut an apple into nine slices, and held each slice on the point of her knife before eating it, she might see in the mirror looking over her shoulder the face of her future lover and he would ask for the last slice. In 1786 the Scottish poet Robert Burns described in "Halloween" a party in which many ancient customs were followed by the young

people, but with a touch of skepticism not characteristic of the earlier days.

Pranks and mischief were also common in rural areas of the British Isles on October 31. Roaming groups of merrymakers — in some places dressed in masks and the clothing of the opposite sex — played tricks on neighbors: stealing gates, blocking house doors, and covering chimneys with turf so that smoke could not escape. Blame for the resulting chaos was naturally placed on the "spirits."

Although a few of the original customs are still practiced today in the British Isles on Halloween, most have been forgotten. Transplanted to the New World, however, some of the old traditions have been revitalized and fostered with perhaps even more enthusiasm than was once evident in the Old World. Widespread observance of Halloween nevertheless came relatively late to the United States. Most of the early settlers, the majority of whom were Protestant, did not observe All Saints' Day or Halloween. October 31 had little significance in colonial days, although records show that some New World English kept up the secular side of the evening with apple ducking and apple snapping, a game using a suspended twirling stick with an apple on one end and a lighted candle on the other, the object being to bite the apple without being burned.

In pioneer days, some Americans celebrated Halloween with corn-popping parties, taffy pulls, and hayrides. Farmers, especially, gathered on what they termed Snap Apple Night or Nut-crack Night to play some of the customary divination games. However, all these Halloween practices were scattered and regional until the great Irish immigration in the 1840s, following the Irish Potato Famine. The Irish brought with them not only the religious observances of All Saints' Day and Eve, but also the folklore remnants of the eve of *Samhain* (until recently October 31 was still called *Oidhche Shamhna* in Ireland) and the traditional mischief of their "fairy folk," or "little people." In fact, one of the most popular and enduring features of Halloween, jack-o'-lanterns, are primarily an Irish tradition. In Ireland, oversized rutabagas, turnips, and potatoes — instead of pumpkins, which were not available — were hollowed out, carved into hideous faces and illuminated with candles, to be used as lanterns at Halloween celebrations.

The name *jack-o'-lantern* supposedly came from an Irish tale of a man named Jack who was notorious for drunkenness and for being stingy. One evening at the local pub, the Devil appeared to claim his soul. Jack skillfully persuaded the Devil to "have one drink together before we go." To pay for his drink, the Devil turned himself in-

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most striking features of Hallo-
ween is primarily an Irish tra-
dition of rutabagas, turnips,
pumpkins, which were
candle-lit, carved into
lanterns and placed
around the house for
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to a sixpence, which Jack immediately snatched.
He put it into his wallet, which had a catch in
the form of a cross, thus preventing the Devil
from escaping. Jack eventually released the
Devil on condition that the latter leave him in
peace for another year. Twelve months later,
Jack played another practical joke on the Devil,
letting him down from a tree only on the promise
that he would never pursue him again. Finally,
Jack's body wore out. Barred from heaven be-
cause of transgressions and from Hell because
of the pranks he played on the Devil, Jack in
desperation begged the Devil for a live coal to
light his way out of the dark. Jack put it into a
turnip he was chewing and, as the story goes,
is condemned to walk the earth with his lantern
until Judgment Day.

By the late 1800s, Halloween had become a
national observance in the United States, char-
acterized by games, divinations, parties, and
especially the custom of going "trick-or-treat-
ing" dressed in weird masks and costumes.

There are several theories about the origins of
trick-or-treating. One claims that the practice
stems from the custom of "souling" or "soul-
caking," when Englishmen went around on All
Saints' Day, and especially All Souls' Day to beg for
soul cakes (square buns with currants) in re-
membrance of the dead. Those begging prom-
ised extra prayers for the dead relatives of the
donors.

However, the contemporary custom of trick-
or-treating also resembles an ancient Irish prac-
tice on Halloween, when groups of peasants
went from house to house, asking for money for
which to buy luxuries for a feast and demanding
that fatted calves and black sheep be prepared
for the occasion. These contributions were often
requested in the name of Muck Olla, a druid
deity, or St. Columba (a monk who in the sixth
century converted the Picts and founded a mon-
astery on Iona off the Scottish coast). Prosperity
was assured liberal givers, and threats were
voiced against those who were stingy.

Another possibility is that trick-or-treating, as
well as masquerading, is derived from the
"penny for the Guy" practice in England on No-
vember 5, when Guy Fawkes Day festivities —
commemorating the foiling of the 1605 Gun-
powder Plot to blow up King James I and Parlia-
ment — include begging and dressing up in cos-
tumes. Some scholars claim that masquerading
on Halloween is derived from the medieval prac-
tice of celebrating All Hallows' Day with a pro-
cession around the church in which the local
populace sometimes dressed as angels, patron
saints, or even devils.

According to tradition, the fairy folk or little
people whom the Irish brought with them to

the New World were expected to be particularly
mischievous on Halloween. Their influence soon
spread in energetic, 19th century US commu-
nities, where practical jokes furnished welcome
and not-so-welcome diversion. When house
and street numbers were changed, fences built
across roads, animals hidden, water faucets
opened, and store and house windows soaped,
people good-naturedly said "the fairies or gob-
lins must have done it."

In the course of the 20th century, Americans
have become less tolerant of pranks, which have
often descended into vandalism. Especially after
World War II, "harmless" jokes, originally in-
tended as good fun, turned into acts of lawless-
ness, such as slitting tires and breaking street
lights. Civic authorities and private citizens
alike, concerned about increasing rowdiness and
costly property damage, issued warnings about
vandalism and attempted to deal with the prob-
lem by educational means and stricter law en-
forcement.

Community Halloween festivals, sponsored by
local merchants, civic groups, and schools, espe-
cially PTAs, have done much to curtail the
widespread vandalism. Even as early as 1908,
some communities sought to prevent damage
by giving Halloween parties for children. How-
ever, it was apparently the residents of Anoka,
Minnesota, who organized the first citywide,
supervised party in the early 1920s. Similar ce-
lebrations were soon inaugurated in diverse
places. In most communities, observances at
schools, parks, and downtown areas included
costume parades — often with prizes for the
scariest, funniest, and most original garb. These
were supplemented by dramatic skits, carnival
booths, refreshments (the ever-popular candied
apples, popcorn, candy corn, and peanuts), and
such games as the traditional bobbing for apples.
Merchants invited young people to soap the
windows of their stores and offered prizes for the
best soap drawings with Halloween themes.

Some Halloween festivities have grown
through the years to become major attractions.
In Allentown, Pennsylvania, for example, the an-
nual Halloween parade, held on the Tuesday
evening nearest October 31, has been staged for
more than 50 years. Watched by over 80,000
people during its 20-block march, it usually has
20 divisions, each headed by a band or musical
group followed by marching formations and
floats. Since 1923 the inhabitants of Anaheim,
California, also have channeled Halloween en-
thusiasm into an enterprising community cele-
bration. One of the highlights is the pageant
parade traditionally scheduled for the Saturday
preceding October 31. The event, which has
developed into one of the most outstanding

night parades in the West, is often attended by more than 150,000. A typical annual program at Anaheim also includes a Kiddies' Parade (in which over 6,000 costumed schoolchildren participate), a costume ball, stage entertainment, costume judging, display-window decorating contests, a Pumpkin Bowl football game, and a community costume breakfast in a city park.

The trend towards manipulating, rather than celebrating, folk festivals such as Halloween may be indicative of a declining interest in fantasy and imagination. Halloween has now become what sociologists term a "degenerate" holiday, the folk vitality of witches, divinations, and the black arts having long receded into the past. But the decline in its significance has not affected small children, who still enjoy ringing doorbells and shouting "Trick or treat!" Yet even here, the practice of begging for coins, apples, candy, and trinkets has often been transformed into a good deed instead of mere merriment. Swarms of exuberant youngsters still dress up in traditional costumes, but they are likely to chant "Trick or treat for UNICEF" (the United Nations Children's Fund).

This worthwhile Halloween project started in 1950, when the children in a Sunday school near Philadelphia sent UNICEF the \$17 they had collected trick-or-treating. The idea caught on, and, with the assistance of parents, teachers, and religious leaders, it has expanded until in the 1970s over 3 million American children in 13,000 communities in all 50 states and at service installations abroad were involved in the effort. A presidential proclamation of October 27, 1967, covering all successive years, made October 31 National UNICEF Day in the United States.

"Trick-or-treating for UNICEF" usually ends on a festive note, as the youngsters gather for parties at the collection centers. After emptying their orange-and-black cartons into a huge witches' caldron, they are "treated" to cake and candy, play games, and are awarded prizes for the best costumes.

Nevada Day

The territory of Nevada was admitted to the Union as the 36th state on October 31, 1864, by proclamation of President Abraham Lincoln, issued in accordance with the provisions of an act passed on March 31 of that year. The anniversary of Nevada's admission is a legal holiday in the state and is observed by the display of flags on all public buildings. The major Nevada Day festivities take place in Carson City, the state capital since 1864, which is located 30 miles south of Reno. They center on the big Admission Day parade, which has been held an-

nually since 1938. An Indian pageant, an 1864 costume ball, the coronation of Miss Nevada Day, and other events traditionally round out the occasion. The Nevada Day celebration has expanded each year — with participants and onlookers coming from nearby states as well — until the activities are at present spread out over an entire week, culminating with the October 31 parade.

An impressive celebration was staged in 1964, when Nevada marked its centennial of statehood. Observances were held in each of the 17 counties; and groups such as the singing ensemble "The Centennial Belles," performed at civic and community meetings throughout the state. But Carson City was the scene of the most elaborate fete. The full program of centennial events, including the grand centennial ball, coronation of Miss Nevada Centennial, rodeo, and fashion show featuring 100 years of wedding dresses, was, as usual, highlighted by the anniversary procession, only this time it was called the grand centennial parade. A special Indian program featured an all-Indian parade in which tribe members from several western states participated; an Indian trade fair; and an Indian princess contest. Coins, flags, historical documents, and a number of items connected with Nevada's 100th anniversary were sealed in the metal centennial capsule, to remain unopened until the bicentennial Nevada Day, October 31, 2064.

More typical of the Nevada Day festivities was the 1970 program marking the 106th anniversary of statehood. The celebration began on Saturday, October 24, and reached a high point with the Nevada Day parade the following weekend. Events early in the week included an 1864 costume ball, as well as motorcycle races, an art exhibit, the fall classic football game, coronation of Miss Nevada Day, the Kiwanis Club pancake breakfast, and the Nevada Day horse show. The eagerly anticipated grand parade, which got underway at 11:00 A.M. on Saturday, October 31, attracted an estimated 20,000 persons to the capital city and lasted more than two hours. The 200-odd participants included beauty queens, marching bands, mounted units, and military cadets; dozens of floats depicted the theme Recreation Unlimited. Immediately following the parade, the Carson Indian Colony staged its annual Indian festival and barbecue in Governor's Field. Indian arts and crafts were exhibited, and there were Indian games and a pageant depicting events in early Nevada history, before the coming of Europeans.

In an early afternoon ceremony at the Capitol on October 31, the governor of Nevada presented awards to the nine winners selected in the annual Nevada Day historical essay contest.

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The contest has been sponsored each year since 1959 by the Nevada Day Committee. The winners in the various school districts are chosen by their local superintendents or teachers. Their essays and photographs are published as the major editorial material in each Nevada Day souvenir program. Later on in the day, the Whiskerino contest entrants vied for the prizes awarded for the grayest, reddest, heaviest, longest, and fanciest beards. Square dancing, a teenage dance, and a horse show concluded the weekend activities.

The history of Nevada before it entered the Union reflects — perhaps even more than that of most states — the important role played by geographical and physical, as well as human, factors. Formed as a result of turbulent geological upheavals, Nevada is a land of picturesque contrasts: vast arid stretches of sagebrush and creosote bush, lofty mountains extending north to south, and relatively few rivers. Its early inhabitants, the Basketmakers, and later the Paiute, Shoshone, and Washoe tribes, were preoccupied with eking out a meager living. The sparse population existed on a diet of wild animals, insects, and plants.

The first white men to enter the region of Nevada are said to have been Franciscan missionaries en route from Mexico to California in the 1770s. Fray Francisco Garcés probably passed through what is now the extreme southwestern part of the state. Fray Silvestre Vélez de Escalante may have crossed the eastern edge in search of a new route to the coast. Their reports about the forbidding wilderness of mountains and semidesert were sufficient to discourage further exploration for almost 50 years.

Only in the 1820s and 1830s did American and Canadian fur traders and trappers penetrate the unknown region for beaver pelts. Peter Ogden and other members of Hudson's Bay Company, trading out of the Oregon country, crossed into what is now Nevada from the north and discovered the Humboldt River valley. Jedediah Smith, an American Fur Company trader from St. Louis, traversed the area of the present state while journeying from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Another adventurer, Joseph Walker, scaled the precipitous Sierra Nevadas into California. During 1843-1845, Captain John C. Frémont, guided by the renowned frontier scout Kit Carson (after whom the capital city was named), conducted the first systematic exploration of the region. Writing in 1846, a trapper, James Clyman, still characterized the area as one of the "most STERILE BARREN countrys I have ever traversed . . . [having the] most thirsty appearance of any place I ever witnessed."

In the 1840s, emigrant trains and gold seekers hurried across the inhospitable territory on the

trail to California. At the end of the Mexican War, the territory from which Nevada was formed came into the possession of the United States by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848 (see February 2). Since it was adjacent to the Mormon commonwealth that was just being formed in the Salt Lake City area, Nevada was included in the vast Mormon "state" of Deseret proclaimed by the Mormon leader Brigham Young in March 1849. The Mormons soon established a trading post and base for exploration in the Carson River valley. Known as Mormon Station and later as Genoa, it was the first permanent white settlement in Nevada.

When the US government rejected the Mormon claim to Deseret, most of the area of Nevada was included in the newly organized territory of Utah in 1850. Salt Lake City, seat of the Utah territorial government, however, proved to be too far distant to provide adequate political control and military protection for the area's westernmost inhabitants. As early as 1851, therefore, these settlers tried to form a more satisfactory — and preferably, in their eyes, a more independent — form of government. In 1854 the Utah legislature quashed all such attempts by including the settlements of the western Utah territory in a newly created Carson County. In 1859 the people of Carson County made an abortive attempt to form a state government of their own.

In general, life in the area had remained quiet until 1859, when Nevada's huge mineral wealth, missed even by the gold-hungry Spaniards, was discovered. The famous Comstock Lode, one of the richest silver deposits ever tapped, yielded precious metal worth hundreds of millions. Near its site, the little settlement of Virginia City mushroomed overnight as news of the strike spread like wildfire. In its heyday, Virginia City boasted a population of 30,000 — and 106 saloons. Mark Twain, who was a Virginia City inhabitant from 1862 to 1864, vividly depicted the wild Nevada Days in *Roughing It*. He also left little doubt that although the mining boom had unearthed riches underground, the area's physical attractiveness had not improved:

I overheard a gentleman say the other day, that it was "the d—dest country under the sun" and that comprehensive conception I fully subscribe to. It never rains here, and the dew never falls. No flowers grow here, and no green thing gladdens the eye. The birds that fly over the land carry their provisions with them. Only the crow and the raven tarry with us.

The influx of easy-money men and the lack of effective federal control made lawlessness rampant in the raucous mining towns. In a move partly designed to impose law and order, Congress divided the territory of Utah on March 2,

1861, and out of its western portion created the territory of Nevada. (The name, originally designating the snow-capped Sierra Nevada, means "snow-clad" in Spanish.) An effort to achieve statehood in 1863 failed. By the following year, however, it had become obvious that two more Republican senatorial votes were required to push through such legislation as the long-contested 13th Amendment, formally abolishing slavery. In a maneuver designed to bolster anti-slavery legislation, Nevada attained statehood on October 31, 1864, a mere three years after gaining territorial status. Even then, the "battle-born" state formed during the dark days of the Civil War was considerably short of the 60,000 population theoretically necessary for entry into the Union. In 1866 Nevada reached its present boundaries by acquiring its southern tip from New Mexico and eastern lands from Utah.

The history of Nevada since its admission to statehood has been in great part dependent upon the fate of its mines. The Silver State, as it is also called, boomed during the 1860s and 1870s. The Comstock Lode production reached a high of \$36 million in 1878. But in the late 19th century, the area's economy was deeply shaken by mining depressions and fluctuations in the value of precious metals. Only eerie ghost towns recalled the days of the big strikes; instead the state developed its cattle ranching and sheep grazing potentials.

In 1900 the discovery of a new gold and silver belt in southern Nevada, amidst the cactus and sagebrush at such places as Tonopah and Goldfield, spurred prosperity. Large-scale copper production was initiated about 1908. Although mining still remains a multimillion-dollar industry, Nevada has become famous in the 20th century as a tourist and resort center noted for its legalized gambling, speedy marriages and divorces, glittering entertainment, and impressive natural phenomena.

Protestant Reformation Day

All Saints' Eve, October 31, in the year 1517 was the fateful date on which Martin Luther, the German religious reformer, nailed his 95 theses to the door of the castle church in Wittenberg. His challenge to some of the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic church gained such rapid and widespread support among all classes of people throughout western Europe that the ensuing religious revolt, which came to be known as the Reformation, ended the role of the pope as the head of all of Western Christendom and brought about the formation of the Protestant churches. Consequently, October 31 is observed as Reformation Day by most Protes-

tant denominations. It is also often marked by special services, particularly in Lutheran churches, on the last Sunday of October (Reformation Sunday).

Martin Luther was born in Eisleben, Saxony, on November 10, 1483, the son of a poor miner. At the age of 13 he was sent to school in Magdeburg and then, for three years, attended St. George's school in Eisenach. In return for free lodging and schooling and for being permitted to beg from door to door for his bread, he sang in the church with which the school was connected. At the age of 18 he entered the University of Erfurt, from which he received his bachelor's degree at 19 and his master's degree three years later. In accordance with his father's wishes, Luther began the study of law in 1505. It is said that at that time, while returning to Erfurt after a visit to his parents, he was caught in a violent thunderstorm and was so thoroughly frightened that he vowed to St. Anne, mother of the Virgin Mary, that if he was saved he would become a monk. Even as a young boy, Luther had had a strong religious inclination. He left the university and entered the Augustinian friary in Erfurt, allegedly two weeks after the thunderstorm.

In due time Luther took the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and in 1507 he was ordained a priest. He studied and taught during the next few years, both at the University of Wittenberg and at his alma mater at Erfurt. During a visit to Rome on business for the Augustinian order in the winter of 1510-1511, he was scandalized by the luxury and vice he found there. In 1511 or 1512 he returned to Wittenberg, and for the remainder of his life he preached in the parish church there and held the chair of professor of biblical exegesis at the university. He was awarded a doctorate in theology in 1512.

Deeply troubled about his own unrighteousness and about the church's teaching that salvation could be gained through good works, including the purchase of indulgences, Luther went through a long period of spiritual searching. Through deep study of the Scriptures, particularly the Epistles of St. Paul, he came to believe that God freely forgives sins because Christ died for all human sins. Since God's forgiveness is a gift, Luther reasoned, it cannot be gained by good works but only by faith. As he became firm in these beliefs, Luther began to teach them.

At about this time a German Dominican monk, Johann Tetzel, was traveling through Germany granting indulgences to all who contributed to a fund for the rebuilding of St. Peter's basilica in Rome. Preaching the importance of

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buying indulgences not only for the living but also for the dead, he reached the neighborhood of Wittenberg in 1517. Convinced that the granting of indulgences was doctrinally wrong, and that the selling of them heaped abuse upon error, Luther posted his challenging 95 theses in the hope that they would bring about public debate. He had no thought at this time of opposing the overall authority of the Roman Catholic church. The theses were written in Latin but were soon translated into German. Within two weeks they had been printed and circulated throughout Germany, and within a month word of them had spread through western and southern Europe. They were received with great enthusiasm by those who had long sought relief from their economic exploitation by the church as well as an end to the corruption within it.

Luther was ordered by Pope Leo X to recant, and various church authorities attempted to compel him to do so. He refused each time, saying that he would recant only if proved wrong by Holy Scripture. An agreement was arranged in 1519 whereby both Luther and his critics were to maintain silence while the issue was arbitrated by German bishops. However, the agreement was broken during the year when the Catholic theologian Johann Eck challenged Luther to a debate in Leipzig. Luther accepted, and the debate brought the issue again to public attention.

He then gained wider support for his views by the publication of three pamphlets in which he set forth his arguments and his program for reform. These treatises, entitled *An Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation*, *The Babylonian Captivity of the Church*, and *The Liberty of a Christian Man*, were all published in 1520. In them Luther propounded his fundamental doctrine of justification by faith alone, attacked the belief in the supremacy of the pope and the assumption by the church of the role of sole intermediary between God and Christian man, suggested that the German rulers establish a national church free from Roman domination, and denounced clerical celibacy and monastic life. He held that the Bible, not the Church, was the true source of religious authority.

In the same year, 1520, Leo X moved to excommunicate Luther, issuing a bull that condemned the priest for heresy but permitted him a final opportunity to recant within 60 days. When the bull reached him in Wittenberg, Luther, accompanied by faculty members and students of the university, took both the bull and a copy of the canon law to a meadow and burned them in a bonfire. In the wake of Luther's intransigence, a formal bull of excommunication was issued by the pope. Instead of executing it,

though, Holy Roman Emperor Charles V ordered Luther to appear before the Diet of Worms in April 1521 to defend himself. Still refusing to recant, Luther and his supporters were found guilty by the diet and placed under the ban of the empire. However, at the behest of Luther's ruler and protector, the elector of Saxony, Frederick III, Luther was seized upon leaving Worms and taken for protection to the Wartburg, a castle near Eisenach. His identity was concealed during his stay there, and he was known as the Knight George.

Only because of the tremendous amount of support he received was Luther able to act so boldly and with such freedom. He had numerous supporters among both the lower and upper classes, including professors, monks and members of the lower clergy, and rulers. Of particular importance was the protection given him by Frederick. One of the aspects of the program proposed by the Lutherans — or Evangelicals, as Luther preferred that he and his followers be called — was the placing of the church under civil authority, a proposal that appealed to ruling houses as well as to all those caught up by the rising spirit of nationalism.

During almost a year spent in hiding in the Wartburg, Luther began his translation of the New Testament from Greek into German and also wrote a number of pamphlets, which were banned but nevertheless had wide circulation. Meanwhile Charles V had become involved in war with France and was giving no attention to the developing religious revolt. In 1522 Luther left the castle to return to Wittenberg. Two years later the Peasants' War broke out. In their demands for the redress of economic and other grievances, the leaders of the Peasants' War cited Lutheran teachings and biblical quotations. Luther, who did not approve of the use of his religious doctrine to support such a major revolt against the existing economic system, tried to effect a compromise between the peasants and their landlords. When the peasants refused and continued in their violent rebellion, Luther denounced their actions in a pamphlet, *Against the Murdering, Thieving Hordes of Peasants*, and called upon the landlords to subdue them by any means. Not surprisingly, this action lost Luther the support of many peasants. The revolt was ruthlessly crushed in 1525.

Having previously taken a stand against the need for celibacy of the clergy, Luther, in 1525, married Katharina von Bora, a former nun who had renounced her vows as a result of his teachings. They enjoyed a happy marriage and had six children (one of whom died in infancy).

Lutheranism had grown so strong in Germany by this time that the Diet of Speyer, convened in

1526, decided to allow those German princes who desired to practice Lutheranism to do so for the time being. A Catholic majority at the second Diet of Speyer overturned that decision in 1529. The Lutherans protested this retraction of religious freedom and thereby became known as "Protestants," a term later broadened to cover all of the Christian denominations formed as a result of the Reformation.

In the hope that compromise was possible, the following year Charles V asked Luther and his supporters to submit a summary of their views and ideas for reform to an imperial diet that was to meet in Augsburg. The statement, prepared by the German scholar and religious reformer Melancthon, reaffirmed that the Lutherans were seeking not to separate themselves from the Roman Catholic church but to correct what they considered to be abuses and incorrect interpretation of doctrine within the church. This Augsburg Confession — which is still a basis of Lutheran doctrine — was strongly opposed by the emperor and most of the members of the diet.

Expecting that their opponents would now try to crush them by force, the Protestant rulers of such German states as Hesse, Saxony, and Brandenburg, along with various free cities, met at Schmalkalden to form a league for common defense. Again, however, the attention of the emperor was distracted by his involvement in foreign conflicts, this time to such a degree that the six-month truce with the league to which he consented in 1532 lasted until 1546. In the latter year he brought military force to bear and was initially successful. But a satisfactory, workable means of reestablishing the authority of the Roman Catholic church over half of the German population — so widely had Protestantism taken hold — was extremely difficult to find. Time dragged on until the defection of one of the emperor's principal supporters, Maurice, duke of Saxony, in 1551, gave the real victory to the Protestants.

By the terms of the Religious Peace of Augsburg (1555), each of the rulers of the several hundred German states was permitted to choose either Roman Catholicism or Lutheranism. The inhabitants of each state were bound to practice the same religion as their ruler; if they did not wish to practice his religion, they could move to a state in which the ruler's religious preference was the same as their own. With this accord, official consent was given for the first time to the establishment within Western Christendom of a church other than the Roman Catholic church.

Luther, meanwhile, had continued his activities, and in 1529 had published his *Small Catechism*, which is still held basic to the Lutheran

faith. He also finished, in 1534, his translation of the Bible from Greek into German. Some of the poor university students who were frequent guests in Luther's home found his conversation so entertaining that they wrote down everything they heard him say. Their material was later published as *Table Talk*. Luther died during a visit to the town of his birth, Eisleben, on February 18, 1546, before the outcome of the upheaval inadvertently begun by him was determined.

Numerous buildings associated with Luther still stand, despite the great destruction wrought in Germany during World War II. In Eisleben the house in which he was born is now a museum devoted to him. The house in which he died is maintained as a memorial. During his school years in Eisenach Luther was a protégé of Ursula Cotta. Although the Cotta mansion suffered bomb damage during World War II, the room used by Luther remains intact. Buildings of the former Augustinian monastery at Erfurt, where he stayed from 1505 to 1508, have been damaged but still stand.

In Wittenberg the castle church and its door, to which Luther nailed his 95 theses, may be visited, as may the parish church where he preached for 35 years. Luther's tomb is in the castle church. His home contains a museum. A statue also honors the reformer, and an oak tree marks the alleged place where he burned the papal bull that condemned him for heresy.

Worms, the seat of the imperial diet that in 1521 ordered Luther to recant, is now the site of one of the most famous memorials to him. In this monument, Luther is depicted with his hands on the Bible, uttering these words: "Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen." Surrounding the representation of Luther are statues of other figures important to the Reformation. The Wartburg sustained some war damage, but not in the area in which the reformer lived and worked. His table and drinking vessel and various memorabilia — as well as the armor of "Knight George" — are still there.

During the late 1960s the character of the observances of Reformation Sunday changed considerably. Previously, emphasis had been largely upon the celebration of the anniversary of a historical event, with the ideas of the Reformation being considered in their 16th century context, rather than with the thought that they might be relevant to the current time. But Protestant thinking in this regard changed, at least partly in response to the searching self-examination conducted by the Roman Catholic church in its ecumenical Second Vatican Council (Vatican II) in the early 1960s. During this period the Catholic church accepted some of Luther's ideas as

1534, his translation of German. Some of the who were frequent found his conversation wrote down everything their material was later Luther died during a h, Eisleben, on Febru- outcome of the up- un by him was deter-

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valid, and approved certain changes, such as the translation of the liturgy into the vernacular. Some of the changes adopted by Catholics went further than some Protestant churches had gone in making church services relevant to contemporary concerns. As Protestants, too, began to look inward, they felt a need to revise traditional Reformation Day observances to stress the continuing necessity for reform within their churches and within individuals. In addition, they placed emphasis on the common origin and close similarity of beliefs held by the Roman Catholic and Protestant faiths, and in many cases expressed a desire for closer ties between the two.

Traditionally included in Reformation Sunday services is Luther's great hymn "A Mighty Fortress is Our God." One of the Bible readings Lutherans customarily hear on that day is John 2:13-17, which tells of Jesus' driving the money-changers from the Temple in Jerusalem. Because of their direct ties to the reformer, Lutherans have had greater interest in observing the day than have some other sects. Nevertheless, in many places all Protestant churches participate in communitywide services, often held in schools or theaters that can accommodate large numbers.

The 450th anniversary of the beginning of the Reformation was celebrated in 1967 in the United States with great spirit, born of a widely felt desire to imbue the observances with new life and an ecumenical emphasis. Perhaps the

most remarkable aspect of the observances was the active participation around the country of Roman Catholics, including members of the clergy. For example, in a Reformation Day program at the Church Center for the United Nations, both Roman Catholic and Protestant speakers probed the topic "Reformation Past and Present." At Princeton University, a joint Protestant-Roman Catholic service was held for the first time since the university's founding 221 years before. Dialogue between Catholics and Protestants took place in many parts of the country, and there were special concerts, rallies, pageants, art exhibits, dramatic programs, radio and television coverage, and presentations of a full-length film entitled *Martin Luther*. Of particular note were performances of Felix Mendelssohn's *Reformation Symphony*.

Reformation Sunday is still observed with special worship services, special Sunday school lessons, and special musical programs. Considerable weight is being given to persistent efforts to bring Christians closer together. The dialogue between Protestants and Catholics that gained such momentum in 1967 has continued. And, four and a half centuries after its condemnation of Martin Luther as a heretic, the Roman Catholic church began to reappraise its view of the Augustinian friar who was responsible for the birth of Protestantism.

WASHINGTON-WAUKESHA

Mayfield 53037, Meeker 53022, Myra 53095, Nabob 53095, Nenno 53002, Orchard Grove, Pike Lake, Plat 53017, Richfield 53076, Rockfield 53077, Rugby Junction, St. Anthony 53002, St. Kilian 53010, St. Lawrence 53027, St. Michaels 53040, Salter 53095, Thiel's Corner 53012, Thompson 53027, Victory Center, Wayne 53010, Willow Creek, Young America 53095.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL INFORMATION Germantown Area Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 12, Germantown, 53022, (414) 255-1812. Hartford Area Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 305, Hartford, 53027, (414) 673-7002. Metro Milwaukee Assoc. of Commerce, 756 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, 53202, (414) 273-3000. Slinger Advancement Assoc., P.O. Box 422, Slinger, 53086, (414) 644-8566. West Bend Area Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 522, West Bend, 53095, (414) 338-2666.

WAUKESHA (SE3)

County Location Chart p. 58

THE LAND

The county is located in the southeast part of the state, adjacent to the Milwaukee metropolitan area and east of Madison. Major routes through the county include Interstate 94 and State Highway 83. The county contains 554 square miles, and elevations range from 660 to 990 feet. Approximately 36% of the land is in farms and less than 1% is government-owned. The county lies entirely within the Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois Drift Plain major land resource area. The topography is primarily level to rolling with grayish-brown silt loam soils that range from excellent to good for agriculture. There are very small sections of level peat and muck bogs with dark, spongy soils in the eastern, southern and southeastern parts of the county. Bedrock in most of the county is dolomite. Along the western boundary is a strip of dolomite with some limestone and shale. Separating the two is a bedrock formation of shale and dolomite. Vegetation in the eastern and northwestern sections consists mainly of sugar maple, basswood and elm. In the center of the county is a large expanse of bur oak, white oak and bluestem, and there are sedges, blue joint and cordgrass in a few southern areas of the county. **CLIMATE** The county lies within the state's Southeast climatological region with a continental climate having cold, snowy winters and warm, mild summers. The average annual temperature is 48°F. Temperatures in January range from an average low of 10°F to an average high of 27°F and in July from an average low of 61°F to an average high of 84°F. Annual precipitation averages 32 inches, with an average relative humidity of 84% at 6 AM and 65% at 6 PM. Annual snowfall averages 40 inches. The growing season averages 134 days, with the last freeze usually occurring in late April and the first usually occurring in mid-October. During the year, the sun shines an average of 60% of the daylight hours. Prevailing winds are from the northwest during winter and from the south during summer.

THE PEOPLE

The 1988 estimated population, ranking third in the state, was 293,438, an increase of 5% from 1980. The population increased 21% between 1970 and 1980, following an increase of 46% between 1960 and 1970. Between 1970 and 1980, the

urban population grew by 18% while the rural population grew by 36%. In 1980, 32% of the population were under age 18 and 8% were over age 64. Between 1970 and 1980, the group with the greatest increase was ages 85 and over and the group with the greatest decrease was ages 5-9. In 1980, the median age was 29.7, higher than the state average of 29.4. The 1980 census reported the population as 98% White, less than 1% Black, less than 1% American Indian/Alaskan Native and 1% Asian/Pacific Islander, with 2% of Spanish origin. The three largest single-ancestry groups reported were German (24%), Polish (3%) and English (3%). **REGISTERED VOTERS** As of November 8, 1988, the county had 148,935 registered voters, or 6.8% of the state total. For the 1984 general election, there were 140,660 voters. In the 1988 general election, 90,467 voted Republican, 57,598 voted Democrat and 402 voted Libertarian.

THE ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE Livestock and fruit area. In 1987, farms occupied 36% of the land area, with 83% of the farmland under cultivation. In the state, the county ranked 49th in agricultural receipts, 57% of which was derived from livestock. Primary crops: corn for grain or seed, hay. Primary vegetables: sweet corn and snap beans. Primary fruits/nuts: apples and strawberries. Primary livestock and products: dairy cattle, hogs and pigs. Current conservation concerns include improving drainage on wet soils. **BUSINESS/INDUSTRY** In 1986, the number of business establishments totaled 8,782. Estimated taxable sales during fiscal year 1988-89, ranking third in the state, increased 11% from fiscal year 1986-87. In the year ending September 30, 1988, approximately 6% of the employed labor force worked in construction; 31% in manufacturing; 4% in transportation and utilities; 17% in retail trade; 8% in wholesale trade; 4% in finance, insurance and real estate; 20% in services, and 9% in state and local government. Of the employed labor force in 1980, about 5% were self-employed and 43% were employed in other counties. The businesses and industries with the most employment were special trade contracting, trucking (local and long distance), printing and publishing, restaurants, business services and hospitals; the wholesale trade of machinery, equipment and supplies; and the manufacture of fabricated metal products, metalworking machinery, and electric and electronic equipment. Non-farm personal income in 1986 totaled \$4,977,050,000. In 1980, there were 16,925 retired workers who received an average monthly Social Security payment of \$378. **FINANCE** On June 30, 1987, there were 21 commercial banks and 67 branches with total deposits of \$1,557,699,000. On December 31, 1988, there were four FSLIC-insured savings and loan associations with total assets of approximately \$1,413,055,317 and 44 branches. On December 31, 1988, there were 15 credit unions with total assets of \$42,157,445. **CONSTRUCTION/HOUSING** The median value of homes occupied by owners in 1980 was \$74,300. In 1987, permits were issued for 2,849 new, privately owned housing units, an increase of 31% from 1986. Of these units, 1,732 were single-family dwellings. Between 1970 and 1980, the number of housing units increased 42%. In 1980, approximately 52% of all housing units in the county were air-conditioned, 68% were heated by gas, 6% by electricity and 26% by fuel oil or kerosene. Housing permits increased in Waukesha from 428 in 1986 to 699 in 1987, with 468 of

COUNTIES

WAUKESHA (continued)

the permits issued for apartments. Housing permits increased in Bufler from two in 1986 to 66 in 1987, with 65 of the permits issued for apartments. Housing permits increased in Delafield from 37 in 1986 to 158 in 1987, with 108 of the permits issued for apartments. **NATURAL RESOURCES** Crushed limestone and dolomite, peat, construction sand and gravel. Commercial forestland totaled 32,100 acres in 1983, including 20,300 acres of sawtimber. Production in 1981 totaled 186 cords of pulpwood and 340,000 board feet of saw logs. **TOURISM** In 1986, the county had 32 hotels, motels and tourist courts. Convention/meeting facilities: There were four hotels/motels with facilities for large gatherings in 1989. **ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES** The county is wet. **FEDERAL EXPENDITURES** The federal government had direct expenditures or obligations of \$488,925,000 in the county during fiscal year 1987, including \$61,284,000 by the U.S. Department of Defense. The federal government provided \$30,968,000 in grant awards, paid \$28,589,000 in salaries and wages, made direct payments to individuals totaling \$345,591,000 (including \$269,389,000 in retirement and disability payments), awarded \$75,177,000 in procurement contracts and spent \$8,600,000 in other expenditures or obligations. The federal government also provided \$5,543,000 in direct loans and \$46,132,000 in guaranteed loans and insurance.

COMMUNICATION

Newspapers: Daily—Waukesha County Freeman, avg. eve. circ. 22,845. Weekly—Brookfield News; The Index (Dousman); Elm Grove Elm Leaves; Lake Country Reporter (Hartland); Menomonee Falls News; Mukwonago Chief (Mukwonago-Eagle-Big Bend); Muskego Sun; New Berlin Citizen; Oconomowoc Enterprise. Radio: WHAD-FM (Delafield); WFMR-FM (Menomonee Falls); WKSH-AM (Sussex); WAUK-AM, WCCX-FM, WMIL-FM (Waukesha). Cable television is available. Local telephone service: GTE MTO Inc., Nelson Telephone Co-op., North-West Telephone Co., Wisconsin Bell Inc.

TRANSPORTATION

Total public road mileage: 2,465. Interstate mileage: 41. State highway mileage: 232. County highway mileage: 384. Municipal road mileage: 1,837. Other road mileage: 11. In 1987, the county had 231,143 registered vehicles and 6,601 reported traffic accidents, including 31 fatalities. Taxicabs: five companies in July 1987. Mass urban transit: one bus system. Intercity bus carriers: four. Motor freight: 142 carriers. Rail freight: Wisconsin & Calumet Railroad. Aircraft: 342. Airports: Capitol at Brookfield has three lighted, unpaved runways. Netzer at Coloma is attended and has a 1,550-foot unpaved runway. Aero Park at Menomonee Falls has two unpaved runways. Doering Farms at Monches has a 2,600-foot unpaved runway. Oconomowoc is unattended and has a 1,200-foot unpaved runway. Waukesha County at Waukesha has a 4,200-foot lighted, paved runway.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

PUBLIC EDUCATION The county had 19 school districts, with 96 schools and 3,250 teachers. In September 1988, there were 50,105 students enrolled in the county's public schools,

with 30,943 in elementary and 19,162 in secondary schools. Of the 4,330 high school graduates in 1988, a total of 3,013 planned to attend college. In 1988-89, approximately 96% of the students were White, less than 1% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 1% Asian/Pacific Islander and 1% Black, with 2% of Hispanic origin. **NON-PUBLIC EDUCATION** In 1988, the county had 11 non-public high schools with 457 graduates. **HIGHER EDUCATION** Carroll College is located in Waukesha. Established in 1846, it is a private institution affiliated with the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. In fall 1988, enrollment was 2,150, with undergraduate tuition per school year of \$8,600. The highest degree offered is bachelor's. Nashotah House is located in Nashotah. Established in 1842, it is a private institution affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal Church. In fall 1988, enrollment was 75, with undergraduate tuition per school year of \$6,525. The highest degree offered is master's. University of Wisconsin Center-Waukesha County is located in Waukesha. Established in 1966, it is a public institution. In fall 1988, enrollment was 2,514, with in-district undergraduate tuition per school year of \$1,089. The highest degree offered is associate's. Waukesha County Technical College is located in Pewaukee. Established in 1923, it is a state/local institution. In fall 1988, enrollment was 9,650, with in-district tuition per school year of \$1,147. The highest degree offered is associate's. **VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL INSTITUTES** Okauchee: Wisconsin School of Professional Pet Grooming. Pewaukee: Capitol Aviation. Waukesha: Century 21 School of Real Estate, Training Center Inc., University of Aesthetics and Cosmetology. **PUBLIC LIBRARIES** Alice Baker Memorial Public Library (Eagle): 12,800 volumes. Barbara Sanborn Public Library (Pewaukee): 29,168 volumes. Big Bend Village Library: 8,570 volumes. Brookfield Public Library: 92,436 volumes. Butler Public Library: 26,067 volumes. Delafield Public Library: 25,103 volumes. Elm Grove Public Library: 31,946 volumes. Floyd & Jessie McKenzie Public Library (Mukwonago): 17,957 volumes. Hartland Public Library: 26,802 volumes. Maud Shunk Public Library (Menomonee Falls): 77,834 volumes. Muskego Public Library: 48,000 volumes. New Berlin Public Library: 79,126 volumes. Oconomowoc Public Library: 68,152 volumes. Sussex Public Library: 16,200 volumes. Town Hall Library (North Lake): 23,486 volumes. Waukesha Public Library: 163,429 volumes. **CHILD CARE** As of February 1989, the county had 138 licensed child care facilities. **HEALTH CARE** The county had 689 physicians and 275 dentists in 1989. There were four hospitals with a total capacity of 652 beds. Of these, three hospitals had psychiatric services and one had a home care program. Specialized hospitals included an alcohol and other chemical dependency hospital with 58 beds and a psychiatric hospital with 90 beds. Substance abuse treatment programs: 33. Ambulance services: 26. Adult day care centers: three. There were 16 licensed nursing homes with a total capacity of 1,926 beds. **CHURCHES** The county had 175 churches/synagogues with an estimated combined membership of 188,733. The largest denominations were Catholic, Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod and Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod. **SOCIAL SERVICES** In 1988, a total of \$1,580,664 in food stamps was distributed to an average of 3,323 persons each month. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) payments totaled \$6,949,620 in 1988, with an average of 3,517 persons receiving AFDC each month. In addition, Medicaid

payments of \$2,291,715 went to 4,657 persons in January 1989. **FIRE PROTECTION** As of August 1989, the county had two fully paid, two partly paid and 27 volunteer fire departments. **LAW ENFORCEMENT** In 1988, the county sheriff had 140 commissioned officers. In 1988, 15 police departments had a total force of 387. **CRIME** A total of 230 violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault), 6,896 non-violent crimes (burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft) and 45 cases of arson were reported in 1988. **COURTS** The county has its own Circuit Court with 12 judges and 13 Municipal Courts and judges as of 1989. In the Circuit Court, a total of 9,802 cases were pending on January 1, 1988, with 39,861 new cases filed and 40,189 cases disposed of during the year, leaving 9,355 cases pending on December 31, 1988. In the Municipal Courts, 28,638 reported cases were disposed of during the year. **JAILS** As of June 30, 1983, one county facility had a capacity of 92 and an inmate population of 49. **ATTORNEYS AT LAW** In 1989, the county had 623 attorneys. **UTILITIES** Of the permanent residences, 49% were connected to a public or privately owned water system and 61% were connected to a public sewer system. Natural gas was distributed by Wisconsin Gas Co. and Wisconsin National Gas Co. In January 1988, a typical residential gas bill for 100 therms was \$60.72, up from \$59.39 in January 1987. Electricity was distributed by City of Oconomowoc and Wisconsin Electric Power Co. On January 1, 1987, a typical residential electric bill for 1,000 kwh was \$63.90. **TAXES** The county had 67 units with taxing authority: 24 municipalities, 13 towns, 20 school districts, nine special districts and the county.

RECREATION/ENTERTAINMENT

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Big Bend Vicinity: Big Bend Mound Group No. 2, Dewey Mound Group. Goodwin-McBean Site, Haseltine Cobblestone House, Peterson Site. Brookfield: Dousman Inn, Gredler-Gramins House. Delafield: Bishopstead, Delafield Fish Hatchery, Hawks Inn, St. John Chysostom Church, St. John's Military Academy. Eagle Vicinity: Ahira R. Hinkley House, Koepsel House, Christian Turck House, Ward District No. 3 Schoolhouse. Genesee Depot: Genesee Town Hall. Hartland: Ralph C. Bailie House, Bank of Hartland, Beaumont Hop House, Burr Oak Tavern, Dansk Evangelical Lutheran Kirke, East Capitol Drive Historic District, First Congregational Church, Hartland Railroad Depot, Harold Hornburg House, Jackson House, Sign of the Willows, Trapp Filling Station, Sara Belle Van Buren House, Stephen Warren House, Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church. Menomonee Falls: Albert R. Baer House, Andrew Barnes House, Thomas Camp Farmhouse, Cyrus Davis Farmstead, Cyrus Davis-Davis Brothers Farmhouse, Friederich Farmstead Historic District, LeRoy A. Henze House, Herbert Hoeltz House, Elizabeth Hoos House, Hoos-Rowell House, Frank Koehler House and Office, Lincoln High School, Garwin A. Mace House, Garwin Mace Lime Kilns, Main Street Historic District, Menomonee Falls City Hall, Menomonee Golf Club, Miller-Davidson House, John A. Pratt House, Third Street Bridge, Village Park Bandstand, Michael Wick Farmhouse and Barn, Johann Zimmer Farmhouse. Mukwonago: Sewall Andrews House, Barfoth-Blood Mound Group, United Unitarian and Universalist Church. Nashotah Vicinity: Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin. Oconomowoc: George N. Cobb House, National Guard

Armory 127th Regiment Infantry Company G, Oconomowoc City Hall, Oconomowoc Depot, Clarence Peck Residence, Walter L. Peck House, Henry and Mary Schuttler House. Okauchee: Okauchee House. Pewaukee: Deacon West Octagon House. Saylesville Vicinity: J.C. Booth House, William Johnston Lime Kiln. Wales Vicinity: Statesan Historic District. Waukesha: Arcadian Bottling Works, Arlington Apartments, Sen. William Blair House, Caples' Park Historic District, Walter S. Chandler House, College Avenue Historic District, Alexander Cook House, Cutler Mound Group, Downtown Historic District, George Dwinnell House, Dr. F.C. Elliot House, First Baptist Church, First Methodist Church, Andrew Frame House, Perry Grace House, Grand View Health Resort, Hadfield Company Lime Kilns, David J. Hemlock House, John Howitt House, Robert O. Jones House, Laflin Avenue Historic District, Lain-Estburg House, William G. Mann House, McCall Street Historic District, Dr. Volney L. Moore House, National Hotel, William A. Nickell House, Old Waukesha County Courthouse, Pokrandt Blacksmith Shop, Hannah Pratt House, Putney Block, Frank H. Putney House, Resthaven Hotel, Casper M. Sanger House, Silurian Mineral Springhouse, William P. Sloan House, Camillia Smith House, St. Joseph's Catholic Church Complex, St. Matthias Episcopal Church, Totten Butterfield House, Waukesha Post Office, Waukesha Pure Food Company, C.A. Welch House, Wisconsin Avenue Historic District, Winconsin Industrial School for Boys, Louis Yanke Saloon. Waukesha MRA: Morris Cutler House. **FEDERAL RECREATION AREAS** A portion of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail is in the county. **STATE RECREATION AREAS** Kettle Moraine-South State Forest covers 17,871 acres and offers camping, fishing, boating, water skiing, canoeing, swimming, picnicking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, hiking and snowmobiling. Glacial Drumlin State Trail covers 374 acres and offers bicycling, cross-country skiing, hiking and snowmobiling. **SCENIC DRIVES** Highway 83 north from Hartford provides the traveler a view of many beautiful lakes. **BOATING/FISHING** Lakes/reservoirs (surface acres): Ashippun (84), Beaver (316), Big Muskego (2,260), Crooked (58), Denoon (162), Eagle Spring (311), Fowler (78), Lower Genesee (66), Middle Genesee (109), Golden (250), Hunters (65), Keesus (237), Lac La Belle (1,164), Larkin (57), Little Muskego (506), Moose (81), Nagawicka (917), Lower Nashotah (90), Upper Nashotah (133), Lower Nemahbin (271), Upper Nemahbin (283), North (437), Oconomowoc (767), Okauchee (1,187), Pewaukee (2,493), Lower Phantom (433), Upper Phantom (107), Pine (703), Pretty (64), School Section (117), Silver (222), Spring (105), Waterville (68). Major rivers: Ashippun, Bark, Fox, Menomonee, Oconomowoc, Scuppernong. **HUNTING** Small game season for gray and fox squirrel runs from mid-September through January, for ruffed grouse from mid-September through January, for cottontail rabbit from mid-October through February, for woodcock from mid-September to mid-November, for jackrabbit from mid-October to mid-November, for bobwhite quail from mid-October to early December, for pheasant and Hungarian partridge from mid-October to early December, and for snowshoe hare and coyote year-round. Waterfowl season for ducks is October and for geese runs from mid-September to mid-November. Big game hunting for bear with bait only is allowed from mid-September to early October. Archery deer hunting season runs from mid-September to mid-November and from early December to

COUNTIES

WAUKESHA (continued)

the end of December. Firearm deer hunting season runs from mid-November to late November with no rifles allowed. Furbearer season for red and gray fox runs from early November through January, resident hunting for raccoon from mid-October through January and non-resident hunting for raccoon from early November through January.

MUSEUMS Menomonee Falls: Old Falls Village. New Berlin: The New Berlin Historical Society. Waukesha: Waukesha County Historical Museum. **THEATERS** Wales: Reed Marionettes. Waukesha: Waukesha Civic Theatre.

ORCHESTRAS Waukesha: Waukesha Symphony. **ZOOS** Dousman: Oak Ridge Farm. **OTHER** Waukesha: Dorothy Goff Frisch Concerts. **SPECIAL EVENTS** January: Blizzard Of Arts & Crafts Show (Waukesha). February: Barbershop On Broadway (Menomonee Falls); Antique Show (Waukesha). March: Gem & Mineral Show (Waukesha). April: Annual Springtime Collection Of Arts & Crafts (Waukesha). May: Spring Festival (Delafield); Civil War Encampment (Eagle); Crazy Quilters Quilt Show (Mukwonago); Hare & Tortoise Run (New Berlin); Memorial Day Parade, Tune-Up Regatta (Oconomowoc); English Springer Spaniel Dog Show (Waukesha). June: Primitive Art Show, Strawberry Festival (Brookfield); Midsummer Festival, Polish Dancing And Food Festival (Eagle); Fun Festival, Volunteer Fire Department July 4th Celebration (Oconomowoc); Buck Rub Archery Show & Sale, Hunter Jumper Horse Show, Olde Car Club Show (Waukesha); July: Circus Day (Brookfield); Delafield Days (Delafield); Independence Day Celebration In The Village (Eagle); Maxwell Street Day, YMCA Triathlon (Oconomowoc); Waukesha County Fair (Waukesha). August: Country Craft Fair (Brookfield); Heirloom Garden Fair, Quilt Show (Eagle); 5 & 15 Mile Run-3 Mile Fun Walk, Festival of the Arts, Festival Week (Oconomowoc); Dairyland Aero Miniature Modeler Giant Fly-In (Waukesha). September: Heritage Fair (Delafield); Afternoon With The Morgans, Threshere (Eagle); Annual Classic Car Rally (Lake Geneva); Falls Fall Fair, Cheery Cherry Fair (Menomonee Falls); Country Crafts Folk Art & Antique Show, Tour of Homes (Oconomowoc). October: Town & Country YMCA Arts & Crafts Fair (Dousman); Autumn on the Farms, Lamplight Tour (Eagle); A Country Affair (Menomonee Falls); Art and Craft Fall Show (Sussex); Antique Show (Waukesha). November: Annual Downtown Christmas Walk (Menomonee Falls); Christmas Country Craft & Gift-O-Rama, Christmas Parade And Tree Lighting (Oconomowoc); Calico Christmas, Holiday Fair (Waukesha). December: Hawks Inn Christmas Walk (Delafield); Christmas At Old World Wisconsin (Eagle); Holiday Tour of Homes (Menomonee Falls).

COMMUNITIES

COUNTY SEAT Waukesha, County Courthouse, 53186; County Clerk's Office, (414) 548-7010. **INCORPORATED COMMUNITIES** (1988 estimated population and ZIP Code) Big Bend (1,433) 53103, Brookfield (34,163) 53005, Butler (1,998) 53007, Chenequa (482) 53029, Delafield (4,961) 53018, Dousman (1,335) 53118, Eagle (1,083) 53119, Elm Grove (6,346) 53122, Hartland (6,403) 53029, Lac La Belle (242) 53066, Lannon (962) 53046, Menomonee Falls (27,198) 53051, Merton (1,069) 53056, Mukwonago (4,324) 53149, Muskego (16,293) 53150, Nashotah (582) 53058, New Berlin (31,473)

53151, North Prairie (1,039) 53153, Oconomowoc (10,534) 53066, Oconomowoc Lake (492) 53066, Pewaukee (5,131) 53072, Sussex (4,483) 53089, Wales (2,301) 53183, Waukesha (53,941) 53186. **TOWNS** Brookfield, Delafield, Eagle, Genesee, Lisbon, Merton, Mukwonago, Oconomowoc, Ottawa, Pewaukee, Summit, Vernon, Waukesha. **UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES** (and ZIP code) Bass Bay 53150, Bethesda 53186, Buena Vista 53072, Calhoun 53151, Camp Whitcomb, Chenequa North 53058, Colgate 53017, Denoon 53150, Dodges Corners 53149, Duplainville 53186, Durham 53130, Durham Hill 53132, Eagleville 53149, Edgewood 53072, Fussville 53051, Genesee 53149, Guthrie 53186, Jericho 53119, Lake Five 53017, Lake Keesus 53029, Lower Nemahbin Lake 53066, Mapleton 53066, Marcy, Monches 53029, Monterey 53066, North Lake 53064, Oak Knoll, Oconomowoc Lake South 53066, Okauchee 53069, Okauchee Lake 53069, Pewaukee West 53072, Phantom Lake 53149, Prospect 53151, Saylesville 53186, Stonebank 53066, Summit Corners 53066, Sunnyslope 53151, Templeton 53089, Tess Corners 53130, Utica 53066, Waterville 53066, Wepco, West Sussex 53089, Westchester 53005, Willow Springs. **FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL INFORMATION** Brookfield Chamber of Commerce, 235 N. Executive Dr., Brookfield, 53005, (414) 786-1886. Butler Area Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 331, Butler, 53007, (414) 781-5195. Delafield Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 171, Delafield, 53018, (414) 646-8100. Greater Oconomowoc Area Chamber of Commerce, 175 E. Wisconsin Ave., Oconomowoc, 53066, (414) 567-2666. Hartland Area Chamber of Commerce, 119 E. Capitol Dr., Hartland, 53029, (414) 367-7059. Menomonee Falls Chamber of Commerce and Industry, P.O. Box 73, Menomonee Falls, 53051, (414) 251-2430. New Berlin Chamber of Commerce, 15350 W. National Ave., #108, New Berlin, 53151, (414) 786-5280. Sussex-Lisbon Business and Professional Assoc., P.O. Box 24, Sussex, 53089, (414) 246-3120. Waukesha Area Chamber of Commerce, 327 South St., Waukesha, 53186, (414) 542-4249.

WAUPACA (NC11)

County Location Chart p. 58

THE LAND

The county is located in the north-central part of the county, west of Green Bay. Major routes in the county include U.S. Highways 10 and 45 and State Highway 22. The county contains 754 square miles of land, and elevation is about 1,000 feet. Approximately 57% of the land is in farms and less than 1% is government-owned. The county lies within three major land resource areas, the largest of which is the Central Wisconsin and Minnesota Thin Loess and Till which covers about two-thirds of the county. A small section in the southwest part of the county lies within the Wisconsin and Minnesota Sandy Outwash land resource area, and the remainder of the county in the southeast section lies within the Northeastern Wisconsin Drift Plain land resource area. The topography in the majority of the county is level to rolling with grayish-brown silt loam soils that range from excellent to good for agricultural use. In the southwest area, the terrain is level to gently sloping with sandy soils rated as fair to unsuitable for agriculture. The remainder of the western part



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50¢

Waukesha a possible stop for Bush train

President courting state voters as race winds down

By Michael Popke
Freeman Staff
and Kevin Keane
Thomson News Service

good that you'll be able to see President Bush if he follows through on a planned whistle-stop train trip through Wisconsin on Halloween weekend.

The train trip tentatively plans to make stops in Waukesha and Oshkosh, among other places, according to a Bush-Quayle official who asked not to be identified.

Steve Baas, press secretary for the Wisconsin Bush-Quayle campaign, would not confirm reports Friday night of a train tour or a Waukesha visit.

"Right now, what we do know is the president is very likely to return to Wis-

consin before Election Day," Baas said. "What we don't know is precisely where he will be and when."

If the whistle-stop tour becomes reality, it is likely to pass through Washington County, Fond du Lac and Appleton before heading through central Wisconsin in the vicinity of Wisconsin Rapids, the official said. The tour probably would slow down enough for Bush to wave and say "Hi."

Mary Matalin, deputy campaign manager for Bush-Quayle, told reporters earlier this week that Bush would do a train trip in Wisconsin next weekend.

White House officials later cautioned that all plans remain tentative, and the course of the campaign could dictate that the Wisconsin trip be altered or canceled.

Wisconsin, with its 11 electoral votes, is considered by many political pundits as a pivotal state in the Nov. 3 election.

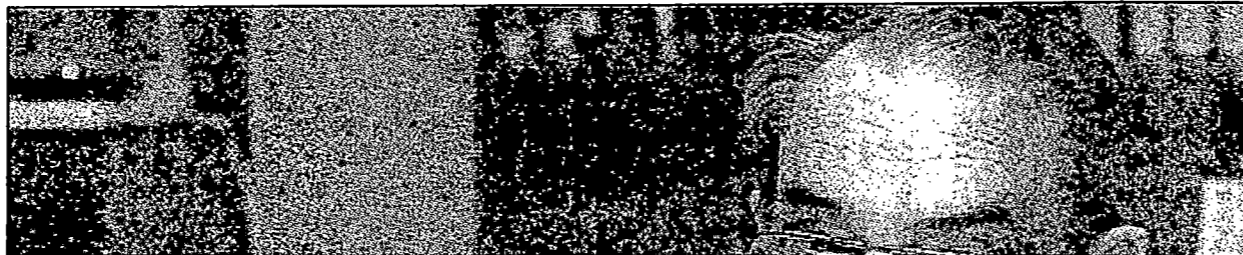
"In Wisconsin, the president has an exciting message to convey to the voters," Baas said. Bush and Gov. Tommy Thompson have worked together on several state reforms like Learnfare and Bridefare, and Bush is counting on riding Thompson's wave of popularity.

Since early in the campaign, Thompson has urged Bush to do whistle-stop campaign trips, said Torie Clarke, Bush-Quayle press secretary. Thompson himself ended his 1990 re-election campaign with a whistle-stop tour.

Bush just completed a two-day train trip through Georgia and the Carolinas. Matalin told reporters Bush liked the trip so much, he decided to do another one before Election Day.

Baas said such a tour provides voters with a chance to hear Bush's words "unfiltered," before sound bites and quotes are culled together by the media.

Real-life history lessons



Sheriff looking for identity of

1... body