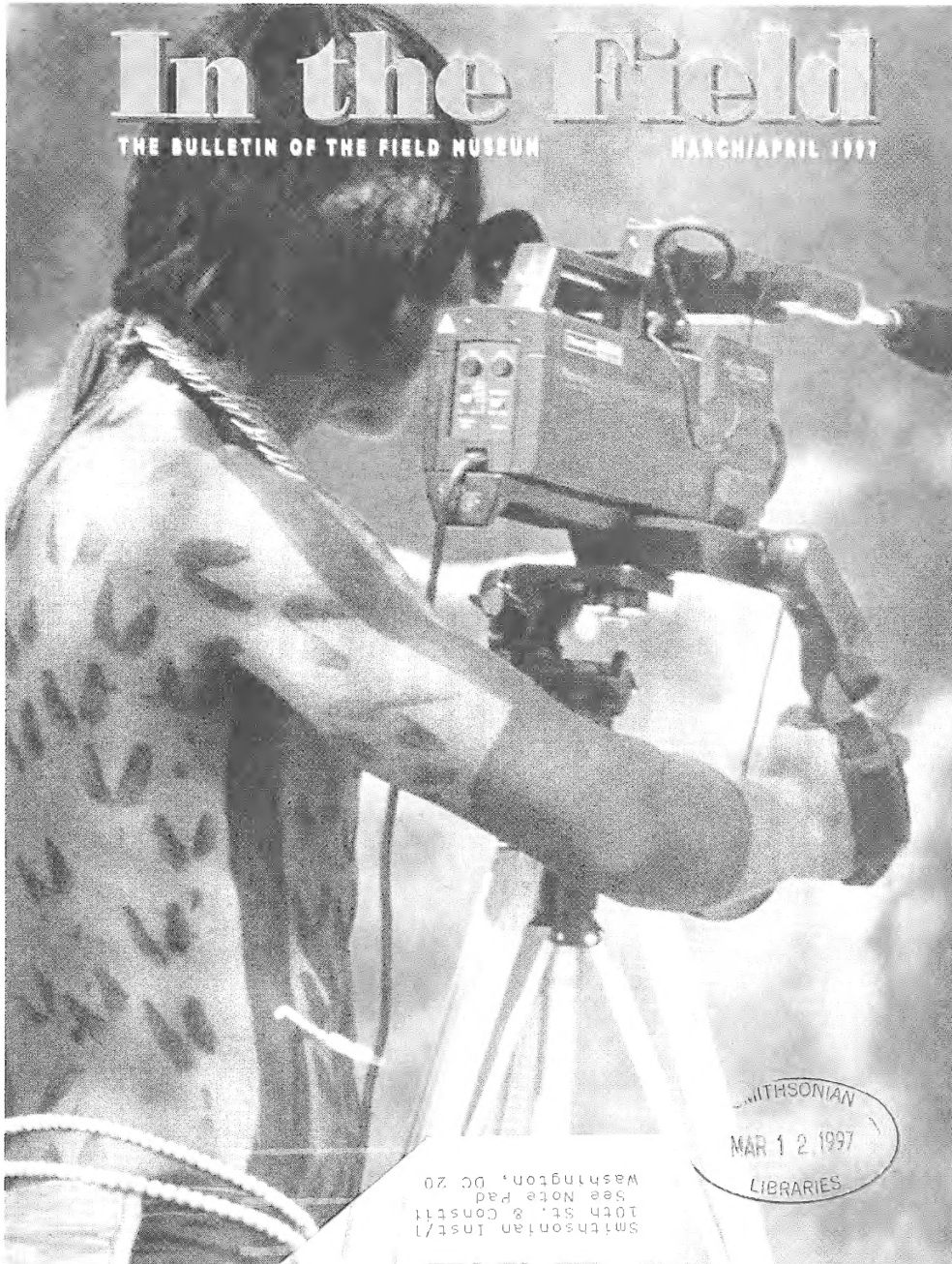


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In the Field

THE BULLETIN OF THE FIELD MUSEUM

MARCH/APRIL 1997



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In the Field

THE BULLETIN OF THE FIELD MUSEUM

MARCH/APRIL 1997

3

The A. Watson Armour III Spring Symposium: "Biological Invasions: Consequences and Ecological Restoration."

5-8

A complete schedule of March/April events, including the Margaret Mead Traveling Film and Video Festival.

9

Discover magazine names Anna Roosevelt's unearthing of an ancient human culture among top '96 science stories.

Archaeological Discoveries in New Guinea Shed New Light on the Origins of Pacific Islanders

Working in a remote corner of New Guinea, neglected by anthropologists, an international team of scientists has discovered the missing link in the origins of the Pacific Islanders. Page 11.



Greg Buckley

Dinosaur Discovery Offers Glimpse Into Madagascar's Past

By Robert Vosper

While prospecting for fossils in early July on the dry wind-swept savannas of the Mahajanga Basin on the northwest coast of Madagascar, an international team of paleontologists led by David Krause, a Museum research associate from The State University of New York – Stony Brook, noticed several bones sticking out of the side of a hill. Exposing a few fossils, the team — which included scientists affiliated with the Field Museum, Field Museum Research Associate Cathy Forster of SUNY and several Malagasy students — immediately realized they had stumbled across the vertebrae of a dinosaur tail. After four days of digging and finding an almost complete tail, the team hit the jackpot: a jaw bone with large gleaming teeth serrated like the blades of a steak knife.

According to one of the team members, Scott Sampson of the New York College of Osteopathic Medicine, "When the crew saw the jaw bone we immediately knew we had bagged a *Majungasaurus*," a poorly known meat-eating dinosaur that inhabited Madagascar nearly 75 million years ago.

The discovery of the jaw, however, was just the beginning. A few days later, they unearthed the skull of the creature — one of the most complete and best-preserved dinosaur skulls ever reported.

"*Majungasaurus* had only been known from thousands of teeth and bone fragments, but until the discovery we had no idea what it looked like," says Greg Buckley, the team's co-principal investigator and collections manager of fossil invertebrates at the Museum.

Three weeks after the initial discovery, the team encased the specimens in plaster and burlap jackets and carried them back to camp. From there the expedition crew shipped the bones to the Museum for preparation. For the next few months, Museum preparators worked on the fossils to confirm the extent of the discovery.

From the fossils, researchers have concluded that *Majungasaurus* was probably bigger than a rhinoceros, walked on its hind legs, weighed several tons and was a ferocious predator. In addition, they discovered

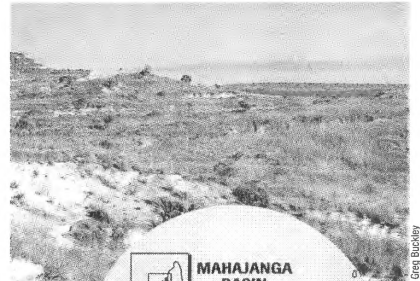
that *Majungasaurus* had a bony knob on its skull. And from the pattern of the dinosaur's nasal and jaw bones, the scientists can tell the creature's head had a rough, dome-like appearance.

But the most dramatic discovery came from the jaw bone. When researchers began analyzing the dinosaur's jaw they found something very unexpected — it has some striking similarities to *Indosuchus*, a genus of dinosaur found in India. It also resembled a group of dinosaurs unearthed in Argentina. Particular features of all three suggest they are closely related.

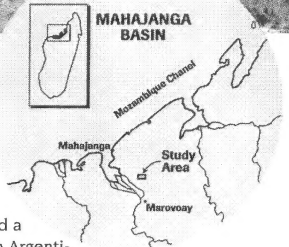
But how could these dinosaurs, separated by vast stretches of ocean, all be related?

For decades, geologists have known that Madagascar was attached to India as part of a massive agglomeration of continents in the southern hemisphere that formed nearly 600 million years ago. The four other main com-

Continued on page 9

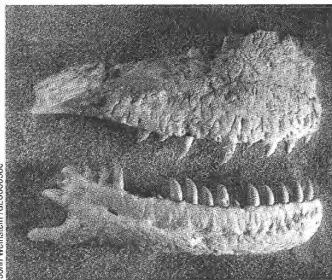


Greg Buckley



(Above): The discovery site.

(Left): The jaw bones of *Majungasaurus*. "The reason the jaws are so well-preserved is because of the character of sediment in which they were found. In addition, the fossils were never deeply buried, saving them from the distortion, squeezing and deformation common in most fossil settings."



John Weisenstein / GSC08053C

Unearthing the "True" History of Kenya's Coastal Cities

By Robert Vosper

For Kenyan-born Chapurukha Kusimba, assistant curator of African archaeology, the history of African has yet to be told — at least correctly. If you read history books, explains Kusimba, you come away with the distinct feeling that nothing of significance happened in Africa prior to a series of colonial conquests, starting with the Portuguese in the 1500s.

"When people think of Africa, they think of an open geographical space in which Africans were led by others," he says. "People have never thought of Africans as leaders.

People have the view that everything that exists in Africa was borrowed from someone else."

But Kusimba is challenging this view with a personal commitment to find the truth of Africa's past.

For the last 10 years he has been excavating an eight hectare site on the eastern coast of Kenya in the town of Mtwapa, about 15 miles north of Mombasa. What he is unearthing is compelling evidence of a complex precolonial urban African society. All of which is providing confirmation that the Swahili Coast (a name given to the coastal region from Somalia to northern Mozambique) contains some of oldest and most continuously inhabited "modern" cities in the world.

"The archaeological record from this site says to me that by the year 1500, Africa was, in many ways, at the same level of development as Europe and Asia," he says. "And in fact when you look at the kinds of innovations that are going on at the time, one gets the feeling that these African societies were actually far more advanced than we thought."

To date, Kusimba has uncovered five layers of successive occupations in Mtwapa ranging in age from the first millennium A.D. to 1750. Contained within these layers is the story of the how a simple fishing town evolved into a major cosmopolitan hub for international trade.

In the lowest and oldest levels, Kusimba has found the remains of hut structures marked by post holes and living floors. The

lower levels contain only locally made artifacts such as iron tools and Triangular Incised Ware — a name given to local pottery like red-burnished and bag-shaped cooking pots, and bowls with thick rims. There is no evidence that the inhabitants during this time had any contact with the outside world.

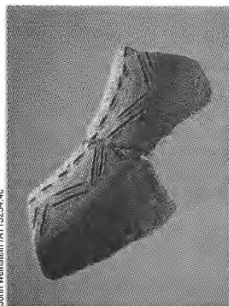
But from artifacts found in the more recent levels above, Kusimba is seeing a town that began manufacturing items — first for trade with other African coastal towns and later destined for international markets. His evidence is based on the increasing quantities of foreign artifacts he recovered in the upper levels, including glass, carnelian beads, Islamic sgraffiato pottery, Chinese Qing bai, chlorite schist wares and chizhou wares. In return for these foreign goods, East Africans were exporting metals, gold, slaves, ivory, timber, iron and rhinoceros tusks. In the levels representing the 1500s, Kusimba has also found spindle whorls made from local pottery — suggesting that the town's inhabitants were also produc-

Continued on page 10



(Top): 14th Century imported Islamic pottery sherd that is believed to have been part of a jar.

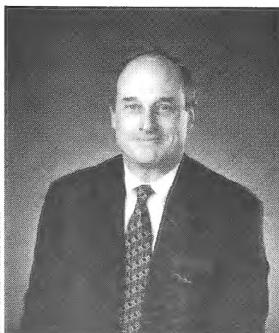
(Left): Triangular Incised Ware. These "local" pottery shards are found extensively in excavation levels from the 9th to 13th century.



John Weisenstein / AT13251-2C

John Weisenstein / AT13254-4c

Early Successes Signal Exciting Year Ahead for Museum



John W. McCarter, Jr.

The first few months of 1997 have been extraordinary times at The Field Museum, from the tremendously successful completion of the "Heaven on Earth" exhibit to preparations for the opening in late May of "Dinosaur Families." Staff members and volunteers are working diligently on many other fronts — from hammering out the details of the Museum Campus to designing new exhibits — all of which ensure 1997 will be a banner year for the Museum.

First, let's look at the

(Right): Astrophysicist Stephen Hawking at a reception on Dec. 17 before his Adler-sponsored lecture titled "Does God Throw Dice in Black Holes?" Hawking, who suffers from Lou Gehrig's disease, spoke to the audience in The Field Museum's James Simpson Theatre from his wheelchair using a speech synthesizer. Facing Hawking in the photograph (left to right) is Leo F. Mullin, former Museum board chairman; Paul H. Knappenberger, president of Adler Planetarium; and Nicholas J. Pritzker. Flanking Hawking is Field Museum President John W. McCarter, Jr.

progress of the long-awaited Museum Campus. We have been working closely with the Shedd Aquarium, the Adler Planetarium, the Chicago Park District and the Chicago Department of Transportation in planning the Campus. What has come out of these meetings is an across-the-board acknowledgement of the need to improve access and parking — two essential ingredients in ensuring the development of an ideal destination for students, families, residents and vacationers. In the long run, we would like to create an integrated experience much like visitors to the Smithsonian have with the Mall in Washington, D.C.

To illustrate the potential benefits of the Campus, The Field Museum and the Adler Planetarium recently joined forces in presenting astrophysicist Stephen Hawking to a sold-out audience in the James Simpson Theatre. This Adler-sponsored event represents just the beginning of the many opportunities and member benefits that can be crafted from the cooperative atmosphere the Campus will create.

On the educational front, curators and membership groups have been working closely to develop some captivating educational programs. For instance, the Founders' Council invited Meenakshi Wadhwa, assistant curator

of meteoritics and mineralogy, to a luncheon to speak about the Museum's collection of Martian meteorites and her related research. And the Women's Board organized a highly successful two-day educational seminar titled "Dinosaurs and Their Living Relatives." The talks, which were presented by Museum curators and research associates, ran the gamut from dinosaur discoveries in Madagascar to a discussion about why scientists believe birds are the direct living descendants of small predatory dinosaurs.

The academic departments also are busy organizing the Museum's A. Watson Armour III Spring Symposium, "Biological Invasions: Consequences and Ecological Restoration." This one-day event on April 12 is aimed at professionals and college students, as well as high-school teachers and members of the public who are concerned with ecological, evolutionary and conservation issues. Symposium topics range from the implications of large-scale human colonization in lowland Latin American forests to the consequences of aquatic invaders like the Zebra Mussel on the Great Lakes.

For the last few months our exhibit staff has been busy preparing the Museum for two fascinating new exhibits — one that tackles issues of spirituality and the other the atrocities of war.

The first, "Sacred Arts of Haitian Vodou," which opened in February, uses art forms derived from Vodou to illustrate how significant and deeply ingrained this religion is in the culture and spirituality of Haiti. In the exhibit you will have the opportunity to see

altars, objects used in religious ceremonies and art work inspired by this passionate religion. All of which, we hope, will challenge any preconceived notions you may have of this beautiful and vibrant religion.

Opening in May is "Illegal Camera," a collection of photographs taken by the Dutch



Adler Planetarium

Resistance to document the German occupation of the Netherlands during World War II. This exhibit not only has significant historical value, but is also a memorial to the courage and bravery of individuals who risked their lives to document Nazi atrocities and the destruction caused by the war.

We look forward to seeing you soon,

John W. McCarter, Jr.
Field Museum President

Judith S. Block To Chair Field Board

On February 17, the Field Museum's Board of Trustees elected Judith S. Block, vice chair of the board, to succeed Leo F. Mullin as the board's chairman. Mullin, who completed his three-year tenure, will remain a board member.

Block's contribution to the Museum has been extensive since becoming a member of the Museum in 1976 with her husband Philip D. Block III, vice president of Capital Guardian Trust Company. A long-time member of the Women's Board, Block took over the reins of the group as president from 1984 to 1986. In 1985 she became a Museum trustee, eventually chairing the development committee and the Museum fund-raising campaign, as well as co-chairing the nominating committee.

In a recent *Chicago Tribune* article she said the following about her appointment: "I'm very flattered to be heading this great Museum. It's an honor, not because I am woman [Block is the first woman in Museum history to be elected to the position], but because I have the opportunity to lead."



BIRRETTA

Leading comes naturally to Block who has been active in the Chicago cultural and civic community since leaving Cleveland to attend Northwestern University. After graduating in 1963, she taught fourth grade and creative drama to grades K-8 in Glencoe. Since then, she has become actively involved in many philanthropic organizations, including the Chicago Community Trust, Northwestern University, the Child Welfare League of America, Know Your Chicago, Chicago Child Care Society and The Latin School of Chicago.

We would like to know what you think about *In the Field* ...

Please send comments or questions to Robert Vosper, Publications Department, The Field Museum, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605-9410, or via e-mail at <vosper@fmppr.fnmnh.org.>

In the Field

March/April 1997
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The Field Museum
Exploring
The Earth And Its
People

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The A. Watson Armour III Spring Symposium:

"Biological Invasions: Consequences and Ecological Restoration"

Lori Breslauer
Academic Affairs

On Saturday, April 12, 1997, The Field Museum will present the A. Watson Armour III Spring Symposium, "Biological Invasions: Consequences and Ecological Restoration." This one-day symposium will gather international and local scholars, environmental biologists and conservationists to discuss the impact and consequences of invasive species — plants and animals that invade (or colonize) a new ecosystem. Freed from predators, diseases and other factors that keep them in check in their original habitats, some of these biological invaders wreak massive ecological and financial havoc, and are extremely difficult to control.

Some exotic invaders have made their way to the United States by accident — like the Zebra Mussel (see photograph), which is believed to have arrived in the ballast water of a transatlantic ship. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service expects Zebra Mussels to cause \$5 billion in damage by the year 2002. Other "invaders" are simply colonizing habitats made more favorable because of human-induced or other changes to the environment (e.g., Brown-headed Cowbirds invading farm-

land and agricultural fields). Still other exotics have been introduced deliberately by humans — for example, Purple Loosestrife and European Buckthorn have escaped our gardens and now choke local wetlands and forests, driving away native plants and wildlife.

The migration of species into new habitats has always been part of nature. But the ever increasing ease of human mobility in the past 500 years, and the accelerating pace of human-induced habitat changes, have radically increased the numbers of species moving from one ecosystem to another. Introduced species are changing the very fabric of many natural communities, pushing already endangered species further toward the brink of extinction. Exotic species are estimated to have contributed to the decline of 42 percent of U.S. threatened and endangered species. Human interference has so amplified the magnitude and rate of biological invasions that this important evolutionary and ecological topic is now of great practical relevance, especially in conservation and ecological restoration.

The symposium will explore the biological and ecological characteristics that lead some



Zebra Mussel

Ellen Marsden

species to become good invaders, the mechanisms through which exotic species are introduced and the efforts that have been developed to control and manage "problem" species. The talks are open to the public and are aimed at professionals and students in biology, ecology, anthropology, resource management and conservation biology. The symposium is also designed for teachers, particularly at the high-school level, who are concerned with ecological, evolutionary or conservation issues.

The morning sessions will examine global biological invasions and human colonizations. Afternoon speakers will focus entirely on local invasions and ecological restoration. A noon-time workshop for Chicago-area land managers and volunteer stewards will focus on the biological riches of the Chicago region, and the critical dependence of these communities on conservation and restoration efforts. The symposium coincides with the first-year anniversary of "Chicago Wilderness," a massive regional effort to protect and celebrate our rich biological heritage. Displays and activities in Stanley Field Hall will focus on the juxtaposition of a large metropolis and globally significant natural areas, and the concepts, practices and controversies centered around ecological restoration.

Registration Information

Advanced registration is recommended and must be received by March 15, 1997. The conference advance-registration fee is \$15 for Field Museum members. After March 15, the registration fee will be \$20 for members. To register by mail, please send a check (please do not send cash) made payable to The Field Museum. All payments should be directed to Spring Symposium, The Field Museum, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605-2496.

For more information, or a detailed schedule, please contact academic affairs at 312.922.9410, ext. 559, via e-mail: <symposia@fmprr.fnmh.org>, or visit our Web site at: <<http://www.bvis.uic.edu/museum/>>.

A. Watson Armour III

The Field Museum's annual spring symposium is named for A. Watson Armour III, who generously provided for the Museum's scientific mission through a major bequest in his will.

"The Board of Trustees is exceedingly grateful to Sarah Wood Armour and her late husband for their many years of support," says Museum President John W. McCarter, Jr. "Their civic leadership and dedication to the advancement of culture and learning in the City of Chicago serve as an inspiration to us all."

In addition to naming the spring symposium, the Museum created an endowed chair in 1994 and appointed Peter R. Crane, Ph.D., the first A. Watson Armour III Curator. Crane is the Museum's vice president for academic affairs and director.

"We deeply appreciate the exceptional legacy Mr. Armour provided for the Museum through his will," remarked McCarter. "The Armour Curatorship and Symposium series are tributes to a great Chicagoan and his vision for the Museum's future."

MEMBERSHIP PROGRAMS

Sacred Arts of Haitian Vodou Members' Viewing Night and Lecture

Tuesday, March 4 from 5:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

The Field Museum invites you to attend the **Members' Viewing Night** for "The Sacred Arts of Haitian Vodou" exhibit and a slide-illustrated talk, *From the Isle Beneath the Sea: Haiti's Africanizing Vodou Art* with Guest Lecturer Dr. Robert Farris Thompson.

The exhibit viewing is free. Lecture tickets are \$3 for members and \$6 for non-members. Please purchase tickets in advance. The lecture begins at 7 p.m. in James Simpson Theatre. Please respond by mail before Feb. 28. After that date, call 312.922.9410, ext. 453 for availability. Tickets will be mailed.

"Sacred Arts of Haitian Vodou" is the first comprehensive exhibit that explores the arts produced within this vibrant Afro-Caribbean religion. This major presentation, which took more than eight years to organize, highlights Vodou ritual art.

Dr. Thompson is professor of African and Afro-American art history at Yale University. See Jan/Feb 1997 issue of *In the Field* for more details.

Members' Nights
April 30 & May 2

The Board of Trustees takes great pleasure in inviting members of The Field Museum to the 46TH ANNUAL MEMBERS' NIGHTS

Wednesday, April 30 & Friday, May 2

5 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Join us for our famous "look behind-the-scenes" and find out why our **Members' Night(s)** was cited as "the best benefit of a Museum membership" in Chicago by *New City* magazine.

This members-only event is your annual opportunity to visit our research labs and libraries, to explore some of our collections storage areas and to see where and how exhibits are designed. Meet the curators, scientists, exhibit developers and educators whose work inspires our imaginations and teaches us so much about the diversity of the earth and the people who inhabit it.

Present a **Members' Night** pass or invitation at the door. Those who hold family memberships may bring their immediate family and two guests. Individual members may bring two guests. Enter at the north, south or west entrances.

Members' Nights are sponsored by **UNITED AIRLINES.**

Disabled persons may make special arrangements by calling the Membership Office at 312.922.9410, ext. 453.

MEMBERS MUST CHOOSE ONE NIGHT

WATCH FOR YOUR INVITATION

From the Field Archives

Published Monthly by The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois

March 1935

The Field Museum offered for sale two classic restorations of the extinct reptiles, *Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus*, and a cast skeleton of the prehistoric mammal, *Megatherium*.

Joseph C. Belden donated a shrunken Jivaro Indian head from Ecuador.

Eric Thompson, assistant curator of Central and South American archaeology, found an ancient Peruvian quipu (a type of abacus) while rummaging through a 10-year unopened crate from Peru. Overseers used quipus for recording the quantity of tribute paid to the Inca. The reason the crate remained undisturbed for so long was the Museum did not have a Peruvian archaeological expert on staff when the crates arrived.

April 1935

The Museum added to a series of animal exhibits a display of axis deer — native to India and Ceylon. The specimens were obtained from Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Kermit Roosevelt during the James Simpson/Roosevelts Asiatic expedition. Other specimens were donated by Col. J.C. Faunthorpe — "a noted sportsman."

The Museum completed an exhibit of "mummies" and reproductions of two opened graves from ancient Peru.

An anonymous friend of the Museum donated an ancient Chinese clay figure of a dancing woman dating from the Tang period. The clay figure had been removed from a Chinese grave.

Students Embark on Interactive Museum Journey

By Rhonda Jones

A field trip for many high schools can be an expensive proposition, not to mention a logistical nightmare for teachers and chaperons. For about 6,000 students nationally, however, it is as simple as turning on a television set in their classroom.

On March 25, The Field Museum is teaming up with Indiana's Ball State University and The Indiana Academy for Science, Mathematics and Humanities to take students from 266 schools on an electronic educational journey through the Museum.

The students will travel through the Museum's geology department, prep lab and collections department with geologist Peter Laraba as he goes live via satellite to explain the life of a fossil at the Museum — from discovery to exhibition.

This electronic field trip will also include the work of Greg Buckley, collections manager of fossil invertebrates at the Museum. He is a member of an international team of scientists that recently unearthed the skull of *Majungasaurus*, a large meat-eating dinosaur from Madagascar (see p. 1).

A special toll-free number will make it possible for the students to interact with Laraba and ask questions throughout the broadcast. Laraba's e-mail address will be available

to the students for questions following the tour.

The remote television crew from Ball State University will provide the video equipment. And while no firm commitment has been made, the producers and coordinators of this March 25 telecast are hoping to televise the program nationally on PBS.

"If it goes PBS, [the program] has the potential of reaching every student in America," says Christi Meredith, outreach coordinator at the Academy. "Every kid who watches *Big Bird* could watch this program."

Program coordinators are also discussing the possibility of beaming the broadcast in live during the opening session of the International Distance Learning Conference in Washington, D.C. (March 24 to March 26).

This field trip will be the third time the Museum has experimented with this innovative and high-tech teaching method. Past interactive field trips include "Dinosaurs and More" (Jan. 16, 1996), which took school children through the "Life Over Time" exhibit. The U.S. Distance Learning Association awarded "Dinosaurs and More" first prize for its innovative partnership with business and education telecommunications. The second tour, "A Trip Through Time (Dec. 2, 1996)," explored the Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras.

Within Your Reach

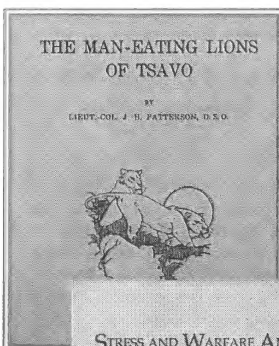
From Tsavo to the American Southwest, The Field Press Covers the World

By Marjorie Pannell
Editor, *Fieldiana*

The Field Museum press publishes the curatorial and field work of scientists associated with the Museum and has an extensive black list of both popular and scholarly works. A current best-seller is *Stress and Warfare Among the Kayenta Anasazi of the 13th Century A.D.* by Jonathan Hass, curator of North American archaeology, and Winifred Creamer, associate professor of anthropology at Northern Illinois University. Bill Kurtis recently featured the work of Hass and Creamer in a documentary that aired on national television. In *Stress and Warfare*, the authors propose that the combined stresses of an extended drought and low-level warfare — itself a last resort to the counterloss of resources — led to the disappearance of the Anasazi from the Four Corners region of the American Southwest. The book is generously illustrated with black-and-white site photographs and provides a detailed look at archaeological techniques and the building of theories from in situ evidence. The book may be purchased for \$30 (plus 8.75 percent Illinois tax) from: Library — Publications Division, The Field Museum, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605-2498.

Museum members interested in learning more about the man-eating lions of Tsavo, whose capture in 1898 became the story line for Paramount Pictures' "The Ghost and the Darkness," can read a firsthand account of the stalking (lions-man-lions) and capture by Lt. Col. John H. Patterson. The 40-page illustrated booklet can be purchased in the Museum store for \$4.95 (ask for *The Man-Eating Lions of Tsavo*). The original work, from which the book-

let is a reprinting, was first published in the Museum's Zoology Leaflet series in 1925. The lions themselves, having survived a second incarnation as rugs, are mounted and displayed in their natural environment in the Rice Wildlife Research Station on the Museum's first floor.



STRESS AND WARFARE AMONG THE KAYENTA ANASAZI OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY A.D.



JONATHAN HASS
WINIFRED CREAMER

MEMBERS' WINE TASTING SERIES

How to Bluff Your Way Through Wine Tasting

April 3, 1997
6:30 p.m. — 8 p.m.



Join us for a tasting and discussion of wines from around the world. Come and discover what makes every wine the same and each wine unique.

Mary Ross, director of The Wine Academy of the North Shore, teaches us to identify the basic taste characteristics of several varieties including Chardonnay, Riesling, Pinot Noir, Cabernet Sauvignon and sparkling wine. This will be a fun and informative introduction to wine, or a brush-up for more advanced wine enthusiasts.

Tickets are \$22 for members and \$27 for guests. Paid reservations are required.

Charge by phone at 312.922.9410, ext. 453, or mail checks to: Membership Department, Field Museum, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605.

MARGARET MEAD



TRAVELING FILM & VIDEO FESTIVAL

Peoples of the Earth: A Visual Voyage
April 4 - 6, 1997

Embark on a celluloid odyssey with intrepid independent filmmakers and inquisitive anthropologists, as The Field Museum, Columbia College and the University of Illinois - Chicago, host this year's Margaret Mead Traveling Film and Video Festival. Coordinated by the American Museum of Natural History in New York, the renowned Festival is celebrating its 20th anniversary.

Reflecting an outstanding selection of works, view films from the genre of "fake" documentary, including "Bontoc Eulogy," a profoundly moving, fictionalized narrative about the filmmaker's Filipino grandfather — one of the 1,100 tribal natives displayed as anthropological specimens at the 1904 World's Fair.

Filmmaker Peter Adair will also be featured with his film, "Holy Ghost People," which Margaret Mead called one of the best ethnographic films ever made. A diverse range of topics from the Hawaiian sovereignty movement, women in India and mourning practices in Papua New Guinea will add to this not-to-be-missed weekend.

Columbia College will open the festival on Friday evening, April 4 with a reception and the Festival's only showing of "Me and My Matchmaker" by Chicago filmmaker Mark Wexler from 6 to 9 p.m. Two concurrent programs will be offered from 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

"Wild in Chicago 97"

April 10 & 11 from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Saturday, April 12 from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Find out about the Chicago wilderness—the 200,000 acres of metropolitan land that includes rich and globally significant concentrations of plants and animals. Each day, representatives from some of the 34 Chicago Wilderness partner institutions and the Volunteer Stewardship Network will help visitors learn more about local conservation efforts. Field Museum scientists will share information about current research and show specimens from the Museum's collections. Storytellers, performers and hands-on activities will help younger visitors learn about local plants and animals. All activities, except the symposium, are free with Museum admission.

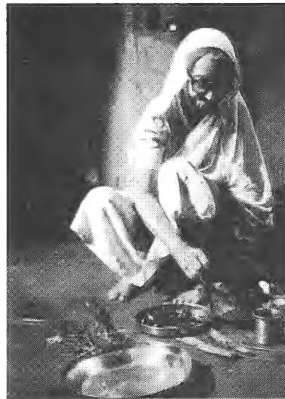
Field Museum Scientists:

Foreign Mussels Muscle Out Local Species. Learn about an alien that threatens Lake Michigan residents. Field Museum zoologists provide you with living examples of the Zebra Mussel and explain how this invader has changed the ecology of Lake Michigan. Specimens of threatened species will be displayed so you can see what we are losing.

A Rolling Stone. Bryophytes, or moss plants, are found year round in Chicagoland ecosystems. Learn about these pioneers and soil stabilizers, and how they get around.

Nature's Recyclers in Action. Watch as dermestid beetles clean off the bones of a bird or mammal. A Field Museum scientist explains why this locally found insect makes the best "cleaner-upper" the Museum can find. Learn about how and why the Museum prepares skeletal parts for its collections.

Flattened Flora: Make a Plant Specimen. Learn the scientific means for collecting and storing plant specimens, so that



From the Indian Film, Anrit Beeja, by Meera Dewan.

on Saturday and Sunday: **Living Together: The Many Cultures of the USA and Changing Together: The World at the End of the Second Millennium.** A program will also be available for children (ages 5 to 10) with films and activities on Saturday and Sunday from 9:15 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (accompanying adults must be registered in the Film and Video Festival).

Tickets for the Friday, April 4 Columbia College screening and reception for "Peoples of the Earth: A Visual Voyage" are \$20 (\$18 members, students and seniors); one day tickets for The Field Museum festival screenings are \$15 (\$13 members, students and seniors). Two day passes are \$25 (\$22 members, students and seniors). Children may be registered for the morning program for \$5 a child. Space is limited and preregistration is required for the Children's Program.

To reserve tickets, or to receive a full listing of the films, call 312.322.8854.

you can start keeping your own records of local plants.

Activities:

Take your family on a self-guided tour through the exhibits including wildlife found in Chicago, or let a Museum volunteer tell you about Chicago-area plants and animals. In addition, explore the biological diversity of local ponds and learn how deer and other antlered creatures differ from those with horns. Also, look at replicas of local fungi and then shape and paint yours to match.

Performances include:

"Wild in Chicago Sing Along" invites children of all ages to sing about local species. George and Michele Schricker combine song writing, storytelling and poetry as they teach you songs about butterflies, dandelions, coyotes and columbines. 10 a.m. & 11 a.m. on Thursday & Friday. Noon and 2 p.m. on Saturday.

The Earth We Share: Native American Stories. Iroquois Florence Dunham tells stories passed down from the days when Chicago's only human inhabitants were the Native Americans. How did these people honor Mother Earth and the area's plants and animals? 10:30 a.m. & 11:30 a.m. on Thursday & Friday. 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. on Saturday.

French Traders: an Alien Species in 1675 Chicago. Meet Jean Claude Louis Pierre Chavigny, a Frenchman who actually traded in this area. What were some of the things that drew Europeans to this area? What did the local inhabitants seek in exchange? Learn to pack a voyageur pack. 10 a.m. to noon, Thursday and Friday. Noon to 3 p.m., Saturday.

Hody Coyote Puppet Show (Saturday only). Meet Hody Coyote who entertains and teaches about the natural wonders of the prairie. Learn stories about Coyote and his

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

- Free general admission
- Free priority admission to "Life Over Time"
- Priority admission to special exhibits
- Free coat checking and strollers
- Invitation to Members' Night
- Free subscription to In the Field
- 10% discount at all Museum stores
- 10% discount at Picnic in the Field
- 13-month wall calendar featuring exhibit photographs
- Reduced subscription prices on selected magazines
- Opportunity to receive the Museum's annual report
- Use of our 250,000-volume natural history library
- Discount on classes, field trips, and seminars for adults and children
- Members-only travel program
- Opportunity to attend the annual children's Holiday Tea
- 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 _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home phone _____ Business phone _____

GIFT APPLICATION FOR

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home phone _____ Business phone _____

GIFT FROM

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

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, Illinois 60605

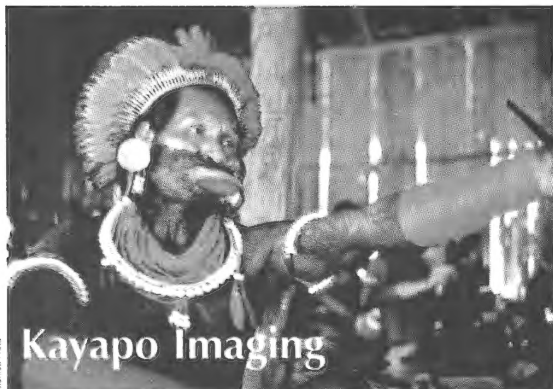
tricks. 1p.m. and 3 p.m. on Saturday.

Throughout the event, **Chicago Wilderness Partners** will have an informative display about natural treasures like wetlands, prairies, savannas and forests that persist in the Chicago region. The display will teach you about the stresses that threaten our natural wilderness and the solutions developed to protect them.

On Saturday you are invited to the The A. Watson Armour III Spring Symposium, "Biological Invasions: Consequences and Ecological Restoration." This symposium, open to the public, will focus on the implications of introduced species in natural and restored landscapes (see p. 3). It will feature local, regional and national perspectives. A registration fee is required for the symposium only. Please contact academic affairs at 312.922.9410, ext. 559, or e-mail: <symposia@fmppr.fmn.org>



"Drawing in the Field" is one of the activities during Wild in Chicago '97 that gives visitors a chance to learn more about local plants and animals.



Illegal Camera

"Photography in the Netherlands During the German Occupation, 1940-1945"

The "Illegal Camera" exhibit presents 60 images taken by professional and Dutch photographers who set out to document the German occupation of the Netherlands during World War II. Shot despite harsh restrictions imposed by the Germans and severe shortages of photographic material and equipment, these photographs depict life in the Netherlands during the occupation. Images include vivid portrayals of the destruction left by the war, everyday life under German military rule, the persecution of Dutch Jews, the resistance, the shortages and starvation brought on by the war and finally the liberation of the Netherlands.

German troops entered the Netherlands without a declaration of war on May 10, 1940, and the country was quickly placed under German civil law. While photography was not entirely prohibited, journalists and press pho-



"Kayapo Imaging" is an insightful photographic exhibit that depicts the Kayapo Indians of Brazil and their experience in learning how to use videotape technology (see cover photograph) as a means of perpetuating their cultural memory. The 30 color photographs vividly capture many aspects of Kayapo life, including activities at men's houses, headdress production, dance, children's body decoration and the introduction and use by the Kayapo of video technology.

"Kayapo Imaging" is free with general Museum admission, and will be on display at the Webber Gallery until July 6.

tographers were subject to censorship, could present only approved subjects and had to join a trade union. Compelled to document the subjects deemed "undesirable" by the German occupiers, many photographers hoarded film and used many clever and covert means to capture the images of terror. For example, many of the photographs were taken with cameras hidden in coats, bags or behind window panes. Photography became a determined act of resistance as the photographers risked their lives to create a record of war through pictures.

Some of the most haunting pictures in the collection, and perhaps of any photographic images to emerge from World War II, are of the appalling conditions faced by the Dutch during the "Hunger Winter" — the coldest on record. Many cities, like Amsterdam, were plagued by food shortages, death and starvation. Smuggled into England, these pictures may have convinced the Allied Forces to make food-drops during the last days of the occupation.

"Illegal Camera" was organized by the Netherlands Photo Archives in Rotterdam and curated by Veronica Hekking and Flip Bool.

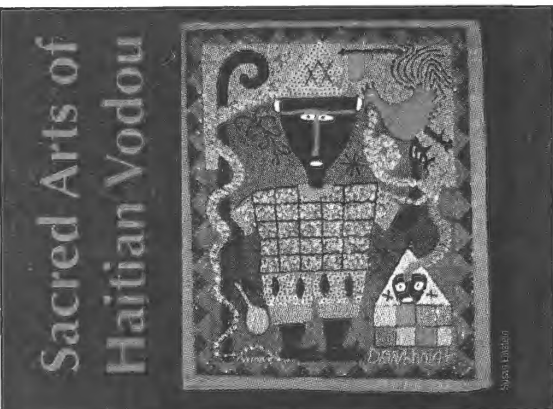
The exhibit will run through June 1 in the South Gallery and is free with regular admission to the Museum.

Programs planned for "The Illegal Camera":

Dutch rescuer, **Marion P. van Binsbergen Prichard**, featured in the film, *The Courage to Care*, gives a personal account of her harrowing experience sheltering Jews during the Holocaust. This collaborative program with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum will take place on Sunday, April 20 at 2 p.m.; film screening and discussion is included.

Epko Weert from Amsterdam (holding the butt of the rifle in the picture above) will share his memories of the Dutch Resistance during a slide-illustrated lecture offered in collaboration with the Spertus Museum (part of Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies) and the Consulate General of the Netherlands. May 11 at 2 p.m.

Additional programs: **Diet Eman**, author of *Things We Couldn't Say*, will recount her experiences as part of the Dutch Resistance (June 1). **Peter Hayes**, Ph.D., Professor of History and German at Northwestern University, will discuss "Stolen Goods: The Economic Side of the Holocaust in Holland." (May 13) Look for further program details in the next issue of *In the Field*, or call 312.322.8854 for a flyer.



"Sacred Arts of Haitian Vodou" explores the arts produced within the vibrant Afro-Caribbean religion of Vodou — a West African term for "sacred." The exhibit features more than 500 objects including a recreated Vodou temple complete with three altars expressing the major rites of the religion.

Many objects in the exhibit are courtesy of UCLA's Fowler Museum of Cultural History. Others are on loan from museums in Haiti, the United States, Europe and from distinguished private collections. The exhibit is a collaborative effort of the Centre d'Art in Port-au-Prince and UCLA's African Studies Center and Center of African-American Studies. Experts on Vodou art, folklore, history, anthropology, sociology, as well as Vodou priests and priestesses contributed to this exhibit.

One of the major goals of the exhibit is to foster an appreciation for the beauty of Vodou art and absolve the religion of some of the racial stereotypes that taint its spiritual significance.

The flag in the picture above is titled "Flag of Danbhalah" and was created by Antoine Oleyant, a visionary cubist working in a sequined medium. In this flag, Danbala (Rada serpent deity) is represented as a barefoot St. Patrick with miter, staff and ason (rattle used to summon spirits).

The exhibit will run in the Special Exhibit Gallery through April 13.

(Right): Donald J. Cosentino, co-curator of "Sacred Arts of Haitian Vodou," discusses some last minute changes to the exhibit with the Museum staff before the opening. Cosentino, associate professor of African and Caribbean Folklore at UCLA, is standing in the exhibit's recreated Vodou temple. In the middle of the temple (not shown) is a *Poto Mitan* — a pole erected in the center of most Vodou temples to draw the energies of the *Lwa* [spirit]. At the back of the temple the Museum has installed two television screens showing footage from Vodou ceremonies.



Coming in May

DINOSAUR FAMILIES

THE FIELD MUSEUM

MAY 24 - SEPTEMBER 1, 1997

3/1 Saturday**Haitian Art Collection Tour**

9 a.m. – 7 p.m. The Milwaukee Art Museum's collection, "A Haitian Celebration," comprises 120 works of Haitian art from American and European collectors. The works explore the artistic output of a nation, which despite ongoing societal and political turmoil, has produced an entire generation of artists who have achieved international stature and recognition. Included in the trip are morning refreshments, lunch in Milwaukee and a tour of The Field Museum's exhibit: "Sacred Arts of Haitian Vodou." (\$65, \$57 members). Call 312.322.8854 for information or to register.

3/5 – 3/19 Wednesdays**Sequin Arts of Vodou: Bottle Decorating**

6 – 8 p.m. Haitian artist Gerthie David will lead workshops for adults on the Haitian art of bottle decorating. Participants will learn the significance of color choice, sequin application and how to incorporate images into their own design. They will then apply this knowledge as they decorate their own bottle. (\$63, \$57 members). Call 312.322.8854 for information.



Doris J. Henig

3/7 & 3/21 Fridays**Haitian Film Series**

5:30 – 8 p.m. Two nights of film and discussion will celebrate Haiti's sacred arts and artists. The March 7 films will offer an introduction to the cultural, societal and political history of Haiti, as well as perspectives on Haitian culture offered by Vodou priests, government officials and historians. On March 21, explore the history and vibrancy of Haitian art through interviews and a retrospective of several prominent artists. One of the evening's films will feature the story of Haiti's founding as the world's first independent black republic using paintings from 13 of the country's foremost artists. Discussions and refreshments will be included each night. (\$16, \$14 members per night). Call 312.322.8854 for information or to register.

3/8 Saturday**How do Flowers Get Their Names?**

9 a.m. – 2 p.m. Would a rose by any other name really smell as sweet? Get ready for spring with Thomas Lammers, assistant curator of botany, and look at the origins of both common and scientific plant names, the use and limitations of each and how Museum curators and other botanists name plants. A slide-illustrated survey of flowers with interesting names and their stories will be included. (\$45, \$40 members). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

3/8 Saturday**Milwaukee Cultural Field Trip**

8 a.m. – 7 p.m. Join us on a field trip to the Milwaukee Public Museum to tour their new permanent exhibit, "A Tribute to Survival," which honors the past and celebrates the future of American Indian cultures. Following our visit to the Public Museum, we will continue on to the Milwaukee Art Museum to view the traveling exhibit, "Plains Indian Drawings 1865 – 1935: Pages From a Visual History." (\$55, \$47 members). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

3/8 & 3/9 Saturday and Sunday**Kahurangi Dancers**

Noon & 2 p.m. The world renowned Kahurangi Maori Dance Theater of New Zealand will celebrate the 4th anniversary of the reopening of Ruatēpūpū, the Maori Meeting House. Kahurangi brings to life the heritage of the native Maori people through dazzling choreography, colorful costumes and South Pacific music and chant. Free with Museum admission. Call 312.922.9410, ext. 467 for more information.

3/10 Monday**Founders Council Reception**

5:30 p.m. in the Founders' Room of the Museum. John Flynn, MacArthur Curator of fossil mammals and chair of the geology department, will present a lecture about his summer 1996 expedition to Madagascar and discovery of Triassic and Jurassic deposits. For information about joining the Founders' Council or attending the event, please contact Patricia Stratton at 312.322.8868.

3/15 Saturday**Haitian Music Lecture**

2 p.m. Michael Largey, assistant professor of musicology in the School of Music at Michigan State University, will focus on Haitian music and its relationship to Vodou. His lecture will examine relationships between power, play and performance in the musical traditions of Haiti. Free with Museum admission. Call 312.922.9410, ext. 497 for more information.

3/19 & 3/26 Wednesdays**Organic Gardens and Natural Landscapes**

6 – 8 p.m. Prairie Crossing is an innovative conservation community encompassing prairies, meadows, wetlands, farm fields and a community supported farm. Learn how Prairie Crossing professionals create a healthy living soil, use beneficial insects to control garden pests and establish native prairie grasses and perennials. These professionals will then show you how to apply this information in your own yard. (\$36, \$32 members). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

3/22 Saturday**Japanese Origami for Families**

10 a.m. – Noon. Origami is the ancient art of creating a three-dimensional object by folding paper. Learn to make a swan, balloon, basket and several other fun forms. Then learn about daily life in Japan and sample some sweet treats. Adults with children, grades 3 to 5. (\$10, \$8 members). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

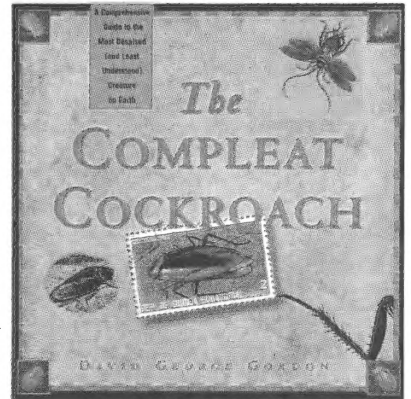
Bill Burger

4/17

Thursday

"The Compleat Cockroach" Author Appearance

5:30 p.m. Join award-winning nature writer David Gordon for a presentation featuring his newest book, *The Compleat Cockroach* — a compendium of facts on cockroach anatomy, behavior, specification, culture and influence on the arts. From the jungles of equatorial Africa to the Raid Research Institute in Racine, Wis., this is a lecture not to be missed. (\$12, \$10 members). Books will be available for purchase and signing. Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

**4/18** Friday**Behind-the-scenes With the Department of Anthropology**

5:30 – 7:30 p.m. Join us for a brand new Behind-the-Scenes tour focusing on Anthropology. On this night, families will have the rare opportunity to view a portion of the collections not on display and see research being conducted in the non-public areas of the Museum. Adults with children grades 3 and up. (\$10, \$8 members). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

4/22 Tuesday**"Are We Unique?" Author Appearance**

5:30 – 7:30 p.m. James Trefil will discuss and sign his new book, *Are we Unique? A Scientist Explores the Unparalleled Intelligence of the Human Mind*. In this book, Trefil reviews current thinking from the worlds of neuroscience, artificial intelligence, psychology, anthropology and animal intelligence. He also offers his views concerning what makes the human mind unique. (\$12, \$10 members). Please call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

Summer Worlds Tour Camp '97

The Field Museum, Shedd Aquarium and Adler Planetarium

& Spring Field Guides

Brochures are available for our popular collaborative **summer camp** for children ages 5 to 12. Camp sessions begin the week of July 7 and run through August 1. Each week-long session takes place Monday to Friday, 9:30 a.m. – 3 p.m. With the theme of "Time Travelers," campers will explore the past, the present and the future at the three "museum campus" institutions. A new program for teens is also in the works. For more information on these programs, please call 312.322.8854. Reserve a space for your child now!

The Spring Field Guides will be in mailboxes soon. Watch out for our next Family Overnight that highlights this summer's special dinosaur exhibit: "Dinosaur Families." If you do not already receive a Field Guide listing the programs offered for adults, families and children, and would like one, please call 312.322.8854.

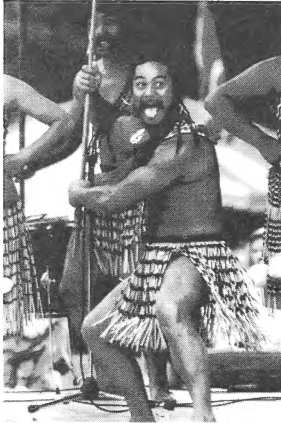
Programs are subject to change

March 1 — Saturday

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. **African Metals** activity. Learn about the ancient African art of metallurgy.

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. **Human Origins** activity. Discover the theories, evidence and myths about our origins in the Great Rift Valley of Africa.

Graham Rewita



11:30 a.m. & 2:30 p.m. **The Aztec Empire and their Predecessors** tour (English). Find out about the diversity of languages and cultures from this region and how the Aztecs built a mighty empire 3,000 years ago.

1 p.m. **Stories from Around the World**. Travel to distant lands through the magic of storytelling.

1:30 p.m. **El Imperio Azteca y sus Predecesores** tour (español). *Aprenda sobre la diversidad de lenguajes y culturas de esta región y cómo estas culturas construyeron un poderoso imperio hace 3,000 años.*

March 8 & 9

Noon & 2 p.m. **Kahurangi Dancers**. Enjoy the exciting dance, music and chants of the South Pacific.

1:30 p.m. **Tibet Today and a Faith in Exile** slide lecture. Learn about Tibetan refugees in Nepal, India and elsewhere. Witness the dedication ceremony of a Himalayan Buddhist chorten in Indiana by His Holiness, the Dalai Lama.

March 2 — Sunday

11 a.m. & 1 p.m. **Highlights of The Field Museum** tour.

Noon. **Fireballs & Shooting Stars**. How old is the solar system? How did it form? Is there life out there? Learn how meteorites are helping us understand comets, stars, asteroids and planets.

1 p.m. – 3 p.m. **Geology in Action** activity. Coral reefs in Chicago? Rocks that float on water? Come participate in hands-on geology activities.

March 6 — Thursday

12:45 p.m. **The Aztec, The Maya and Their Predecessors** tour.

March 8 — Saturday

9 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Digging Dino Dirt** demonstration. Visit the "Life Over Time" exhibit and learn how scientists are trying to understand the environment in central Montana by picking out microscopic animal bones from dirt that dinos died in. Watch on a large screen monitor as microscopic discoveries are made right before your eyes.

Travel the Pacific! Join the celebration of the 4th anniversary of the re-opening of Ruatapu, a Maori Meeting House.

Highlights of The Field Museum tours are offered Monday through Friday, at 11 a.m. & 2 p.m. Visit some of the exhibits that make this Museum one of the world's greatest. Find out the stories behind the exhibits. Check weekend listings for Saturday and Sunday Highlights tours.

Performance:

Noon & 2 p.m. **Kahurangi Dancers**. Enjoy the exciting dance, music and chants of the South Pacific.

Activities:

11 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Venture the Pacific** with on-going activities to learn about ancient navigation, island formation, Polynesian music and games. Visit the sacred and treasured Maori Meeting House.

March 9 — Sunday

Travel the Pacific! See Saturday, March 8.

11 a.m. & 1 p.m. **Highlights of The Field Museum** tour.

March 15 — Saturday

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. **Adinkra** activity. Learn about traditional designs from Ghana representing different African proverbs. Stamp your favorite!

Noon. **Tibet Today and Bhutan, Land of the Thunder Dragon** slide lecture. A slide presentation that takes you to Lhasa and other places now open to tourists in Tibet. Also travel to the small Himalayan country of Bhutan.

1 p.m. **Stories from Around the World** storytelling.

2 p.m. **Haitian Music** lecture. Dr. Michael Largey, assistant professor of musicology in the School of Music at Michigan State University, will focus on Haitian music and its relationship to Vodou. His lecture will examine relationships between power, play and performance in the musical traditions of Haiti.

March 16 — Sunday

11 a.m. & 1 p.m. **Highlights of The Field Museum** tour.

1:30 p.m. **The Early Maya Civilization** tour. Explore the Maya's ancestors' art, architecture, technical innovations, math and writing systems. Also find out more about the two million people in Mexico and Central America who still speak the Mayan language and maintain Mayan traditions.

2 p.m. **Stories of the American Indians**. Gather around and learn about the traditional life of Native Americans through stories of long ago.

March 22 — Saturday

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. **Human Origins** activity.

11 a.m. & 1 p.m. **Highlights of The Field Museum** tour.

11:30 a.m. & 2:30 p.m. **The Aztec, The Maya and Their Predecessors** tour.

1 p.m. **Nahuatl Poetry** reading. Find out how Aztec literature has been preserved as you listen to music of pre-Hispanic influence. Poetry readings are in English, Spanish and Nahuatl.

March 23 — Sunday

11 a.m. & 1 p.m. **Highlights of The Field Museum** tour.

1:30 p.m. **The Early Maya Civilization** tour.

March 29 — Saturday

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. **African Metals** activity.

11 a.m. & 1 p.m. **Highlights of The Field Museum** tour.

1 p.m. **Stories from Around the World** storytelling.

March 30 — Sunday

11 a.m. & 1 p.m. **Highlights of The Field Museum** tour.

2 p.m. **Stories of the American Indians** storytelling.

April 5 — Saturday

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. **Human Origins** activity.

11 a.m. & 1 p.m. **Highlights of The Field Museum** tour.

11:30 a.m. & 2:30 p.m. **The Aztec Empire and Their Predecessors** tour (English).

1:30 p.m. **El Imperio Azteca y sus Predecesores** tour (español).

April 6 — Sunday

11 a.m. & 2 p.m. **Highlights of The Field Museum** tour.

Noon. **Fireballs and Shooting Stars** tour.

1:30 p.m. **The Early Maya Civilization** tour.

2 p.m. **Stories of the American Indians** storytelling.

April 10, 11 & 12

"Wild in Chicago '97"
See "Get Smart" page.

April 13 — Sunday

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. **Adinkra** activity.

11 a.m. & 1 p.m. **Highlights of The Field Museum** tour.

1:30 p.m. **The Early Maya Civilization** tour.

April 19 — Saturday

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. **Human Origins** activity.

11 a.m. & 1 p.m. **Highlights of The Field Museum** tour.

11:30 a.m. & 2:30 p.m. **The Aztec Empire and Their Predecessors** tour.

1:30 p.m. **Nahuatl Poetry** readings.

April 20 — Sunday

11 a.m. & 1 p.m. **Highlights of The Field Museum** tour.

Noon. **Fireballs and Shooting Stars** tour.

2 p.m. **Stories of the American Indians** storytelling.

April 26 — Saturday

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. **African Metals** activity.

11 a.m. & 1 p.m. **Highlights of The Field Museum** tour.

1:30 p.m. **Tibet Today and a Faith in Exile** slide lecture.

Sunday, April 27

11 a.m. & 1 p.m. **Highlights of The Field Museum** tour.

1 p.m. – 3 p.m. **Geology in Action** activity.

RESOURCE CENTERS

Daniel F. & Ada L. Rice Wildlife Research Station
Learn more about the animal kingdom through videos, computer programs, books, and activity boxes. Open daily 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Webber Resource Center Native Cultures of the Americas
Use books, videos, tribal newspapers and activity boxes to learn more about native peoples. Open daily 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

ON-GOING PROGRAMS
Place for Wonder
Touchable objects let you investigate fossils, shells, rocks, plants and items of daily life in Mexico. Weekdays: 1 p.m. – 4:30 p.m. Weekends: 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Pawnee Earth Lodge
Visit a home of the mid-19th century Pawnee people. Learn about these Native Americans and their life on the Plains. Weekdays: 1 p.m. programs. Weekends: 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Ruatapu: A Maori Meeting House
Discover the world of the Maori people of New Zealand at the treasured and sacred Maori Meeting House. Open daily 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Offered every Thursday. Check weekend listings for Saturday and Sunday.

Offered every Saturday through April 26.

Dinosaur Discovery . . . Continued from page 1

ponents of this supercontinent, named Gondwana, were South America, Africa, Antarctica and Australia. Over time, Gondwana began tearing apart, eventually forming the landmasses we are familiar with today. During this process, animals that once roamed freely over Gondwana became separated, allowing related species to evolve independently as they adapted to a changing environment.

Majungasaurus was no exception.

Because *Majungasaurus* has relatives in India and South America, a common ancestral species of all three must have once used Antarctica as a bridge to travel between the landmasses. And because *Majungasaurus* shares certain features with *Indosuchus* — suggesting that they are most closely related — clearly India and Madagascar remained connected for a relatively long period after all links to South America were severed.



This assumption supports geophysical evidence that indicates the land connections between Madagascar/India and South America/Antarctica were broken approximately 120 million years ago. India then split away from Madagascar about 88 million years ago, eventually slamming into Asia and forming the Himalayas.

The evolutionary story of *Majungasaurus* came as no surprise to the team. One reason they were in Madagascar in the first place was to investigate how the fragmentation of

Gondwana affected the area's flora and fauna in the late Cretaceous period (100 to 65 million years ago).

"With the discovery of *Majungasaurus*, we now have a window into what animals in Madagascar looked like in this period," says John Flynn, MacArthur Curator and chairman of the geology department. "There are a lot of missing data from the southern hemisphere. Until now we had very little knowledge of what was going on in terms of evolution at that time."

Though *Majungasaurus* is perhaps the team's most impressive and important find from their three field seasons on the island (1993, 1995, 1996), they also collected 31 other species of vertebrates from the late Cretaceous period. Prior to their project only eight Cretaceous species from this area had been identified. Some of the fossils collected include fishes, crocodiles, frogs, turtles, lizards, snakes, birds and mammals. And during their 1995 field expedition they unearthed 75 percent of a juvenile skeleton of a sauropod known as *Titanosaurus*, a large four-legged plant-eating dinosaur. Prior to this discovery, the most complete specimen of the dinosaur family to which it belongs was 25 percent of a single individual.

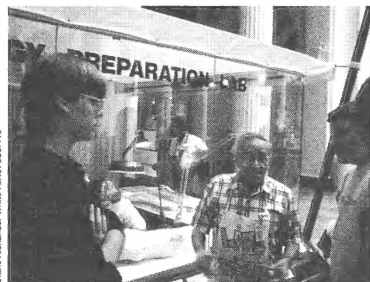
"We were more successful in our three seasons in Madagascar than we could have hoped for," says Buckley. "We just cleaned up in the late Cretaceous period. It answered some questions we wanted to address — primarily how plate tectonics affected animal diversity in Madagascar. But there are many more questions that remain unanswered."

The team's initial National Science Foundation grant has expired, so the crew has requested additional funding to extend their research.

"Our work has only just begun to fill in the gaps of our knowledge about what was going on in this area in the time of the dinosaurs," says Buckley. "The team has much more work to do. In fact we have only

exposed the tip of the iceberg."

"We believe that just past the next hill will be another big blockbuster," he added.



Diane Alexander/White (01879355.41C)

(Far Left): Greg Buckley [right] and John Flynn [middle] talk to reporters about the dinosaur discovery at a recent press conference. The skulls on the table are cast replicas of the Argentinean dinosaurs that are related to *Indosuchus* and *Majungasaurus*.

(Left): Most of the fossils being shipped back from Madagascar, including *Majungasaurus*, are being worked on in the Museum's fossil preparation lab in Stanley Field Hall.

MORE THAN A DISCOVERY

Though the discovery of *Majungasaurus* is significant, there is another side of the research that is just as important — a close collaboration of Field Museum scientists and researchers from other institutions like The State University of New York — Stony Brook, as well as with students and research institutions from Madagascar.

This research also represents a close cooperation between two separately funded research teams. In 1996, John Flynn embarked on a reconnaissance mission of the area in preparation for excavating fossils from the Jurassic and Triassic period. While there, the SUNY team and Flynn's group shared information about their sites, shipped material together and worked jointly back in the United States to prepare the fossils.

Incidentally, Flynn's team has found an abundance of new fossils, including cynodonts (close relatives of mammals), a

Jurassic theropod and a Jurassic site containing small bones and teeth.

Together these two teams are helping to paint a clearer picture of what inhabited Madagascar during the "Age of the Dinosaurs" (Jurassic, Triassic and Cretaceous periods), and they are beginning to find answers to the origins of Madagascar's unique and often bizarre modern fauna.

Members of John Flynn's Team:

J. Michael Parrish, associate professor at Northern Illinois University; André R. Wyss, associate professor at the University of California at Santa Barbara; William Simpson, chief preparator and collections manager of fossil vertebrates at the Museum; and Malagasy students from the University of Antananarivo: Anselme TOTO VOLAHY, Mbina ANDRIANTOMPOHAVANA and Léon RAZAFIMANANTSOA.

Discover Names Roosevelt's Work in Amazon Among Top Stories of 1996

By Rhonda Jones

The research and discovery of an ancient human culture in the Amazon by Anna Roosevelt, Museum curator of archaeology and professor of anthropology at the University of Illinois at Chicago, ranked among the top 100 science stories for 1996 in the January 1997 issue of *Discover* magazine.

Roosevelt and her international team of researchers first made headlines in April of 1996 (see *In the Field*, May/June 1996) when they excavated the Caverna da Pedra Pintada, a cave on the north bank of the Amazon in Monte Alegre, Brazil. The cave paintings, stone spear points, and the carbonized remains of fruit, wood and animals from the site — dating back more than 11,000 years — are among the oldest cave paintings and remains to be found in the Americas.

"It was great to see our story paid attention to," Roosevelt said of being named in the magazine. "Having an Amazonian site noticed in the general science press helps very much in the cultural and educational programs that local people in the Amazon are developing. It also helps to show that the Amazonian Indians



have a great ancient tradition that is worthy of interest."

Other *Discover* notables included Paul Sereno of the University of Chicago and AIDS Researcher David Ho.



Kim Masabuchi (01885128.72C)

(Left): The Haitian band, Asakivle, played to a lively audience attending the Museum's African Heritage Festival on February 1 and 2. The festival, which focused on the Haitian relationship with African cultures around the world, kicked off the opening of "Sacred Arts of Haitian Vodou" exhibit. Participants enjoyed a rich tapestry of music, dance and cuisine. The festival was sponsored by The South Shore Bank.

Kenya's Coastal Cities . . . Continued from page 1

ing textiles.

In Kusimba's words, this evolution into a major trading post "created one of the most enduring and uniquely cosmopolitan African cultures."

This is not to say, however, that the East Africans during this time were immune to foreign influence. For example, with international trade came wealth that enabled the formation and development of an elite class of rulers, high-ranking officials, sheiks, merchants, specialized craftsmen and landowners. And as with the wealthy class today, they began to develop a taste for luxurious foreign items.

Many of the elite commissioned foreign masons to build their houses in styles found abroad. Thus, in the upper excavation levels, Kusimba is finding more and more structures built in coral and lime mortar, and dressed in plaster — a stark contrast to the mud and wooden structures of the poor. Yet, under close examination, these "foreign" structures still retain many of the same elements found

in traditional African homes. Even at the peak of Eastern Africa's involvement in international trade, the wealthy class never forgot their roots — their structures still remained uniquely African.

"The record shows that 99 percent of their culture during this period still remained localized and distinctively African," says Kusimba. "Historians, however, don't see the subtle distinctions; they assume the Europeans and Asians were asserting their influence."

One question, however, remains unanswered: Why has it taken scientists and historians so long to uncover the truth?

Part of the problem, Kusimba explains, is that it is hard to conduct research in Africa because of the poorly developed infrastructure. But it is mainly the failure of historians and scientists to peel away the layers of modern Africa to see what existed in the past. For instance, when the Omani Arabs conquered the Swahili coast in the late 1700s, coastal Africans abandoned their cities and fled inland. The Omani Arabs then built over much of the African historical record. In places like Mombasa, many of the architectural styles still reflect Indian and Arab influences.

"People who visit the cities assume the Arabs or the Europeans, anyone but the Africans, built them ... Africans aren't expected to have created them," says Kusimba. "They don't realize there once was a uniquely African infrastructure there before the colonial period."

"The problem," he continues, "is that the history of Africa has been written by Europeans. But this is changing with the increasing number of African scholars and scientists born after independence. Also, today's scientists all over the world are pursuing the truth. They are

not interested in the status quo — in protecting their government's interests as colonial scientists and administrators were."

"But for African scientists it is also more than just finding the truth," he adds. "It is pride, the pride of playing an active role in rewriting the history of Africa from a home-grown perspective."

BEFORE THE FIELD

In 1986 Chapurukha Kusimba received his undergraduate degree in African history and Kiswahili from Kenyatta University in Nairobi. After graduation, he accepted an internship at the National Museums of Kenya to study under Richard Leakey, noted paleontologist, conservationist and politician.

On April 25, 1996, Kusimba got the chance to meet his former teacher, mentor and friend when the Museum's Founders' Council presented Leakey with the Award of Merit for his outstanding achievement in bringing issues of biodiversity to popular attention.

After the internship, Kusimba moved to the United States, where he received his master's and Ph.D. in anthropology at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania. In 1994, he joined the Museum.

Late last year, Kusimba received grants from the National Science Foundation and the National Geographic Society to conduct archaeological surveys and excavations of urban sites in the hinterland of the Swahili Coast. Inhabited by farmers, herders and hunters, the hinterlands were the source of raw material for many developing precolonial African cities like Mombasa, Mogadishu, Kilwa, Zanzibar, Lamu and Mtwapa.

Kusimba is currently working on a book, *The Evolution of the Swahili State*, scheduled to be published later this year by the University of Arizona Press.

(Bottom): Chapurukha Kusimba's excavation site in Mtwapa, Kenya. When Kusimba joined the Museum he converted his house near this site into a research field station for students, workers and visiting scientists.



Chris Kusimba

A Passion for Discovery

Bruce D. Patterson
MacArthur Curator, Mammals
celebrations of heroes and their exploits in literature surely answer deep-seated human needs. History's great literary traditions were founded by such tales as *The Odyssey*, *Gilgamesh*, and *Beowulf*.

In each, our heroes encountered highly personal trials while the fate of entire nations hung in the balance. After all, the protagonists were also warriors and leaders. But it is their triumphs on the road of personal discovery that hold our imaginations captive and lend these tales their timeless appeal.

Contemporary culture offers no better chronicle of the drama and triumph inherent in the museum business than the "Indiana Jones" films. The films mix travel to remote areas and exposure to foreign cultures with the search for the most celebrated cultural icons of our society. Placing this lofty enterprise above the fray of human foibles (i.e., the endless quest for fame and fortune), our hero searches on behalf of humanity, the treasure to be held in public trust. No line in that trilogy of films resonates for me like Indy's white-knuckle, death-defying proclamation over one or another long-sought prize: "It belongs in a museum." Medieval crusaders must have been filled with the same passion.

So too were the 13 biologist-explorers of

the American tropics covered by Jonathan Maslow's book, *Footsteps in the Jungle*. Like Indy, their mission is discovery and documentation; their treasure is knowledge, and the future of life on Earth surely hangs in the balance of time and our actions. For each adventurer, Maslow offers some biographical details as context for the subject's scientific goals. For most, he presents a recognizable portrait [in the case of Darwin he offers an excuse instead, asking: "Who hasn't seen a likeness of Charles Darwin? Who doesn't know that he was about one year younger than Methuselah, just a bit more severe than Moses?"] For all, he develops an entertaining and engaging account of their scientific passions and an indication of their modern legacies.

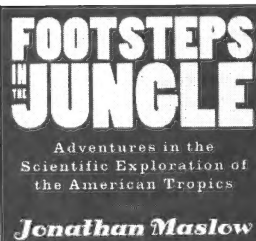
Maslow writes with obvious affection and enthusiasm for his subject matter, and he has taken pains to research the scientific lives of his subjects. He correctly paints the enterprise of discovery as one that continues (and may even be accelerating) today. Yet, he offers scant recognition of the heady discoveries that took place in the American tropics during the three centuries between the "Voyages of Discovery" by Columbus and the arrival of Alexander von Humboldt, who Maslow claims "cut the cord tying the American tropics to the medieval mind-set, and set humanity on the course of enlightened investigation."

Actually, a great deal of scientific informa-

tion accompanied the plundered gold and silver of New World cities back to Europe. By 1758, a half-century before von Humboldt set out, fully a quarter of the world's known mammal species were from South America. Biographical sketches for many of those responsible are presented in publications by Field Museum curator Philip Hershkovitz¹ and Brazilian entomologist Nelson Papavero². The scientific breadth of these 17th and 18th century workers was amazing: some, like engineer Felix d'Azara and priest Juan Ignacio Molina, offered authoritative natural histories of their precincts, with detailed accounts of minerals, cultures, plants and animals alike. The articles of Hershkovitz and Papavero also include travel itineraries and detailed references to the primary literature. Maslow credits a number of libraries as information sources for his research, but most of the literature cited by all three chroniclers can be found in the Museum's superb libraries.

Maslow deserves praise for presenting his accounts with compelling narratives. He gives his tales enough focus to make their subjects' overweening curiosity intelligible to a late 20th-century public. But readers moved by his accounts of discovery should recognize these same passions as the driving forces behind studies of natural history everywhere.

Footsteps in the Jungle is published by Ivan R. Dee in Chicago.



Footnotes

¹ Hershkovitz, P. 1987. "A history of the recent mammalogy of the Neotropical Region from 1492-1850." P. 11-98 in *Studies in Neotropical Mammalogy: essays in honor of Philip Hershkovitz* (B. D. Patterson & R. M. Timm, eds.) Fieldiana: Zoology no. 39, Chicago.

² Papavero, N. 1973. *Essays on the history of Neotropical Dipterozoology, with special references to collectors (1750-1905)*. Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, 2 vols.

Archaeological Discoveries in New Guinea Shed New Light on the Origins of Pacific Islanders

Working in a remote corner of New Guinea, neglected by anthropologists for most of this century, an international team of scientists has discovered a missing link in the origins of the Pacific Islanders. The expedition, led by John Edward Terrell, curator of oceanic archaeology and ethnology, has recovered evidence that cultural practices of the first people to colonize Polynesia more than 3,000

years ago may have evolved on the Sepik coast of northern Papua New Guinea, and not in southeast Asia as most experts have thought.

With funding from the National Science Foundation, the expedition's eight archaeologists — including Robert L. Welsch, adjunct associate curator; Michael Therin, Australian National Museum; Glenn Summerhayes, LaTrobe University; and Papua New Guinea National Museum and Art Gallery members: Baiva Ivuyo, Alois Kuaso, Robert Mondol and Wilfred Oltomo — found pottery shards, bones and other traces of ancient life on the limestone foothills around the quiet town of Aitape, 90 miles east of Papua New Guinea's border with Indonesia, on the island's northern coast. (New Guinea is one of the chain of Pacific islands called Melanesia; these islands are located between southeast Asia and the scattered islands in the central and eastern Pacific called Polynesia).

Six thousand years ago, the hills around Aitape were themselves small tropical islands, six miles off the prehistoric New Guinea coastline. Over the centuries, earthquakes and heavy tropical rains eroded the steep slopes of the nearby Torricelli Moun-

tains and deposited tons of rocks and soil into the sea. As a result, the coastline in this part of the world pushed northward and captured these ancient offshore islands, turning them into steep hills surrounded by swamps and black sandy beaches.

"Between 2,000 and 4,500 years ago," Terrell says, "this part of New Guinea must have been an extremely inviting piece of real estate, with huge lagoons filled with fish and shellfish and good swamplands for growing sago palms, the area's most important source of food. People had easy canoe access to the open sea and, therefore, to communities elsewhere on the great Melanesian sailing routes between Indonesia and the more distant islands of the Pacific."

Around 4,000 years ago, Terrell believes, people first started making pottery in the Aitape area. The oldest pottery shards that Terrell and his colleagues have found on the Aitape hills suggest that the ornate style of prehistoric pottery called Lapita ware used by the first inhabitants of Polynesia around 3,000 years ago can be traced back to Aitape — specifically, to a kind of pottery that Terrell calls Sumalo ware, after one of the hills at Aitape where it has been found.

Many scholars have assumed that the ancestors of the Polynesians learned the art of pottery-making somewhere in southeast Asia before they began their famous migrations out into the Pacific Ocean. It now looks more likely that the Lapita pottery style was developed somewhere in northern Papua New Guinea by people who knew how to make Sumalo pottery.

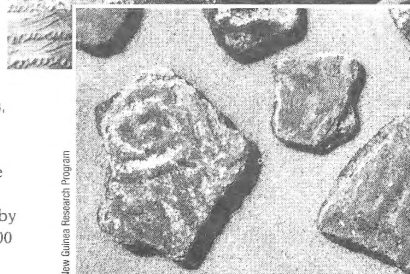
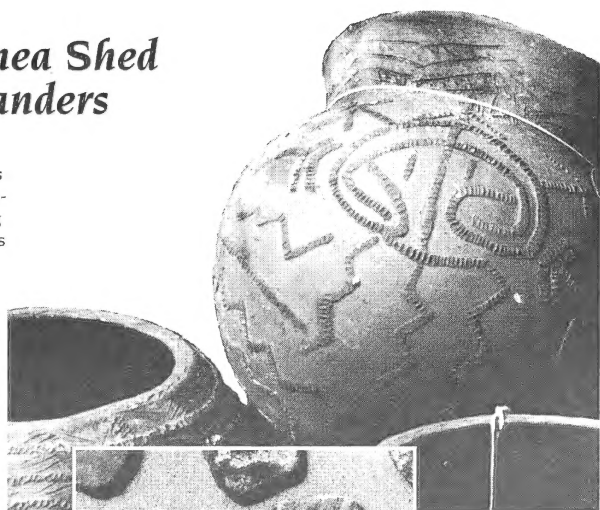
"Sumalo pottery looks like Lapita ware,

but it lacks Lapita's elaborate impressed designs," Terrell says. "It also resembles pottery made in Indonesia dating back 4,000 to 4,500 years — at least 1,000 years before Lapita."

Glenn Summerhayes, the expedition's Lapita specialists, says that their success in finding Sumalo pottery in the Aitape area offers groundbreaking insights into the spread of Neolithic civilization throughout the Pacific. "Sumalo ware is the missing link between the Indonesian pottery and Lapita ware."

What remains uncertain is which kind of pottery came first, Indonesian pottery or Sumalo ware. Recent discoveries elsewhere in northern New Guinea hint that the art of pottery-making actually began in northern New Guinea around 5,500 years ago, centuries before people started making pottery in Indonesia.

"What we are finding," Terrell reports, "is what archaeologists have been looking for ever since they first linked Lapita pottery with the Polynesians. We now have definite evidence that the ancestors of the Polynesians didn't migrate directly from southeast Asia. They were clearly living in northern New Guinea for a very long time before some people finally left Melanesia to colonize Polynesia. These findings are going to change the way we think about the history of people in the Pacific."



(Above) These two pictures show the two ends of a sequence of pottery styles from about 4,500 years ago to the present. The Sumalo pottery shards (left) are about 4,500 to 3,000 years old. When complete they resembled the modern pottery above that is from Kaiep, a tiny community on New Guinea located near the town of Wewak.

(Top Left): John Terrell in the field.

(Middle Left): Team member Baiva Ivuyo excavating pottery shards.



A volunteer paints the face of one of the many children who attended the "Masks At The Field" festival at the beginning of the year.

An Exciting Exclusive at The Shops of The Field Museum

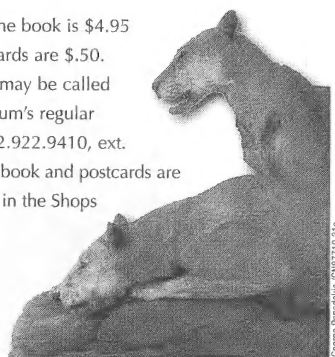
If you saw the movie "Ghost and the Darkness" last fall, you may know it was based on an actual event.

The true story is told in a graphically detailed and illustrated book, *The Man-Eating Lions of Tsavo* as experienced by Lt. Col. John H. Patterson. Reading this exciting first-hand account of the hunt for these lions will definitely get your heart pounding. The actual ferocious Tsavo lions are displayed in the Museum's Rice Wildlife Research Station.

In addition to the nicely printed 40-page book, postcards of the lions are available in all of the Muse-

um's Shops. The book is \$4.95 and the postcards are \$5.00.

Phone orders may be called into the Museum's regular number at 312.922.9410, ext. 693. Both the book and postcards are only available in the Shops of The Field Museum.



The Other Africa

A Tenting Safari in Kenya

Sept. 17 - Oct. 1, 1997

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A Kenyan tenting safari does not mean roughing it. Nor does it mean eating out of cans or lugging heavy gear on your back. What it does mean is staying in remote lodges or at luxurious camps in a private tent with your own bathroom and hot shower. It means sleeping in a room with a real bed, white linens, a desk, chair lights, hot water and iced drinks. A Kenyan safari also means freshly baked bread in the morning and a camping staff that caters to your needs.

More important, it means having complete flexibility to explore the most secluded areas of Kenya.

Field Museum Tours is pleased to announce a spectacular Kenyan safari, starting in Nairobi and ending in Maasai Mara — the most spectacular game reserve in Kenya. Most of the in-country travel will be aboard Landcruisers equipped with game-viewing roofs and window seats for all. Leading the tour will be Bruce Patterson, MacArthur Curator of mammals at The Field Museum. Not only does Bruce possess significant knowledge of African mammals, he is an experienced and popular Tours study leader.

Meru National Park, situated east of the beautiful Nyambene Hills, is the first stop on the tour. The park is known for its rich wildlife including elephants, lions and buffalo. The unspoiled wilderness of the park's swamps, ravine forests, rivers and savanna woodlands is also the home to rare animals like the Beisa oryx, geirenuk and Lesser kudu.

From Meru it is off to Ngare Seroi Rhino Sanctuary where horseback riding, hiking and day and night game

drives provide rare opportunities to see rhinos.

On the next leg we will spend time in the rugged thorn bushes and rocky outcrops of the Laikipia Plains. Here we will picnic at Tomlinson's Rocks with a panoramic view of Mt. Kenya. From there we will continue to Ol Matoro, the ranch of Jasper Evans, a third generation Kenyan. Meeting with Evans, you will have the opportunity to explore his ranch.

After spending the night on the banks of a hippo pond, we will drive to Lake Baringo to watch as the wildlife awakens to the sunrise over Molo River. On a boat trip around surrounding islands, we will see hippos, flamingos, crocodiles and fishing villages. You may even catch sight of the elusive kudu, an antelope with narrow, white stripes across its back and long, twisted horns.

For the next three days we will explore the vast expanse of undulating grass and woodlands of the Maasai Mara. Here it is possible to see more than a dozen different species of game in one field of vision. See literally tens of thousands of animals, including wildebeest, zebras, elephants, cheetahs, lions, leopards, impala and gazelles. Each night we will retire to an elegant campsite on a secluded stretch of the Talek River.

The cost of the tour, which includes airfare from Chicago, is \$5,995 per person. There is also an optional pretrip extension (Sept. 14 - 18) during which you can join Bruce and Chapurukha Kusimba, curator of anthropology, at the Nyali Beach Hotel on the Indian Ocean in Mombasa. Among other things, you will see Chap's archeological excavation site in Mtwapa (see. p.1).

Jordan & Syria, May 5 - 19, 1997

Spend 15 days exploring two of the historically richest countries in the world. On this tour you will see the remains of the Roman Empire, ancient biblical ruins and artifacts, the castles of the Crusaders and early monuments of Islam. Discover for yourself why this region has been called the birthplace of human culture and civilization. The tour will be led by Dr. Tarek Swelim, art historian and expert in Islamic art and architecture. Price: \$4,360, including airfare.

Great Trans-Canada Rail Journey, Aug. 18 - 26, 1997

Enjoy the splendor and magnificence as you travel aboard the American Orient Express from the historic cities of Eastern Canada to the Pacific Ocean. Prices range from \$4,990 to \$7,890, depending on choice of accommodation.

