

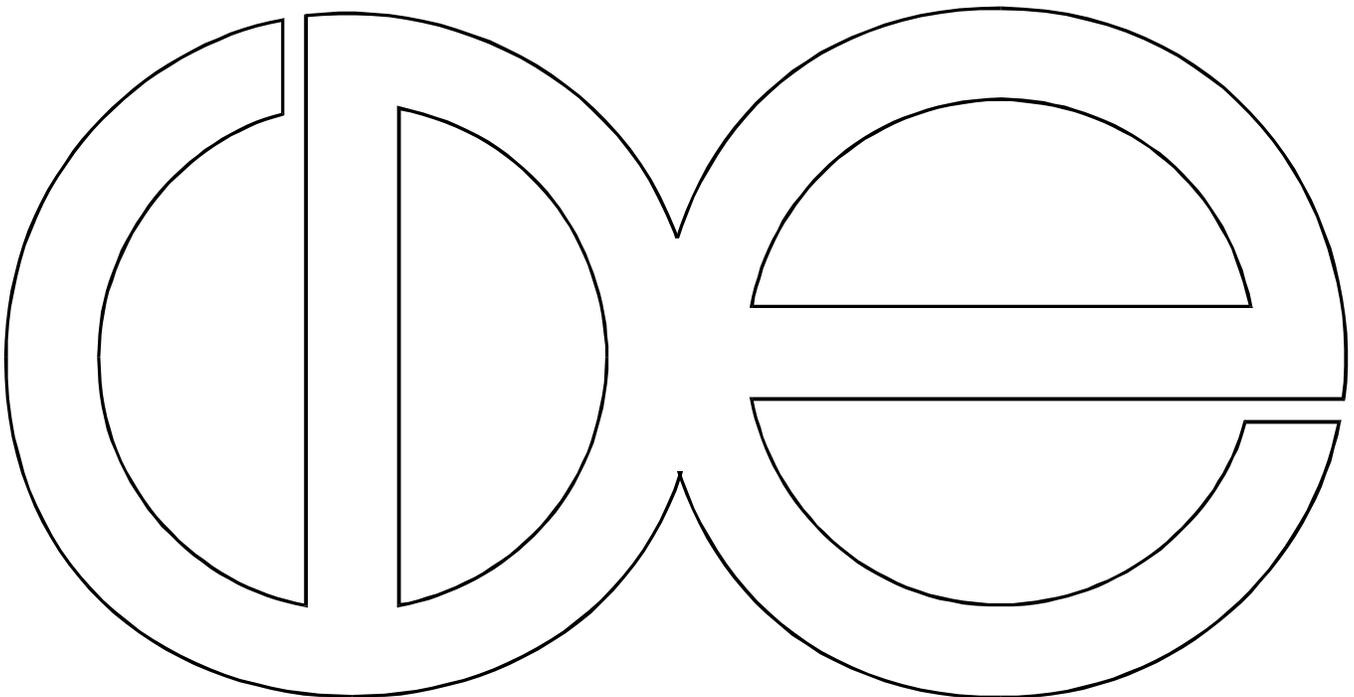
**Center for Demography and Ecology
University of Wisconsin-Madison**

A Portrait of Family Farmers in Wisconsin

Doris P. Slesinger

Julie Whitaker

CDE Working Paper No. 98-30



A Portrait of Family Farmers in Wisconsin

Doris P. Slesinger and Julie Whitaker

Introduction

By and large, Wisconsin farms fit squarely into the “family” farm model of agricultural production. In this report, we define the criteria employed to differentiate family farm operations from other agricultural production types, and summarize the state of Wisconsin family farm operations today, in terms of farmer¹ and farm characteristics, recent changes in farm size and off-farm employment. We utilize four data sources, which each have individual deficiencies and omissions (which we will specify). However, by combining them we were able to partially overcome their respective weaknesses and provide a fuller portrait of family farmers in Wisconsin.

Four Data Sources Related to Wisconsin Farmers

U.S. Census of Population and Housing. Every ten years, the U.S. Census Bureau conducts a census of all people in the U.S. For this report on family farmers, we define a farmer as a person who is employed, and lists his or her occupation as farm owner, operator, or manager. We exclude farm laborers. While the census is beneficial because it allows more than one person in a household to self-identify as a “farmer,” it excludes “part-time” farmers; that is, those who do not consider farming as their primary occupation; nor does it include farmers who devote less than 15 hours per week to “incidental unpaid work.”

U.S.D.A. Census of Agriculture. In 1974, and every five years thereafter, the Census Bureau has collected data for the U.S. Department of Agriculture on farm operations and farm households. A “farm” is defined as any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold during the Census year. Once the enterprise fits the definition, the operator of the farm is identified as the person in charge of the agricultural operation. That

¹excluding farm laborers

person checks the box “principal occupation” on the census form if he or she spent the majority (50% or more) of work time in farming or ranching. The farm operator, the person responsible for the operation of the farm, fills out the census form. The only demographic characteristics the Census of Agriculture currently obtains on operators are sex, age and race (see U.S. Department of Commerce, 1992 Census of Agriculture Report Form Guide), and only one person per farm is designated the farm operator.

Agricultural Technology and Family Farm Institute (ATFFI) Survey. The 1993 ATFFI Family Farm Survey was based on a random sample of farmers drawn from a list of names maintained by the Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service (WASS). Interviewers performed a telephone screening of those drawn, and then conducted a 90 minute personal interview at the farm. Of the WASS list of 58,042 farms, the ATFFI survey reported information on 873 farms, with a response rate of 72.4 percent (ATFFI, 1994). Detailed information was collected in this survey related to both on- and off-farm work of the operator and spouse. The WASS maintains excellent coverage of large farms, but is least good for coverage of small non-commercial and hobby farms. Another weakness is that all information about all family members was collected from the self-designated “operator” of the farm, who, in 99 percent of the farms, was a male. Previous research has shown that male farmers as respondents often underestimate women’s contributions to the farm enterprise (Boulding, 1980; Rosenfeld, 1985, p. 65).

Family Farm Health Survey (FFHS). The sampling frame of the FFHS was from the 1992 list of farms compiled and maintained by WASS, as described above. In total, 395 farm households were randomly selected and 301 telephone interviews were completed, resulting in a 76.2 percent response rate (Slesinger and Monson, 1993). Although most questions were related to health, additional demographic characteristics and questions related to off-farm work were included. The type of farm product, however, was not identified, nor was specific information collected about the tasks and the number of hours family members committed to farm work.

The description that follows will utilize the four sources mentioned above. We will first define and describe the characteristics of family farm households and individual farmers and then describe supplementary off-farm work patterns, paying particular attention to differences by dairy and non-dairy farm type.

Wisconsin Family Farm Households

Table 1, from the 1992 Census of Agriculture, shows the percentage of Wisconsin farmers involved in selected farm specialities. The largest proportion are involved in dairy farming (42%). The remaining farms are involved in other forms of crop or livestock production.

**Table 1.
Type of Farming Operation, Wisconsin, 1992**

Product	Percent
Dairy	41.6
Other Livestock	23.0
Field Crops, except cash grains	11.7
Cash Grains	10.6
Other	13.1
TOTAL	100.0
	N 67,959

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994, 1992 Census of Agriculture. Table 17.

Wisconsin farmers are often referred to as “family farmers.” What exactly does that mean? Some rural sociologists -- Wilkening (1981) and recently, Garkovitch, Bokemeier, and Foote (1995) -- believe that certain specific characteristics define a family farm household.

Family farmers:

- use mainly labor of family members to run the farm enterprise.
- usually own the land they cultivate, although they may also rent additional land.
- consider themselves self-employed.
- have their economic enterprise entwined with “a way of life.”

Based on an analysis of the 1992 ATFFI survey, over 80 percent of farm operators in Wisconsin farm households typify what might be called “family farmers.” That is, they rely mainly on family labor and own some or all of the land they cultivate. In focus groups with farmers (Whitaker and Slesinger, 1999), as well as in other researchers’ in-depth studies (e.g., Garkovich, Bokemeier and Foote, 1995), family farmers explain that they continue to farm because they value the family farm “lifestyle,” even when financial gains are not apparent and workloads are excruciating. Thus, they operate farms not only as businesses but within a distinct culture that entails working collectively toward a common goal, providing benefits to the children in the family in an environment of fresh air and independence. Marty Strange, a staunch advocate for farming as a way of life contends:

Above all, family farming carries with it a commitment to certain values, entirely independent of the pettiness of economics . . . Family farming may be a business, but it is not just a business. It is a way of life as well. (1988, p. 35)

Farming as a way of life is more easily maintained among people who feel some sort of connection to the space they inhabit. Generally, Wisconsin farmers are individuals who were born and reared in Wisconsin, have stable residence, and are land owning, self-employed, and dependent on family for farm labor. The average farm operator has been on his or her farm for approximately 20 years. Most Wisconsin farmers (87.5%) are native to the state, and are geographically stable; only 18.1 percent moved to a different home between 1985 and 1990. Also, in those same five years only 1.4 percent of farmers moved to Wisconsin from another state (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992).

Contrary to what one might assume, not all Wisconsin farmers live in rural areas, nor on farms. In fact, according to the 1990 Census, 6 percent reside in urban areas, and a large minority (27.4%) live in rural non-farm locations (see Table 2 for a comparison with all Wisconsin residents).

Table 2.
Urban/Rural Location of Farmers and All
Wisconsin Residents 16 Years and Older, 1990

		Farmers ^a	Wisconsin Residents
Urban		5.6%	65.7%
Rural Farm		67.0	11.6
Rural Non-Farm		27.4	30.3
TOTAL	%	100.0%	100.0%
	N	73,149	4,891,769

^a Farm Operators and Farm Managers.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Wisconsin, Public Use Microdata 5% Sample.

Although about one-third of Wisconsin farmers do not live in homes physically located on the farms, almost all (93.4%) are self-employed,² that is, their farm income is not derived from wages or salary. Their median income in 1989 was \$29,092, only slightly below the Wisconsin median income of \$29,442 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992). The ATFFI survey reported that 30 percent of farmers' income is derived from off-farm work; 19 percent for dairy farmers and 54 percent for non-dairy.³

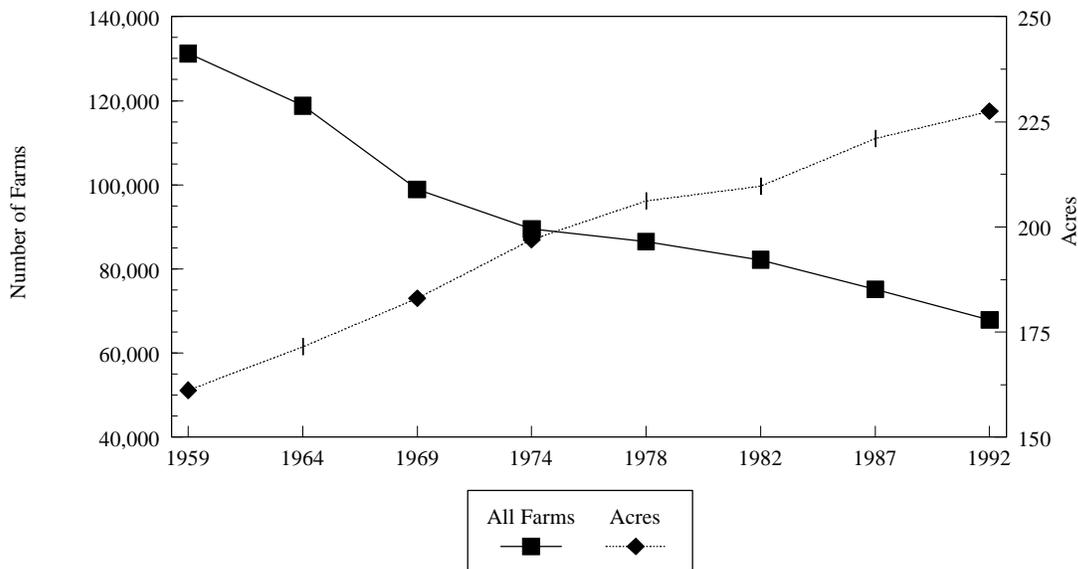
Family farming, as a national agricultural production type, has remained dominant over agribusiness enterprises since 1949. Although family farm operations are not less productive, they do not have the same level of economic power base as agribusiness (Boulding, 1980). In Wisconsin, family farmers have faced some major financial problems, particularly among mid-sized and dairy farms (Jackson-Smith, 1996; Buttel, 1994). In fact, during the period between 1987 and 1992 Wisconsin lost nearly 10 percent of its total farms and almost 20 percent of its

²This compares with only 7.4 percent of the total Wisconsin population who are self-employed (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992).

³The topic of off-farm work will be discussed in more detail below.

dairy farms (Buttel, Jackson-Smith and Wood, 1994). The decrease in the number of farms has been attributed to a number of causes. Buttel (1994) suggests that two important ones are urban expansion, which results in farmland being sold for non-agricultural purposes; and increase in land prices and machinery value which makes farm entry more difficult. Most farmers inherit or purchase the family farm. Rarely is a family farm purchased by a non-relative. ATFFI is currently investigating the Entry and Exit process in farming in Wisconsin, precisely because of this problem (Lezberg, 1994). Chart 1 illustrates the continuous decrease in the number of Wisconsin farms between 1959 and 1992, with a concomitant average increase in farm size.

Chart 1.
Number of Farms and Average Farm Size, Wisconsin, 1959-1992



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, various years, U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Characteristics of Wisconsin Farmers

Age

According to the 1990 Census of Population, only 4.3 percent of Wisconsin workers 18 years or older were employed in agriculture, forestry or fishing occupations in 1989. Of those employed in these occupations, 61.8 percent (N= 73,149) were operators or managers of farms. The median age of a Wisconsin farmer in the 1990 Census was 46.1 years -- with males only slightly older than females (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992). Additional characteristics of persons in Wisconsin's farm vs. non-farm households are available from the 1993 Family Farm Health Survey (see Table 3). The average age of members of farm households is higher than of other Wisconsin households (37.6 vs. 31.9 years). There is a smaller proportion of children, but a larger proportion of persons age 65 and older in the farm households.

Education

Farmers are less likely to have post high school education than other Wisconsin residents -- 32 percent versus 56 percent respectively (see Table 3). Thus, the average farmer is older and slightly less educated than the rest of the Wisconsin population.

Employment

Farmers are more likely to be employed than other Wisconsin persons age 18 and older (80.7% vs. 69.9%). This is reflected in a smaller proportion retired; farmers are more likely to continue working well after the age of 65.

Table 3.
Sociodemographic Characteristics of Wisconsin's Total and Farm Population

		Total Wisconsin	Farm	p
AGE				
0-17		31.3%	27.3%	
18-44		42.5	30.9	
45-64		17.2	29.2	
65+		9.0	12.6	
TOTAL	%	100.0	100.0	
	N	2,228	944	* $X^2=40$; $p<.001$
Mean Age		31.9 yrs.	37.6 yrs.	
EDUCATION				
(Persons 18+ yrs.)				
Less than High School		10.0	22.0	
High School Graduate		34.0	46.0	
More than High School Graduate		56.0	32.0	
TOTAL	%	100.0	100.0	
	N	1,531	686	* $X^2=127$; $p<.001$
EMPLOYMENT (persons 18+ yrs.)				
Employed		69.9	80.7	
Unemployed		3.1	1.2	
Retired		13.1	8.1	
Home/Student/Disabled		13.9	10.0	
TOTAL	%	100.0	100.0	
	N	1,531	686	** $X^2=30$; $p<.001$

* X^2 = Mantel-Haenzel Chi-square test.

** Chi-square test.

Source: Slesinger and Monson, 1993, page 16.

Marital Status

Most farmers are married. Women, who, by the Census estimate,⁴ represent 21.6 percent of all farmers in the state, are more likely than men to be married with a spouse present in the household (86.1% vs 75.2%) (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992). Both female and male farmers are

⁴This estimate was derived from the occupational question of the Census of Population and Housing asked of every adult member of a household. Estimates on the number of women farmers varies depending on the data source, to be discussed below.

significantly more likely than the rest of the Wisconsin adult population to be married. Among married farmers, about one-half have children under 18 residing in the household.

Gender

The 1990 Census of Population indicates that about 78 percent of farmers are male. However, according to the Census of Agriculture, the percentage of farm operators who are male has gone virtually unchanged over the past four decades, with men representing 94.4 percent of Wisconsin farm operators in 1992. This difference can be attributed to different data collection methods. In particular, the Census of Population collects employment information on all individuals in the household over the age of 15, which enables more than one family member to claim farming as an occupation, whereas the Census of Agriculture allows only one farm “operator.” Many farm households include more than one farmer. According to the 1990 Census, the 73,149 farm operators and managers in Wisconsin reside in 41,207 households, for an average of 1.4 farmers per household. It is clear that the accounting procedure utilized by the Census of Agriculture upwardly skews the percentage of farm operators who are male. That is, even among the farms that are jointly operated by a couple, the male is more likely than the female to cite himself as the “farm operator.” Yet, when the Census of Population obtains the occupation of every adult in the household, a sizeable portion of couples both refer to themselves as farm operators.

The 1993 ATFFI survey of Wisconsin farm families used the same procedure as the Census of Agriculture, resulting in approximately 99 percent of farm operators listing their sex as male. However, other household members, most notably women, are often full participants in the farm operation, even though they do not refer to themselves “officially” as the operator of the farm.

According to ATFFI’s survey, among male-operated farms with a spouse present, approximately 90 percent of dairy and 70 percent of non-dairy farm women are involved at some level in the farm operation. Overall on these farms, women contribute an average of 17 hours per week to the farm operation, compared with men’s 59 average hours. However, these figures should

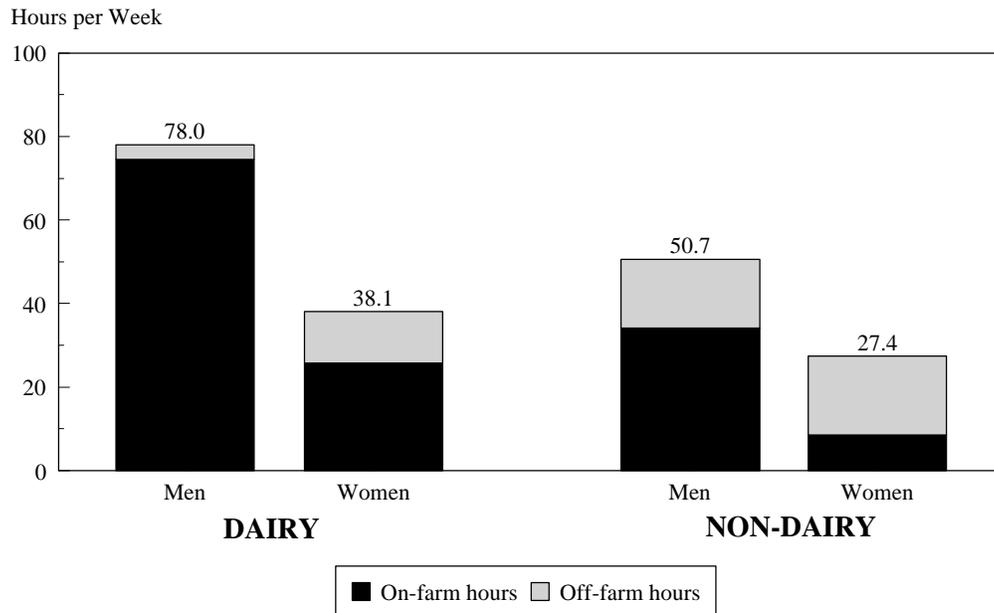
be read cautiously, keeping in mind that in each household the male operator was reporting his wife's farm work hours.

Another major contribution that women, as well as men, make to farming, which we will discuss below, is their off-farm work.

Off Farm Employment⁵

Chart 2 displays the mean number of work hours -- both on and off farm -- for men and women in dairy and non-dairy farm households. Unlike crop or other livestock farming, dairy farming requires constant and year-round physical labor. Thus, the time spent on farm and non-farm work differs substantially between dairy and non-dairy farmers.

Chart 2.
Mean Weekly Work Hours of Men and Women,
by Type of Farming Operation, Wisconsin, 1992



Source: 1993 ATFFI Farm Survey (ATFFI, 1994). Includes only 764 households where a male farm operator and wife are present.

⁵Data in this section is taken from the 1993 ATFFI Survey. Only households in which a male farm operator and spouse are present are included. This excluded 109 out of 873 farms.

On average, dairy farm men spent 75 hours per week working on the farm, and only 3 hours off the farm, while their wives spent 26 hours on and 12 hours off the farm. Non-dairy farm men and women, on the other hand, worked a similar number of hours off the farm (17-19 hours), but men worked substantially more hours on the farm than did their wives (34.1 hours for men vs 8.6 hours for women).⁶

Also, dairy and non-dairy farms employ different strategies of on- and off-farm work when they are considered as a couple. In almost 50 percent of the dairy households neither member of the couple was employed off the farm; whereas on non-dairy farms, this was the case in only 25 percent of the households (see Table 4). In contrast, non-dairy farm couples were much more likely than dairy to both be working off the farm (39.6% vs. 9.2%). On dairy farms, when only one spouse worked off the farm, it was significantly more likely to be the woman than the man (36.9% vs. 8.8%) -- whereas on non-dairy farms there was little difference.

Table 4.
Couple's Off-Farm Employment Strategies

Employment ^a	Dairy	Non-Dairy
Both spouses working off-farm	9.2	39.6
Husband working off-farm; wife not	8.8	18.1
Wife working off-farm; husband not	36.9	17.1
Neither spouse working off-farm	45.1	25.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
	%	
	N	298

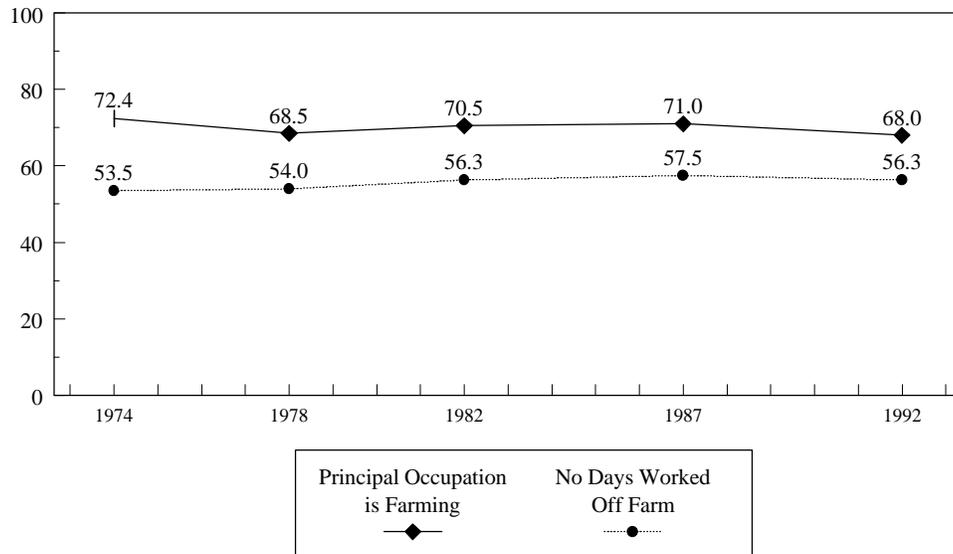
^a $X^2 = 145$; $p < .001$
Source: ATFFI, 1994, 1993 ATFFI Farm Survey.

⁶It should be noted that women did not include hours in child care or housework as “working hours.”

Overall, approximately 45 percent of Wisconsin farm women and 33 percent of men are involved in off-farm employment (ATFFI, 1993). We learned from personal interviews (Whitaker, 1996) and focus groups with farmers that one of the major reasons that farmers take jobs off the farm is because of the need for supplementary income to compensate for inadequate farm profitability due to decreases in commodity prices, tax burdens, changes in agricultural technology, and environmental regulations. Other research based on focus groups with farmers has identified additional reasons, such as health insurance costs, access to pension plans, and extra funds for household purchases and family member's needs (Whitaker and Slesinger, 1999; ATFFI, 1993). This economic household strategy perhaps clouds the definition of a "farmer" even further particularly since surveys such as those conducted by the Census of Population and Housing restrict individuals to one primary occupation.

The Census of Agriculture has collected data since 1974 on whether operators considered farming their principal occupation and the number of days they worked off-farm in the past year (See Chart 3). From these reports we note surprisingly little change over this 18 year period, with about 68 to 72 percent reporting their principal occupation in farming, and 54 to 57 percent reporting no days working off-farm in the past year.

Chart 3.
Farm Operators Who Reported Farming As Principal Occupation
and Who Worked No Days Off the Farm, Wisconsin, 1974-1992



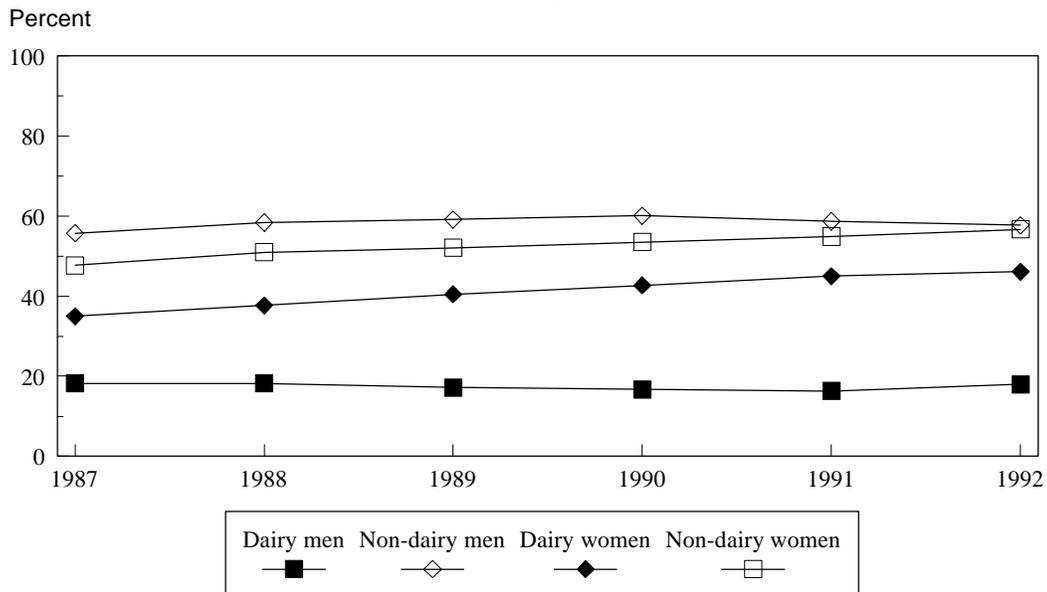
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994, 1992 Census of Agriculture, Wisconsin, Table 1.

The Census of Agriculture collects no information on the income sources of other household members. However, as Chart 4 illustrates, based on the 1993 ATFFI survey, except for dairy farm men, the proportion of household members who work off farm has continued to increase since 1987. In 1993, the Wisconsin ATFFI Farm Survey reported that about one-third of the operators worked off farm. However, as was seen in Table 4, above, only about 18 percent of dairy men worked off farm compared to nearly 58 percent of male farmers in non-dairy operations. But, there was a much smaller difference in the percentage of wives working off farm between dairy and non-dairy farms. For dairy farms, 47 percent of wives worked off farm; for other types of farms, 54 percent of wives worked off farm. Moreover, between 1987 and 1992, the percentage of women working off-farm on both dairy and non-dairy farms increased every year while the men's off-farm employment rates remained fairly stable.⁷ While men on dairy farms had relatively low off-farm employment

⁷This analysis is based on information gathered from male operators whose farms were in operation in 1993, and is retrospective data for the previous years. Thus, it is not able to capture

participation (a high of 18.2 percent in 1987 and 1988, and a low of 16.3 in 1991), the percentage of dairy women employed off the farm not only increased steadily from 35.0 percent in 1987 to 46.1 percent in 1992, but appears to be approaching that of non-dairy women and men (see chart 4). Balancing off-farm and farm work is especially difficult for dairy farmers since, as previously noted, their farms require more labor intensive year round work than other types, and rely on the contributions of women more than on non-dairy farms.

Chart 4.
Percent of Men and Women Employed
Off the Farm, by Farm Type, Wisconsin, 1987-1992



Source: Retrospective information, reported by households where male operator and spouse are present in 1993 (ATFFI, 1994).

Off-farm work has become a permanent feature of agriculture, in Wisconsin and elsewhere in the United States (Rogers et al., 1988). The types of threats to profitability and increases in

accurately the off-farm employment of the entire farm population from each year. In addition, only households in which a male farm operator and spouse are included, excluding 109 of the 873 farms surveyed.

operating costs that we mentioned earlier make it difficult for young farmers to take over the farms of the previous generations. Through our interviews and focus groups we also learned that farmers are often reluctant to encourage their adult children to farm given the present economy. Thus, off-farm work, for better or worse, allows many remaining farmers and those young farmers who do wish to carry on the tradition of farming to do so. And, while this raises the overall income of the household, often sustaining the family's ability to enjoy the benefits of the "farm lifestyle," it also places additional stress on all family members.

Summary

Today, there are about 68,000 farms in Wisconsin (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994), and about 80 percent of them can be defined as "family farms." What makes a family farm different from other farms? In contrast to large agricultural businesses employing outside labor, family farms are operated by family members, most often a married couple, who live on the land, and contribute most of the farm labor.

Wisconsin farmers are generally older, less likely to have obtained post-high school education, and, according to the Census of Agriculture, almost exclusively male. However, one must be cautious in interpreting the validity of the latter finding, since it is only because the Census of Agriculture restricts farm households to one farm operator that farmers appear to be overwhelmingly male. In reality we know from both the Census of Population and from personal interviews that a much larger number of females identify themselves as "farmers" by occupation. Farms are often run jointly by the wife and husband. Not only are tasks divided among family members, e.g., field work, milking, keeping the books, purchasing seeds, etc., but both partners frequently must decide if someone needs to seek an off-farm job to keep the enterprise going.

Increasingly, Wisconsin farm families rely on the income from off-farm employment. We discussed the trends and implications of off-farm employment and showed the ways in which the

work hours and involvement in off-farm employment vary by farm type. Wisconsin dairy farms are inherently different from other types of Wisconsin farms in the amount of labor required both daily and seasonally. If off-farm income is required for dairy farmers, it is more often women who earn it. With off-farm work a necessary and permanent feature of Wisconsin agriculture, farm families must increasingly balance the requirements of farm, household and off-farm work.

References

- Agricultural Technology and Family Farm Institute (ATFFI). 1993. *In Their Own Words: A Summary of the 1992-93 ATFFI Farmer Meetings*. Madison: ATFFI, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
- Agricultural Technology and Family Farm Institute (ATFFI). 1994. *Status of Wisconsin Farming: Special Edition: the 1993 ATFFI Family Farm Survey*. University of Wisconsin-Madison. (August)
- Boulding, Elise. 1980. "The Labor of U.S. Farm Women: A Knowledge Gap." *Sociology of Work and Occupations* 7(3): 261-90.
- Buttel, Frederick. 1994. *Agricultural Change in Wisconsin: New Perspectives From the 1992 Census of Agriculture*. Research Paper No. 2. University of Wisconsin-Madison. (April).
- Buttel, Frederick H., Douglas B. Jackson-Smith, and Spencer D. Wood. 1994. *Agricultural Change and Urban Development: The Case of Dane County*. Research Paper No. 3. University of Wisconsin-Madison. (June).
- Garkovich, Lorraine, Janet L. Bokemeier and Barbara Foote. 1995. *Harvest of Hope: Family Farming/Farming Families*. Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky.
- Jackson-Smith, Douglas. 1996. *Wisconsin Agriculture in Historical Perspective: Economic and Social Changes, 1959-1995*. ATFFI Technical Report No. 4. University of Wisconsin-Madison. (June)
- Lezberg, Sharon. 1994. *Summary of the ATFFI Entry-Exit Focus Group Meetings: Strategies for Beginning and Retiring Farmers*. ATFFI Research Paper No. 8. University of Wisconsin-Madison. (September)
- Rogers, Everett M., et al. 1988. *Social Change in Rural Societies*. 3rd Edition. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

- Rosenfeld, Rachel Ann. 1985. *Farm Women: Work, Farm, and Family in the United States*. Chapel Hill and London: The University of North Carolina Press.
- Slesinger, D.P. and R. Monson. 1993. *Health Status, Medical Utilization, and Health Insurance Coverage: a comparison of the Total and Farm Populations in Wisconsin, 1993*. Population Series 90-4. Applied Population Laboratory, University of Wisconsin-Madison.
- Strange, Marty. 1988. *Family Farming: a new economic vision*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1992. *1990 Census of Population and Housing*. Tabulations specifically on farmers were obtained from the Public Use Microdata Sample.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1994. *1992 Census of Agriculture*. Geographic Area Series, Wisconsin. U.S. Government Printing Office: Economic and Statistics Administration.
- U.S. Department of Commerce. 1992. *1992 Census of Agriculture*. Report Form Guide AC92-R-7. 1992 311-941/72607. U.S. Government Printing Office: Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.
- Whitaker, Julie. 1996. *The Ideological Construction of the Farm Wife and its Relation to Off-Farm Employment: The Case of Wisconsin Dairy Farmers*. Unpublished Master's Thesis. Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison.
- Whitaker, Julie and Doris P. Slesinger. 1999 (forthcoming). "Wisconsin Farmers' Health Insurance and Off-Farm Employment." *The Wisconsin Agriculturalist* (January).
- Wilkening, Eugene A. 1981. Farm Families and Family Farming. In R.T. Coward and W.M. Smith (eds.), *The Family in Rural Sociology*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

Acknowledgments

Funding for this work was from USDA Hatch Project #N872, from the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison. We appreciate the census computer runs conducted by the Applied Population Laboratory, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison and the computer facilities provided by the Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, supported by grant HD05876 from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. The original 1993 Family Farm Health Survey was supported by the Agricultural Technology and Family Farm Institute, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Center for Demography and Ecology
University of Wisconsin
1180 Observatory Drive Rm. 4412
Madison, WI 53706-1393
U.S.A.
608/262-2182
FAX 608/262-8400
comments to: slesinger@ssc.wisc.edu
requests to: cdepubs@ssc.wisc.edu