

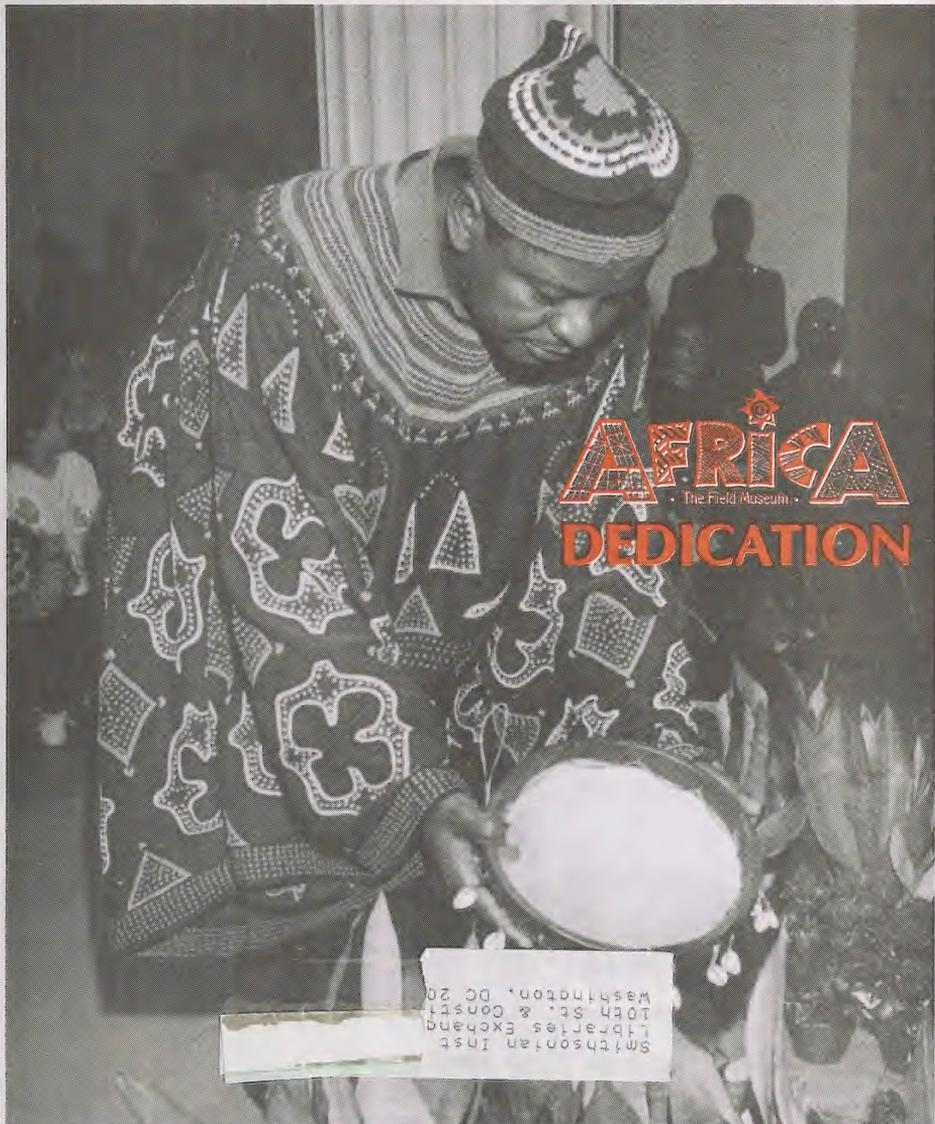
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In the Field

The Bulletin of the Field Museum

January/February 1994



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1893-1993

The Field Museum Exploring The Earth And Its People

The fossil bones of *Brachiosaurus*, discovered by Field Museum scientists in 1900, go on display.

A complete schedule of events, including special programs on Korean and African cultures.

The Museum plans an international scientific conference on the biodiversity crisis.

'AFRICA' EXHIBIT ALBUM

Many events marked the opening of the Museum's new permanent exhibit, "Africa." Herewith a selection of photographs that capture some of the excitement and variety of those days in November.

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NATIVE AMERICAN COLLECTIONS AND THE NEW GRAVES AND REPATRIATION LAW

By Jonathan Haas and Janice Klein
Department of Anthropology

In 1990 the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Bush. This legislation is having a profound impact on the Field Museum in terms of both short-term requirements and long term consequences.

In the short term, NAGPRA requires all museums in the United States with Native American collections to do two things: First, they must send to each Indian tribe a summary of all the artifacts and objects from that tribe which are held by the museum; second, museums must provide each tribe with a detailed inventory of all human remains and associated funerary objects that may have come from that tribe originally.

In the long term, the Act establishes guidelines and standards for all the federally recognized Indian tribes in the United States to have returned or "repatriated" from museums: human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of "cultural patrimony." (Cultural patrimony is defined by NAGPRA as being those objects of great cultural importance that are owned communally by the tribe as a whole and could not be sold or given away by a single individual. In our society, the Liberty Bell or the original copy of the Declaration of Independence would be considered cultural patrimony.) "Sacred objects" under the Act are defined so as to include only those items that are needed for the current practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

The Field Museum is actively complying with both the letter and the spirit of this important new law. On November 16, on the direction of Janice Klein, the Museum's anthropology registrar, we mailed out summaries of our Native American collection to 759 federally recognized tribes and native Alaskan and Hawaiian corporations. Only 175 individual summaries were actually written, as there are many tribes, such as the Apache or the Sioux, that have been divided into two or more different political groups. In Alaska alone, summaries of objects listed in the catalogue as "Eskimo" were sent to more than 400 different and distinct Native Alaskan corporations.

These summaries were each one to three pages long and included a statement of the approximate number of objects identified in our records as coming from a particular tribe, a general description of the kinds of objects (clothing, baskets, pottery, etc.), and more detailed information on items we thought might be of specific concern to a group, such as medicine bundles, Ghost Dance clothing, or masks. We also sent information about material that came from a general region but for which

we had no specific tribal identification. We might have something labeled as Northwest Coast, for example, with no specific tribal identification, and such an item would be included in the summaries sent to all the tribes in the northwestern U.S. Further information was provided about archaeological material from each tribe's aboriginal territory.

We will work with the tribes to find out more precisely what parts of the collection they are interested in and how we can best answer their questions. Because of limited staff, it is not possible for us to conduct the necessary in-depth research into every tribe's collections immediately. We will, however, use all available resources to address as quickly and efficiently as possible the questions and needs of the tribes that contact the Museum.

This kind of research includes physically checking the location and condition of each object in the collection, looking through notes and correspondence related to the acquisition of the objects, and reviewing photographic records and images. While this can be relatively easy for a collection of only ten or twenty artifacts, it is both labor intensive and time consuming for collections of 500 or even 10,000 objects. Therefore, we are trying to consult with the individual tribes to learn what is most important to them and to find ways to get them the information they want and need. We also hope to obtain financial assistance from the National Park Service through a new granting program established to help implement the NAGPRA legislation.

Beyond the summaries of our collections of objects, the NAGPRA legislation also requires museums to conduct inventories of all human remains and associated funerary objects that came from Native American groups in the United States. The Field Museum is fortunate in that an inventory of almost all of the human remains held by the Museum was conducted by Lyle Konigsberg, a physical anthropologist, in the mid-1980s. We will be able to use this inventory as a foundation for the required NAGPRA list, while we double-check Dr. Konigsberg's counts and add the few remains that were not included in his original research. We are also conducting an inventory of the relatively small number of funerary objects that were directly associated with the remains in our collection. These are objects such as pottery vessels or jewelry that may have accompanied an individual at the time of burial or interment. The inventories of human remains and associated funerary objects are due to be sent out to Indian tribes by November 16, 1995.

Although there has been some concern that

this repatriation legislation will lead to the wholesale loss of collections from the Field Museum, this seems to be a very remote possibility. First of all, NAGPRA applies only to human remains and only a few categories of very narrowly defined objects. Secondly, there are provisions in the Act that allow museums to retain objects for which they have a legal right of possession under state or federal property laws. To date, the Field Museum has repatriated the remains of 34 individuals to the Blackfeet Tribe of Montana and 27 individuals to the Hui Malama Native Hawaiian group in Hawaii. We have also returned a sacred Sun Dance Wheel to the Northern Arapaho Tribe on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming. In each case these repatriations have resulted in greatly improved relations between the Museum and the Native group involved. We have every reason to expect that in the years to come the entire experience of repatriation will bring about positive and productive relationships between the Field Museum and the peoples represented in our collections and exhibits.

Many objects in the Museum's Native American collections were acquired or created expressly for museum display by Indian groups who wanted their heritage to be better understood by the wider society. Perhaps the most spectacular example is Big Beaver, the 55-foot totem pole that stands at the Museum's north entrance. It was carved in Vancouver, B.C. by Nishga artist Norman Tait of the Tsimshian group of Northwest Coast Indians, and was ceremonially raised and dedicated on its present site on April 24, 1982, to commemorate the opening of the exhibit "Maritime Peoples of the Arctic and Northwest Coast."



'THE GREATEST CHALLENGE IS CHANGE'



By Willard L. Boyd
President, The Field Museum

How time flies. How time also changes. Not so long ago, in 1946, when the Museum was just over 50 years old, Robert Inger joined the Zoology staff. Soon he was in Borneo, studying frogs in a rain forest that he thought would last at least a millennium. Now he finds that environment in a state of rapid change. So also are the world's cultures and their organizations in great flux.

Henry Adams predicted in 1904, as William Manchester reminds us in a recent *U.S. News & World Report* essay, "that the greatest challenge to 20th Century Americans would be change — volcanic, tumultuous change, accelerating with each decade, increasing by a sort of geometric progression." And that is generally the current human perception of the present and the future. Today we have people writing about "the end of history," "the end of politics," "the end of environments," and "the end of cultures" as we know them. Whether or not these apocalyptic comments overstate the current rate of change, the fact remains, as Manchester says, that "to keep . . . [our] footing in the accelerations of the 21st Century, we had better make certain that our response to change is supple and malleable, cloaked not in righteousness but in resilience."

As an institution looking to our second century we need to heed the counsel of Martin Jacques who wrote recently in the London *Sunday Times*: "The new era demands organizations able to engage in permanent innovation and experiment, whose natural habitat is a steep learning curve." And so in the 21st century the natural habitat of the Field Museum will entail a steep learning curve.

Our steep learning curve must be grounded in our fundamental mission to engage in collection-based research and public learning about the evolution of nature and cultures. Our increasingly diverse constituencies, whether the Environmental Protection Agency or a Chicago fifth-grader, must easily grasp our purpose. The reality of the Field Museum is that we are about nature and human nature, about cultural and environmental change, about diversity and interconnectedness, about the greatest and most controversial issues of our time. This is our historic purpose and it will be increasingly important in the years ahead as we apply new attitudes, new techniques, new approaches, new partnerships and new imperatives for achieving it. These new ways are many.

First of all, our attitudes are changing. We

can no longer consider non-Western cultures as "primitive" and as a threat to the ever evolving American culture. Nowadays, cultural anthropologists are trying to understand the similarities and differences in the ways people think and behave in the many cultures at home and abroad. Archaeologists in turn use the record of the past to determine the cultural principles that have relevance for contemporary and future societies, such as the relationship between people and their environment, the persistence of cultural patterns through the millennia, and the nature of intergroup hostility and bigotry. The more we study cultural diversity the more we discover cultural similarity. There is not much diversity in human nature.

Second, our techniques are changing. This enables us to mine new data from old collections. New technology also affects what we collect. In zoology, for example, we now collect frozen tissue as well as skin covering and skeletons. We have established a biochemical laboratory where we can do DNA sequencing on frozen or dried plants and animal tissue. Similarly, new "dating" techniques and computerization have revolutionized our analytical capacity. New educational techniques are also changing how we convey knowledge to the public. In sum, both scholars and visitors are learning more and they are learning faster.

Third, our approach is changing. Increasingly, we are concerned about interrelationships and interconnectedness within nature, across cultures, and between people and their environment. This requires an interdisciplinary approach within the Museum. To foster it, we have organized two centers: the Center for Evolutionary and Environmental Biology and the Center for Cultural Understanding and Change. These centers will be the vehicles for a Museum-wide approach to basic environmental and cultural issues that confront both our local and worldwide communities now and in the years to come.

We are not alone in interdisciplinary pursuits. Among our museum peers, the American Museum in New York and the National Museum of Natural History in Washington have established interdisciplinary processes comparable to our Center for Evolutionary and Environmental Biology.

What is unusual in our case is the Center for Cultural Understanding and Change. This is

particularly appropriate for the Field Museum since our founding curators literally invented anthropology through the World's Columbian Exposition. Our anthropological collections are extraordinary, and we have a great tradition of anthropological research and exhibits.

More than ever, we have a responsibility to work closely with the peoples whose environments and cultures are represented in our collections, research, and exhibits. Our biologists are working with local people in the field and also bringing them to Chicago for training with the support of the National Science Foundation and the MacArthur Foundation. Beginning 15 years ago with the Pawnee Earth Lodge, we have involved the people whose cultures are represented in the planning of our exhibits.

Finally, there are new imperatives that impact the Museum. Environmental diversity is infinitely greater than our forebears ever imagined. Our biologists and anthropologists understand more than anyone else that 100 years is insignificant in the span of evolution. So they take the long-term view in a world concerned mainly with the short term. Above all, they recognize the issues at stake in balancing economic development with conservation. They work side by side with impoverished people who need a better standard of living. But they also recognize the conservation imperative and the interconnectedness of the Earth's habitats and the global environment. They are conservationists and experts in global change as well as systematists. Based on suggestions by some of our curators, governments and private groups organize conservation preserves. On the human front, our anthropologists are concerned with ethnic conflict and how people relate to the physical environment.

These are the great issues of our time, and we cannot stand apart from them. In a diverse world people have diverse points of view about the environment and about themselves. Yet diversity must not obscure our commonalities and the need to live together in a shrinking global environment. As a center of learning, the Field Museum deals with controversial matters. The hue of our work is vivid, not pastel. Nevertheless, it is essential that we recognize and respect the views of each other regardless of cultural and philosophical differences. There is a universal human ethic which requires mutual respect and understanding.

SENIOR STAFF APPOINTMENTS

Field Museum President Willard L. Boyd has announced several staff changes.

With the retirement of James VanStone, curator of North American archaeology and ethnology, curatorial responsibility for working with Native American groups on repatriation and other issues falls entirely to Jonathan Haas. At his request, Dr. Haas has been assigned full-time responsibilities as MacArthur Curator of North American Anthropology and Archaeology and in that capacity will work with his colleagues in the Department of Anthropology to coordinate repatriation work. "Given the centrality of collections to our mission," Boyd said, "I consider repatriation to be the most important issue of my time at the Museum."

Succeeding Haas as vice president for Museum affairs is Laura Gates, a Harvard M.B.A. who comes to the Museum after sixteen years with the management consulting firm McKinsey & Co. Boyd said Gates will spend her first year primarily focused on issues of Museum-wide strategic planning, with particular emphasis on earned income. She also will have administrative responsibility for aux-

iliary enterprises, which include the Museum stores, food services, and income from special-events rentals, and will work with other Museum executives in such areas as marketing, special exhibits, and finance.

Peter Crane, the MacArthur Curator of Fossil Plants, continues as director of the Center for Evolutionary and Environmental Biology, and in addition has been named vice president for academic affairs, with direct responsibility for the four academic departments as well as the library, the biochemical laboratory, the journal *Fieldiana*, and the departments of computing, scientific illustration, and photography. "The term 'academic affairs' reflects Dr. Crane's Museum-wide responsibility to provide leadership on clarifying and integrating our content mission," Boyd said.

President Boyd will serve as acting director of the Center for Cultural Understanding and Change. The Center will involve the departments of anthropology and education and other Museum staff as well as staff of the University of Illinois at Chicago in developing programs.

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1893-1993

**The Field Museum
Exploring
The Earth And Its
People**

KANSAS STONE GATHERS NEW MOSS

Ozobryum ogalalense is the name given to a hitherto unknown genus and species of moss by GARY MERRILL, research associate in botany. The moss was found on the rocks of the Ogalala Formation in northwest Kansas and was sent for identification to Merrill by Vernan Wranosky of Colby Community College in Kansas. Merrill said the name was inspired by the rock formation and by Frank L. Baum's fictional land of Oz.

BRUCE PATTERSON, curator of mammals, has been appointed to the editorial board of *Mastozoologia Neotropical*, a new international journal specializing in neotropical mammals. The journal is published by the Sociedad Argentina para Estudio de los Mamíferos (SAREM).

JAMES VANSTONE, curator of North American archaeology and ethnology, retired on October 31 and has been named curator emeritus. He has been associated with the Field Museum since 1966, and was curator of the monumental exhibit "Maritime Peoples of the Arctic and Northwest Coast." VanStone is a leading student of the history and contemporary life of Arctic peoples, including Eskimos (both Inuit and Yupik), Canadian and Alaskan Indians, and native Siberians. His most recent publication, in *Arctic Anthropology*, is an account of the indigenous Ainu people brought from Hokkaido in northern Japan to be displayed on the "anthropology reservation" at the St. Louis world's fair in 1904.

A work by the late ALAN SOLEM, a zoology curator who died in 1990, has been published as a *Supplement to the Records of the Western Australian Museum*. Titled "Camaenid Land Snails from Western and Central Australia Part VI. Taxa from the Red Centre," this massive (476-page) study is based on field work by Solem and his associates in the years 1974-1983. It is Solem's ninth posthumous publication, and will soon be followed by the publication of Part VII in the series, as well as by seven other articles (most of which appear as chapters in the *Fauna of Australia* series).

ALAN RESETAR of the Division of Amphibians and Reptiles and TOM ANTON of the Division of Fishes recently attended a meeting for the Central Division of the Declining Amphibian Population Task Force at the Reis Biological Station near Steeleville, Missouri. They joined 22 herpetologists from around the Midwest to discuss the status of amphibian populations in their respective states, and to coordinate future activities. Resetar also presented a short talk entitled "Sources of Baseline Data for Assessing Historical Trends in Amphibian Populations."

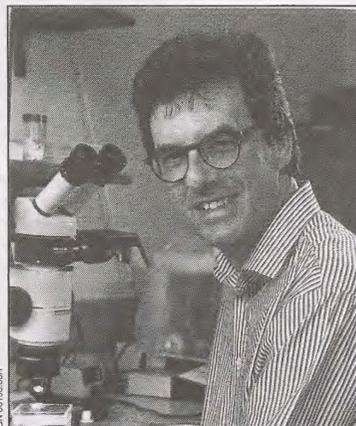
In September PETER CRANE, MacArthur Curator of Fossil Plants and Field Museum vice president, signed a letter of agreement between the Museum and Chile's Museo Nacional de Historia Natural (MNHN). The agreement will facilitate a collaborative study of the small mammal faunas of the Altiplano, a high (13,000-foot) tableland in Chile's northernmost province of Tarapacá on the border of Peru and Bolivia. More recently, Crane has returned to Chicago after a two-week trip to Europe and the Middle East. While on the trip he gave lectures at the University of Reading in England, the Univer-

sity of Amman in Jordan, and at a NATO-sponsored workshop on Arctic vegetation and climates. Crane also did exploratory work in Lower Cretaceous strata of Jordan with colleagues from the biology and geology departments at the University of Amman.

In October the Department of Zoology's DAN BALETE went to the Philippines to study the community ecology of small mammals on Mt. Isarog. The mountain (an extinct volcano), in southern Luzon, is home to several rare rodent types. Balete, who has undertaken the study for his master's thesis, will return to Chicago in May to analyze and write up his findings. It is expected that his work will aid in efforts to protect the mountain's environment, which is threatened by deforestation, and provide essential information on the habitat needs and management of the indigenous fauna.

BARRY CHERNOFF is the new chair of the Department of Zoology, succeeding SCOTT LANYON. Since joining the Field Museum staff in 1987, Chernoff has served as head of the Division of Fishes, developed the fish storage and research areas, participated in the Research and Collections strategic planning process, and helped develop the "Into the Wild" and "Messages from the Wilderness" exhibits. Chernoff was recently appointed to the Governing Council of the Society of Systematic Biology. At the end of September Chernoff and Lanyon returned from Venezuela, where they were filmed while conducting research in various locales. The film will be used in a short video produced by the Center for Evolutionary and Environmental Biology, due to be completed early this year.

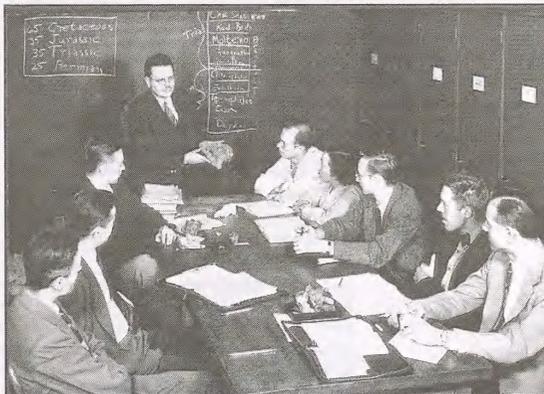
The Department of Geology's JOHN FLYNN and JOHN BOLT have been named secretary and treasurer, respectively, of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. This international scientific society, which is the principal professional organization for vertebrate paleontologists, will move its business office to Chicago, probably in the late spring or early summer.



OLIVIER RIEPPEL, curator of fossil amphibians and reptiles, recently returned from an eight-week tour of German museum collections. His research on Mesozoic marine reptiles from the German Triassic led him to collections in London, Berlin, Halle, Heidelberg, Ingelfinden, München, Solnhofen, Stuttgart, and Tübingen. During a stopover in London he attended a symposium on models in phylogeny recon-

struction, where he read a paper on "Species and History," and at a meeting on Mesozoic fishes in Eichstätt he presented preliminary data on the fish fauna from a newly discovered bonebed in Nevada. He also visited field sites in Germany that have yielded Triassic specimens; in particular, he spent time at the Crailsheim quarries, where he found vertebrae and limb bones as well as shark teeth.

GREGORY MUELLER, associate curator of botany, has been awarded a grant of \$401,017 from the National Science Foundation and the U.S. Agency for International Development for a three-year project to survey and inventory mushrooms and related plants in the montane forests of Costa Rica. Titled "Agaricales of Costa Rican Quercus Forests," the project is a continuation and expansion of a study started by ROLF SINGER, research associate in botany, and is the largest and most comprehensive study of neotropical mushrooms ever undertaken. Collaborating with the Field Museum in the project are the New York Botanical Garden, the University of Costa Rica, and the Wilson Botanical Garden (in southern Costa Rica).



EVERETT C. OLSON, research associate in fossil vertebrates, died November 27 in Los Angeles at the age of 83. He was the author of seven books and more than 170 articles dealing with the evolutionary history of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals, and with novel methods for the mathematical interpretation of their fossil remains. As a professor, associate dean, and chairman of the department of geology at the University of Chicago, Olson was instrumental in forging close links between that institution and the Field Museum that continue to this day, and he helped build the Museum's collections in both vertebrate and invertebrate paleontology. In 1969 he became chairman of the department of biology at the University of California, Los Angeles, where in 1984 he helped establish the Center for the Study of Evolution and the Origin of Life. Olson was widely acclaimed for having surmounted political and bureaucratic difficulties to conduct important research on related geological strata in the U.S., the former Soviet Union, and South Africa. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, recipient of the Paleontological Medal of the Paleontological Society, editor of the journals *Evolution* and *Journal of Geology*, and president of the Society for the Study of Evolution, the Society of Systematic Zoology, and the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, which in 1987 awarded him its first Romer-Simpson Distinguished Service Medal.

Everett Olson leads a University of Chicago class in vertebrate paleontology held at the Field Museum in 1946. The student at center right is William D. Turnbull, now curator emeritus of geology at the Field Museum, seated next to his future wife, Priscilla Freudenheim, who became research associate in mammals. At far left is Rainer Zangerl, now curator emeritus of geology.



CHICAGO
CHILDREN'S
MUSEUM

KIDS FREE AT CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

During the month of January, take the kids, grandchildren, nieces, and nephews to Chicago Children's Museum and they'll get in free with a paid adult's admission! Simply show your Field Museum membership card when you pay for your own admission (adults, \$3.50; seniors, \$2.50) and every child under age 13 will get in for free.

Chicago Children's Museum offers two floors of activity-filled exhibits and four daily workshops providing hours of interactive and educational family fun for children ages 1-12 and adults of all ages. Broadcast the news in a state-of-the-art TV studio, build with more than 100,000 LEGOs in the museum's LEGO Gallery and make your own recycled masterpieces to take home.

The museum is located at 465 E. Illinois Street on the second floor of North Pier. Museum hours are Tuesday through Friday, 12:30 - 4:30 p.m. (pre-school exhibit opens at 10 a.m.); Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Free Family Night is Thursday, 5 - 8 p.m. For more information, call (312) 527-1000.

CENTENNIAL BALL CELEBRATES 'AFRICA'



John Weisenborn (GN 88987.33C)



John Weisenborn (GN 88988.21C)

Brachiosaurus appears to rise out of the foliage in this view of the Heffernan-Morgan firm's design for the Centennial Ball hosted by the Women's Board on November 5 to commemorate the Museum's 100th anniversary and the unveiling of the "Africa" exhibit. Pictured below, from left, are Joan McKenna, ball president; Heather Bilandic, Women's Board president; Claire Siragusa, co-chair of the ball; and Etta Moten Barnett, honorary chair of the ball and one of the great ladies of Chicago history. Ms. Barnett celebrated her 92d birthday at the ball.

Seventy persons participated in the first two Elderhostel programs hosted by the Field Museum in October and November. Elderhostel is a non-profit agency based in Boston that promotes educational travel for adults aged 60 and over.

The course of study, focused on evolution, was designed and supervised by John Wagner and Peter Laraba of the Museum's education department, and involved many members of the scientific staff, who gave lectures and led tours of their laboratories and collections. The Elderhostelers also toured behind-the-scenes of the "Africa" and "DNA to Dinosaurs" exhibits under construction.

Participants were mainly Midwesterners, but some came from as far as New York, California, and Ontario. Dorothy Roder, the Museum's manager of tours, served as hostess and supervised accommodations, meals, and extracurricular activities. Judith Ostrow and George Wolnak, Museum volunteers, provided valuable assistance.

Pictured during a surprise meeting with Charles Darwin are Elderhostelers Mary Jane and Henry Kahn.

FRANKLIN, DARWIN & CO.



John Weisenborn

Benjamin Franklin with President Boyd in Stanley Field Hall. The revolutionary gentleman was in the Museum October 1 in conjunction with a national meeting of Friends of Franklin, an organization dedicated to explication of his life and work. The Friends made a gift to the Museum of an unusual plant specimen, consisting of two leafy twigs and a flowering stem of *Franklinia altamaha* Marshall.

According to William Burger, curator of vascular plants, several things make the gift unusual. The genus *Franklinia* is a member of the tea family (Theaceae), which is mostly tropical with very few north-temperate representatives. Secondly, *Franklinia* has only one species, discovered by John and William Bartram in Georgia in 1765. Thirdly, this solitary species was last seen in the wild in 1803; it survives today only in gardens. And finally, what is really special about the specimen is that it comes from a tree in Bartram's Philadelphia garden where the seeds were first planted in 1777.



John Weisenborn (GN 88985.28)

BRACHIOSAURUS BONES DEBUT

The original bones of *Brachiosaurus* have been put on display alongside the fiberglass skeleton of the 40-foot-tall dinosaur. The skeleton was fabricated in part from molds taken from the original bones.

The exhibit contains eighteen bones: four ribs; ten vertebrae (seven dorsal, four sacral, two from the tail); a piece of the coracoid

subsequent *Brachiosaurus* specimens are measured and compared.

The bones are fragile, and this plus the fact that they represent a type specimen were factors in keeping them off public display for the better part of a century. For one thing, it is very easy to damage bones when preparing them for display; and once on display, damage can occur through exposure to the environment, where dust, moisture, and fluctuating temperatures can do a great deal of harm. Moreover, their scientific status as a type specimen obligates the Museum to make the bones readily available for study, which is not really an option in a display venue.

Riggs, who regarded *Brachiosaurus* as his baby and wanted nothing more than to show it off to the public, was frustrated by the display ban. In a fit of pique he deposited the bones in his own specially constructed display case erected in one of the Museum's basement storerooms. No doubt he continued to be frustrated, however, since the storeroom was off-limits to the public—the only people who could see the bones were Museum staff, visiting scientists, and Riggs himself.

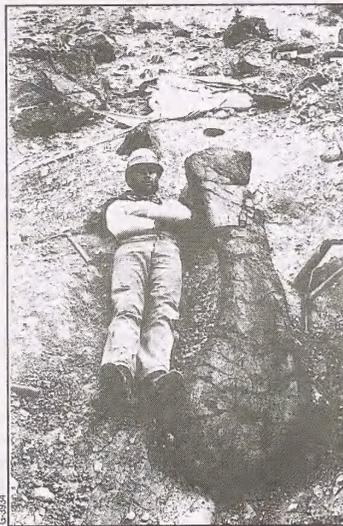
In 1946 Riggs, by then confined to a wheelchair, paid what would be one of his last visits to the Museum. The honor of showing the aged geologist around fell to William Turnbull, then a young preparator of vertebrate fossils. As he wheeled his guest through the halls, Turnbull (who recently retired from the Museum as curator emeritus of fossil mammals) found Riggs disappointed by the Museum's failure to exhibit the *Brachiosaurus* specimen.

"He kept asking me," Turnbull recalls, "where the *Brachiosaurus* bones were, and why they weren't on public display."

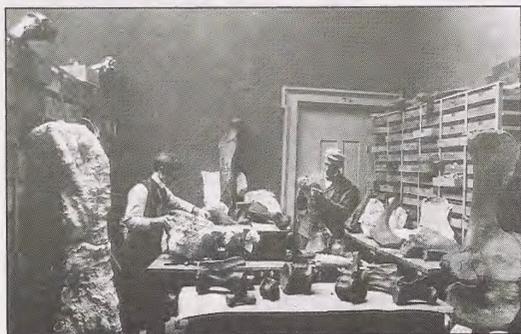
The bones were in storage, where they seemed destined to remain. Then, in 1993, the project to renovate Stanley Field Hall went into high gear. *Albertosaurus* and *Lambeosaurus*, locked for decades in mortal combat in the middle of Stanley Field Hall, were removed for reinstallation in a new exhibit, "DNA to Dinosaurs," now under construction. At the same time, the old dinosaur hall on the second floor closed for the same reason.

All of a sudden there were no dinosaurs to be seen, an unfortunate situation given that many people go to natural history museums to see dinosaurs and very little else. The situation was rectified in part by the July 1993 debut of the fabricated skeleton. But in the interest of bringing real dinosaur bones back to the hall it was decided that, despite all the problems and hazards involved, Riggs's specimen would finally go on display.

Designing the *Brachiosaurus* exhibit was no easy task. John Flynn, chairman of the Department of Geology and curator of fossil mam-



Elmer Riggs lies next to the massive femur of *Brachiosaurus*. The bone weighed 600 pounds, and was six feet, eight inches long. This photo was taken at Riggs's excavation site in the Jurassic Morrison Formation in western Colorado.



Elmer Riggs (in cap) and preparator H. W. Menke work on *Brachiosaurus* bones in the Museum's geology lab.

(shoulder); part of the pelvis; and a humerus (upper foreleg) and femur (upper thigh). The bones are encased in sixteen "cradles" in two groupings. Each group is designed to resemble a fossil excavation site, complete with canvas tent coverings and flooring treated to simulate the appearance and texture of sandy ground. The tent coverings are fastened to transparent barriers, thus forming an enclosure which, while not air-tight, permits viewers to get close (but not too close!) while offering some protection from the environment.

The bones have come a long way in time and space before reaching what the Museum intends to be their final resting place. Long ago (approximately 135-150 million years) in a land far away (Colorado, to be exact) they comprised about 20 percent of the skeleton of one of the largest creatures that ever lived. A denizen of the Late Jurassic Period, *Brachiosaurus* was a member of the plant-eating sauropod group that weighed upwards of eighty tons and had a head-height of forty-two feet. In the film *Jurassic Park* it was depicted as a docile animal that traveled in herds, sang in chorus, and was prone to nasty head colds and hurricane-force sneezing bouts.

This portrayal of *Brachiosaurus* is pure conjecture, of course. Nature consigned the animal to extinction sometime around the end of the Jurassic, and the secrets of its behavior vanished along with the entire species. The fact that we even know that *Brachiosaurus* existed is attributable to Field Museum geologist Elmer S. Riggs, who unearthed the Museum's specimen on a fossil-hunting expedition to western Colorado in 1900. The specimen was the first of its kind to be discovered, and Riggs named it *Brachiosaurus* — "arm lizard" — because its front legs were longer than its back legs. Shipped back to the Museum for further study, the bones were collectively designated the "type specimen" for the *Brachiosaurus* species: in other words, it is the reference specimen first scientifically described and identified as a new dinosaur species, and thus the standard against which all



Museum workers assemble the *Brachiosaurus* skeleton in Stanley Field Hall, July 1993.

FIELD MUSEUM
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mals, explains that "we had to come up with a design that would ensure the safety of the bones while maintaining their accessibility to both researchers and the public." To do that, the cradles that hold the bones are set on wheels, which enable them to be moved to and from the geology labs for research purposes.

The bones were prepared for display by the Museum's Design and Production staff under the supervision of William Simpson, the collections manager of fossil vertebrates. The first step in this process was one of restoration. Over the years the specimen had deteriorated; fragments of varying size had broken off some of the bones, and several of these pieces had been glued back on in the wrong places. Using drawings made by Riggs as their guide, Simpson and his staff removed the incorrectly attached fragments, and glued these as well as the loose fragments onto the proper bones.

That done, Simpson worked with PAST, Inc. to make molds of the bones for the mounted *Brachiosaurus*. (PAST is the Canadian firm that constructed the mounted *Brachiosaurus* replica; its name is an acronym for "Prehistoric Animal Structures.") Once the molds were completed, the bones were cleaned up and, where needed, daubed with plastic varnish to protect tender spots. The bones were then placed in their cradles.

"It has always been a career goal of mine to help get the *Brachiosaurus* bones back into shape," Simpson says. That goal achieved, Simpson can now turn to preparing new dinosaur specimens excavated during recent expeditions.

— Steven Weingartner

JANUARY/FEBRUARY EVENTS

1/1

Saturday

New Year's Day: Museum Is Closed



2/6

Sunday

'Yemen: A Culture of Builders' Closes

Last chance to see this exhibition of 50 color photographs of Yemeni architecture. The exhibition is located in the South Gallery, and is free with regular Museum admission.

2/8-12

African Heritage Festival

Five days of cultural presentations in honor of Black History Month. For details, see opposite page and "Visitor Programs," overleaf.

2/8

Tuesday

Coffee: Culture and Cuisine

Sample different brewed coffees from around the world, find out about the cultures that produced them, and learn recipes using coffee products. Adults only. 6 p.m. – 9 p.m. Admission \$25 (\$20 members). Call (312) 322-8854.

2/10, 24

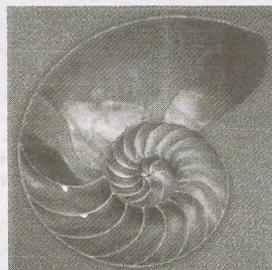
Thursdays

1/22

Saturday

Collections Committee

Join the Collections Committee for the first in a series of guided in-depth tours of the Museum's anthropological holdings. This two-hour (1 p.m. – 3 p.m.) behind-the-scenes tour is led by Phillip Lewis, curator emeritus of primitive art and Melanesian ethnology. Open to Collections Committee members only. For membership information, call Julie Sass at (312) 322-8874.



Paleontology Explored

An introduction to paleontology, offering a close look at fossilized invertebrate animals from trilobites to graptolites, mollusks, and corals. The class includes a behind-the-scenes look at "DNA to Dinosaurs," the Museum's new permanent exhibit scheduled to open this summer. Adults only. 6:30 – 8:30 p.m. Admission \$35 (\$30 members). Call (312) 322-8854.

1/29

Saturday

Family Overnight

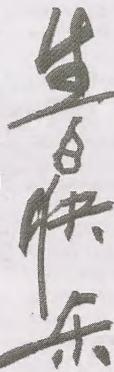
Hear the sounds of the surf while exploring an island in the Pacific, take a nature walk and see all kinds of birds and animals, venture into an Egyptian mastaba when the lights go out—all of these adventures and more are waiting for you at our next Family Overnight. Adults and children grades 1-6, 5:45 p.m. Saturday, January 29 to 9 a.m. Sunday, January 30. \$35 per person. Call (312) 322-8854.

2/13

Sunday

Honoring Norman Ross

For 25 years, Chicago broadcaster, business executive, and civic leader Norman Ross has been instrumental in developing economic relations and goodwill between the United States and China. The Field Museum, in cooperation with First Chicago Corp., the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, and the Northwest Indiana World Trade Council, honors his achievements with a public lecture — by Mr. Ross — and a gala reception. Linda Yu of WLS-TV is mistress of ceremonies; special guests include the Hon. Li Zhaoxin, Chinese ambassador to the United Nations. Lecture, 4 p.m. in the James Simpson Theatre. Reception at 5 p.m. in Stanley Field Hall. For information and reservations, call (312) 322-8857.



2/5

Saturday

Workshop: A Family Quilt

To celebrate the opening of the Museum's "Africa" exhibit, located in the Daniel F. and Ada L. Rice Wing, learn about the unique African-American quilting style inspired by traditional African textile arts. Adults and children grades 3 and up. Saturday, February 5, 10 a.m. – noon. \$9 per participant (\$7 per member participant). Call (312) 322-8854.

January-April Field Guide

New evening courses for adults, weekend programs for children and families, evenings behind-the-scenes and family overnights are some of the programs featured in the January-April *Field Guide: Programs for Adults & Children*. Don't miss the featured lecture "Camping with the Prince and Other Tales of Science in Africa" with writer Thomas Bass. If you have not received a copy by early January, call the Museum's Department of Education at (312) 322-8854.

FOCUS ON ASIA AND AFRICA

Become a Member of The Field Museum and receive these benefits:

- Free admission
- Free coat checking and strollers
- Invitation to Members' Night
- Priority invitations to special exhibits
- Free subscription to *In the Field*
- 13-month wall calendar featuring exhibit photographs
- Reduced subscription prices on selected magazines
- Opportunity to receive the Museum's annual report
- 10% discount at all Museum stores
- Use of our 250,000-volume natural history library
- Discount on classes, field trips, and seminars for adults and children
- Members-only tour program
- Opportunity to attend the annual children's Holiday Tea
- Privileges at Chicago's largest furniture wholesaler
- Children's "dinosaur" birthday card

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

New Members only. This is not a renewal form.

Please enroll me as a Member of The Field Museum

Name _____
 Address _____
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 State _____ Zip _____
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 Business phone _____

GIFT APPLICATION FOR

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GIFT FROM

Name _____
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 City _____
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 Home phone _____
 Business phone _____

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

- Individual — one year \$35 / two years \$65
 - Family — one year \$45 / two years \$85 (Includes two adults, children and grandchildren 18 and under.)
 - Student/Senior — one year \$25 (Individual only. Copy of I.D. required.)
 - Field Contributor — \$100 - \$249
 - Field Adventurer — \$250 - \$499
 - Field Naturalist — \$500 - \$999
 - Field Explorer — \$1,000 - \$1,499
- All benefits of a family membership — and more
- Founders' Council — \$1,500

Send form to:
 The Field Museum, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605

to Africa, and there will be a display of important inventions by African-Americans, as well as special performances by African storyteller Dr. Kwasi Aduonum, the Roots Theater Group, Whatever Comes to Mind Puppet Theater, and dancer Victor Clotey. For information about the activities and performance times, call the Museum's Department of Education at (312) 322-8852.

Complementing the activities in Stanley Field Hall are several programs that touch on African themes. On January 26 Deborah Mack, developer of the "Africa" exhibit, will lead a tour of the exhibit. From March 5-7, the Museum will host an in-depth look at the African diaspora through a symposium featuring experts from around the United States, a series of performances of Afro-Cuban music and dance by Orlando "Puntilla" Rios and his group Nueva Generacion, and field trips to communities in Chicago. And on March 12 Thomas Bass, author of *Camping with the Prince and Other Tales of Science in Africa*, will present a slide-illustrated lecture based on his book.

In addition, there will be adult courses on ancient weaving techniques, strip quilting, doll making, coffee, and ancient Egyptian history; family workshops on quilt making and music from around the world; and a children's workshop on African metalwork. In February the Museum will repeat its popular "Journey to Africa" themed Overnight. For a copy of the January-April issue of the Museum's *Field Guide: Programs for Adults and Children*, call the Museum's Department of Education at (312) 322-8854.

Chindo Sikkim Kut (Korean Shaman ritual). Photograph by Ichiro Shimizu courtesy of The Asia Society.



In celebration of the Asia Society's Festival of Korea, the Field Museum is honored to host a group of three shamans and nine musicians from the island of Chindo in Korea for a ritual performance on Sunday, February 20 at 2:00 p.m.

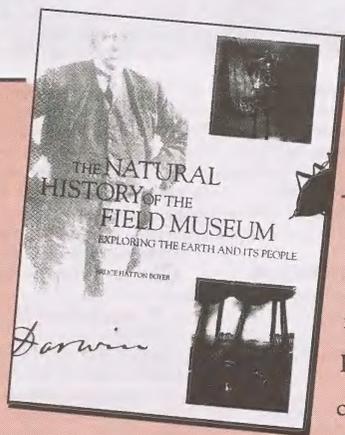
Korean shamans are ritual specialists who contact the gods and ancestors on behalf of human clients. In ceremonies, or *kut*, the shaman, usually a woman, mediates between the temporal and spiritual worlds. On Chindo, the role of shaman is perpetuated through the family in a tradition that is passed down from mother to daughter-in-law.

The Sikkim Kut is a funeral rite to "cleanse" the spirit of the deceased. An altar with offerings of food is prepared to satisfy the spirits, and objects symbolizing different ancestral spirits are carefully set out as the shaman performs choreographed ritual actions. Then, accompanied by music and song, the shaman begins to dance an appeal to the spirits while singing. The performance steadily intensifies, coming to an end when a knotted white cloth is untied and unfolded to symbolize the "cleansed" spirit's path to the afterworld.

The Asia Society's Festival of Korea is sponsored by Philip Morris Companies Inc. The Festival is also supported in part by grants from the Korea Foundation, the Federation of Korean Industries, the Korean Foreign Trade Association, and the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Admission to the performance is \$15 (\$12 for members, students, and seniors). Call (312) 322-8854.

In February the Museum will present a five-day African heritage celebration in honor of Black History Month. The celebration, which will be held in Stanley Field Hall February 8-12, will feature a variety of cultural activities and events. Featured are musical performances, and demonstrations of the Kwanzaa ceremony, the Nguzo Saba (seven principles) of Kwanzaa, adolescent rites of passage, staff carving, doll making, and the West African art of weaving. Students from Suder Elementary School will discuss their recent trip



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A sumptuously illustrated book that explains how and why natural history museums — and The Field Museum in particular — came to be what they are.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FIELD MUSEUM

9" x 12" • 128 pp. • soft cover only • \$22.95

The Field Museum Store

Telephone orders: (312) 922-9410, ext. 693

VISITOR PROGRAMS

Sunday, January 2

11am - 4pm **Arthrocart** Discover arachnids, bugs, and other arthropods during a visit to the Arthrocart.

Tuesday, January 4

10am - 12 & 1 - 3pm **Owl Pellets** activity.

Wednesday, January 5

10am - 3pm **Native American Beadwork** demonstration.
10am - 12 & 1 - 3pm **Arthrocart**

Thursday, January 6

11am & 1pm **Celebrating our Centennial Tour** Take an exciting look at Field Museum's fascinating 100-year history, from our beginnings with objects from the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, to Field Museum's dynamic role in the world today.

Friday, January 7

10 - 2 **Pacific Pareu** Wrap yourself in a traditional Pacific cloth.

Saturday, January 8

11am - 4pm **Arthrocart**
1:30pm **Tibet Today and Bhutan, Land of the Thunder Dragon** A slide presentation takes you to Lhasa, Tibet and the small Himalayan country of Bhutan.

Tuesday, January 11

10am - 12 & 1-3pm **Owl Pellets**

Wednesday, January 12

10am - 12 & 1 - 3pm **Arthrocart**

Sunday, January 9

11am - 4pm **Arthrocart**

Saturday, January 15

11am - 4pm **Arthrocart**

Sunday, January 16

11am - 4pm **Arthrocart**

Tuesday, January 18

11am - 4pm **Owl Pellets**

Wednesday, January 19

11am - 4pm **Arthrocart**

Thursday, January 20

11am & 1pm **Celebrating Our Centennial Tour**

Saturday, January 22

11am - 4pm **Arthrocart**

Sunday, January 23

1am - 4pm **Arthrocart**

Tuesday, January 25

10am - 12 & 1-3pm **Owl Pellets**

Wednesday, January 26

10am - 12 & 1 - 3pm **Arthrocart**

Thursday, January 27

11am & 1pm **Celebrating Our Centennial Tour**

Saturday, January 29

11am - 4pm **Arthrocart**

Sunday, January 30

11am - 4pm **Arthrocart**.

Tuesday, February 2

10am - 12 & 1-3pm **Owl Pellets**

Wednesday, February 4

10am - 12 & 1 - 3pm **Arthrocart**

Thursday, February 3

11am & 1pm **Celebrating Our Centennial Tour**

Sunday, February 6

2pm **The Soul of Mbira: Ephant Mujuru; Master Musician and Storyteller from Zimbabwe**
Tickets \$4 payable at the door only.
Virtuoso mbira player (thumb piano) and storyteller, Ephant Mujuru shares the music, stories and traditions of the Shona people of Zimbabwe. "Mbira dza vadzimu" or mbira of the ancestor spirits has 22 metal keys which are plucked by the thumb and forefinger. Mbira music is sacred ritual music allowing Africans to call upon their ancestors to give thanks or seek assistance with the trials of life. Mbira music is also music for entertainment presenting history, proverbs and songs about everyday life.

Tuesday, February 8

African Heritage Celebration in Honor of Black History Month
10am - 1pm **Hall Activities:** Kwanzaa, Rites of Passage, Travels to Africa, Inventions, West African Weaving, African Staff Carving, Music of the Diaspora, and Heritage Through Doll-Making.
10:45am **Performance: Dr. Kwasi Aduonum "African Storytelling & Song"** Written pre-registration required to attend.. Call 312-922-9410 ext. 351 for more information.
10am - 12 & 1-3pm **Owl Pellets**

Wednesday, February 9

African Heritage Celebration in Honor of Black History Month

10am - 1pm **Hall Activities:** Kwanzaa, Rites of Passage, Travels to Africa, Inventions, West African Weaving, African Staff Carving, Music of the Diaspora, and Heritage Through Doll-Making.
10:15 & 11:30am

Performance: The Travelling Hardigan Elementary Storytellers "African Folktales"

10:45am **Performance: The Roots Theater "Black Voices in American History"** Written pre-registration required to attend. Please call 312-922-9410 ext. 351 for more information.
10am - 12 & 1 - 3pm **Arthrocart**

Thursday, February 10

11am & 1pm **Celebrating Our Centennial Tour**

Friday, February 11

African Heritage Celebration in Honor of Black History Month

10am - 1pm **Hall Activities:** Kwanzaa, Rites of Passage, Travels to Africa, Inventions, West African Weaving, African Staff Carving, Music of the Diaspora, and Heritage Through Doll-Making.
10:45am **Performance: Whatever Comes to Mind Puppet Theater** Written pre-registration required to attend. Call 312-922-9410 ext. 351 for more information.

Saturday, February 12

African Heritage Celebration in Honor of Black History Month

10am - 3pm **Hall Activities:** Kwanzaa, West African Weaving, African Staff Carving, Music of the Diaspora, and Heritage Through Doll-Making.
12noon **Performance: Whatever Comes to Mind Puppet Theater**
1pm **Roots Theater "Black Voices in American History"**
2pm **Musa Mosley "African American Drumming"**

Tuesday, February 15

10am - 12 & 1-3pm **Owl Pellets**

Wednesday, February 16

10am - 12 & 1 - 3pm **Arthrocart**

Tuesday, February 22

10am - 12 & 1-3pm **Owl Pellets**

Wednesday, February 23

10am - 12 & 1 - 3pm **Arthrocart**

Thursday, February 24

11am & 1pm **Celebrating Our Centennial Tour**



Ephant Mujuru, February 6

Daniel F. & Ada L. Rice Wildlife Research Station

Videotapes, computer programs, educator resources, books and activity boxes about the animal kingdom are available.
Daily 10am-4:30pm

Webber Resource Center Native Cultures of the Americas

Books, videotapes, educator resources, tribal newspapers and activity boxes about native peoples of the Americas are available.
Daily 10am-4:30pm

Harris Educational Loan Center

Chicago area educators may borrow activity boxes and small dioramas from Harris Center. For more information call: (312) 322-8853. Open House Hours: Tuesdays 2:30-7pm Thursdays 2:30-5pm Saturdays 9am-5pm

Place For Wonder

A special room of touchable objects where you can discover daily life in Mexico, in addition to an array of fossils, shells, rocks, plants and live insects. Weekdays: 12:30-4:30pm Weekends: 10am-4:30pm

Pawnee Earth Lodge

Walk into a traditional home of the Pawnee Indians of the Great Plains and learn about their daily life during the mid-19th century. Weekdays: 1:00 pm programs Saturdays: 10am-4:30pm; Free ticketed programs at 11, 12, 2 & 3. Sundays: 10am-4:30pm

Ruatepupuke: A Maori Meeting House

Discover the world of current Maori people of New Zealand at the treasured and sacred Maori Meeting House. Open daily 10am-4:30pm

Africa Today: Resource Center

Books, periodicals, videotapes, educator resources and activity boxes to complement the new Africa exhibit. Open daily 10am - 4:30pm



Musa Mosley, February 12

MUSEUM CENTERS PREMIERE VIDEOS

Visitors will be able to learn about the Museum's two interdisciplinary research centers by watching a pair of video presentations in Stanley Field Hall. The presentation for the Center For Evolutionary and Environmental Biology (CEEB) will be screened on video monitors at the elephant exhibit, and the video for the Center For Cultural Understanding and Change (CCUC) will be shown next to the totem pole.

The CEEB presentation, which runs fifteen minutes, was shot in Venezuela by Museum

curators. Using footage of scientists at work in the field, it provides viewers with an introduction to CEEB's activities and goals. In addition to the video, six interactive panels set on reading rails further explain CEEB's purpose and what it does in relation to the Museum's overall objectives as a research and educational institution.

The CCUC presentation has a three-minute running time, and is also complemented by interactive panels. The intent here is to explain what anthropology is, and to provide an

overview of CCUC's mission and purpose as a center for anthropological study. In doing so it addresses CCUC's four guiding themes: cultural diversity and similarities; humans in the natural environment; culture, change, and evolution; and understanding human nature. The video explores these themes through still images and film of people from different races, ethnic groups, and cultural backgrounds. Historical figures and cultural artifacts (both ancient and modern) are also featured. In keeping with CCUC's objectives, the focus throughout is on the rich mosaic of human cultures, and how CCUC is promoting respect and appreciation for the world's cultural diversity.

Members of the Women's Board and the curatorial staff chat after the women's quarterly meeting in November, at which botany research associate Doel Soejarto reported on efforts to find medicinal plants to combat AIDS in tropical rain forests. From left are Marion Ware, Virginia Menke, John Flynn (geology; rear), John Engel (botany), and Barry Chernoff (zoology).



INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON BIODIVERSITY

The Field Museum's Center for Evolutionary and Environmental Biology (CEEB) will host a two-day public conference and seminar in May titled "Dimensions of Biodiversity: Global, National and Local Perspectives." The conference, held in celebration of the Museum's centennial, will feature scientists, public policy makers, and conservation professionals from around the world meeting with educators and students from the Chicago area to discuss a broad range of biodiversity issues and concerns.

The conference will focus on three problems that impair public understanding and contribute to inaction in the area of biodiversity. One is that professionals in the fields of biology, economics, and law are frequently ignorant of biodiversity problems that do not touch on their particular disciplines. As a result, biodiversity issues are often dealt with in a piecemeal fashion, despite their manifestly interdisciplinary nature.

A second problem is that biodiversity issues are frequently framed in terms of tropical environments, while local concerns receive little attention. Because no connection is made between global and local issues, the immediacy of the problem is lost; furthermore, the absence of personal experience also tends to obscure the inherent complexity of effective conservation and management. These factors exacerbate the difficulties of environmental education at all levels, and contribute to the common view that the loss of biodiversity is "someone else's problem."

The third concern is that these issues rarely form part of a school curriculum, and even where education materials are available they are often burdened with the difficulties outlined in the preceding paragraphs. The absence of interdisciplinary perspectives and the lack of connection between global and local issues conspire to blunt the effectiveness of most existing teaching materials as tools for education and catalysts for action.

According to CEEB director Peter Crane, the conference will address these concerns through an educational program that deals with global and local issues through a blend of biological, political, economic, and legal perspectives. The main part of the program will be a colloquium comprising panels of experts in the different dimensions of biodiversity. The colloquium is aimed at professionals and students in biology, economics, and law, as well as high school teachers from the Chicago area.

The colloquium's first session, to be held on Saturday morning, May 21, will explore what biodiversity is and reasons for conserving it; the second session, on Sunday morning, May 22, will look at ways of assessing, conserving, and managing biodiversity; and the third session on Sunday afternoon will examine biodiversity and economic development.

In addition to the colloquium, conference participants will be able to go on guided field excursions to Chicago-area prairies. These excursions will occur on Saturday afternoon following the opening session.

'DNA to Dinosaurs' would not be complete without *Triceratops* . . . and you.



Volunteers are needed for our new permanent exhibit, DNA to Dinosaurs. Opening in June 1994, this exhibit looks at the earth and its changes over time. Facilitators are needed to guide general visitors, schools and community groups through the exhibit. Facilitators will utilize hands-on activities, staff activity stations and answer visitor questions concerning prehistoric life. An earth science or education background is helpful, but not necessary. A \$30 fee is required to cover the cost of training materials. Scholarships are available.

If you enjoy working with people of all ages and are interested in learning about prehistoric life, please call the Coordinator of Museum volunteers at (312) 922-9410, ext. 360, or complete the form and mail to The Field Museum.

DNA to Dinosaurs

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: (Day) _____ (Evening) _____

Please mail to: Coordinator of Museum Volunteers, Field Museum, Roosevelt Rd. at Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605

"The Children's Place" Etiquette Program

Saturday, March 26, April 2, April 9 & April 16 1994

We are pleased to offer Field Museum members the first program to revitalize social manners for children of all ages by Paula Person.

Mrs. Person takes formality out of etiquette by making social manners educational and a happy experience. Children will learn proper diction, table manners, telephone manners and proper courtesies for visiting a museum. Classes for this four-week program are written for each age group and handouts are provided for parent and child. Questions? Call (312) 922-9410.

Age: 4-5 years - 11:00-12:00 p.m.
6-8 years - 1:00-2:00 p.m.
9-14 years - 2:30-3:30 p.m.

Dress Code: Girls: skirt or dress
Boys: collared shirt
No Jeans, please



The Field Museum • Membership Department • Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive •

Name: _____ Parent or adult: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____ Daytime phone: _____

Child's age: _____ Number of Reservations: _____ TOTAL: \$ _____

AFRICA

• The Field Museum •

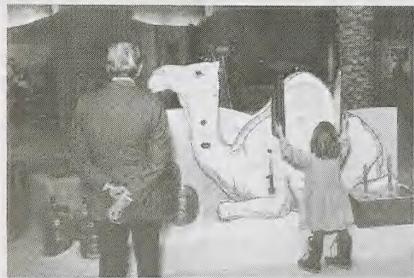
With a full calendar of previews and special events, the Museum's new permanent exhibit "Africa," in the Daniel F. and Ada L. Rice Wing, opened in November to enthusiastic reviews and large crowds. Museum photographers were on hand to capture the excitement.

On the cover: Dr. Njiase Njoya Aboubakar of Bamum uses a calabash bowl decorated with cowrie shells to perform a libation ceremony at the dedication of the "Africa" exhibit in the Daniel F. and Ada L. Rice Wing.



James Balodimas / GN 87018.20

Formally opening the exhibit are, from left, Nick Rabkin of the MacArthur Foundation, with his children, Robin Tryloff of the Sara Lee Foundation, Prince Njoya of Bamum, exhibit developer Deborah Mack, Museum President Willard L. Boyd, and Vice President Michael Spock.



John Weresch / GN 8897.24

At right and above, kids check out the inner workings of a camel. At left, at a preview for Museum donors, visitors learn how to use Adinkra symbols.



John Weresch / GN 8897.6

Below, Taxi Day brought these Chicago drivers to inspect the bus that takes visitors on their introductory tour of Dakar, Senegal. Bus riders at the members' preview are introduced to a Senegalese kora player, while others visit with the women of our host family preparing for the Muslim celebration of Tabaski.



James Balodimas / GN 87002.35

James Balodimas / GN 87005.1



James Balodimas / GN 87004.11

James Balodimas / GN 871004.23



At right, the Chicago Tribune's Lawrence Bommer looks over musical instruments during a media preview of "Africa." With a mural of the Serengeti Plain as backdrop, members of the Friends of Field Museum Library listen to their chairman, Worth Smith, introduce a program on how the Library's collections were used in creating the exhibit.



Diane Alexander White / GN87033.19



James Balodimas / GN 87031.5

FROM THE FIELD

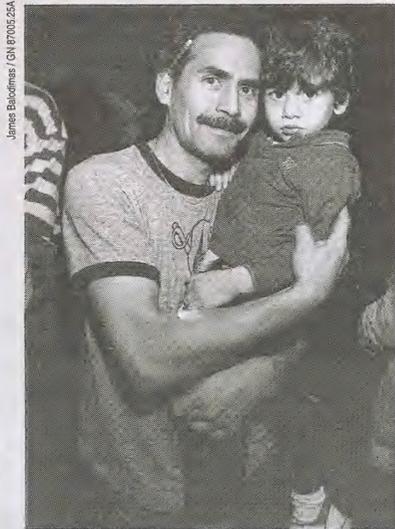


James Baboimes / GN 87025.194c

Left and right, members of the Calumet High School Dance Club entertain on opening day.



James Baboimes / GN 87025.264c



James Baboimes / GN 87006.265A

George Chavez, assistant production supervisor, attended the opening with his son.



James Baboimes / GN 87008.38c

Left, a kora player demonstrates his art for teachers at an educators' preview.



John Weinstein / GN 87014.21c

John Weinstein / GN 87015.2c

A family gets some rest after a round of activities and entertainment during a special Family Overnight for the "Africa" exhibit. Above, some kids make music with gourds and rattles; at left a little girl makes Adinkra-cloth designs; and a boy (below) gets fierce in his African mask.



Members of the Spirits of the Ancestors dance troupe perform on opening day.



James Baboimes / GN 87022.30c

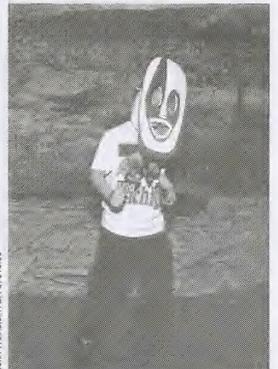
At a preview for members of the Centennial Club of long-time Museum members, Hyde Parkers Ida DePensier, left, and Charlotte Collier pose for the camera in Stanley Field Hall. Ms. DePensier is also celebrating her centennial this year.



John Weinstein / GN 87035.33



John Weinstein / GN 87013.32c



John Weinstein / GN 87013.35c



New Zealand

April 5 - 21, 1994



312/322-8862

At Tokomaru Bay, we will have the honor of being welcomed onto the *marae* by descendants of Ruatēpupuke, Field Museum's treasured and sacred Maori meeting house. This Maori family worked side by side with the Museum staff for more than a year to conserve and plan the reinstallation of the house in Chicago. The welcoming ceremony in Tokomaru Bay will be very special, and we'll have the choice of overnighting on the *marae* or in a hotel. Our guide will be Dr. John Terrell, curator of Oceanic archaeology and ethnology, who has been intimately involved in the Ruatēpupuke project from the beginning.

Elsewhere in New Zealand, we'll visit geysers and glaciers, sheep farms and literary landmarks, museums and mountains, churches and caves, all in the company of knowledgeable Field Museum and local guides.

The cost is \$3,750 per person, double occupancy, including round-trip air fare from Chicago. **An optional extension to Australia** (April 21-28) is also available for an additional \$1,055. The Australia extension features stopovers in Cairns and Sydney, a cruise to the Great Barrier Reef, a trip inland to an Aborigine village in the MacAllister Range, and time on the beaches of Sydney.



Belize • Tikal • Barrier Reef

A Naturalist Quest

February 24 - March 6, 1994

Eleven days in the Caribbean sun, with birding, snorkeling, spelunking, exploration of magnificent Mayan ruins, and wildlife observation in the rain forests of Belize and Guatemala. \$2,598 per person, including round-trip airfare.

More Fabulous 1994 Tours

West Africa: Senegal and Mali • February 16 - March 2

Cruising the Waterways of Old Russia

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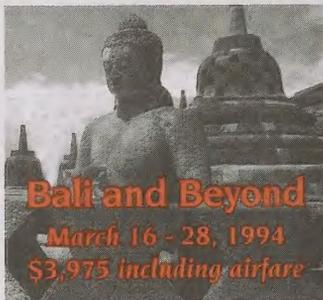
Provence • October 11 - 23

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Inquire about a **Spite Island Sailing** • A Journey to Asmat

April 22 - May 8



Bali and Beyond

March 16 - 28, 1994

\$3,975 including airfare