

IN THE FIELD

September
October
1998

The Field Museum's Membership Publication

Swedish Folk Art

All Tradition is Change

Chasing the 1997/1998 El Niño

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION
AND SUBSCRIPTIONS
PLEASE CONTACT:

From the President



JOHN WEINSTEIN /GN88119 6

So, How Do We Look?

After printing *In the Field* for eight years in a newspaper format, we decided a few months ago to give it a totally new look with the goal of making it more reader friendly and legible. The result is a dramatically different-looking publication with cleaner, more dignified typefaces; thicker and whiter paper; more white space on each page; and a smaller, more manageable trim size. And, thanks to a more advanced printing method, the photographs in this new magazine-style format are richer in detail and depth, and the colors more accurate and vibrant.

The improvements to *In the Field*, however, follow other major enhancements and changes, all driven by our commitment to improve the benefits you receive as members and to enrich the quality of your next visit.

Some of these changes will no doubt make your visit more comfortable, such as much-needed renovations to our restrooms and the installation on the ground floor of new carpeting and lighting.

Other improvements, however, are aimed at making your visit run more smoothly. Over the summer, for example, we designed a "wayfinding" system that consists of 242 new directional signs placed throughout the building, five new admission kiosks installed at the Museum's two main entrances and display booths on each floor where you can find details on everything from the location of your favorite exhibit to a listing of upcoming programs and events.

At your suggestion, we also replaced Picnic in the Field with a Corner Bakery restaurant, complete with its own outdoor dining area on the north terrace overlooking the Museum Campus and the lake front. To make sure you don't forget why you came to the Museum as you consume one of the café's famous sandwiches, we designed an exhibit inside Corner Bakery that explores the history of bread and its importance to cultures around the world. In addition, we are renovating the McDonald's restaurant on the ground floor and have constructed an adjoining outdoor dining area on the southwest terrace and a Ronald's Cave for those special birthday outings.

In early June, we opened our new Museum store, a 6,000-square-foot facility that masterfully combines the design needs of a retail space with our building's classic architectural style. Inside, you can find hundreds of unique items from around the world, including handcrafted jewelry from Tibet and Nigeria, rice baskets from the Philippines, drums from New Guinea and pottery and crafts designed by Native American

artists. And, of course, the store offers a prodigious supply of T-shirts, baseball caps, books, music CDs and stuffed animal toys.

Throughout the summer, we also installed and designed a number of new exhibits such as the **McDonald's Fossil Preparation Laboratory** on the second floor. On July 2, 1998, we unveiled **City From The Field**, a series of pictorial panels on the belvedere of the Museum Campus that serve as a guide to Chicago's renowned skyline. Earlier this summer, our exhibit staff renovated the **Grainger Gallery**, which contains some of the Museum's most priceless artifacts, and added to it four new permanent exhibits. In the **Eskimos and Northwest Coast Indians** exhibit, we installed new carpeting, cleaned all the display cases and placed inside each sensors that dim the lights when visitors walk away. This not only saves electricity but protects the artifacts from prolonged exposure to artificial light.

And lastly, across from the Rice Wildlife Research Station, we set up a reading rail under the mural of the Great Rift Valley that provides visitors with information on the history, ecology and geology of East Africa.

This is just the beginning of many more improvements we have planned for your Museum. If you didn't get a chance to drop by this summer, then I urge you to come pay us a visit . . . I think you will be pleasantly surprised by how much we've changed.

John W. McCarter, Jr.
President & CEO

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 <<rvosper@fmnh.org>>.

2

Museum botanist **chases the 1997/1998 El Niño** across Peru.

5

Museum names Randy Borman, leader of Ecuador's Cofan indians, as its next **Parker/Gentry Conservation Award** recipient.

11

For most Americans, **Yemen is still a place of mystery**, a forgotten gem on the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula.

13

The **Asian long-horned beetle** arrives in Illinois.

Your Guide to the Field

A complete schedule of events for September/October, including activities for the **Celebración '98** Latin American festival.



The exhibit "Swedish Folk Art: All Tradition is Change" opens Oct. 17, 1998. See the "exhibit" page in the Calendar Section for details.



Find out what this little North American migratory songbird has to do with the coffee you drink.



Museum sends aid to survivors of the worst natural disaster to occur in New Guinea this century.

INTHEFIELD

September/October 1998 Vol. 69, No. 5

The Field Museum Exploring The Earth And Its People

Editor and Designer:
Robert Vosper

Design Consultants:
Hayward Blake & Company

In the Field (ISSN #1051-4546) is published bimonthly by The Field Museum, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago IL 60605-2496. Copyright © 1998 The Field Museum. Subscriptions \$6 annually, \$3 for schools. Museum membership includes *In the Field* subscription. Opinions expressed by authors are their own and do not necessarily reflect policy of The Field Museum. Museum phone 312.922.9410. Notification of address change should include address label and should be sent to Membership Department. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *In the Field*, The Field Museum, Roosevelt Rd. at Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605-2496. Periodicals postage paid at Chicago, Illinois.

Cover Photo by Sören Hallgren of a Swedish *parstuga*, a special loft used to store garments and textiles. The Museum will install a *parstuga* in the "Swedish Folk Art" exhibit, which opens Oct. 17, 1998.

Around Campus

Shedd Aquarium

Come to Shedd Aquarium the weekend of Sept. 26 – 27 to learn about home aquarium keeping. Local retailers will be on hand to show guests the best products to use for home aquariums or terrariums. Shedd husbandry staff also will be available to answer questions about what kinds of fishes, amphibians and reptiles make the most suitable aquatic or semiaquatic pets and to help troubleshoot any problems home aquar-

ists might have. The special event will also feature fish hats and seahorse "tat toos" for kids. Call 312.939.2438 for more information.

Adler Planetarium

On Sept. 20, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., the Adler Planetarium will observe the return of cooler weather with **Autumnal Equinox Sunfest**, a celebration of the changing of the seasons. Join the Adler for safe views of the turbulent surface

of the Sun (weather permitting), Fall Sky Tales storytelling sessions, hot apple cider and demonstrations and activities.

There is more than one ghost or ghoulish lurking in the halls of the Adler Planetarium, and they have dug them up just for Halloween Fright Night! On Oct. 30, 1998, from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m., hear "spooktacularly" scary sky talks, win a prize for the most creative costume and explore the dark one through the Planetarium by candlelight.

Chasing the 1997/1998 El Niño Across Peru



MICHAEL DILLON

Above: El Niño rains, which hammered Peru from December 1997 to March 1998, created this lake in the middle of the Peruvian desert, some 300 miles south of Lima. Though located in one of the driest places on Earth, the lake is not expected to dissipate for at least a year.

Information about Michael Dillon's botanical research in Peru can be found on his Web site (ABIS) at <<<http://homepage.interaccess.com/~mddillon/abis/index.html>>>

By Michael Dillon

Botany Curator and Head of Phanerogams

As I looked out the window of our passenger jet while it circled in for a landing at the airstrip outside Trujillo on the northwest coast of Peru, I couldn't believe my eyes — the area's normally dry, barren desert was teeming with patches of green vegetation. It was early February and there was no doubt about it, the 1997/1998 El Niño that ocean scientists had predicted the year before was in full swing, bringing torrential rain and heavy fog to one of the driest areas on Earth.

I was flying into Peru to study the effects of El Niño on the country's desert vegetation, a project I started in 1983 when the last major El Niño pummeled the region. But this one, which meteorologists were hailing as the most powerful in recorded history, was packing a much harder punch. And though I had just finished two months of fieldwork in the Atacama desert of northern Chile and had recorded the effects of El Niño rains there, I was totally unprepared for the devastation and dangers that awaited me in Peru.

For Peruvians, however, the violent forces that accompany an El Niño, which is short for El Niño Southern Oscillation or ENSO, are nothing new. Local fishermen originally applied the name, which means *Christ Child* in Spanish, to the surge in ocean temperatures they periodically witnessed around Christmas. Scientists now know an El Niño develops about two to seven years, and that they have been around for some time, with powerful episodes recorded from the 1500s and with geologic evidence of their existence dating back more than 5,000 years.

But even with this knowledge and with the recent ability of ocean scientists to predict the onset of an El Niño by measuring increases in ocean temperatures along the equator, scientists are still mystified as to what sets these violent weather formations in motion. Their theories range from sunspot activity to undersea volcanoes, though some experts believe things as simple as increased cloud formations can trigger them. What is perfectly clear, however, is that the large-scale climate changes that accompany an El Niño can devastate crops, can wreak havoc on populated areas and can transfigure natural communities.

For example, locals call Trujillo *siempre primavera* (always springtime) because of its agreeable climate. However, when I was there, temperatures were in the 90s and the air was laden with moisture. As a testament to its usually exceptional aridity, the town is home to Chan Chan, a 800-year-old adobe city preserved for centuries by the area's dry climate. As I drove by these archaeological ruins on my way into town, however, their famous mud walls were showing signs of erosion from the constant barrage of recent El Niño rains.

Within a day of arriving in Peru, I realized the rains also had exacted a high price from the local pop-



MICHAEL DILLON

Above: On the slopes of Cerro Cabezón, a small mountain north of Trujillo, Dillon discovered hundreds of thousands of blooming individuals of *Nolana humifusa*, an annual in the potato family. During El Niño events, mass blooms replenish the seed banks of plants that then wait for the next favorable episode to flower.

ulace. For example, flooding fueled by raging rivers in the Andean foothills had made towns in extreme northwest Peru like Tumbes and Piura virtually inaccessible. To the north, heavy rains had destroyed parts of the Pan-American Highway, the only paved road running north and south along the country's coastline. And to the north of Trujillo, between Chiclayo and Piura, torrential rains had filled the basin of the Sechura desert, giving birth to a 6,000-square-mile lake that is not expected to dissipate until after 1999.

Though the situation in Peru looked bleak, I decided to stick to my original plan of renting a truck and traveling with Miyuki Tago, a graduate student from the Tokyo Metropolitan University, and with a couple of my Peruvian colleagues along the coast making observations and collecting samples of the desert vegetation known as *lomas* formations (Spanish for small hills).

Our first stop, which was on Feb. 10, 1998, was Cerro Cabezón, a small mountain about 13 miles north of Trujillo and on which I first witnessed the patches of green vegetation from our plane. As we walked up the mountain's lower slope we encountered literally thousands of flowering plants, as well as an equal number of seedlings. Best of all, the plants populating the lower slopes were *Nolanas*, a group of desert plants I've been studying for the last 15 years. As we began collecting and photographing these plants, the most bizarre thing happened — it started to rain. Here I was getting soaked in the world's driest desert, all the while surrounded by a lush green landscape that looked like it had been torn from the Irish countryside.

At 4 p.m., two hours after the first raindrop fell, rays from the scorching tropical sun began slicing through the thick, gray rain clouds, at which point we decided to head back to town, a 20-minute drive at most. But the clouds that had drenched us on the mountain had moved inland into the foothills where torrential downpours were charging the normally dry river valleys.

After driving about six miles, we hit the first of several places where traffic waited idly as newly formed rivers flowed angrily across the road. Fortunately, our 4x4, armed with off-road tires, plowed effortlessly through these hazards. Our luck, however, didn't last. Eventually, we reached a point where the rain had completely washed away the road, forcing us to wait more than six hours until officials showed up with earth-moving equipment.

Exhausted and hungry, we finally arrived in Trujillo around 11 p.m., only to find the city engulfed in darkness from a blackout and submerged in more than a foot of water. Though it had taken us more than seven hours to drive the last four miles, we were among the fortunate ones. In less than 12 hours the same weather that had so mesmerized us on the slopes of Cerro Cabezón had claimed the lives of three people and had destroyed many homes. The destruction, however, was not over.

While picking up supplies at the town's central market the following morning, we heard a warning that water was coming. Sure enough, a wall of brown, muddy water more than a foot high carrying trash and household items came barreling through the town on a path to the ocean. Apparently, an earthen dam above Trujillo had ruptured, releasing all the rainwater captured the night before. During the next 12 hours, townspeople were in total panic as water flooded mar-

kets, houses and all the major streets. It had even washed out a cemetery, unearthing coffins and corpses that proceeded to drift through the submerged streets. With the help of the military, the situation returned to normal within the next few days, though the continuing rains caused additional damage to the Pan-American Highway, this time south of Trujillo. We were now trapped, unable to drive north, south or east. Because the floods had destroyed the only road leading to the airstrip, we couldn't even escape by plane.

After about two weeks of waiting as officials repaired the roads, we finally left Trujillo on Feb. 20 by pickup truck and headed for Tacna, a town in southern Peru located along the Chilean border. From Tacna, we slowly worked our way back north along the coast collecting plants and comparing them to the floral communities I had studied during the 1982/1983 El Niño. Though many plants in the south were past their prime, the *Nolanas* were still in full bloom. During the next two weeks, we collected and photographed no fewer than 18 *Nolana* species. After we analyze this material, we should have a better idea of the relationships that exist in this complex and beautiful plant group, as well as a greater understanding of the age and history of Peru's coastal deserts.

After returning to Chicago in late March, I soon learned that El Niño had also dominated the news here — flooding and mud slides in California; ice storms in New England; and a very pleasant, balmy and virtually snowless winter in the Midwest. Even now, nearly six months after its peak, people continue to blame the 1997/1998 El Niño for such phenomena as early summer rains and snowfalls out West, and heightened mold and plant growth that has made life unbearable for allergy sufferers. Clearly, the impact of this El Niño reached around the globe, and the final count of how much destruction it caused has yet to be calculated.

When I departed Peru, El Niño had killed 300 people and left nearly 300,000 people homeless. Some problems like the destruction it caused to agriculture and roads will be ongoing. And though the rains did increase gnat and mosquito populations, which is making life down there miserable, the flooding didn't lead to a cholera and malaria epidemic as predicted by the medical community.

Even so, I don't think anyone in Peru will soon forget the 1997/1998 El Niño. While it leaves in its wake untold destruction, our research is showing that the level of floral diversity found in Peru's coastal deserts wouldn't exist without recurrent El Niños. We also have discovered they are responsible for periodically recharging the seed banks of the region's plant populations and providing spurts of growth for long-lived perennials. In this sense, El Niño plays a pivotal role in the continuing evolution of Peru's unique plant communities in the Earth's driest desert.



MICHAEL DILLON

Above: An El Niño-induced downpour on Feb. 10, 1998, engulfs Cerro Campana, a 3,000-foot-high mountain two miles southwest of Cerro Cabezón. The rainstorm then moved inland and washed out the Pan-American Highway and flooded Trujillo, the town that Dillon was using as his base of operations.

COFAN LEADER TO RECEIVE FIELD MUSEUM'S CONSERVATION AWARD

Oil exploration and deforestation are slowly destroying the Cofan indigenous territories in the Amazonian lowlands of eastern Ecuador — a wilderness of magic and beauty containing more biological riches than any other place on Earth. Yet, under Randy Borman's oversight, the Cofan of Zabalo are creating innovative conservation programs that are reversing this trend.

For Borman's leadership and exceptional efforts, the Museum's Founders' Council will present him with the Parker/Gentry Award on Sept. 28, 1998. The Museum presents this annual award to an "individual, team or organization in the field of conservation biology whose efforts have had a significant and practical impact on preserving the world's rich natural heritage, and whose actions can serve as a model to others."

Though Borman's parents are American missionaries — hence the suntanned skin, blue eyes and blond hair — he grew up among the Cofan and is considered by them to be one of their own. Because of this unusual background, Borman is able to navigate with ease between the two vastly different worlds of Cofan and Western culture. It is this rare skill that has allowed Borman to facilitate and inspire creative solutions for the long-term survival of Cofan society and the large expanses of forest in which they live.

Borman grew up in Dureno, a small Cofan village on the banks of the Río Aguarico, about 145 miles east of Quito. When his parents arrived at the village in 1955, with Borman only a few months old, they found an indigenous culture largely isolated from the Western world. Twenty years later, the Cofan culture in Dureno began to crumble.

In the early 1960s, Texaco Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of Texaco, discovered oil in the region and, in a race to extract it, systematically tore apart the rain forest. With much of the forest annihilated around Dureno and with the rivers dying, Borman and several Cofan families in 1984 set downstream. The site they picked for their new village, Zabalo, lies in the 630,000-hectare Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve near the Colombian border. Though Zabalo is located in protected land, the government has turned a blind eye to oil exploration in the region. To protect Cofan territories and the livelihood of his people, Borman has spent much of the last decade in complex and often tense negotiations with oil companies and the government.

When not consumed by these negotiations, the Cofan have directed their energies to other pressing environmental issues. One of their immediate concerns is to protect the endangered river turtles that inhabit Amazonia. Two species in particular, the Giant South



PHOTO COURTESY OF BUB BORMAN

Above: Randy Borman, the leader of the Cofan of Zabalo, with Joshua, one of his three children.

American River Turtle and the Yellow-spotted Amazon River Turtle, have been a major food resource for the peoples of Amazonia throughout history and, within the last 40 years, for the colonist that have settled in the area. As market demand for these turtles escalated, their populations in the 1970s plummeted.

As populations continued to decline, "we began searching for positive ways to turn the trend around," explains Borman.

In 1991, the Cofan launched an innovative experiment: capturing and raising turtle hatchlings, then reintroducing them to the wild once they were large enough to escape most natural predators. At the end of their first year of operation, the Cofan released 300 baby turtles into the river; last year, those numbers were close to 3,400. Indications suggest the wild turtle populations are making a comeback.

Borman and the Cofan also established an eco-tourism business, and they are exploring the possibility of raising native fish to sell to local markets as a way to counteract the dangers of farming exotic species.

"Randy and the Cofan have developed programs that capitalize on their knowledge and that link directly with their needs and culture," explains Debby Moskovits, director of the Museum's Office of Environmental and Conservation Programs. "It's a powerful example of how conservation can address, simultaneously, the needs of both human and non-human communities."

Currently, the Museum and the Cofan are discussing the possibility of a partnership that combines the Museum's collections and scientific expertise with the deep-rooted knowledge and experience of the Cofan. The immediate focus of this partnership is to develop a joint monitoring program to measure the benefits of the turtle project, as well as to help fine-tune it.

A RETURN TO THE ROOTS

Museum Launches Natural Products Initiative



Left: *Herrania*, a wild relative of chocolate found in the Ecuadorean rain forest.

By Sophia Twichell
Manager, Natural Products Initiative
Environmental & Conservation Programs

After sipping a cup of hot coffee, enjoying a ripe banana or savoring a delicious bar of chocolate, have you ever stopped to consider the source of these foods? If you are like most people, the answer is probably “no.” But don’t feel guilty, you are in very good company.

Every day, millions of Americans reach for natural products on supermarket shelves without considering the origin or history of these foods. Take chocolate, for instance. Each of us consumes roughly 12 pounds of this mouthwatering substance a year, yet few know that the Aztecs were early connoisseurs of chocolate. And probably even fewer know they mixed their chocolate with corn and chilies, instead of the milk and sugar we prefer. Another interesting fact about chocolate is that it is made from the seeds of *Theobroma cacao* — a rain forest tree in the Upper Amazon Basin that was first domesticated in Central America. The genetic diversity of wild populations of cacao and its relatives may help develop disease-resistant strains of chocolate — yet one more reason to protect South America’s dwindling rain forests.

What about bananas? Each of us consumes 25

pounds of this fruit on average a year, yet few of us know that Spanish explorers in the 1500s brought them to the Americas from Southeast Asia. As you probably noticed, bananas have no seeds. Though this is convenient for consumers, it makes it difficult for growers to develop disease-resistant strains. Therefore, the right disease potentially could destroy the ever-popular banana industry.

Another everyday food many of us enjoy, but whose agricultural origins may be a mystery, is coffee. Though drinking a cup of coffee in the morning is a daily ritual for many Americans, not too many of us realize that it’s grown on vast plantations in tropical climates. To make room for these plantations, farmers have to clear-cut thousands of acres of land. This loss of native habitat displaces all kinds of wildlife, including songbirds migrating from North America. Fortunately, another option exists called shade coffee that allows Americans to continue enjoying their cup of java with a clearer conscience. Instead of clear-cutting existing vegetation, it is economically feasible for farmers to grow their crops in the understory or shade of native forest trees. In this way, coffee can be cultivated in a wildlife-friendly manner.

Products such as chocolate, bananas and coffee demonstrate how far modern society has distanced itself from nature. In response to this growing gulf between humans and their environment, The Field Museum recently created the Natural Products Initiative (NPI). This initiative capitalizes on the rich interconnections among anthropology, botany, zoology and environmental conservation. For example, NPI is developing the program *From Nature’s Pantry to Yours: A Shopper’s Guide to the Supermarket* for its Web site <<www.fmnh.org/candr/ecp/NPI/>>. Funded by Abbott Laboratories, this program will provide information on the botanical source, land of origin, associated myths and legends, as well as conservation concerns for a variety of popular foods consumed by Americans.

So, the next time you toss a chocolate bar, banana or coffee into your grocery cart, you can contemplate something other than their price. Instead, escape the checkout line by visualizing the Aztecs drinking chocolate, bananas growing in Southeast Asia or songbirds wintering in tall trees above shade coffee.

MUSEUM SENDS AID TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA

By Robert Vosper

On one of his last field expeditions to the remote West Sepik (Sandaun) province on the northwest coast of Papua New Guinea, Museum anthropologist John Terrell recalls with a smile how he entertained a group of children at the lagoon near the village of Sissano by pretending to be a monster. As Terrell waved his arms in the air and contorted his face into a snarl, the children ran into the lagoon screaming and laughing. Moments later they reappeared, begging the crazy American scientist to continue his antics.

For a few days in late July, newspapers around the world ran photographs showing the exact location where Terrell had played with these children, though most readers probably wished they had never seen them. What the photographs captured were rescuers adorned in white surgical masks, removing from the lagoon hundreds of bloated and decomposing bodies of the people of Sissano who were swept there after three tidal waves at least 23 feet high slammed into the Sepik coast on July 17, 1998.

Three days later, on July 20, Museum officials established a relief fund for the survivors of the worst natural disaster to befall the island of New Guinea this century. Starting with an initial contribution by the Museum of \$10,000, the fund at press time had grown to \$54,189, some of which was donated by travelers who joined Museum President John McCarter and his wife Judy on a Field Museum tour to the Sepik coast in September 1997.

"Obviously, the recovery from this disaster will take a long time," said McCarter. "Meanwhile, we hope the money will provide some much needed assistance."

The disaster occurred when a 7-magnitude earthquake located 12 miles off the coast of Papua New Guinea set in motion a series of tidal waves known as tsunamis. Minutes after the earthquake shook the region, the giant waves tore into the 22-mile, palm-lined sand spit that defines the Sepik coast, killing 2,182 people, leaving thousands injured and 10,000 homeless. In addition, the tsunamis virtually erased any evidence that the coastal villages of Sissano, Arop, Warapu and Malol had ever existed.

One reason officials felt compelled to organize a relief fund is that The Field Museum has had a long and close relationship with the villagers who live along the Sepik coast, beginning in 1910 when Museum curator Albert Lewis explored the area and returned to Chicago with a vast collection of ethnographic material. And for the last 10 years, Field Museum anthropologists John Terrell and Robert Welsch have been documenting the region's history and cultural

diversity. As part of their research, they also are investigating how life has changed for the people of this province since Lewis made his initial observations.

"By raising this money, The Field Museum is in a sense acting as a friend should in Papua New Guinea — a role we took on as an institution the day A. B. Lewis first set foot on the Sepik coast," said Terrell.

Friendship is an age-old tradition on this coast where villagers maintain an involved network of relationships based on inherited friendships rather than marriage alliances. Such friendships are handed down from one generation to the next and tie people together across great distances.

"The inherited friendship tradition acts like a social security system," explained Terrell. "If your local village is destroyed, then you always have a place to go and have friends to call on. We know we are far away and that the people along this coast can't seek refuge with us in Chicago, but we had to do something to show them that we care and that we are thinking about them."

Hearing of Welsch and Terrell's close relationship with these villagers, the government of Papua New Guinea recently asked the two to come to Aitape to help the survivors cope with their grief. Welsch and Terrell will be leaving for Papua New Guinea early next year.

Contributions to the relief fund should be sent to: **Papua New Guinea Relief Fund, c/o Stephanie Powell, The Field Museum, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605.**



Above: A home in Arop on the narrow sand spit that defines the Sepik coast. The water in the foreground is the Sissano Lagoon; the light blue behind the house is the Pacific Ocean.

JOHN TERRELL/NEW GUINEA RESEARCH PROGRAM

CULTURAL CONNECTIONS: CCUC INTRODUCES A NEW PUBLIC PROGRAM IN URBAN ANTHROPOLOGY

The Field Museum's Center for Cultural Understanding and Change (CCUC) is offering a new fall program this year to members and the public as a way to introduce them to Chicago's rich cultural diversity using urban anthropology as a guide.

The program, called Cultural Connections, consists of a series of eight events in which participating museums across Chicago will highlight their specific ethnic community. At these events, program participants will use the anthropologist's technique of participant observation to interact with people of diverse backgrounds, learn about each community's ethnic heritage and uncover common connections and concerns.

"This program also highlights the innovative ways in which anthropology collections can be used to speak to contemporary issues," explains Alaka Wali, John Nuveen Curator of Anthropology and director of the CCUC program.

Cultural Connections is a joint program of The Field Museum, Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, DuSable Museum of African American History, Hellenic Museum, Mexican Fine Arts Center, Polish Museum of America, Spertus Museum and the Swedish American Museum.

Current members at any of the eight participating museums will receive a 15 percent discount on the registration fee, which for Museum members is \$30 for each event and \$35 for nonmembers. The fee for all eight events is \$210 for members and \$250 for nonmembers. Those registering for four or more events will receive a five-month membership at each participating museum and a monthly Cultural Connections newsletter. Please call 312.922.9410, ext. 530, for more information or to register. Additional information is also available on the Web at <<www.fmnh.org/centers/connect.htm>>.



JOHN WEINSTEIN / CN85172

Schedule of Events

Exploring our Connections: Urban Anthropology in Chicago

Sept. 17; 6 – 8:30 p.m.

The Field Museum

Immigrant Tradition: The Day of the Great Celebration

Oct. 6; 6:30 – 8:30 p.m.

Mexican Fine Arts Center

Assimilation: Diversity in Chicago's Ethnic Communities

Oct. 21; 6:30 – 8:30 p.m.

Polish Museum of America

Immigrant Tradition: Diversity in Chicago's Ethnic Communities

Oct. 29; 6:30 – 8:30 p.m.

Hellenic Museum and Cultural Center

Our Continuing Traditions: Chicago's Jewish Community

Nov. 12; 6:30 – 8:30 p.m.

Spertus Museum

One Hundred Years of Lithuanian History in Chicago

Nov. 19; 6:30 – 8:30 p.m.

Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture

Chicago's Swedish Community

Dec. 1; 6:30 – 8:30 p.m.

Swedish American Museum

Celebrate the Holidays: Celebrate Kwanzaa!

Dec. 10; 6:30 – 8:30 p.m.

DuSable Museum of African American History

Above: Cultural Connections builds upon the anthropological framework introduced in the *Living Together* exhibit. The Museum developed the exhibit, which opened Nov. 8, 1997, to promote respect and appreciation for the world's rich cultural diversity by demonstrating the interconnection between people through three universal themes: home, image and community. In the image section (shown above) visitors are challenged to think about the many different ways people express themselves through their appearance.

Membership Lecture Series

MULTICULTURALISM: THE 'DISUNITING' OR THE REUNITING OF AMERICA?

Lecture with Ronald Takaki
Thursday, Oct. 1, 1998
7 p.m. in James Simpson Theatre

Ronald Takaki, professor of ethnic studies at the University of California at Berkeley, is the nation's foremost spokesman for multicultural education. A distinguished scholar and award-winning historian, he has inspired audiences throughout the world with an uplifting vision of the richness of America's social diversity.

Takaki's mission is to show that multiculturalism is not only an unquestionably accurate assessment of social reality but an intellectually stimulating approach to an array of academic disciplines.

A prolific writer, Takaki has published numerous books that explore the American experience, including a study of the Southern ideological defense of slavery and an examination of 19th-century black novelists. In his most recent book, *A Different Mirror: A History of Multicultural America*, he analyzes the comparative experiences of African Americans, Asian Americans, Chicanos and Native Americans, as well as English, Irish and Jewish Americans. *Publisher's Weekly* praised the book as likely "to become a classic of multicultural studies." A book signing will follow the lecture.



PHOTO COURTESY OF RONALD TAKAKI

Above: Ronald Takaki, who is the grandson of Japanese laborers in Hawaii, believes that "an educated, culturally literate person must understand America's cultural diversity."

Human Evolution and Diversity

Friday, Oct. 9, 1998
6:30 p.m. in James Simpson Theatre

Mary-Claire King — the American Cancer Society Research Professor at the University of Washington's departments of medicine and genetics — was the first person to prove that breast cancer is inherited in some families. Currently, she is investigating how the normal products of these cancer genes can be developed as a therapy for breast and ovarian cancer. Her other research interests include genetic analysis of inherited deafness, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis and AIDS. King is also interested in human genetic diversity and evolution, and in the application of DNA sequencing to human rights issues. The lecture is presented by the Museum in conjunction with the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Sloan Foundation.



PHOTO COURTESY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Left: Mary-Claire King received her Ph.D. in genetics from UC Berkeley and served on its faculty from 1976 to 1995. She moved to Washington in 1995, where she teaches undergraduate courses in human genetics and graduate courses in genetics and molecular biology at the University of Washington.

Ticket Sales and Information

Takaki Lecture: \$12 for members and \$16 for nonmembers. Group rate for 10 or more are available.

King Lecture: \$3 for members and \$7 for nonmembers

Tickets can be purchased at the door or in advance by mailing a check payable to The Field Museum — to the Membership Department, The Field Museum, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605. Specify on the check which lecture you wish to attend. You may also purchase tickets by phone by calling 312.322.8871 (there is a \$10 min. minimum). For more information, please call 312.922.9410, ext. 453.

Inside

Exhibits	1
Calendar of Events	3
Get Smart	5
Free Visitor Programs	7

SWEDISH FOLK ART: All Tradition is Change

The exhibit "Swedish Folk Art: All Tradition is Change" features 300 objects that celebrate the richness and beauty of Sweden's folk art. On display from Oct. 17, 1998, to Jan. 4, 1999, the exhibit uses woodwork, textiles, furniture, baskets and a variety of Swedish handicrafts to explore the intricate connections between 18th century rural art and modern Swedish design. It also examines the many facets of Swedish style and culture, as well as folk art and design.

"Swedish Folk Art" is divided into seven sections: Swedish home; Swedish wood; Saami folk art (the Saami are a group of people indigenous to Sweden, Norway, Finland and the Kola Peninsula of Russia); ritual and ceremony; textiles, folk costumes and other clothing; folk art as inspiration; and contemporary folk art.

One of the most interesting aspects of this exhibit is how it illustrates the adaptation of old characteristics into the new. Many of the traditional elements of Swedish craft and decorative arts continue to appear in the country's contemporary artworks. The elements sometimes emerge in a very intentional and fun way, as in the piece in which



craftsman Staffan Svensson manipulated Sweden's national symbol, the dala horse, to create a motorcycle in the same form (see p. 6 of calendar section). In other works, the past may be echoed in a more subtle way — perhaps by using an antique pattern in a modern item of clothing.

For example, the Swedish home section examines the links between visually rich, old-fashioned peasant homes and contemporary Swedish living spaces. Through table cloths, candlesticks and other common household items, visitors can explore the interesting similarities between the objects of old and their more modern counterparts.

"Swedish Folk Art" is a joint international project of the Kulturhuset Stockholm, the Swedish Institute, the Museum of International Folk Art and the TREX: Traveling Exhibitions Program of the Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, in collaboration with the Dalarnas Museum Falun, Kulturen Lund, Leksands Kulturhus, Nordiska Museet and the National Association of Swedish Handicraft Societies. Corporate sponsors for this exhibit include American Airlines and IKEA North America.

Above: Contemporary Swedish folk art designed by artist Peter Wassberg (1892 – 1971). Often considered eccentric by his contemporaries, Wassberg shows the spontaneity of his country's art and culture.

Swedish Folk Art: Opening Day Festivities

Saturday, Oct. 17, 10 a.m. – 3 p.m.

Celebrate the opening of "Swedish Folk Art" with a day of festivities highlighting the music, dance and traditions of Sweden. In addition, come and meet the Swedish artists and curators who have traveled to The Field Museum to share their culture. See the "Free Visitor Programs" page for a complete schedule. Admission to Opening Day Festivities is free with regular Museum admission. Please call 312.922.9410, ext. 497, for more information.

POSTER ART FROM THE GOLDEN AGE OF MEXICAN CINEMA, 1936 – 1957

During Mexican cinema's two-decade long Golden Age (*La Época de Oro*), the Mexican film industry released more than 1,500 films drawing record crowds. For Mexican cinema, the Golden Age was their most commercially successful and artistically vibrant period in its long film history. "Poster Art From the Golden Age of Mexican Cinema," which is on display from Sept. 5, 1998, to Nov. 29, 1998, presents more than 25 film posters from movies produced in this period. These posters also represent five major genres: comedies, *cabaretera* (prostitute) films, *charro* (Mexican cowboy) films, horror movies and melodrama. The Museum selected these posters to give visitors a taste of the variety of movies produced during the Golden Age, to illustrate the cinematic careers of key Golden Age stars and to celebrate the considerable talents of the artists who designed the posters.

Right: A poster of actress Maria Felix from the movie *Doña Diabla* — one of the many critically acclaimed films produced during Mexican cinema's Golden Age.

Below: A Philippine Frogmouth — a nocturnal bird unique to the Philippines. A few related species also are found from India to Australia.



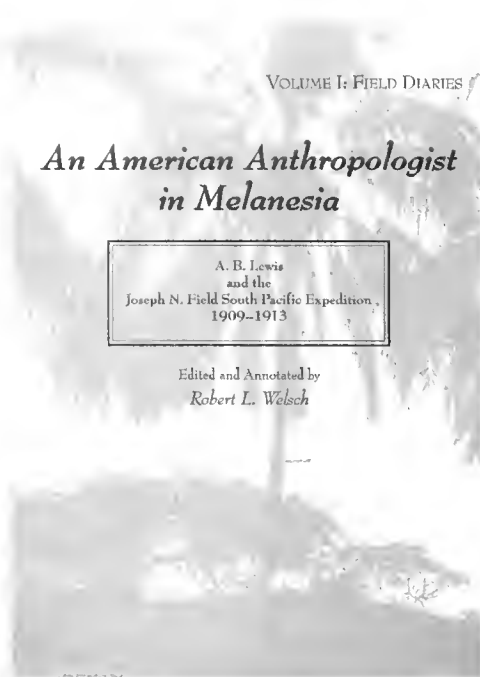
PHILIPPINE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITS

In celebration of the Philippine Centennial, The Field Museum has created two special exhibits: "Voyage of a Nation: The Philippines," and "Vanishing Treasures of the Philippine Rain Forest," both of which are currently on display until Nov. 29, 1998.

"Voyage of a Nation: The Philippines" is a 3,500-square-foot exhibit featuring 120 cultural artifacts from the Museum's collections, as well as from collections of other cultural institutions and the Filipino community. It recalls significant events in the island nation's history and emphasizes the creative skills of Filipinos throughout

the country's different regions. A highlight of the exhibit is the Agusan Statue, a solid gold object representing a Buddhist or Hindu deity discovered on the island of Mindanao and dating from 1000 AD to 1300 AD. This statue reflects the long history of contact between the Philippines and other world cultures.

The second exhibit, "Vanishing Treasures of the Philippine Rain Forest," highlights the rare birds and mammals found only in the Philippines and the ecological crisis that threatens their future.



An American Anthropologist in Melanesia

9/23, Wednesday, 6 p.m.

Robert Welsch, The Field Museum's adjunct curator of anthropology and visiting professor at Dartmouth College, will present a slide-illustrated lecture about his new book, *An American Anthropologist in Melanesia: A.B. Lewis and the Joseph N. Field South Pacific Expedition 1909-1913*. In the book, Welsch documents Albert Lewis' travels for four years through the former colonies of Melanesia as an ethnological researcher for The Field Museum. Though Lewis traveled farther, collected more artifacts and stayed longer in the field than any of his colleagues, his expedition was in many ways typical of the period in anthropology known as the "expedition period." *An American Anthropologist in Melanesia* offers readers a firsthand account of conditions in Melanesia before World War I and an inside look at how the world's great natural history and ethnological museums built their collections. \$12 (\$10 members). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

The National Summit on Africa Activity Day

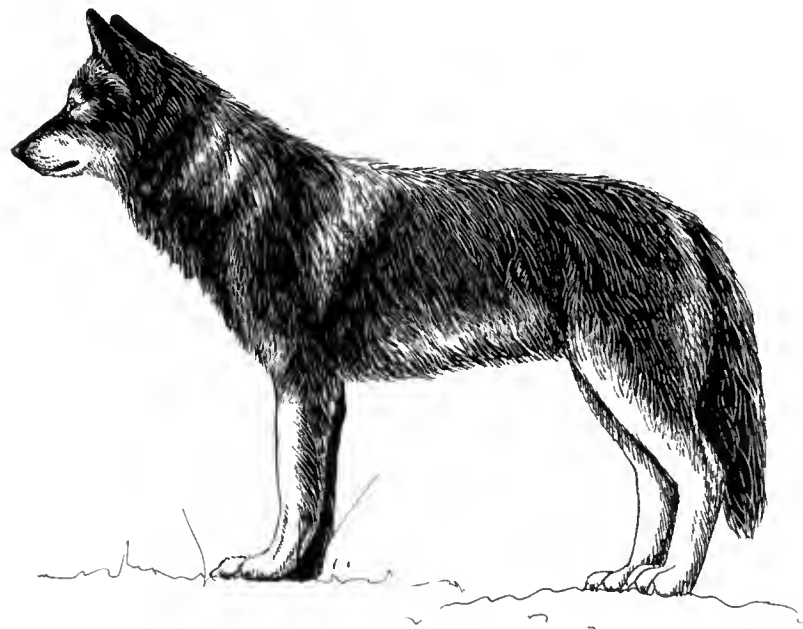
9/26, Saturday, 11 a.m. – 3 p.m.

As one of the regional hosts for The National Summit on Africa, The Field Museum is sponsoring a day of demonstrations, performances and activities that explore the rich traditions, cultures and environments of the African continent. During the festivities, visitors can learn how to say "hello" in many African languages, can hear traditional African stories told by Shanta and Thetu Mwanki and can take a guided tour through the Museum's Africa exhibit. Field Museum scientists and Peace Corps volunteers who have worked in Africa will be on hand to share their knowledge and experiences. All activities are free with general Museum admission. For more information call 312.922.9410, ext. 497.

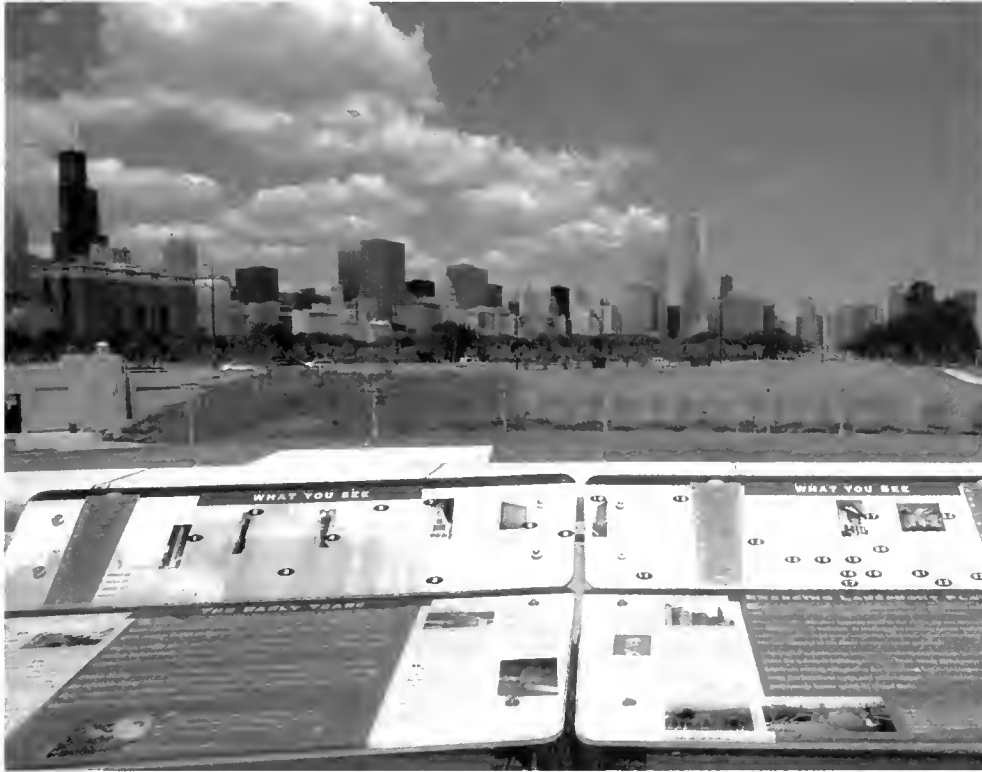
Health and Global Human Genetic Diversity Symposium

9/26, Saturday, 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.

This day-long symposium will report the findings of a consortium of researchers who are examining how multidisciplinary studies of human genetic diversity can contribute to the advancement of public health. Their basic goal is to develop a better understanding of what determines intelligent, careful, considerate and appropriate collecting and use of global human genetic information. A keynote address by Virginia Dominquez, a member of the committee on Human Genome Diversity Project with the National Research Council, will be followed by presentations of research findings and commentary on the issues by researchers, an anthropologist, a layperson and a health-care advocate. The day will conclude with a round-table discussion moderated by a journalist and radio host Mara Tapp. A box lunch will be provided for all participants. \$65 (\$55 members). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.



Above: A scientific illustration by Marlene Donnelly — a 19-year Museum veteran. Donnelly will be teaching the *Scientific Illustration at the Field* course beginning Oct. 6, 1998.



Above: A view of Chicago's **Downtown Landscape** from the belvedere of the Museum Campus. In the foreground is the Museum's new outdoor exhibit, **The City From The Field** — a series of pictorial panels that serve as a guide to Chicago's famous skyline.

Reading the Downtown Landscape

9/27, Sunday, 10 a.m. – 2 p.m.

Join us on a walking tour of downtown Chicago as we explore the rocks used by architects to create the faces of some of Chicago's famous buildings. Discover how the use of dimension stone changed as builders learned the limits of limestone and marble and began using the harder (and heavier) granites, gabbros and metamorphic rocks for facing stones. During the tour, participants will visit the Chicago Tribune building and examine the hundreds of rocks placed in its face from other buildings around the world. The tour meets at the south entrance of the Chicago Cultural Center at 78 E. Washington Street. Please bring a bag lunch and wear comfortable walking shoes. \$28 (\$24 members). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

Scientific Illustration at the Field

10/6 – 11/24, Tuesdays, 6 – 8 p.m.

The primary goal of this in-depth course is to teach participants various drawing techniques like stipple, line drawing and tone that are used by scientific illustrators. During in-class drawing sessions, participants will learn the applications of technical illustration, the importance of observation and the tricks and tools of the trade. A list of supplies needed for the course will be available at the first session. No prior course work is required. Advanced projects will be available for continuing students. \$100 (\$85 members). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

The Dead Speak: Lessons from a Tyrannosaur

10/14, Wednesday, 6 p.m.

Meet Sue, the largest and most complete *Tyrannosaurus rex* skeleton ever unearthed. Field Museum scientist Chris Brochu — who is writing the first definitive monograph ever compiled on *Tyrannosaurus rex* as a species — will discuss some of the things scientists are learning about this fossil and will reveal some mysteries surrounding this fascinating animal. \$12 (\$10 members). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

Stones and Bones

10/17, Saturday, 9 a.m. – noon

Meet Chicago's deceased and famous when your family visits Graceland Cemetery, one of the city's most historically significant and scenic cemeteries. Ron Vasile, a local historian, will guide participants through the cemetery while anthropologist Jennifer Blitz will explain the meaning of certain tombstone symbols. Adults and children grades 6 and up. \$27 (\$23 members). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

What's Hiding in the Pumpkin Patch?

10/17, Saturday, 11 a.m. – noon and 1 – 2 p.m.

Pumpkins make great jack-o'-lanterns, but how else can we use them? Some cultures use pumpkins, which are a type of squash, as decorations and as food. During this preschool workshop, participants can learn how to make a rhythm instrument from a pumpkin and how to decorate a pumpkin using Native American and Mexican designs. For adults and children ages 3 and 4. \$8 per participant (\$6 per member participant). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

CELEBRACIÓN '98

Oct. 24 to Oct. 27

This year's "Celebración" festival will feature performances, activities and demonstrations that will focus on the Maya and the close relationships that Latin Americans have with their environment. Programs are free with regular Museum admission. Call 312.922.9410, ext. 497, for more information. See "Free Visitors Program" page for a complete schedule. This event is sponsored by Abbott Laboratories, lead corporate sponsor of the Living Together exhibit.

Festival Highlights:

Performances

Feature Performance: Terracota, a popular group from Guatemala, will perform traditional music that embodies the Maya culture. By researching Guatemala's pre-Columbian musical instruments, brothers and band members Leonel and Max Flores discovered that the descendants of the Maya have been using these instruments continuously for the last 500 years.

Inkamaya, a Chicago-based group, will perform a fusion of contemporary and traditional music inspired by both Inca and Maya cultures.

Activities

Jaguar Masks: Make a replica of a Jaguar mask that the Maya wear during the Deer Dance and learn how people from Latin America use masks in their culture.

Amazing Maize: Find out how corn changed the course of history and grind corn with mano and matate.



Above: Terracota, a popular group from Guatemala, uses traditional Mayan instruments that reflect the sounds of nature.

Puzzle Map of Latin America: Stroll across a large floor map and match the Latin American countries with their flags.

Demonstrations

Clay Whistles: Learn about the people and traditions of Latin America while making a musical instrument out of clay. For centuries, indigenous people of Latin America have used clay to develop their own distinctive pottery style.

You Are What You Wear: Learn about the various dialects of the Maya language and how clothing can reveal a person's identity.

Meet Field Museum Scientists: Find out about the research Museum scientists are undertaking in Latin America and view specimens and artifacts they have collected from the region.

Celebración 98: Schedule

Saturday, Oct. 24, 10 a.m. – 3 p.m.

Sunday, Oct. 25, 10 a.m. – 3 p.m.

Monday, Oct. 26, 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.
(School Group Day, preregistration required)

Tuesday, Oct. 27, 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.
(School Group Day, preregistration required)

Unity Day

Saturday, Sept. 19, 10 a.m. – 3 p.m.

Join the Museum as it celebrates Unity Day with a festival featuring hands-on activities, dancers, face painters and mask makers. During this day of festivities, the Museum will invite its visitors to create a collage reflecting Chicago's cultural diversity. In addition, the United Neighborhoods Organization will present their annual "Take Ten Kick-Off," which encourages parents to spend 10

minutes each day with their children. The kick-off takes place at 9 a.m. on the Museum's north steps and is open to the public. The Allstate Foundation and Children's Memorial Hospital will provide safety demonstrations in the Museum and on the Museum Campus. Admission to Unity Day is free with regular Museum admission. Call 312.922.9410, ext. 497, for more information.

CARING FOR A MEANINGFUL CERAMIC COLLECTION

Words of Wisdom from Echo Evetts, Ceramic Conservator

Friday, Oct. 23, 1998, at 5:30 p.m.
Reception and slide presentation at the Rice Wildlife Research Station. \$28 members (\$20 students); free to Asian Ceramics Conference registrants.



JOHN WEINSTEIN/JA113723.1C

Above: A porcelain plate made in China between the 15th and 16th century and exported to the Philippines. The character depicted in the middle is a qilin, an auspicious legendary animal having a dragon's head, a lion's tail, a scaly body and hooves of a cow.

As part of the third biennial Field Museum/ACRO conference on Asian ceramics, world-renowned ceramic conservator Echo Evetts will speak at the reception following the first day's proceedings. A graduate of The Sir John Cass College of Art in London, Evetts has written extensively on the subject of restoring priceless ceramic art and has evaluated ceramic artifacts for museums, private collectors and auction houses. During the lecture, Evetts will discuss a variety of topics, including what to look for in an object, how to store and display ceramics and ways of avoiding disasters by properly packing and unpacking priceless objects.

The Field Museum/ACRO conference, *Asian Ceramics: Resolving the Enigmas of the 15th Century Gap*, runs from Oct. 23 to Oct. 25, 1998. Twenty specialists from around the world will attend the conference to discuss ceramic production, trade and technology that occurred in the 15th century — a crucial, but little-known period in the history of ceramics. Museum anthropologists Chuimei HO and Ben Bronson are the conference cochairs.

The price for attending the three-day conference is \$125 (\$95 for Museum and ACRO members; \$20 for students). For more information, call 312.922.9410, ext 832, or e-mail Chuimei HO at <<ho@fmppr.fmnh.org>>.

Halloween Harvest Festival

Saturday, Oct. 31, 10 a.m. – 3 p.m.

Come enjoy the Museum's second annual Halloween Harvest Festival featuring activities, demonstrations and performances with an autumn theme. Highlights of the festival include an exhibit of jack-o'-lanterns decorated by local artists, an activity where children can create their own lanterns and a demonstration on how to prepare tasty harvest food. At 10 a.m. and at noon in the Rice Wildlife Research Station, African-American storyteller Shanta will regale listeners with tales of the harvest season. Then, at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., George, Michele and Ezra Schrickler will present Halloween songs and stories. Visitors are also welcome to join Lanialoha Lee of the Polynesian Resource Center as she shares the traditions of the Polynesian Harvest.

At the grand finale, visitors are encouraged to create paper pumpkin masks, lanterns, percussion instruments and skeleton puppets and then join Red Moon Theater's larger-than-life stilt-walking puppets for a "Halloween Lantern Parade and Spectacle" on the Museum Campus.

Halloween Harvest Festival is free with regular Museum admission — call 312.922.9410, ext. 497, for more information. See the "Free Visitor Program" page for a complete schedule.

THE ART OF THE MOTORCYCLE

Coming to the Field on Nov. 7, 1998

Cruise a century of fascinating motorcycle designs and explore the social history of this vehicle in a display of 72 classic cycles from 1869 to the present. "The Art of the Motorcycle" examines the motorcycle as both a cultural icon and as an achievement in design and technology. The motorcycles on display run the gamut from the first wooden-frame, steam-powered models of the 19th century to the futuristic designs of the 1990s.



DAVID HEAD /COURTESY OF THE GUGGENHEIM MUSEUM

Right: A 1974 Ducati 750ss 748cc.

Visitor Programs

Sept. 1 through Labor Day and Sept. 15 Saturday and Sunday after Labor Day

1 p.m. **Story Time: Facts, Fables and Fiction** is an exciting program for preschoolers in the Crown Family Place For Wonder, a hands-on area for children that is open from 1 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. on weekdays and 10 a.m. to 4:40 p.m. on weekends. Enjoy a relaxing time, learn new songs and stories and have fun creating artwork all in about 15 minutes. One adult for every three children, please.

Every Saturday and Sunday

Interpretive Stations activities. Visit dynamic hands-on stations located throughout the Museum's halls. At these stations, a facilitator invites visitors to touch objects and take part in activities. Please check the daily activities sheet on the informational directories located throughout the Museum for specific times and locations.

Sept. 6 — Sunday

2 p.m. **Film: Popol-Vuh: The Creation Myth of the Maya.** Presented in the Webber Resource Center, this 60-minute animated film depicts the Creation Myth of the Maya Indians.

Sept. 13 — Sunday

2 p.m. **Film: Daughters of Ixchel: Maya Thread of Change.** Presented in the Webber Resource Center, this 30-minute documentary explores the lives of contemporary Maya women, portrays their ancient weaving processes and examines the economic, political and cultural forces that affect them.

Sept. 19 — Saturday

10 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Unity Day.** Celebrate Chicago's cultural diversity with a variety of activities and a mask parade. See the "Get Smart" page for more information.

Sept. 20 — Sunday

11 a.m. – 6 p.m. The **1998 Windy City International Documentary Festival** kicks off with a day of film. Call 312.344.7773 for a complete schedule.

Sept. 26 — Saturday

11 a.m. – 3 p.m. **The National Summit on Africa Activity Day.** Spend a day discovering the rich traditions, cultures and environments of the African continent. Demonstrations, performances and activities will be offered throughout the day. See "Calendar of Events" page for details.



Above: Staffan Svensson's 1992 version of the dala horse, the national symbol of Sweden. This is one of 300 objects on display in the "Swedish Folk Art: All Tradition is Change" exhibit that opens on Oct. 17, 1998.

Oct. 4 — Sunday

2 p.m. **Film: Rain Forest.** Presented in the Webber Resource Center, this 60-minute film takes viewers on a journey to the dense Costa Rican rain forest where leaf-cutting ants carry sections of leaves many times their weight to underground fungus gardens, basilisk lizards walk on water and howler monkeys bask in the sun.

Oct. 10 — Saturday

10 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Dinosaurs and More Festival.** Join us for a closer look at dinosaurs, the Museum's most popular attraction. During the festival, visitors can watch Museum scientists explain their work, can catch up on all the latest news about dinosaurs and can watch Museum preparators work on Sue, the largest and most complete *T. rex* ever found.

Oct. 11 — Sunday

10 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Dinosaurs and More Festival** continues from Oct. 10.

Oct. 12 — Monday

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. **Dinosaurs and More Festival** continues from Oct. 10.

2 p.m. **Film: Columbus Didn't Discover Us.** Presented in the Webber Resource Center, this 25-minute documentary shows how Christopher Columbus impacted the lives of indigenous peoples.

Oct. 17 — Saturday

10 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Swedish Folk Art: All Tradition is Change.** Participate in a day of festivities highlighting Sweden's music, dance, handiwork and traditions.

Swedish Folk Art: Demonstration. Observe folk artists from Sweden demonstrate woodcarving and wheat weaving. Chicago-area artists will also present knitting and folk painting.

Swedish Folk Art: Gallery Activities. Try your hand at making traditional Swedish crafts.

10:30 a.m., noon & 1:30 p.m. **Swedish Folk Tales: Puppet Performance.** Life-size puppets and interactive theater combine to introduce visitors to a host of characters.

11 a.m. & 2 p.m. **Swedish Fiddlers.** Fiddlers from Sweden will play traditional songs on authentic Swedish instruments.

Noon. **Swedish Folk Art: Gallery Facilitators.** Join exhibit curators from Sweden as they discuss the folk art featured in the exhibit.

12:30 p.m. **Swedish Folk Art: Nordic Folk Dancers.** Watch as dancers from Nordic countries perform regional dances in traditional clothing.

1:30 p.m. **Swedish Folk Art: Gallery Tour.** Tour the exhibit with a curator from Sweden and gain insight into the country's folk-art traditions.

Please note that programs are subject to change. Check the informational directories located throughout the Museum for daily program listings.

Oct. 18 — Sunday

2 p.m. **Film: Corn and the Origins of Settled Life in Mesoamerica.** Presented in the Webber Resource Center, this 41-minute film shows the work of an archaeologist, anthropologist and a botanist who are trying to learn how corn was domesticated.

Oct. 24 — Saturday

10 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Celebración '98:** Explore the diversity of Latin American cultures and environments at a festival with special focus on the Maya.

Celebración '98: Field Museum Scientists. Learn about the research activities of Field Museum scientists working in Latin America.

Celebración '98: Activities/Demonstrations. See traditional clothing from Guatemala, discover the history of chilies and chocolate and make a musical instrument.

11 a.m. & 1 p.m. **Celebración '98: Terracota.** Hear music inspired by the sounds of nature from a Guatemalan group that has spent more than a decade studying pre-Columbian musical instruments.

Noon & 2 p.m. **Celebración '98: Inkamaya.** Hear Chicago-based performers play traditional and contemporary Andean music.



Above: African-American storyteller Shanta will perform at both the Halloween Harvest Festival and The National Summit on Africa Activity Day.

Oct. 25 — Sunday

10 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Celebración '98** continues.

Oct. 26 — Monday

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. **Celebración '98: School Festival** (Group registration required; call 312.322.8852).

1 p.m. **Celebración '98: Field Museum Scientists.** Learn through demonstrations and presentations about the research activities of Field Museum scientists working in Latin America.

1 p.m. **Celebración '98: Activities and Demonstrations.** Find out about the history of chocolate, watch a weaving demonstration and learn about the geography of Latin America.

Noon. **Celebración '98: Inkamaya.** Hear Chicago-based performers play traditional and contemporary Andean music.

Oct. 27 — Tuesday

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. **Celebración '98: School Festival** (See Oct. 26).

Oct. 31 — Saturday

10 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Harvest Festival.** Celebrate the harvest season at The Field Museum.

10 a.m. – 1:30 p.m. **Harvest Festival: Creation Stations.** Create masks, lanterns and other harvest decorations at our "Creation Stations" and bring them to a 2 p.m. parade on the Museum Campus.

10 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Harvest Festival: Great Wall of Pumpkins.** View a unique collection of jack-o'-lanterns designed by local artists.

10 a.m. & 1 p.m. **Harvest Festival: Stories by Shanta.** Hear tales of the harvest season.

11 a.m. and 1 p.m. **Harvest Festival: Songs and stories by the Schrikers.** Enjoy a family concert that focuses on Halloween and harvest songs.

2 p.m. **Harvest Festival: Halloween Lantern Parade and Spectacle.** Join in a parade around the Museum Campus and watch a performance by Red Moon Theater featuring dancing skeletons, fire-breathers and stilt walkers.

Africa Resource Center

Learn about the cultures of Africa and African-American peoples through books and audio/visual tapes. Daily, 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Daniel F. & Ada L. Rice Wildlife Research Station

Learn about the animal kingdom through videos, computer programs, books and activity boxes. Daily, 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Webber Resource Center, Native Cultures of the Americas

Find out about the native peoples of the Americas, past and present, through a variety of resources. Daily, 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Pawnee Earth Lodge

Visit a traditional home of the Pawnee Indians and learn about their life on the Great Plains. Weekday programs at 1 p.m.; weekend programs at 11 a.m., noon and 3 p.m.; and Sunday programs at 10 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

McDonald's Fossil Preparation Laboratory

Watch Field Museum preparators work on Sue, the largest and most complete *T. rex* ever found. Open daily, from 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Daily Highlight Tours

Visit the exhibits that make this Museum one of the world's finest. Find out about the stories behind the exhibits. Tours are offered Monday through Friday at 11 a.m. & 2 p.m. Check the informational directories located throughout the Museum for a daily listing.

Please note that programs are subject to change. Check the informational directories located throughout the Museum for daily program listings.

Members' Nights 1998



JOHN WEINSTEIN / GN88814.06A

When the Museum closes its doors on most weeknights at 5 p.m., an eerie silence envelops the building. But from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. on July 23 and July 24, the Museum's halls came alive with the sound of 9,600 members embarking on a behind-the-scenes journey into the heart of The Field Museum. During these two nights, members got to see areas normally off limits to the public — such as the research labs and collection storage areas — and to meet the curators, educators, researchers, exhibit developers and educators who bring the world and its people to Chicago.



KIMBERLY MAZANEK / GN88831.17A



JOHN WEINSTEIN / GN88820.33

Top Left: Benny the Bull shows off the six NBA trophies won by the World Champion Chicago Bulls. The trophies were on display at the Museum from July 20 to July 30.

Middle Left: Two children listen intently as Julian Kerbis Peterhans, adjunct curator in the mammals division, recounts the story of the legendary Man-Eating Lions of Tsavo.

Middle Right: A young girl shows no fear as she approaches a log teeming with live snakes.

Right: A young couple “swing” to the music of The Blues Swingers — one of three performers who provided members with some late-night entertainment.



JOHN WEINSTEIN / GN88816.29

YEMEN: ARABIA'S FORGOTTEN GEM

Willard White, vice president for institutional advancement, replies to a letter asking about his interest in Yemen and the Gulf States.

Dear William,

What is it about Yemen that attracts me? Your note and question arrived just after I returned from my third visit, a five-week residence in the capital city of Sana'a for Arabic immersion training at the Yemen Language Center. Since my return I have been recruiting a group of Museum members to join me on an Arabian adventure to Yemen and Oman from Nov. 10 through Nov. 26.

Even well-traveled Americans know very little about Yemen. It is still a place of mystery—though that secrecy is no longer self-imposed. Scarcely any mention occurs in our Western press, except for the occasional kidnapping of oil workers who are treated so hospitably that tourists fantasize about a kidnapping. At least word of the Yemenis' famous hospitality is finally reaching our shores.

Yemen was not always so forgotten. Persian, Greek and Roman historians described the wealth of South Arabia in exaggerated, almost fantastic language. Rome attempted in the first century B.C. to gain control over the trade in frankincense and myrrh, but was defeated by mountainous terrain and Yemeni guerrillas. Yemen's wealth and independence endured until the spread of Christianity precipitated a fatal crisis in the incense market.

In the 17th century, Yemen's economy collapsed again when coffee—first cultivated in the temperate highlands—was smuggled to Brazil by the Portuguese, effectively ending Yemen's domination of the world market. Two common terms reveal the origins of coffee culture: the "arabica" bean from southern Arabia and the word "mocha" from Yemen's Red Sea port that once exported most of the world's coffee.

Yemen is a nation of builders and engineers. The "skyscraper" first appeared there, at least in the form of the tower house, a seven- or eight-story structure of mud brick ornamented with gypsum. In Sana'a, I lived in such a house, something like a large square lighthouse anchored with a massive stone staircase. In the countryside, these houses bundle together on mountain peaks and rocky ledges, defensible and cool. The great dam at Mar'ib, the seat of the Sabaean kingdom, was another ancient engineering marvel. Built in the 8th century B.C. to direct flash floods into fields on both sides of the valley, it supported 50,000 people for more than 1,000 years. The wealth of the incense



WILLARD WHITE

Above: The summer palace of the last imam crowns a megalith outside Yemen's capital. For information about the November tour to Yemen and Oman, call 312.322.8857.

trade made the dam possible; in turn, the dam supported agriculture for a flourishing society.

We believe it was from Mar'ib that Yemen's most famous and most elusive citizen ruled. Bilquis, the Queen of Sheba, is traditionally associated with a site outside Mar'ib where the German Archaeological Institute has meticulously cleared the temple to the moon god Almaqah. Nearby is an even more imposing site known as the "Sun Temple," where an American team is just beginning its excavation. Our Field Museum group will tour this area in November.

A major exhibit about Yemen sparked great interest in Paris last fall. Comprising some 500 pre-Islamic alabaster sculptures, stone inscriptions, Neolithic statues and funerary steles, this is the most extensive collection from Yemen to be displayed in the West. From Paris, the show moves to Vienna and to Munich, and I hope to help it reach England and North America in 2000 and 2001. Such an exhibition will bring fresh awareness of Yemen to these shores.

Our Museum travelers will encounter two very different societies. Yemen, an elected republic, reveals a more traditional Arabia moving into the present. Oman, a progressive monarchy, proudly brings its past into a modern society sustained with moderate oil wealth. Yemen is rugged and chaotic. Oman is organized and tidy, the Switzerland of the Middle East.

I am eager to acquaint more Americans with this part of the Arab world. My question for you is this: When will you join me and The Field Museum for an introduction to an intriguing and unforgettable place?



FROM THE PHOTO ARCHIVES . . .

Some Chicagoans might have been confused by the Museum's decision earlier this year to keep Sue as the name for its newly acquired *T. rex* after conducting a lengthy renaming contest. But they shouldn't have been. Anyone familiar with our history knows that when it comes to choosing names, we have a less than perfect track record.

A case in point: In 1943, Museum officials decided the name "The Field Museum of Natural History" really didn't capture the spirit of the institution's local mission. During the Museum's 50th birthday celebration that same year, the board officially changed the name to "Chicago Natural History Museum." In an announcement to members, President Stanley Field clarified the decision: "Mr. Marshall Field has discussed with me several times the matter of the name of the Museum. He had felt that since the Museum was created and maintained for the public . . . it would

be appropriate to, and also in the best interests of the Museum, if the name were changed."

In 1966, however, officials had a change of heart and switched the name back to "The Field Museum of Natural History." They felt the Museum's name should in some way pay tribute to its founder, Marshall Field, and to its builder, Stanley Field — who served for 50 years as Museum president and board chairman. So, in March 1966, workers (above) scaled the front of the Museum and removed the obsolete 700-pound bronze nameplate that adorned the south entrance for more than two decades.

And that is all she wrote . . . well, not all. The Field Museum used to be called the Columbian Museum of Chicago until 1894 and then the Field Columbian Museum until 1905, but that's a story for another issue.

FROM THE FIELD ARCHIVES

September 1938

The Museum displayed a nesting colony of oropendulas (closely related to orioles, meadow-larks and grackles) collected by Museum scientists from a 100-foot-long tree in the Montagua valley in eastern Guatemala. Unable to get to the nests by climbing the tree's 7-foot diameter, branchless trunk, the scientists took out their field axes and simply chopped down the tree.

Fritz Haas, a German scientist well known at the time for his important biological research, joined the Museum as curator of lower invertebrates. Haas immigrated to the United States under the sponsorship of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars and the Jewish Welfare Fund of Chicago.

Wilfred H. Osgood, chief zoology curator, returned from an expedition to the white sands of the Tularosa

Basin in south central New Mexico. In this area, where the sands constantly shift, few plants and animals can adapt. While in Tularosa, however, Osgood collected a white lizard, a black mouse and a number of kangaroo rats.

A Field Museum archaeological expedition to the Southwest discovered in Cahone Canyon, Colo., the ruins of an Anasazi Indian village believed at the time to be more than 1,000 years old. Among the ruins, they found a circular slab structure used for rituals, meetings and storytelling.

October 1938

A Museum botanical expedition returned from the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia with three 35-gallon barrels filled with samples of the region's intertidal vegetation. Expedition members collected the 800 pounds of material near Sandy Cove, about 20 miles south of

Digby on the rocky, narrow peninsula between the Bay of Fundy and St. Mary's Bay.

The Museum displayed a detailed alabaster model of India's Taj Mahal constructed by an artisan from Agra in Uttar Pradesh where the real mausoleum stands. The Taj Mahal was built in 1648 as a memorial to Mumtaz Mahal, the favorite wife of Shah Jahan, the fifth Mughal emperor of India.

Julian Steyermark, assistant curator of the Museum's herbarium, concluded his botanical survey of the flora of the St. Francis River in Wayne County, Mo. The purpose of his trip was to document the area's native plants before the government completed construction on the Wappapello Dam and flooded the entire region.

WANTED DEAD OR ALIVE: THE ASIAN LONG-HORNED BEETLE



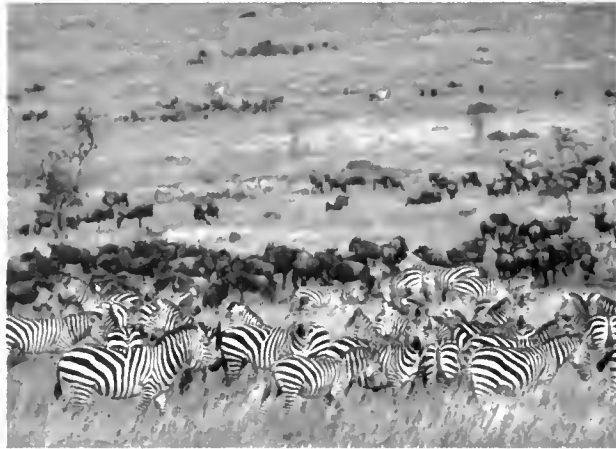
JOHN WEINSTEIN / Z94239 02

In July, federal agriculture authorities notified the Illinois Department of Agriculture that they had found Asian long-horned beetles (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) in Chicago's Ravenswood neighborhood. A few weeks after the warning and after quarantining the infested area, department officials confirmed they also had discovered the beetle in Summit, Wheeling and DuPage County.

The beetle, which originates from China, is one of the most destructive pests in the world. The larvae of this beetle can live in a tree for up to three years, during which time they burrow through the tree's vascular system, which carries water and nutrients to and

from the leaves. Eventually the tree dies. The only effective way to eradicate the beetle is to destroy the host.

Illinois is not the first state to have problems with this beetle. In September 1996, New York officials discovered an infestation and since then have had to cut down and burn thousands of trees to contain the spread of the pest. Anyone who believes they have sighted an Asian long-horned beetle, which is about an inch long with a black body and white spots, should notify the Illinois Department of Agriculture at 1.800.641.3934. Information about the beetle is available on their Web site at <<www.agr.state.il.us>>



Join either Bruce Patterson or William Stanley (Field Museum zoologists) on expeditions to the world-famous Serengeti next February. Hundreds of thousands of wildebeest and tens of thousands of zebras and antelope amass in this area each year, attended by lions, cheetahs, hyenas and other predators.

Tunisia Unveiled

Oct. 15, 1998, to Oct. 28, 1998
Duration: 14 days
Guest Leader: Nejib Ben Lazreg
Price: \$5,070, including air fare from Chicago
Please call 312.322.8862 for more information about this tour.

Arabian Adventure: Yemen and Oman

Nov. 11, 1998, to Nov. 26, 1998
Duration: 15 days
Field Museum Leader: Willard White, VP of institutional advancement
Price: \$7,400, including air fare from Chicago.
Please call 312.322.8857 for more information about this tour.

The Antarctic Peninsula & The Falkland Islands

Jan. 19, 1999, to Feb. 1, 1999
Duration: 14 days
Guest Leader: polar scientist Rita Mathews
Price: Starts at \$4,395; air fare is not included.

Encompass Odyssey

Jan. 24, 1999, to Feb. 7, 1999
Duration: 15 days
Field Museum Leader: anthropologist Jonathan Haas
Price: \$4,090, including air fare from Chicago.

Costa Rica's Wildlife and Ecology

Jan. 29, 1999, to Feb. 7, 1999
Duration: 10 days
Field Museum Leader: botanist William Burger
Price: \$3,125, including air fare from Chicago.

Africa and the Indian Ocean by Private Jet

Feb. 7, 1999, to March 3, 1999
Duration: 25 days
Field Museum Leader: zoologist Bruce Patterson
Price: \$27,950, including air fare London/London via private, first-class jet.



Next May, join Zoology Chair Rüdiger Bieler on an expedition to the spectacular islands of Micronesia. While snorkeling or diving in the region's near-shore waters, you might see the huge, but harmless, giant manta ray (above).



Beginning Jan. 29, 1999, Museum botanist William Burger will take tour participants on an exploration of several different ecosystems in Costa Rica. During the trip, participants will see a dazzling array of diverse tropical plants and animals like toucans (above).

Tanzania Migration Safari

Feb. 11, 1999, to Feb. 24, 1999
Duration: 14 days
Field Museum Leader: zoologist William Stanley
Price: \$5,890, including air fare from Chicago.

Exploring the Yachtsman's Caribbean

Feb. 20, 1999, to Feb. 27, 1999
Duration: 8 days
Field Museum leader: zoologist Harold Voris
Price: Starts at \$1,800; air fare not included.

Plans for Spring, Summer and Fall 1999

March

Family Adventure to Belize: Reefs, Rain Forests and Ruins

May

Micronesia: Pohnpei to Guam
Turkey: Crossroads of Civilizations
British Columbia and Alaska

June

Remote Britain Expedition Voyage

July

The Best of Alaska
Arctic Circumnavigation by Icebreaker
Galápagos Islands Adventure

August

Natural History of Peru
France: Total Solar Eclipse
Northwest Passage to Greenland

September

Kenya: The Wildebeest Migration and Lions of Tsavo
Wildlife of Botswana and Namibia
Iran: The Ancient Land of Persia
Archaeology and Landscapes of China

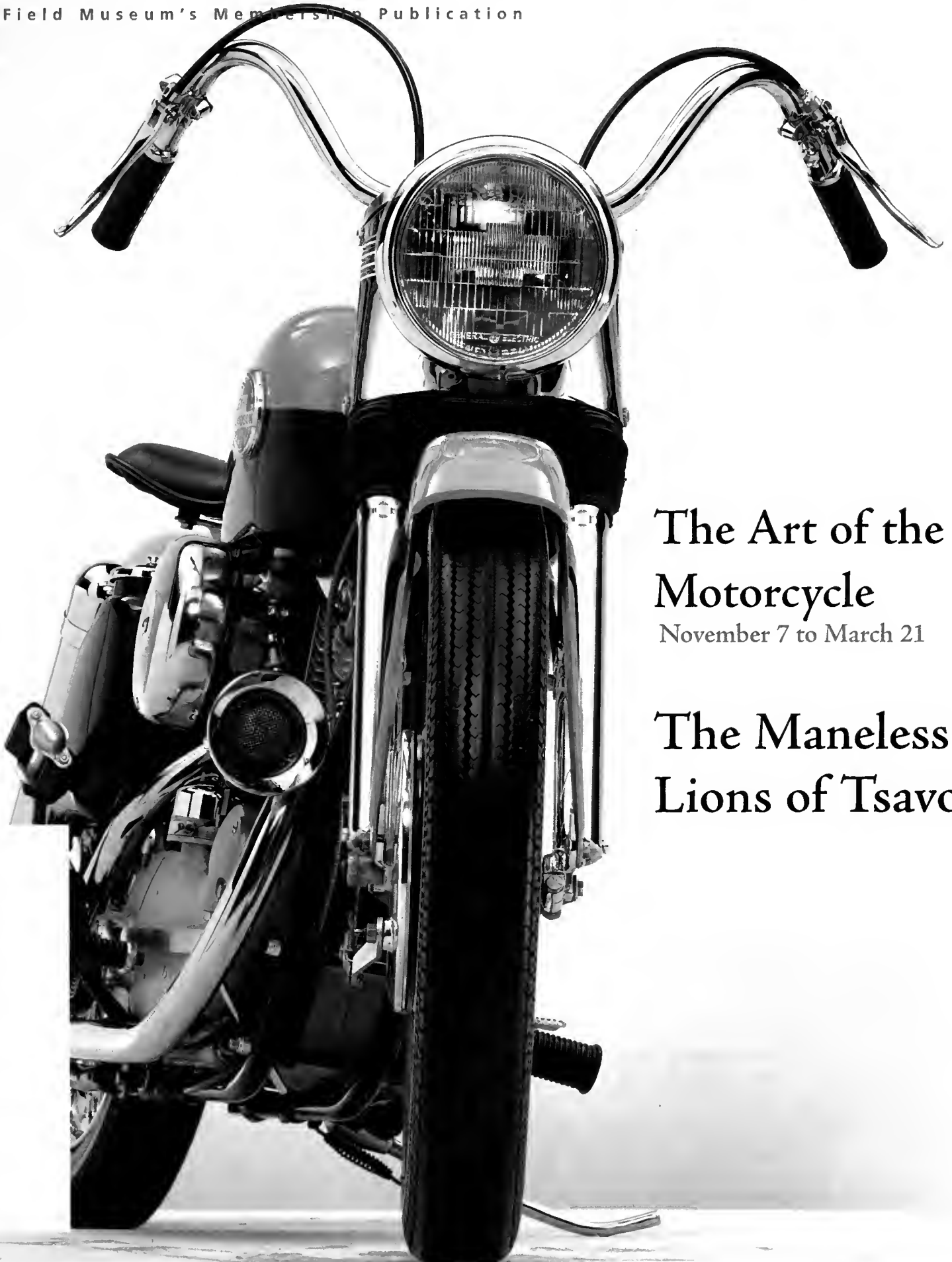
October

Natural History of Borneo

INTHEFIELD

November
December
1998

The Field Museum's Membership Publication



The Art of the Motorcycle

November 7 to March 21

The Maneless Lions of Tsavo

From the President



JOHN WEINSTEIN/AGN88119.6

EXPLORING THE CULTURE OF MOTORCYCLES

Every Sunday morning during the summer, the parking lot at the Highland House restaurant on the corner of Route 41 and Route 22 near Highland Park is transformed into a sea of polished chrome and cold, hard steel. Motorcyclists from all over the North Shore come to this diner to talk shop, to admire each other's bikes and to feast on a hearty all-American breakfast. It is an eclectic group represented by people from all walks of life. Some of the riders are clean-cut middle-class executives; others are the hard-core Harley types decked out in well-worn black leathers and adorned with tattoos on every inch of exposed skin. Some are in their early 20s; others are close to retirement. On any other day, their paths would never cross. But come Sunday, a rider's social standing takes a back seat. For a few hours, they all become members of a cohesive group that some anthropologists might define as a cultural community.

The reason I picked this subject for my column is not because I am going through a midlife crisis (that happened years ago), but because on Nov. 7, 1998, the Museum opens "The Art of the Motorcycle," an exhibit created by the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York that consists of 72 motorcycles ranging from the steam-powered bicycles of the 19th century to the retro-revolutionary bikes of today. Like the Guggenheim, we will be presenting each bike as a unique work of art. However, we want to take the exhibit a step further and examine the variety of meanings the motorcycle has had in 20th-century society and the changing role it plays for different people and different environments. In other words, we will explore the motorcycle as a unique and revealing cultural artifact.

Many of you right now are probably thinking, "How can a motorcycle be a cultural artifact?" For the answer, I will turn to Alaka Wali, the Museum's John Nuveen Company Curator of Anthropology.

"Anthropologists study the way human beings adapt to their environment. That's what we mean by culture. Culture isn't limited to the ways of other people — people we study as though they were 'exotic' or 'primitive' versions of ourselves. That's how museums of the 19th century viewed it. But modern anthropology recognizes that culture is also what we do here, today."

This new understanding of culture has opened the door for natural history museums like ours to take on a much broader range of subject matter and has paved the

way for anthropologists to focus their magnifying glasses on contemporary societies as they search for a more complete understanding of how cultures form and change. As Alaka explains, "We're exploring fundamental questions about why people do what they do."

For Alaka, one of the most interesting aspects of the motorcycle is the seemingly contradictory role it plays in reinforcing both individuality and group identity.

In terms of individuality, many riders express themselves creatively by customizing their bikes. And riders of every age, every profession, every social milieu speak of the freedom, the power and the sense of possibility that motorcycles offer. In an interview in *The New York Times* earlier this year, Peter Fonda summed it up as follows: "Bikers ride as nomads, in clubs and in gangs, but no matter how you ride, if you're a biker you're an individual; nobody has a motorcycle quite like yours."

But as our friends who frequent the Highland House restaurant prove, motorcycles are also about belonging to a community. Unlike traditional communities, however, these are "communities of mind," mobile communities not bound by place or family relationships.

These two ideas are at the heart of what we will be examining in "The Art of the Motorcycle," which will be on display until March 21, 1999.

I hope you can join us for this interesting ride.

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "John W. McCarter, Jr." in a cursive script.

John W. McCarter, Jr.
President & CEO

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 <rvosper@fmnh.org>.



2

Two Museum scientists travel to Kenya to solve the **mystery of Tsavo's maneless male lions.**

Six people looked into the eyes of this lion when it was alive; none survived to tell their stories.

7

Museum paleontologists anxiously await the results of a **CT scan on Sue's skull.**



This 1965 Kreidler Florett 49 cc motorcycle from Germany's Deutsches Zweirad-Museum will be on display in "The Art of the Motorcycle" exhibit. See the **Calendar Section** for details.

9

The Women's Board of The Field Museum gets ready to **celebrate the winter holidays.**

11

Zoologist Bruce Patterson reviews David Quammen's new paperback, ***The Flight of the Iguana.***



The Chicago Humanities Festival takes a look at the changing nature of relations between the sexes. See the **Calendar Section** for details.

Your Guide to the Field

A complete schedule of events for November/December, including programs for **The Art of the Motorcycle** exhibit.

INTHEFIELD

Nov/Dec 1998 Vol. 69, No. 6

Editor and Designer:
Robert Vosper

Design Consultants:
Hayward Blake & Company

In the Field (ISSN #1051-4546) is published bimonthly by The Field Museum, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago IL 60605-2496. Copyright © 1998 The Field Museum. Annual subscriptions are \$6; \$3 for schools. Museum membership includes *In the Field* subscription. Opinions expressed by authors are their own and do not necessarily reflect policy of The Field Museum. Museum phone 312.922.9410. Notification of address change should include address label and should be sent to Membership Department. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *In the Field*, The Field Museum, Roosevelt Rd. at Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605-2496. Periodicals postage paid at Chicago, Illinois.

Cover Photo by Randy Leffingwell of a 1957 Harley-Davidson Sportster, XL, USA.

The **Field**
Museum

The Field Museum
Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60605-2496

ph 312.922.9410
www.fmn.org

Around Campus

Shedd Aquarium

On Dec. 31, 1998, avoid the 11:59 p.m. rush and celebrate the arrival of 1999 with your family from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. at **Shedd Aquarium's Kiddie New Year.** The fun-filled afternoon will include a marine mammal presentation, an opportunity to visit "Seahorse Symphony," crafts, games, music and Gino's East pizza. At the agreeable hour of 5 p.m., you'll welcome in the new year with an underwater countdown by a diver in the coral reef exhibit. Ticket prices are \$25

per child aged three to 11 and \$30 per adult. Children two and under attend for free. The aquarium will close to the general public at 2 p.m., so be sure to make your reservations for this exclusive and very popular party. Call 312.692.3333 for more information.

Adler Planetarium

The last time the Leonid Meteor Shower became the Leonid Meteor Storm was in 1966. Since the storm recurs approximately every 33 years, could this be the

year the storm returns with not tens, not hundreds, but thousands of meteors visible per hour? To find out, join the Adler as they watch the skies on Nov. 18, 1998, from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Winter is here and that means it's time for **Winter Solstice Sunfest.** On Dec. 20, 1998, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., the Adler will teach visitors about the Sun through fun activities like an art contest, stories and demonstrations.

The Mystery of Tsavo's Maneless Male Lions



TOM GNOSKE

Above: In the eastern section of Tsavo National Park in Kenya, an unknown number of maneless male lions lurk in the region's unforgiving rocky terrain that is choked with acacia trees and impenetrable ngoja kidogo (wait-a-bit) thorn bushes.

By Robert Vosper

Afternoon temperatures in the eastern section of Kenya's 4,698-square-mile Tsavo National Park rarely drop below 100, riverbeds remain cracked and fractured like sunbaked mud flats almost year round and a dense mosaic of acacia trees, 9-foot-tall wait-a-bit bushes, baobab trees and doum palms blanket the landscape. The wait-a-bit bushes are so thick in some areas that visibility is reduced to three feet. Anyone foolish enough to push through these bushes — which nature equipped with sharp, curved thorns — is rewarded within minutes with shredded clothes and lacerated flesh.

Welcome to the former playground of the infamous man-eating lions of Tsavo, two adult African lions (*Panthera leo leo*) that killed and ate more than 128 workers who were building the Uganda Railway for the British Empire in 1898. So cunning were these two lions that it took British army officer John Henry Patterson a year to terminate their reign of terror. Twenty-six years after shooting the lions, John Patterson sold their skins and skulls to the Museum for \$5,000, where, after being mounted, they have been on display ever since.

Other than their unsavory appetite for human flesh, what makes these two adult male lions so fascinating is that both were completely maneless. Across most of Africa, male lions are adorned with thick manes and spend their days, if they are lucky, basking in the sun surrounded by a harem of females. Though maned lions now inhabit sections of Tsavo, maneless lions continue to prowl the park's arid scrub, part of a 3,000-mile patchwork of inhospitable brush that snakes along the East African coast from Somalia to the north and Botswana to the south. Though sightings of maneless lions are common, nobody really knows how many exist in Tsavo or how their behavior differs from their more common maned brethren. And nobody has any clue as to what causes manelessness. But if everything goes according to plan, two Field Museum scientists and their Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) colleagues will soon expunge maneless lions from the long list of nature's mysteries.

In September, Bruce Patterson, MacArthur Curator of Mammals, and Tom Gnoske, chief preparator and assistant collections manager of birds, launched a 30-month research project in Tsavo to determine how manelessness is related to the park's environment. According to their theory, manelessness may be an adaptation to the park's habitats or the result of a less grandiose process like the wait-a-bit thorns tearing out the lions' manes.

"We are planning a three-phase investigation to get at the question of whether manelessness in Tsavo is a result of nature or nurture," says Patterson, whose project is part of the Tsavo Initiative — a coordinated program of research, exhibits and public education the Museum and KWS recently developed around the man-eating lions of Tsavo.



TOM GNOSKE

Above: In the southern section of Tsavo East, an adult male lion with a full mane lounges in the shade of a tree. Because elephants have cleared the area of thick brush, the terrain is much more open than the rest of Tsavo East. Consequently, maned lions are more prevalent in this region.

"First, we will use field surveys to identify where maneless lions live and the social groups they live in, paying special attention to the park's varied habitats and prey populations. Second, we will use genetic analysis to examine whether maned and maneless lions represent distinct lineages. Finally, we hope to rear maneless lions outside the reach of wait-a-bit bushes to see if they develop manes in a neutral environment."

To really appreciate what Patterson and Gnoske are trying to accomplish, one must first understand the reason nature felt compelled to furnish lions with manes in the first place.

What scientists know about manes is that male lions use them to control prides, the basic unit of lion society. Prides typically consist of a group of related females living with their young cubs and the cubs' father(s). The males, which are unrelated to the females, are temporary members of this society and serve as the pride's leaders. As the leaders, they are the only males that can breed with the females, a right which they are willing to defend with their lives.

"If males can control a large group of females, the stakes are enormous," adds Patterson. "Under these circumstances, lions will give their all for a shot at breeding rights. For males in control of a pride, the problem with this monopoly is that there are dozens of bachelors in the wings looking for a good time."

To access these females, however, these bachelors first must battle it out with the incumbent male(s), which can result in serious injury to both parties and sometimes death for the loser. If the winner is the

bachelor, then his first order of business is to kill any suckling cubs in the pride, which causes the nursing mothers to go into heat within four days. Though this may be disturbing to humans, this act of infanticide is nature's way of giving the new male lion a head start on building his genetic legacy and, for females, ensures that scarce resources are devoted to those cubs sired by the fittest fathers.

One factor that may reduce the challenges pride males face during their tenure, which only lasts a few years, is a large mane. Because mane size correlates with a lion's physical health and the level of testosterone in its blood, those with access to a plentiful supply of food and females (a sexually active male lion produces more testosterone than a celibate one) develop large and imposing manes.

"A male lion with a full mane is in good shape," explains Patterson. "He obviously has access to the resources needed to support this physiological extravagance and probably hasn't lost a battle in a long time. On the other hand, we all know what happens when we are trodden on, beaten on and feeling rejected."

In other words, a mane becomes an accurate gauge of a lion's ability to defend its pride. So, a young male lion whose hormones are raging is probably going to think twice before battling it out with a pride male adorned with a large mane. If the young lion is not too desperate, he may wait until he is strong enough to wage his war or may target a different pride in which the male is past his prime.

According to a recent study by Peyton West, a Ph.D. student at the University of Minnesota, manes also serve another purpose, attraction.

"West's experiments are revealing that, for female lions, size matters," says Patterson. "The bigger the mane, the more attracted a female becomes. In addi-

tion, color matters too. In lion society, blonds do *not* have more fun, and in northern Tanzania, where West is conducting her research, female lions prefer black-haired manes."

What all this means for Tsavo's maneless lions is anyone's guess. Patterson's theory for genetic determination of manelessness in Tsavo rests on prey density and its effect on lion group dynamics. Because prey density is much lower in the arid scrub than on the plains, lions can't live in large prides. This has two important consequences:

First, females are not all clumped together where they can be defended by one or a few males. And second, males can't rely on females to do all the hunting, which is the normal order of business on the plains. The first consequence would reduce the strength of *sexual selection* for manes, while the second would heighten the strength of *natural selection* against manes. The researchers will evaluate this theory alongside its alternative, which is that the wait-a-bit bushes are ripping out the manes of these lions.

To test this hypothesis, the team will collect DNA samples this fall from deceased lions throughout Kenya that KWS culled in animal control operations. Working with Jean Dubach, manager of Brookfield Zoo's Conservation Genetics Laboratory, the team will analyze variation in two mitochondrial genes and three microsatellites (small fragments of DNA distributed on chromosomes in the cell nucleus). As part of her work at Brookfield, Dubach has assembled and analyzed DNA gleaned from various South African and Namibian lion populations. By comparing Brookfield's South African samples with the new Kenyan samples, Patterson should get the first detailed glimpse of genetic variation in African lions. These results will also serve as a useful yardstick for Patterson to assess whether different lineages exist in Tsavo's lion communities.

After completing this preliminary genetic work, the team will be enlarged to include a Kenyan graduate student and Roland Kays, who just completed his doctorate at the University of Tennessee. The new members will help to identify where the different lion populations are living in the park. They then will place satellite collars on selected individuals to see how these different populations are interacting and whether they restrict their movements to certain habitat types.

Once Kays and the student complete these distributional maps, the team then will begin an in-depth, targeted DNA program aimed at gathering tissue samples from Tsavo's maneless lions using harmless biopsy darts. Technicians will process and analyze these samples in The Field Museum's Biochemical Laboratories.

When Patterson and Gnoske finish this project in 30 months, they hopefully will have solved the long-standing mystery of Tsavo's maneless lions. If genetic factors are causing manelessness then it means these lions represent a distinct lineage within



DAVID WILLARD

Above: A typical scene on the African plains where the females and cubs of a pride in Zimbabwe devour a 1,000-pound Cape buffalo. Even though males are proficient hunters, it is usually the job of the females in prides to gather the food.



Above: A maned male lion courts a solitary female in Uganda's Queen Elizabeth National Park. About 20 yards from this couple, another male (not shown) waits patiently to make his introduction. Since none of these lions belong to a pride, the female may have eventually mated with the lion with the largest and darkest mane.

Panthera leo leo — a related clan that probably lost their manes to the evolutionary forces of natural selection. If the study yields no genetic evidence for manelessness and the team is unable to correlate mane variation to habitat and prey, then maneless lions should grow their manes back in a more open environment.

To learn whether maneless lions inhabit other areas of Africa, Gnoske and Patterson will comb through the mammal collections of European museums, many of which contain maneless lions assembled during colonial conquests. In addition, they also will look for references to maneless lions in books written by the 18th-century and 19th-century big-game hunters and explorers of Africa. Gnoske has already found a handful of references that suggest maneless lions may have once inhabited the entire East African scrub zone, which, besides extending from Somalia to Botswana, also shadows the eastern wall of the Great Rift Valley that cuts a vast channel down the backbone of Africa.

For instance, Gnoske learned that a few days after famed Scottish explorer David Livingstone discovered Lake Ngami in northwest Botswana on July 5, 1849, he and his associates shot two adult maneless lions — one with worn teeth and blunt claws, the other in its prime with perfect white teeth. In 1896, on the Museum's first zoological expedition to Somalia, zoology curator Daniel Elliot brought down a maneless lion and noted the following: "The Somali lion is a degenerate descendant of the South African species, much smaller in size as a rule, of a grayish hue, and with little or no mane. Rarely are specimens obtained with even a fairly long mane."

In talking to rangers working in East Africa, Patterson and Gnoske also have determined that maneless lions still might be inhabiting segments of

the East African scrub zone. For instance, in 1991 Wayne Hosek of California shot an adult maneless lion in southeastern Zambia, which is about 1,000 miles south of Kenya and at the tail end of the Great Rift Valley. On Sept. 2, 1998, Hosek donated the specimen, fully mounted, to The Field Museum (see page 6).

No matter what the team discovers about the cause of manelessness and how widely distributed maneless lions are in Africa, they believe that Tsavo, as Africa's largest protected park and as a sanctuary for one of the continent's most savage habitats, will probably be the last refuge for the African lion. Not so long ago, the lion (*Panthera leo*) was once the planet's most broadly distributed terrestrial mammal. Its subspecies ranged over most of non-Sahara Africa, the Middle East and eastern Balkan Europe, as well as southwest Asia into the western reaches of the Indian subcontinent. During the Pleistocene (1.8 million years ago), the same or similar species inhabited most of northern and western Eurasia.

Today, *Panthera leo* can only be found in two places: the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park in India, where they exist in a group of 200, and in small habitat pockets in Africa. The reason for the near-total range collapse of the lion is that ever-growing human populations have expanded into lion territory, transforming it into agricultural and pastoral land. As a result, most lions today are restricted to protected parks, many of which are too small to sustain viable populations. As Patterson explains, the arid scrub in places like Tsavo, which is virtually untamable, may become the last stronghold of the once mighty African lion.

"The habitat that robbed the lion of his majestic rank, the mane, may give him something even more precious, a future," he adds. **ITF**

MUSEUM RECEIVES LARGEST MAN-EATING LION ON RECORD



Left: Villagers carry away the “man-eater of Mfuwe” that ate six people during a two-month killing spree in Zambia.

By Robert Vosper

The long-standing reign as one of the Museum’s most popular attractions might be ending for the notorious man-eating lions of Tsavo that killed and ate 128 railroad workers in 1898.

On Sept. 2, 1998, Wayne Hosek of West Hills, Calif., donated a maneless male lion he shot in 1991 while on a two-week safari near the South Luangwa National Park in Zambia. During a two-month period, the lion, nicknamed the “man-eater of Mfuwe,” killed and ate at least six people in and around the village of Mfuwe, just outside the park’s borders. The lion, whose ear tips are nearly 5 feet from the floor, is the largest man-eater on record, measuring 10 feet 6 inches in length, surpassing all but the largest lions and rivaling the large Bengal and Siberian tigers.

Hosek first learned about the lion when his safari guide informed him that the night before he arrived from California the lion had eaten its sixth victim — an elderly woman from Ngozo, a small village not far from Mfuwe. Initially, Hosek had no interest in going after the lion.

“I was still trying to become acclimated and it was quite a scary situation to walk into,” explained Hosek.

A few days later, however, it became obvious to him that local officials needed help after two professional hunters failed to find the lion.

“At the time, the park rangers and the hunters didn’t know it was a maneless male so they ended up

killing six lionesses thinking it was the man-eater,” said Hosek, an experienced hunter and expert marksman. “You also had a situation where there was nobody else that could do it.”

The next day, after informing his safari guide that he wanted to go after the lion, Hosek, the guide, and a couple of trackers visited Ngozo where they learned that the day after killing the woman, the lion returned to the victim’s home and removed a bag of clothes. After walking through the village streets with the bag hanging from its mouth, the lion dropped it on the banks of the nearby Luangwa River, returning at night to play with it. Though admittedly spooked by the story, Hosek and his guide went ahead and built a hunter’s blind on the riverbank and waited for the lion to return.

“He was very crafty and his tracks were showing that he was aware of where we were and what we were doing,” said Hosek.

After an agonizing week of watching the bag and then moving the blind to another area, Hosek suddenly spotted the lion skulking around a tree. He picked up his rifle, trained his sights on the animal and fired — all within a matter of seconds. His .375 caliber bullet entered just behind the lion’s left shoulder, penetrating its heart.

A few weeks later, he returned to California and had the Mfuwe lion mounted. He then began wondering whether his trophy had any value to a museum.

“I had this lion and thought that it should really be on display,” explained Hosek, who was born and raised in Chicago. “The Field Museum was where I first became intrigued with Africa’s wildlife and environment. I knew that the Tsavo man-eaters were there, but I wasn’t sure if you guys would want mine.”

A few months ago, he contacted Bruce Patterson, MacArthur Curator of Mammals, on the phone and, within minutes, got the answer he was hoping for.

Not only did the Museum accept the gift, but it plans to place the man-eater of Mfuwe on exhibit in 1999. Meanwhile, Patterson and Tom Gnoske, chief preparator and assistant collections manager of birds, will study the lion as part of their research into the cause of manelessness (see page 2).

“Looking back to when I was boy, it is really surreal to think that one day I would be giving The Field Museum a man-eating lion,” said Hosek. “To think that this is going to be used as a resource and what it means to you is an incredible blessing to me.” **ITF**

WAYNE HOSEK

SUE'S SKULL UNDERGOES A CT SCAN; PREPARATORS FIND MISSING BONES

By Robert Vosper

The Museum's research paleontology lab looked like a scene from the *X-Files* on Aug. 13, 1998, as mysterious figures clad in protective white suits and oxygen masks sprayed a noxious yellow liquid over a 5-foot-long object tightly wrapped in aluminum foil. Though it would have made for a great story, the object in question wasn't of extraterrestrial origins. It was Sue's 65-million-year-old skull that preparators were readying for a CT scan at Boeing's Rocketdyne Propulsion & Power Santa Susana Field Laboratory in Ventura County, Calif.

To stabilize the 2,000-pound skull during transportation and to protect it during the scanning, Museum preparators covered the skull with a lightweight polyurethane foam. Before adding the polyurethane, however, they wrapped the skull in aluminum foil to shield the exposed bone from the foam, which, incidentally, emits isocyanide gas as a liquid (hence the protective suits).

The scan, which took place in September and October and is the first ever performed on a *T. rex* skull, produced a series of images in two-millimeter slices that together will give scientists a complete picture of the skull's internal and external anatomy.

"It is likely to yield significant insight into the animal's physiology and behavior," explained Christopher Brochu, the Museum's postdoctoral research scientist who is currently writing a monograph on *Tyrannosaurus rex*. "Results of the CT scan will help reveal how *T. rex* was related to other dinosaurs and to their living representatives — the birds."

Preparators also will use the scan to identify areas of the skull still encased in matrix (the rock that covers a fossil). Though they have done very little preparation work on the skull to date, preparators have removed about 50 percent of the matrix from Sue's 300 or so fossilized bones since starting the process in February. Robert Masek, a Sue preparator, estimates that his team should be finished "cleaning" the bones by spring 1999, at which point they will supervise the casting of replicas of the specimen for McDonald's Corporation and Walt Disney World Resort, both of which helped the Museum purchase the \$8.3-million fossil at Sotheby's in New York on Oct. 4, 1997. After the replicas are constructed, outside contractors will then assemble Sue piece by piece for its grand unveiling in the year 2000.

Although preparators haven't encountered any unforeseen problems while cleaning Sue, they did receive an unexpected surprise in August when they opened a field jacket labeled "from back end of skull block" by the Black Hills Institute, Inc. (BHI), the

company that unearthed Sue near Faith, S.D., in 1990. Inside the plaster cast, which BHI used to transport the fossil from the dig site, preparators found a scapulo-coracoid (shoulder blade), the ends of both pubic bones and additional rib material — all of which were believed missing.

"Even prior to the discovery of these bones, Sue was the most complete *T. rex* ever found, and this new material is extremely significant," explained Brochu. "Sue can now boast a complete pelvic girdle and a complete pectoral girdle. The additional bones will enable us to gain a better understanding of this 65-million-year-old animal's movement and how it lived."

These newly discovered bones and many others are on display in the Museum's McDonald's Fossil Preparation Laboratory where visitors can watch preparators work on Sue. Field Museum preparators also are busy removing the last pieces of matrix from Sue's tail and leg bones at a preparation lab at Walt Disney's Animal Kingdom in Florida. **ITF**

Below: Museum preparators spray a lightweight polyurethane foam over Sue's enormous skull. To scan the fossil, Boeing technicians had to tip the skull on its base, nose up. However, they didn't have to remove the specimen from its wooden shipping crate because a CT scan can penetrate through wood, aluminum and polyurethane.



JOHN WEINSTEIN/GA88874-24C

Campaign Update

KRESGE CHALLENGE PROPELS FIELD MUSEUM CAMPAIGN

By Mark Schmeltzer
Campaign Writer

The Kresge Foundation of Troy, Mich., announced a \$2 million challenge grant to *Connecting: The Campaign for The Field Museum*. A \$70 million initiative, *Connecting* is the largest fund drive in Museum history. Launched in 1995, the campaign has already surpassed the \$63 million mark and will likely reach its \$70 million goal in June 1999, well ahead of schedule. To qualify for the Kresge challenge, the Museum must complete the campaign by that date.

"We've been fortunate to receive Kresge's support in the past," commented Campaign Chair and Museum President Emeritus Willard L. "Sandy" Boyd, noting that this most recent award is among the largest the foundation has ever announced. "We are deeply honored by this prestigious new commitment. A Kresge challenge provides incentive for the Museum's friends to help complete this historic campaign."

The Museum's Board of Trustees initiated *Connecting* to fund new exhibits, public-learning programs and research conducted by Field Museum scientists. The campaign will fund **Underground Adventure**, a new major permanent exhibit and educational program on soil ecology. Another funding objective of the campaign is **Living Together**, an exhibit about cultural diversity that opened in November 1997. Gifts to *Connecting* will also augment the Museum's endowment and fund computer cataloguing of artifacts and specimens, as well as renovations to research laboratories (like the Pritzker Biochemical Laboratory) that support Museum scientists and educators.

Connecting began in 1995 as a \$60 million initiative. In March 1998, the Board raised the campaign



goal to \$70 million due to an impressive early response from the public. To date, support for *Connecting* has come from Museum Trustees and corporate sponsors of **Underground Adventure** — including \$4 million from Monsanto Company and \$2 million from The ConAgra Foundation. Other major gifts to the campaign include a \$1 million pledge from the Simpson family that will enable the Museum to renovate the 77-year-old James Simpson Theatre, and a \$700,000 commitment (also a challenge grant) from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). The NEH grant will support Museum efforts to conserve and store its priceless collection of 1.5 million anthropological objects.

This fall, the Museum will invite all members to participate in the campaign by asking them to make multiyear pledges to the annual fund. For more information about ways of supporting the *Connecting Campaign*, please contact the campaign office at 312.322.8885 or visit their Web page at www.fnmh.org/new/campaign.htm. **ITF**

Above: A grant from NEH is allowing the Museum to conserve its world-renowned collection of cultural artifacts like these lacquer cases, popular costume accessories for Japanese men in the 18th and 19th centuries. These items were gifts from Carl A. and Jeanette Kennelly Kroch.

Left: Museum mycologist Gregory Muller inspects an over-sized animated model of a June beetle grub that will be installed in the **Underground Adventure** exhibit next spring.



Women's Board Programs

THE WOMEN'S BOARD HOLIDAY TEA CELEBRATION

Dec. 2, 1998; 4 – 6:30 p.m.

Every year the Women's Board of The Field Museum hosts the annual Holiday Tea Celebration for Museum members and their families. This year, the Women's Board will treat guests to the *Wonders of Winter*, during which participants can explore exhibits depicting winter scenes, partake in hands-on activities and learn how animals and humans adapt to Mother Nature's harshest season.

The afternoon celebration also will include an appearance by Santa Claus and a merry elf, holiday music by the Stu Hirsh Orchestra and performances by the Jessie White Tumblers; Mr. Imagination; Ballet Chicago Youth Troupe; and stiltwalkers Andy Head and Frank Birdsall. Throughout the celebration, guests can feast on pizza, pretzels and a variety of holiday treats and refreshments.

If you would like to attend, please complete the form on the right and mail it to: *Holiday Tea Celebration, The Field Museum, Women's Board Office, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605.*

To receive your tickets by mail, please include a self-addressed stamped envelope. Please make checks payable to The Field Museum. Guests cannot purchase tickets at the door. Reservations are limited and will be accepted in the order received.

Please call the Women's Board Office at 312.322.8870 for more information.



Above: Thousands of lights will transform the Museum's facade and Museum Campus into a glowing holiday spectacle from Nov. 1, 1998, through New Year's.

The Women's Board Holiday Tea Celebration

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP _____

PHONE _____

	No. of Tickets	Price
Adult members at \$12 each	_____	_____
Adult nonmembers at \$17 each	_____	_____
Children (13 and under) at \$7 each	_____	_____
Total	_____	_____

The Bikers' Ball

Nov. 6, 1998, at 6:30 p.m.

Dust off your old black-leather jackets and pants and celebrate the opening of "The Art of the Motorcycle" exhibit at The Bikers' Ball — the Field Museum's annual fund-raiser organized and hosted by the Women's Board. At this creative black-tie event, the Women's Board will not only make sure their guests are among the first Chicagoans to see this fascinating exhibit that for months was the talk of the town in New York, but will beguile them with a night of visual excitement and entertainment, including an elegant dinner in Stanley Field Hall and dancing to the sounds of Mickey & the Memories.

Please call Cindy Andresen at 312.322.8870 for more information about this event. Ticket prices start at \$350. "The Art of the Motorcycle" exhibit is organized by the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York (see "Exhibits" page for details).



Above: (from left to right) Judy Block, chairman of The Field Museum Board of Trustees; Donna La Pietra, the Bikers' Ball vice chair; Karen Gray, the Bikers' Ball chair; Liz Martinez, the Bikers' Ball vice chair; Laura Front, Women's Board president.

Your Guide to the Field

Inside

- 1 Exhibits
- 3 Calendar of Events
- 5 Get Smart
- 7 Free Visitor Programs



DAVID HEAD

THE ART OF THE MOTORCYCLE

Endless curves open before you . . . On either side, the gleam of steel and chrome — designs of beauty, power and speed. Seductive contours whisper to your inner rebel: Come on . . . taste the freedom of the open road.

This is "The Art of the Motorcycle," roaring into Chicago direct from New York's Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum. From Nov. 7, 1998, to March 21, 1999, visitors will encounter a new kind of excitement at the Field, the second U.S. stop on the acclaimed exhibit's international tour.

"The Art of the Motorcycle" gives visitors an up-close look at the sleek, the powerful and the surreal. Installed along a swerving course, artfully mounted and lighted, the 72 machines radiate their raw beauty. Each one is displayed as a unique work of art, a sculpture of extraordinary design and innovative technology. Visitors can follow the progression of this art form through time, from the steam-powered bicycles of the 19th century, to the *Easy Rider* ethos of the 1960s, to the retro-revolutionary bikes of today.

The exhibit sheds light on the motorcycle not only as an achievement in design and technology but as a cultural icon, influencing and influenced by popular culture. In keeping with the Field's mission to explore

Above: A 1948 Indian Chief 1206 cc from the collection of Doug Strange. For more than 30 years, the Indian Chief was Harley-Davidson's main sales competition in the V-twin heavyweight class. Throughout the decade, this bike continued to sell well, forcing companies like Harley-Davidson to borrow some of its design features.

the Earth and its people, the Museum's installation supplements the Guggenheim's with new material, focusing on the diverse individuals and groups who have used the motorcycle to shape their identities.

From its beginning, the motorcycle has been far more than a means of transportation. A slow walk around the 1965 Kreidler Florett (see page 1), for example, makes this multiple personality clear: depending on your vantage point and your state of mind, the bike can look like the sleek body of a woman, a rampaging Cyclops, or the embodiment of mechanics and technology.

"The Art of the Motorcycle" presents the motorcycle as art from these viewpoints and more. It considers motorcycles as art objects with a practical bent — as Tom Wolfe put it, "a piece of sculpture that the artist, or the spectator, for that matter, can get up on and ride."

As a cultural exhibit, "The Art of the Motorcycle" explores the bike's important role in defining community and identity. The Field Museum has added special elements to the exhibit, highlighting this role throughout the motorcycle's history and directly addressing its multiplicity of meanings.

For example, in the Museum's exhibit, visitors will see the extraordinary diversity of individuals and groups who have adopted the motorcycle as their own — from Hells Angels and Japanese *Bosozoku* gangs to Bikers for Christ and Women on Wheels. The Field Museum hopes visitors will gain a deeper understanding of how motorcycles and other contemporary artifacts provide a glimpse at the people and the cultures of the world in which we live.

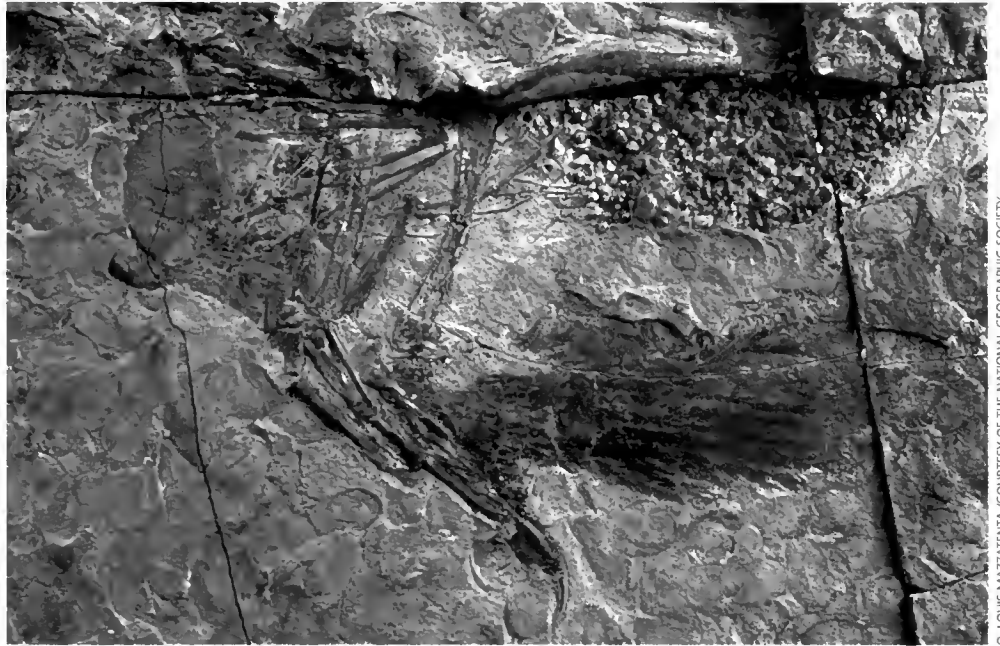
The exhibit has been organized by the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York.

Depending on their membership category, Field Museum members may receive up to four free tickets to the exhibit. Admission to the exhibit for nonmember adults is \$5, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday; and \$6, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. There is also a free members' viewing night for this exhibit on Sunday, Nov. 15, 1998, from 5:30 to 9 p.m. (see page 10 for more information).

CHINA'S FEATHERED DINOSAURS

About 120 million years ago, volcanoes erupted in northeastern China, spewing poisonous ash and gas into the sky. Animals and plants in the area died instantly in the path of the destructive cloud, their bodies sinking to the bottom of a large lake. Today, scientists digging into the rocky layers of that ancient Chinese lake bed are discovering many fossil animals unknown to science, including dinosaur-like birds and bird-like dinosaurs that offer new clues to one of the oldest evolutionary puzzles: How did birds evolve?

Four of these Chinese feathered fossil animals and two models partially constructed of bird feathers will be featured in the new traveling exhibit "China's Feathered Dinosaurs," on display until Jan. 3, 1999. The fossil animals include *Sinosauropteryx prima*, a small meat-eating dinosaur with a ridge of tiny fibers running from its back to its tail that may represent the earliest example of bird feathers; *Confuciusornis sanctus*, the earliest primitive bird thought to be capable of flying any real distance; *Protarchaeopteryx robusta*, more primitive and larger than the oldest known bird, *Archaeopteryx*; and *Caudipteryx zoui*, similar to *Protarchaeopteryx* but with long, sharp teeth in the front of its upper jaw.



© LOUIS MAZZANTENA /COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

Above: At more than 120 million years old, *Caudipteryx* falls on the evolutionary scale between dinosaurs and birds. Scientists theorize that though *Caudipteryx* was covered in feathers and was fast on its feet, it probably couldn't fly.

The last two animals have distinct feathers sprouting from their dinosaur-like bodies. They were first described in the June 25, 1998, issue of the scientific journal *Nature*, and their discovery was reported in the July 1998 issue of *National Geographic*.

"These are some of the most important dinosaur finds of the 20th century," explains Olivier Rieppel, curator of fossil amphibians

and reptiles. "Two of the feathered animals, *Protarchaeopteryx* and *Caudipteryx*, really seal the lid on the theory that dinosaurs gave rise to birds."

This exhibit is organized by the National Geographic Society's Explorers Hall. The fossils are on loan from the National Geological Museum of China.



Above: A hanging cupboard built in the 1850s by Hällars Matthias Hansson. Photograph by Mats Landin.

SWEDISH FOLK ART: ALL TRADITION IS CHANGE

The exhibit "Swedish Folk Art: All Tradition is Change" features 300 objects that celebrate the richness and beauty of Sweden's folk art. On display until Jan. 4, 1999, the exhibit uses woodwork, textiles, furniture, baskets and a variety of Swedish handicrafts to explore the intricate connections between 18th-century rural art and modern Swedish design. It also examines the many facets of Swedish style and culture, as well as folk art and design.

One of the highlights of the exhibit is the *Lekstugan* (playhouse). This interactive reconstructed one-room farmhouse from the 1800s features child-size furnishings, clothing, books and music. The playhouse is made to order for a child's imagination with a kid's cupboard bed, large corner fireplace,

doll cradle, kitchen table and a wooden cow that young visitors can milk. Children can also stack firewood or plan a meal in this fun, yet educational component of the exhibit.

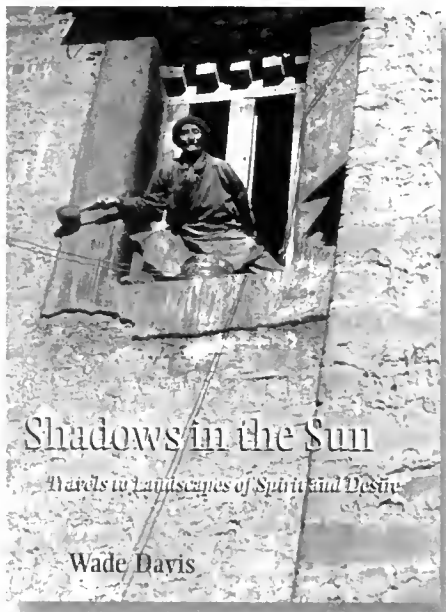
"Swedish Folk Art" is a joint international project of the Kulturhuset Stockholm, the Swedish Institute, the Museum of International Folk Art and the TREX: Traveling Exhibitions Program of the Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, in collaboration with the Dalarnas Museum Falun, Kulturen Lund, Leksands Kulturhus, Nordiska Museet and the National Association of Swedish Handicraft Societies. Corporate sponsors for this exhibit include American Airlines and IKEA North America.

Calendar of Events

Lecture and Book Signing — Shadows in the Sun: Travels to Landscapes of Spirit and Desire

11/10, Tuesday, 6 p.m.

Author Wade Davis has been called "a rare combination of scientist, scholar, poet and passionate defender of all of life's diversity." In his most recent book, *Shadows in the Sun*, he brings all these gifts to bear in a fascinating examination of indigenous cultures and the interactions between human societies and the natural world. Unearthing stories in places like the wilderness of British Columbia, the jungles of the Amazon and the Arctic Circle, Davis has created a testament to a world where spirits still stalk the land and seize the human heart. Copies of *Shadows in the Sun* will be available for purchase and signing. \$12 (\$10 members). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.



Family Program — Book Reading: How to Take Your Grandmother to the Museum

11/11, Wednesday, 1 p.m.

Author Lois Wyse and her 10-year-old granddaughter, Molly Rose Goldman, will discuss their new book, *How to Take Your Grandmother to The Museum*. This charming book chronicles the story of a young girl and her eager grandmother's adventure through New York's American Museum of Natural History. During the lecture, the two authors will share with the audience the excitement of their joint publishing experience, from the initial steps of recording the story to choosing the illustrations and sending the finished product off to the printer. Afterward, the audience can let their own imaginations run wild as they experience the sights and sounds that await them in the halls of The Field Museum. Free with regular Museum admission. Preregistration is not required. Call 312.322.8854 for more information.

Panel Discussion — Native Voices in a New Millennium: A National Dialogue

11/12, Thursday, 6 p.m.

Throughout the century, Hollywood, ill-informed policy makers, and an omnipresent Western educational system have all typecast the Native Americans and their culture. Join distinguished members from national Native American organizations to learn what hopes, dreams and aspirations they hold for this nation's first Americans, the challenges Native Americans face and the opportunities they will embrace on the eve of a new millennium. Though this program is free, preregistration is recommended. To register or for more information, call The Field Museum at 312.322.8854 or NAE5 College at 773.761.5000.

Santa Lucia Celebration

Saturday, Dec. 12 & Sunday, Dec. 13
10 a.m. – 3 p.m.

In Sweden, Lucia is celebrated every year to mark the beginning of the holiday season. The tradition holds that on the morning of December 13, Lucia, the bearer of light, comes dressed in a white dress with a red ribbon around her waist and a wreath of lingonberry sprigs and candles on her head. Join the Museum as we celebrate this Swedish custom and Sweden's other cultural traditions. Weekend festivities include a Lucia procession performed by children from the Swedish School, folk dances performed by the Nordic Folk Dancers and Swedish fiddling by the Chicago Spelsmanslag. The Santa Lucia Celebration is free with regular Museum admission. Call 312.922.9410, ext. 497, for more information. See the "Free Visitor Programs" page for a complete schedule.



Above: A child gets ready to celebrate Santa Lucia Day—a Swedish tradition that marks the beginning of the Christmas season.



Left: A *Rhacophorus pardalis* relaxes on a leaf in Aurora National Park in Luzon, the main island of the Philippines. Frogs are remarkably diverse in the Philippines — 80 to 90 species are now known, about 20 of which have been discovered in just the past five years.

Lecture — Frogs of the Philippines

11/28, Saturday, 2 p.m.

Join zoologist Rafe Brown from the University of Texas to discover the diversity of frog species inhabiting the Philippines and learn about this amphibian's habitat preferences and conservation needs. Brown also will discuss his current research and how it is contributing to the understanding of biodiversity on this country's island ecosystem. Free with regular Museum admission. Preregistration is not required. Call 312.322.8854 for more information.

Lecture and Book Signing — Taking Wing: *Archaeopteryx* and the Evolution of Bird Flight

11/15, Sunday, 2 p.m.

Acting as a scientific detective, author Pat Shipman traces the age-old human desire to soar above the Earth. Are birds actually living dinosaurs? Where does the fossil record really lead? Did flight originate from the "ground up" or "trees down?" Shipman deftly unpacks the complex questions that have revolutionized paleontology, all the while believing that *Archaeopteryx* is the key to solving these mysteries. Many scientists have identified *Archaeopteryx* — an exquisitely preserved fossil with wings, feathers, reptilian jaws and tail — as the possible link between birds and dinosaurs, making it the subject of heated debate. This lecture portrays the compelling account of how scientific thinking on the mysteries of flight developed and the scientists who have so painstakingly pieced it together. Free with general Museum admission.

Lecture — Mexican Movie Posters: How to Read Between the Lines

11/21, Saturday, 11 a.m.

To complement a visit to the "Poster Art From the Golden Age of Mexican Cinema, 1936 – 1957" exhibit, join exhibit curator and author Charles Ramirez Berg for a slide-illustrated lecture on the history of the Mexican film industry during its golden age. Professor Berg will discuss the creation and production of the striking lithograph posters displayed in the exhibit and how to "read" the posters based on their graphic design. Copies of his publication, *Poster Art from the Golden Age of Mexican Cinema/Carteles de la Época de Oro del Cinema Mexicano*, will be available for purchase at the Museum's new store. This lecture is free with regular Museum admission. Call 312.322.8854 for more information. For details about the exhibit, please turn to the "Get Smart" page.

Family Overnight

11/27, Friday, to 11/28, Saturday, 5:45 p.m. – 9 a.m.

What is it like to be in a museum after the crowds have gone home? Experience The Field Museum in a unique way by spending a night of discovery before falling asleep among specially chosen exhibits. Overnights are designed for families (adult accompanied by children grades 1 to 6) and include workshops, an evening snack, a performance and a continental breakfast. An all-new, exciting booklet of overnight activities is now available! So bring a flashlight and your sense of adventure and bump into new friends as you explore the Museum after hours. \$45 per participant (\$38 per member participant). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

MOTORCYCLE PROGRAMS

In conjunction with its new exhibit "The Art of the Motorcycle," the Museum is offering visitors a series of events and programs relating to motorcycles that promise to entertain and excite audiences of all ages. The "Art of the Motorcycle" exhibit has been organized by the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York.

Motorcycles Film and Video Series

From Hollywood's earliest days, the beauty and drama of motorcycles have mesmerized filmmakers and provided potent images and metaphors for the silver screen. Join us for a series of films and videos dramatizing the motorcycle's amazing impact on popular culture. Screenings will run the gamut from such timeless classics as *The Wild One* and *Easy Rider*, to the biker cult films of the 1970s. Call 312.922.8854 for a complete listing of titles and times.

Family Activity Days: The Art of the Motorcycle

Saturday, Nov. 7 & 14, 11 a.m. – 3 p.m.

Join Greenlight Performing Company in an interactive piece and get down and dirty with the sights and sounds of the motorcycle by becoming part of the machine itself. Visitors can design a sleek machine with artists who will be on hand to help. Climb aboard a real motorcycle and learn the importance of bike safety. Free with general Museum admission. Call 312.322.8854 for more information.



DAVID HEAD

Above: A 1922 Megola Sport 640 cc from the collection of the Deutsches Museum in Munich, Germany. Designer Fritz Cokerell built this machine with both its five cylinders and engine within the front wheel, the first of its kind.

An Evening with Film Critic Gene Siskel: Vroom on Film

Friday, Nov. 13, 6:30 p.m.

The Field Museum is honored to present award-winning columnist Gene Siskel to comment on the motorcycle's role in movies. Using images from a series of films, Siskel — who reviews movies for *The Chicago Tribune*, *TV Guide* magazine, "CBS This Morning," and TV's leading film-review program "Siskel and Ebert" — will examine how the motorcycle has been used in movies over the years. This special evening, which includes a cocktail reception, is the first in a series of films, videos and presentations the Museum is offering to demonstrate how Hollywood has helped forge the motorcycle into a cultural icon. \$25 (\$20 members). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

Symposium: The Motorcycle as a Cultural Icon

Friday, Jan. 15, 6:30 p.m.

Saturday, Jan. 16, 9 a.m. – 3 p.m.

Fashion statement, fetish or basic transportation? The many values attached to the motorcycle during its first century of evolution comprise the focus of a special, two-day symposium that explores the many facets of public icons and their influence on popular culture. \$100 (\$85 members). Call 312.322.8854 for more information or to register.

Thanksgiving Festivities

Nov. 26, 1998, to Nov. 29, 1998,
11 a.m. – 3 p.m.

This year, The Field Museum will be open on Thanksgiving Day. Come to the Museum and enjoy some family fun. Beginning Thanksgiving Day and continuing through Sunday, performances and hands-on activities will engage visitors of all ages. During the day, visitors can explore the Museum through activity stations, create holiday gifts and decorations and watch a unique paper-making demonstration. Also, don't miss Joe Pintor, "The Filipino Yo-Yo Man," and his extraordinary yo-yo tricks and techniques. All activities are free with general Museum admission. Call 312.922.9410, ext. 497, for more information. See the "Free Visitor Programs" page for a complete schedule.

CHICAGO HUMANITIES FESTIVAL IX: HE/SHE

The Changing Concepts of Gender



Above: "Venus and Neptune" by Jim Dine, 1990, oil on canvas.

Does society have the right to legislate our future friendships, loves and relationships? Is the *femme fatale* a figure of the past? Can men and women be friends? These are some of the questions that the ninth-annual Chicago Humanities Festival (CHF) will be examining between Nov. 5, 1998, and Nov. 8, 1998. Through 94 programs, which take place at 16 sites in downtown Chicago, the festival will probe the mystery of *He/She* and the changing nature of relations between the sexes in the midst of the century's third sexual revolution.

Tickets for CHF programs can be purchased in advance for \$3 (\$5 at the door) at the Symphony Center Box Office at 220 S. Michigan Ave. or by calling 312.294.3000. For more information about the festival, call 312.661.1028, visit their Website at <www.chfestival.org> or send them an e-mail at <chf@chfestival.org>.

CHF Programs at The Field:

Wild Swans

Saturday, Nov. 7, 1 – 2 p.m.

Author Jung Chang tells a tragic yet uplifting personal story about three generations of women from her family who, against all odds, lived through the turbulent upheavals of 20th-century China.

Unveiling Gender: Three Middle East Dialogues

Saturday, Nov. 7, 2:30 – 3:30 p.m.

Anthropologists Daniel Martin Varisco and Najwa Adra review the varied roles of men and women in traditional Arab and Islamic cultures.

Is Darwinism Sexist?

Sunday, Nov. 8, 1 – 2:30 p.m.

A panel discussion about Darwin's views of male and female differences. Are his theories of natural and sexual selection politically incorrect?

Contrasting Religious Proscriptions on Gender

Sunday, Nov. 8, 3 – 4 p.m.

A panel of theologians and lay religious leaders discuss male and female roles in world religions.

Cyberculture Panel

Sunday, Nov. 8, 4:30 – 5:30 p.m.

He/She in cyberspace: Why are there so few women in the forefront of computer technology?

POSTER ART FROM THE GOLDEN AGE OF MEXICAN CINEMA, 1936 – 1957



During Mexican cinema's two-decade long Golden Age (La Época de Oro), the Mexican film industry released more than 1,500 films drawing record crowds. For Mexican cinema, the Golden Age was their most commercially successful and artistically vibrant period in the country's long film history. The "Poster Art From the Golden Age of Mexican Cinema, 1936 – 1957" exhibit, which is on display until Nov. 29, 1998, presents more than 25 promotional posters from movies produced in this period. The exhibit is organized by the Archivo Filmico Agrasánchez, Universidad de Guadalajara/Instituto Mexicano de Cinematografía.

Free Visitor Programs

Every Saturday and Sunday

1 p.m. **Story Time: Facts, Fables and Fiction.** Learn new songs and stories and have fun creating artwork all in a 15-minute program for preschoolers in the **Crown Family Place for Wonder**. One adult for every three children, please.

Interpretive Stations activities. Visit dynamic hands-on stations located throughout the Museum. At these stations, a facilitator invites visitors to touch objects and take part in activities. Please check the daily activities sheet on the informational directories located throughout the Museum for specific times and locations.

Nov. 7 — Saturday

11 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Opening Day Activities for "The Art of the Motorcycle."** Activities include an interactive theater piece and a "ride" on a stationary motorcycle.

Nov. 14 — Saturday

10 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Dinosaurs and More: Read More About It.** Celebrate National Children's Book Week (Nov. 16 – Nov. 20). Bring books on prehistoric life to trade at our Book Trading Post and at 1:30 p.m. enjoy a magical reading show by Ronald McDonald and Stogie the Bookworm.

11 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Family Activity Day for "The Art of the Motorcycle."** Visitors can tap into their creative energy by joining an interactive theater program, designing a miniature motorcycle from recycled materials or taking an imaginary motorcycle journey. The Museum also will present the film *The Mouse and the Motorcycle*.

Nov. 15 — Sunday

10 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Dinosaurs and More: Read More About It** (see Nov. 14). Join a dinosaur sing-along by the Green Light Performing Company at 11:30 a.m. & 1:30 p.m. and meet "Bookwoman" at noon.

2 p.m. **Lecture and Book Signing — *Taking Wing: Archaeopteryx and the Evolution of Bird Flight*** by Pat Shipman. Hear compelling accounts on how birds evolved. See the "Calendar of Events" page for more information.

Nov. 16 — Monday

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. **Dinosaurs and More: Read More About It** (see Nov. 14). Don't miss the dinosaur sing-along at 11 a.m. and a chance to meet "Bookwoman" at noon.



Above: Sue's 5-foot-long, 2,000-pound skull. To study the skull's internal and external anatomy, Museum paleontologists recently commissioned Boeing Co. to perform a CT scan on the skull.

Nov. 21 — Saturday

11 a.m. **Lecture and Book Signing — Mexican Movie Posters: How to Read Between the Lines.** Charles Berg, curator of "Poster Art From the Golden Age of Mexican Cinema, 1936 – 1957" exhibit, will discuss the creation and production of these rare movie posters and how to "read" the posters based on their design. See the "Calendar of Events" page for details.

2 p.m. **Lecture: The Philippines.** Take an "armchair journey" to the Philippines with Marina Villanueva, regional director of the Philippine Department of Tourism. Discover the rich history, art and culture of the Philippines through a slide-illustrated lecture and tour of the exhibit "Voyage of a Nation: The Philippines."

Nov. 26 — Thursday

11 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Thanksgiving Festivities.** Visit Interpretive Station activities placed throughout the Museum and learn about Egyptian hieroglyphs, owl pellets and ancient fossils.

Nov. 27 — Friday

11 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Thanksgiving Festivities.** Family fun continues through the weekend.

11 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Create It With Paper.** Learn from artists Maria Uribe and Beth Weibel how to make beautiful holiday gifts and decorations from recycled materials. **And from 11 a.m. – 1 p.m.** make your own paper project and watch a unique demonstration by staff from the Paper Source.

11 a.m. – 3 p.m. **The Filipino Yo-Yo Man.** Joe Pintor, an expert at using a yo-yo, will show off his skills and demonstrate some tricks.

Nov. 28 — Saturday

11 a.m. **Lecture: Blowing Its Top: The Pinatubo Eruption and the Lingering Aftermath.** Kelvin Rodolfo, professor emeritus at the University of Illinois, presents a lecture and video presentation about the 1991 eruption of Mt. Pinatubo on the island of Luzon in the Philippines.

11 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Thanksgiving Festivities and Create it with Paper** (see Nov. 27).

11 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Pappel Picato.** Make traditional Latin American decorations with artist Teri Cortes.

12 p.m. **The Filipino Yo-Yo Man Performance.** Join expert yo-yo player Joe Pintor as he demonstrates his skills and discusses the history of the yo-yo.

Please note that programs are subject to change. Check the informational directories located throughout the Museum for daily program listings.

1 p.m. **The Naperville Chinese School Yo-Yo Group Performance.** Watch the finely developed techniques of these young yo-yo players.

2 p.m. **Lecture: Frogs of the Philippines.** Rafe Brown, doctoral candidate at the University of Texas, introduces visitors to the diversity of frog species living in the Philippines, as well as their unique characteristics and conservation needs. See the "Calendar of Events" page for more information.

Nov. 29 — Sunday

11 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Thanksgiving Festivities, Create It with Paper and The Filipino Yo-Yo Man** (see Nov. 27).

11 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Paper Making.** Artist Phyllis Nelson will show visitors how to make paper at home.

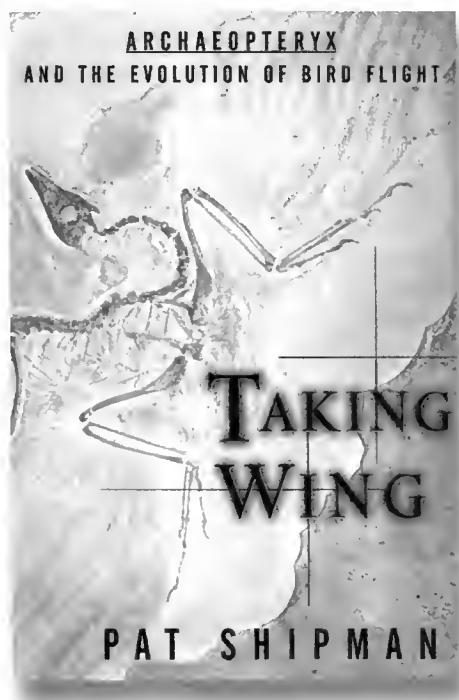
11 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Pappel Picato** (see Nov. 28).

Dec. 5 — Saturday

10 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Dinosaurs and More: Sue.** Meet Museum scientist Dan Summers for a demonstration of "Trapped in Amber." Scientists from the birds division will compare dinosaurs to birds and demonstrate bird preparation techniques. Activities include creating a *T. rex* kite.

Dec. 6 — Sunday

10 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Dinosaurs and More: Sue** (see Dec. 5). Join a dinosaur sing-along by Green Light Performing Company at 11:30 a.m. & 1:30 p.m.



Dec. 7 — Monday

10 a.m. – 1 p.m. **Dinosaurs and More: Sue** (See Dec. 5). Join a dinosaur sing-along by Green Light Performing Company at 11 a.m.

Dec. 12 — Saturday

10 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Santa Lucia Festival.** Santa Lucia Day is one of Sweden's most beautiful traditions that marks the beginning of the Christmas season. Watch traditional dances and enjoy demonstrations of wheat weaving, felting, wreath making and folk art.

10:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m. & 1:30 p.m. **Santa Lucia Festival.** Swedish Folk Tales, an interactive puppet performance.

11 a.m. **Santa Lucia Festival:** A performance by the Nordic Folk Dancers.

Noon. **Santa Lucia Festival:** A performance by the Chicago Spelmanslag and the Scandinavian Turning Dancers.

Dec. 13 — Sunday

10 a.m. – 3 p.m. **Santa Lucia Festival** (see Dec. 12).

10:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m. & 1:30 p.m. **Santa Lucia Festival:** Swedish Folk Tales, an interactive puppet performance.

12:30 p.m. **Santa Lucia Festival:** Santa Lucia procession by the Swedish School.

2 p.m. **Santa Lucia Festival:** A performance by the Varblomman Children's Group.

Dec. 26 — 31

11 a.m. – 4 p.m. **Peaceable Kingdom Festival.** Enjoy the wonders of winter during special programming for the holiday week. A Choral Festival of Peace will fill the air and children are invited to make pinecone bird feeders or decorate a square to add to a "Wishes for Peace" quilt. Additional performances and activities will add to the celebration.

Left: On Nov. 15, 1998, author Pat Shipman will attempt to answer one of the great mysteries of science: Are birds actually living dinosaurs?

Africa Resource Center

Learn about the cultures of Africa and African-American peoples through books and audio/visual tapes. Daily, 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Daniel F. & Ada L. Rice Wildlife Research Station

Learn about the animal kingdom through videos, computer programs, books and activity boxes. Daily, 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Webber Resource Center, Native Cultures of the Americas

Find out about the native peoples of the Americas, past and present, through a variety of resources. Daily, 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Pawnee Earth Lodge

Visit a traditional home of the Pawnee Indians and learn about their life on the Great Plains.

Ruatepupuke: The Maori Meeting House

Discover the world of the Maori people of New Zealand at the treasured and sacred Maori House.

McDonald's Fossil Preparation Laboratory

Watch Field Museum preparators work on Sue, the largest and most complete *T. rex* ever found. Daily, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

The Crown Family Place For Wonder

A hands-on area for children. Weekends, 10 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Weekdays, 1 p.m. – 4 p.m.

Daily Highlight Tours

Visit the exhibits that make this Museum one of the world's finest. Find out about the stories behind the exhibits. Tours are offered Monday through Friday at 11 a.m. & 2 p.m. Check the informational directories located throughout the Museum for a daily listing.

Please note that programs are subject to change. Check the informational directories located throughout the Museum for daily program listings.

Membership News

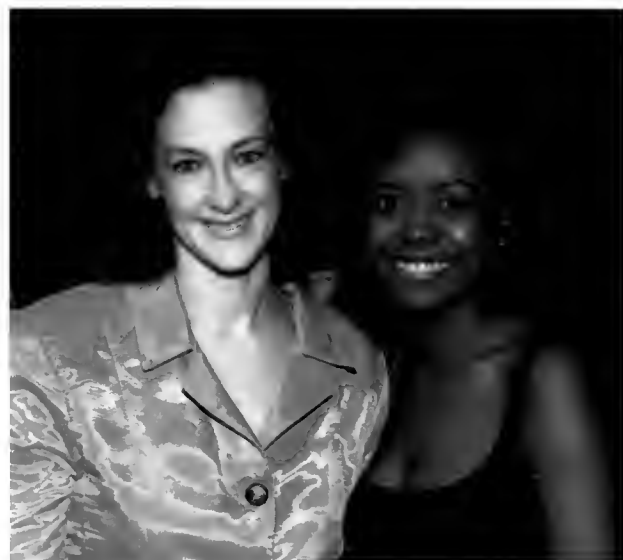
FIELD ASSOCIATES HONOR SUE AT DINO-MITE NITE



MARK WIDHALM/GN88857.32C

Above: Field Associates members (from left to right) Jim and Julie O'Connor; Tim and Beth Eachus; Doug and Stafford Meyer; and Reinhold Llerena.

Right: Actress Joan Cusack, honorary event chair; and Melody Hobson, event cochair.



MARK WIDHALM/GN88857.19C

Sue received a belated welcome on Aug. 14, 1998, when the Field Associates, a new Museum membership organization of young adults, hosted Dino-Mite Nite, a cocktail party to celebrate the Museum's purchase last year of the 65-million-year-old *T. rex*. More than 1,300 guests turned up for the event, which included a performance by the Gentleman of Leisure band and a dinner catered by some of Chicago's most prominent restaurants. The moneys raised from the event benefitted the Parental Involvement Project — an award-winning program designed to give parents the resources they need to assist in their children's educations. The Museum established the Field Associates to help promote The Field Museum's collections, research and public programs. Call 312.322.8870 for information about joining this group.

Holiday Members' Sale Double Your Discount

Dec. 4, 1998, to Dec. 6, 1998
Daily, 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.

For three days, Field Museum members can receive a 20 percent discount on all merchandise in the Museum's three stores (discount doesn't apply to books or catalogues). In the newly renovated, 6,000-square-foot Main Store in Stanley Field Hall, for example, you can find a multitude of unique items gathered from around the world, including handcrafted jewelry from the Philippines, drums from New Guinea and pottery and crafts designed by Native American artists. Members looking for gifts for the youngsters can stop by the Dino Store and The Kid's Market and pick up educational and fun items unavailable in local stores.



JOHN WEINSTEIN/GN88793C

Members' Viewing Night for "The Art of the Motorcycle"

Sunday, Nov. 15, 1998
5:30 – 9 p.m.

When the crowds have gone home, Field Museum members are invited to explore "The Art of the Motorcycle" exhibit, which opens Nov. 7, 1998, and is organized by the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York. Included in this night of artistic and cultural discovery is a host of family activities like a theatrical "motorcycle" performance by the Green Light Performing Company. In addition, the Corner Bakery restaurant and the new Dinosaur McDonald's will be open throughout the evening. Call 312.922.9410, ext. 453, for more information.

Book Review

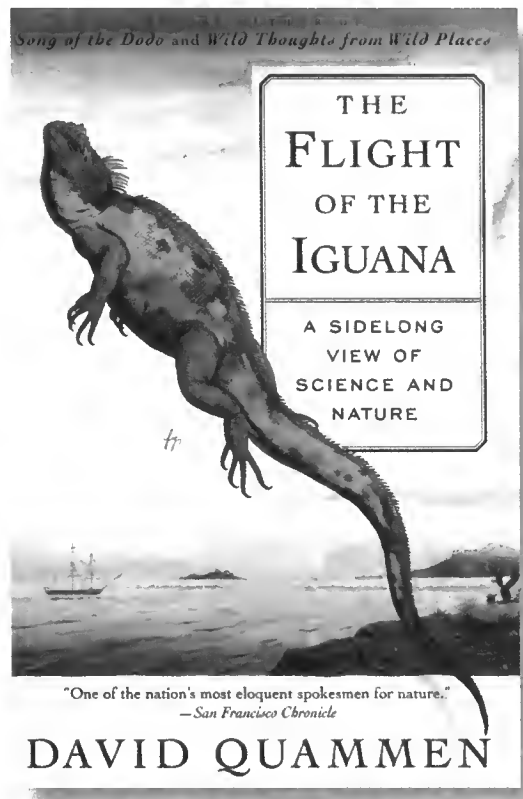
AUTHOR DAVID QUAMMEN OFFERS A SIDELONG VIEW OF SCIENCE AND NATURE

By Bruce Patterson
MacArthur Curator of Mammals

The Lebanese philosopher and poet Kahlil Gibran once said, "Your friend is your needs answered." Any student of natural history who reads *The Flight of the Iguana: A Sidelong View of Science and Nature*, a collection of essays written by David Quammen, will come away longing for the author's company. To the budding naturalist, Quammen brings rich understanding and deep insights. To the accomplished scientist, he lends his curiosity, wonder and wit. Though the collection was released first as a hardback a decade ago, Quammen's stories age well in this affordable \$13 Touchstone paperback reprint.

There is something for everyone in the 29 short chapters in Quammen's book, which compares favorably with the very best in natural history writing. Stephan Gould's "This View of Life" essays in *Natural History* provide a useful and instructive bench mark. Both focus on the "big stories" in natural history, though Gould's selections are drawn generally from his lectures in the history of sciences, while Quammen's seem more eclectic, gathered from late 20th-century life in America. Gould's writing typically bears allusion to metaphors involving baseball, Shakespeare and/or opera (or operetta), injecting art and drama into what otherwise might be dry and academic. Quammen has the luxury of selecting inherently more dramatic subjects, and his literary embellishments emphasize tone or mood. As a scientist, Gould strives to maintain a professional detachment, while the journalist Quammen is free to become involved and take sides. Though Quammen does justice to complex issues like animal rights and illegal aliens, there is no mistaking his own position by the conclusion of a chapter. And the conclusions come quickly. I found it easy to knock off a chapter or two in the 15-minute gaps in my everyday schedule. I find it liberating and invigorating to walk into the bathroom and then emerge minutes later full of information and interest in arcane subjects.

Readers of *Outside* magazine have long enjoyed Quammen's work. His style is easy and conversational, full of appreciative wit. Writing about the discovery in the 1920s that sex in spoon worms is determined by environment, not genes, he remarks: "But environmental sex determination seemed then just an oddity, an aberration, the kind of garish and mildly repugnant



trick that one would expect from an obscure group of marine invertebrates like the spoon worms. Today, we know better."

But he is also sentimental. In an essay on monogamy in geese, he writes: "Wild geese, not angels, are the images of humanity's own highest self. They show us the apogee of our own potential. They live by the same principles that we, too often, only espouse. They embody liberty, grace, and devotion, combining those three contradictory virtues with a seamless elegance that leaves us shamed and inspired. When they pass overhead, honking so musically, we are treated to (and accused by) a glimpse of the same sort of sublime creaturehood that we badly want to see in ourselves."

Quammen named his book *The Flight of the Iguana* after an incident in the life of Charles Darwin, then a young naturalist aboard the H.M.S. Beagle, who, standing on the rocky shore of an island, pitched an oversized lizard into the sea. The lizard (a marine iguana) swam gracefully through the surf back to shore, only to be cornered, caught and catapulted into the sea again. This episode is vintage Quammen — the perfection of exquisite adaptation through natural selection, the guileless naivete of insular animals and the unrelenting curiosity of a scientist in the act of discovery — offering easily accessible lessons to anyone poring over his pages. He is, quite simply, the finest natural historian writing today and an outstanding companion, even in two dimensions. **ITF**

FROM THE PHOTO ARCHIVES

After spending eight grueling months in East Africa in 1906 collecting fauna for an upcoming Field Museum exhibit, Delia Akeley Howe (left) of Beaver Dam, Wis., and Carl Akeley, her husband and the Museum's former taxidermist, decided to travel to Kenya to hunt elephants. Within two weeks of arriving, Carl shot a large elephant, narrowly escaping death in the process when a buffalo and a stampeding herd of elephants charged him. Though the elephant was missing a tusk, the couple reluctantly kept the specimen and shipped it back to the Museum.

A few weeks later, while in the foothills of Mt. Kenya, they spotted another large exhibit-quality elephant. This time, Delia took charge.

"Scarcely breathing, and with legs trembling so I could hardly stand, I waited for the elephant to move forward," she wrote in her book *All True!* "Dimly through the mist the dark shape came slowly from behind the bush, exposing a splendid pair of tusks and a great flapping ear which was my target. With nerves keyed to the point of action I fired, and the first elephant I shot at fell lifeless among the dew-wet ferns . . . He was a splendid elephant, standing ten feet ten inches tall at the shoulders and carrying 180 pounds of ivory. In his back was a great festering wound caused by a poisonous spear. The iron blade had worked its way into his flesh to his rib and he must have suffered agonies."

In 1909 the two elephants (lower left) went on display in the Museum's former home in Jackson Park. Today, they can be found in the middle of Stanley Field Hall (Delia's elephant is the one with two tusks).

Not long after this trip, Carl took a job at the American Museum of Natural History and in 1923 the couple divorced — though it is not clear if the two episodes are related. A year later, she accepted a position with the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences (known today as the Brooklyn Museum of Art). During various expeditions with the museum, she discovered a new species of antelope and bird, crossed the then unexplored desert country between Kenya's Tana River and Ethiopia by camel caravan, explored the Tana River from the Indian Ocean in a dugout canoe and lived for many months with the pygmies in the Ituri Forest in northeastern Zaire.

"I like the natives of Africa; I am really pronative" she once said. "I found them friendly, intelligent and much more understanding than we are."

Before she died in 1970 at the age of 95 in Daytona, Fla., Delia published several books about her African adventures, including *Jungle Portraits* and *All True!*, as well as a book about her pet monkey and constant companion, J.T. Jr. **ITF**



PHOTO COURTESY OF JESSE PAGE — INSET PHOTO BY JAMES BALODIMAS /IGN8683C



FROM THE FIELD ARCHIVES

November 1941

The Museum exhibited a group of tektites that Filipino gold miners placed next to their gold in a dark room, hoping the glassy stones would magically double their riches. Some scientists believe tektite, which is a collective term applied to certain objects of natural glass found in isolated locations, originated as meteorites.

The Field Museum Archaeological Expedition to the Southwest returned to Chicago with pottery shards and bone tools collected from a buried New Mexico village occupied 2,400 years ago by a prehistoric culture known as the Mogollon. At one time, Mogollon villages extended from southern Arizona and New Mexico to the Chihuahuan and Sonoran deserts of

Mexico. The Zuni of Arizona are their modern descendants.

Visitors had to pay an extra three cents to enter the Museum thanks to Uncle Sam and the Revenue Act of 1941. Before Congress passed the act — which increased admission to 28 cents — religious, educational and charitable organizations were exempt from charging a tax on admission fees.

December 1941

The Museum displayed 62 mounted specimens from its ornithological collections to teach visitors about the morphological variations among birds. One of the most interesting birds on display was a kea (above), a large olive-green parrot native to southern New Zealand that inhabits the region's alpine forests and

mountain scrub lands. Though normally quite content eating fruit, leaves and insects, they have been known to kill and eat sick or weakened sheep.

Museum scientists launched their fourth botanical expedition to Guatemala with the objective of collecting plants that only flower during the country's rainy season.

Representatives from Sun Oil Company visited the Field to study the effects of centuries of corrosion on buried metals that Museum anthropologists collected in Egypt and Kish (ancient Sumerian city on the Euphrates in what is now central Iraq). They also wanted to study the techniques used by Museum staff to restore valuable metal artifacts damaged by corrosion.

Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation

Filing date: Oct. 1, 1998.
 Title: *In the Field*. Publication number: 898940. Frequency of publication: Bimonthly. Number of issues published annually: 6. Annual subscription price: \$6.
 Office: Roosevelt Rd. at Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605-2496.

Publisher: The Field Museum, Roosevelt Rd. at Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605-2496. Editor: Robert Vosper, The Field Museum, Roosevelt Rd. at Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605-2496.

Owner: The Field Museum, Roosevelt Rd. at Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605-2496. Known bondholders, mortgages and other security holders: None.

The purpose and function of this organization and the exempt status for federal income tax purposes have not changed during the preceding 12 months.

	A	B	
Total copies printed	29,167	30,000	I certify that all information furnished here is true and complete. /s/ Robert Vosper, Editor of <i>In the Field</i>
Paid and/or requested circulation (sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales)	none	none	
Paid and/or requested mail Subscriptions	23,440	23,869	A = Average number of copies each issue during preceding 12 months
Total paid and/or requested circulation	23,440	23,869	B = Actual number of copies of single issue published nearest filing date
Free Distribution by mail	2,189	2,619	
Free Distribution outside mail	none	none	
Total free distribution	2,189	2,619	
Total distribution	25,629	26,488	
Copies not distributed, office use, leftovers, spoiled	3,538	3,512	
Returns from news agencies	none	none	
Total	29,167	30,000	
Percent paid and/or requested circulation	91.5	90.11	

Field Museum Tours at a Glance



Join Field Museum zoologist Dave Willard next May on an 11-day expedition voyage through British Columbia and Alaska's Inside Passage. On this tour, participants will see Native American settlements, lush evergreen forests, massive glaciers and wonderful wildlife like puffins (shown above).

The Antarctic Expedition in January has one cabin available. The Egyptian Odyssey in January is full; however, there is room available on a waiting list. Call today for an update on space availability.

Costa Rica: Wildlife and Ecology

Jan. 29, 1999, to Feb. 7, 1999
Duration: 10 days
Museum Leader: botanist William Burger
Price: \$3,125, including air fare from Chicago.

Africa and the Indian Ocean by Private Jet

Feb. 7, 1999, to March 3, 1999
Duration: 25 days
Museum Leader: zoologist Bruce Patterson
Price: \$27,950, including air fare on private, first-class jet from London.

Tanzania Migration Safari

Feb. 11, 1999, to Feb. 24, 1999
Duration: 14 days
Museum Leader: zoologist William Stanley
Price: \$4,195; not including air fare of \$1,695 from Chicago.

For more information and free brochures, please call Kelly or Christine at 800.811.7244, or send them an e-mail at <fmtours@sover.net>.

The Virgin Islands: The Yachtsman's Caribbean

Feb. 20, 1999, to Feb. 27, 1999
Duration: 8 days
Museum Leader: zoologist Harold Voris
Price: Starts at \$1,800; not including air fare of \$710 from Chicago.

Family Adventure to Belize: Reefs, Rain Forests and Ruins

March 7, 1999, to March 13, 1999
Duration: 7 days
Museum Leader: zoologist Mark Westneat
Price: \$2,195 adults; \$495 for kids under 12; \$645 for kids ages 12 to 17; not including air fare of \$620 (\$520 for kids under 12) from Chicago.



Travel with University of Chicago professor Richard Chambers in May and explore Turkey's magnificent archaeological sites.

In the Planning Stages

Galápagos Islands
Remote Britain
Alaska's Inside Passage and Gulf Coast
Remote Alaska
Circumnavigation by Icebreaker
Natural History of Peru



Enjoy a variety of swimming and snorkeling excursions in spectacular tropical locales with Field Museum zoologists Harold Voris in the Virgin Islands; Mark Westneat in Belize (shown above); and Rüdiger Bieler in Micronesia.

Micronesia: Pohnpei to Guam

May 11, 1999, to March 22, 1999
Duration: 12 days
Museum Leader: zoologist Rüdiger Bieler
Price: Starts at \$5,390; not including air fare of \$1,788 from Chicago.

British Columbia and Alaska

May 19, 1999, to May 29, 1999
Duration: 11 days
Museum Leader: zoologist David Willard
Prices: Start at \$2,380; not including air fare of \$430 from Chicago.

Turkey: Crossroads of Civilizations

May 21, 1999, to June 6, 1999
Duration: 17 days
Guest Leader: University of Chicago professor Richard Chambers
Price: \$5,280, including air fare from Chicago.