Dame Jane Morris Goodall, DBE (born Valerie Jane Morris-Goodall on 3 April 1934), is a British primatologist, ethologist, anthropologist, and UN Messenger of Peace. Considered to be the world's foremost expert on chimpanzees, Goodall is best known for her 45-year study of social and family interactions of wild chimpanzees in Gombe Stream National Park, Tanzania. She is the founder of the Jane Goodall Institute and has worked extensively on conservation and animal welfare issues.
Early years

Jane Goodall was born in London, England in 1934 to Mortimer Herbert Morris-Goodall, a businessman, and Margaret Myfanwe Joseph, a novelist who wrote under the name Vanne Morris-Goodall.[1] As a child she was given a lifelike chimpanzee toy named Jubilee by her father; her fondness for the toy started her early love of animals. Today, the toy still sits on her dresser in London. As she writes in her book, *Reason For Hope*: "My mother's friends were horrified by this toy, thinking it would frighten me and give me nightmares."[4] Goodall has a sister, Judith, who shares the same birthday, though the two were born four years apart.

Africa

Goodall had always been passionate about animals and Africa, which brought her to the farm of a friend in the Kenya highlands in 1957.[5] From there, she obtained work as a secretary, and acting on her friend's advice she telephoned Louis Leakey, a Kenyan archaeologist and paleontologist, with no other thought than to make an appointment to discuss animals. Leakey, believing that the study of existing great apes could provide indications of the behaviour of early hominids,[6] was looking for a chimpanzee researcher though he kept the idea to himself. Instead, he proposed that Goodall work for him as a secretary. After obtaining his wife Mary Leakey’s approval, Louis sent Goodall to Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, where he laid out his plans.

In 1958, Leakey sent Goodall to London to study primate behavior with Osman Hill and primate anatomy with John Napier.[7] Leakey raised funds, and on 14 July 1960 Goodall went to Gombe Stream National Park becoming the first of "Leakey's Angels".[8] She was accompanied by her mother whose presence was necessary to satisfy the requirements of David Anstey, chief warden, who was concerned for their safety; Tanzania was "Tanganyika" at that time and a British protectorate.[5][9] Her thesis was completed in 1965 under the tutorship of Robert Hinde, former master of St. John's College, Cambridge, titled "Behavior of the Free-Ranging Chimpanzee," detailing her first five years of study at the Gombe Reserve.[1][9]

Social life

Goodall has been married twice. On 28 March 1964, she married a Dutch nobleman, wildlife photographer Baron Hugo van Lawick, at Chelsea Old Church, London, and she became known during their marriage as Baroness Jane van Lawick-Goodall. The couple had a son, Hugo Eric Louis, affectionately known as "Grub," who was born in 1967. They divorced in 1974. In 1975, she married Derek Bryceson (a member of Tanzania's parliament and the director of that country's national parks); he died of cancer in October 1980.[10] With his position in the Tanzanian government as head of the country's national park system, Bryceson was able to protect Goodall's research project and implement an embargo on tourism at Gombe while he was alive.[10]

When asked if she believed in God, Goodall said in September 2010: "I don't have any idea of who or what God is. But I do believe in some great spiritual power. I don't know what to call it. I feel it particularly when I'm out in nature. It's just something that's bigger and stronger than what I am or what anybody
Among those that Goodall named during her years in Gombe were: Mike, a big, strong, bullysome male.

Gigi, a large, sterile female who delighted in being the "aunt" of any young chimps or humans.
Mr. McGregor, a belligerent older male.

- Flo, a motherly, high-ranking female with a bulbous nose and ragged ears, and her children, Figan, Faben, Freud, Fifi, and Flint. [19][20]
- Frodo, Fifi's second oldest child, an aggressive male who would frequently attack Jane, and ultimately forced her to leave the troop when he became alpha male. [21]

Jane Goodall incorporation

Jane Goodall in 2009 with Hungarian Roots & Shoots group members.

In 1977, Goodall established the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), which supports the Gombe research, and she is a global leader in the effort to protect chimpanzees and their habitats. With nineteen offices around the world, the JGI is widely recognized for innovative, community-centred conservation and development programs in Africa. Its global youth program, Roots & Shoots began in 1991 when a group of 16 local teenagers met with Goodall on her back porch in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. They were eager to discuss a range of problems they knew about from first-hand experience that caused them deep concern. The organisation now has over 10,000 groups in over 100 countries. [22]

Goodall in 2009 with Lou Perrotti, who contributed to her book, *Hope for Animals and Their World*.

Due to an overflow of handwritten notes, photographs, and data piling up at Jane's home in Dar es Salaam in the mid-1990s, the Jane Goodall Institute's Center for Primate Studies was created at the University of Minnesota to house and organize this data. Currently all of the original Jane Goodall archives reside there and have been digitized and analyzed and placed in an online database. [23] On March 17, 2011, Duke University spokesman Karl Bates announced that the archives will move to Duke, with Anne E. Pusey, Duke's chairman of evolutionary anthropology, overseeing the collection. Pusey, who managed the archives in Minnesota and worked with Goodall in Tanzania, had worked at Duke for a year. [24]

Today, Goodall devotes virtually all of her time to advocacy on behalf of chimpanzees and the environment, travelling nearly 300 days a year. [25] Goodall is also a board member for the world's largest chimpanzee sanctuary outside of Africa, Save the Chimps in Fort Pierce, Florida.

**Activism**

Goodall with Allyson Reed of Skulls Unlimited International, at the Association of Zoos and Aquariums annual conference, 9, 2009.

Goodall is the former president of Advocates for Animals, an organization based in Edinburgh, Scotland, that campaigns against the use of animals in medical research, zoos, farming and sport.

Goodall is a devoted vegetarian and advocates the diet for ethical, environmental, and health reasons. In *The Inner World of Farm Animals*, Goodall writes
that farm animals are "far more aware and intelligent than we ever imagined and, despite having been bred as domestic slaves, they are individual beings in their own right. As such, they deserve our respect. And our help. Who will plead for them if we are silent?" Goodall has also said, "Thousands of people who say they 'love' animals sit down once or twice a day to enjoy the flesh of creatures who have been treated so with little respect and kindness just to make more meat."

In May 2008, Goodall controversially described Edinburgh Zoo's new primate enclosure as a "wonderful facility" where monkeys "are probably better off [than those] living in the wild in an area like Budongo, where one in six gets caught in a wire snare, and countries like Congo, where chimpanzees, monkeys and gorillas are shot for food commercially." This was in conflict with Advocates for Animals' position on captive animals. In June 2008 Goodall confirmed that she had resigned the presidency of the organisation which she had held since 1998, citing her busy schedule and explaining, "I just don't have time for them."

**Criticism**

Goodall in September 2011

Some primatologists have suggested flaws in Goodall's methodology which may call into question the validity of her observations. Goodall used unconventional practices in her study, for example, naming individuals instead of numbering them. At the time numbering was used to prevent emotional attachment and loss of objectivity. Claiming to see individuality and emotion in chimpanzees, she was accused of "that worst of ethological sins", anthropomorphism.

Many standard methods are aimed at helping observers to avoid interference and the use of feeding stations to attract Gombe chimpanzees is, in particular, thought by some to have altered normal foraging and feeding patterns as well as social relationships; this argument is the focus of a book published by Margaret Power in 1991. It has been suggested that higher levels of aggression and conflict with other chimpanzee groups in the area were consequences of the feeding, which could have created the "wars" between chimpanzee social groups described by Goodall, aspects of which she did not witness in the years before artificial feeding began at Gombe. Thus, some regard Goodall's observations as distortions of normal chimpanzee behavior. Goodall herself acknowledged that feeding contributed to aggression within and between groups but maintained that the effect was limited to alteration of the intensity and not the nature of chimpanzee conflict, and further that feeding was necessary for the study to be effective at all. Craig Stanford of the Jane Goodall Research Institute at the University of Southern California asserts that researchers undergoing studies with no artificial provisioning have a difficult time viewing any social behaviors of chimpanzees at all, especially any related to intergroup conflict.

Some recent studies such as those by Crickette Sanz in the Goualougo Triangle, Congo and Christophe Boesch in the Tai National Park, Ivory Coast have not shown the aggression observed in the Gombe studies. However, not all primatologists agree that the studies are flawed; for example, Jim Moore provides a critique of Margaret Powers' assertions and some studies of other chimpanzee groups have shown similar aggression to Gombe even in the absence of feeding.

**In popular culture**

- In *The Simpsons* episode "Simpson Safari", Dr. Joan Bushwell, a character loosely based on Goodall is a research scientist in charge of a...
A parody of Goodall appears in the webcomic, *Irregular Webcomic*[^37], as a foil to Steve, himself a parody of Steve Irwin. She would later appear as herself interacting with the comic's writer, David Morgan-Mar.[^38]

A parody of Goodall appears once on *The Marvelous Misadventures of Flapjack*, living on an island inhabited by chimpanzees.

She is included in the *Symphony of Science* video *The Unbroken Thread*.[^39]

Benjamin Hale's 2011 novel *The Evolution of Bruno Littlemore* contains epitaphs by Jane Goodall.

On September 24, 2011, Dr. Goodall appeared on *Wait Wait... Don't Tell Me!* in the *Not My Job* segmente.

She was featured in *Apple*’s "*Think Different*" campaign.

### Awards and recognition

**Honours**

Goodall has received many honours for her *environmental* and *humanitarian* work, as well as others. She was named a Dame Commander of the *Order of the British Empire* in a ceremony held in Buckingham Palace in 2004.[^42] In April 2002, Secretary-General Kofi Annan named Goodall a *United Nations Messenger of Peace*. Her other honors include the *Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement*, the French *Legion of Honor*, Medal of Tanzania, *Japan’s* prestigious *Kyoto Prize*, the Benjamin Franklin Medal in *Life Science*, the *Gandhi-King Award for Nonviolence* and the Spanish *Prince of Asturias Awards*. She is also a member of the advisory board of *BBC Wildlife* magazine and a patron of *Population Matters* (formerly the Optimum Population Trust). She has received many tributes, honors, and awards from local governments, schools, institutions, and charities around the world. Goodall is honored by *The Walt Disney Company* with a plaque on the *Tree of Life* at *Walt Disney World’s* *Animal Kingdom* theme park, alongside a carving of her beloved David Greybeard, the original chimp who approached Goodall during her first year at Gombe.[^40] In 2010 Dave Matthews and Tim Reynolds held a benefit concert at DAR Constitution Hall in Washington DC to commemorate Gombe 50: a global celebration of Jane Goodall’s pioneering chimpanzee research and inspiring vision for our future.[^44]

**Awards**

- 1984: J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize
- 1985: Living Legacy Award from the International Women’s League
- 1985: Society of the United States; Award for Humane Excellence, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
- 1987: Ian Biggs’ Prize
- 1989: Encyclopaedia Britannica Award for Excellence on the Dissemination of Learning for the Benefit of Mankind; Anthropologist of the Year Award
- 1990: The AMES Award, American Anthropologist Association; Whooping Crane Conservation Award, Conoco, Inc.; Gold Medal of the Society of Women Geographers; Inamori Foundation Award; Washoe Award; The *Kyoto Prize* in Basic Science
- 1991: The Edinburgh Medal
- 1993: Rainforest Alliance Champion Award
- 1994: Chester Zoo Diamond Jubilee Medal
- 1995: Commander of the *Order of the British Empire*, presented by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II; The *National Geographic Society Hubbard Medal* for Distinction in Exploration, Discovery, and Research; Lifetime Achievement Award, In Defense of Animals; The Moody Gardens Environmental Award; Honorary Wardenship of Uganda National Parks
- 1996: The *Zoological Society of London* Silver Medal; The Tanzanian Kilimanjaro Medal; The Primate Society of Great *Britain* Conservation Award; The Caring Institute Award; The Polar Bear Award; William Procter Prize for Scientific Achievement
- 1997: John & Alice Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement; David S. Ingells, Jr. Award for Excellence; Common Wealth Award for Public Service; The Field Museum’s Award of Merit; Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement; Royal Geographical Society / Discovery Channel Europe Award for A Lifetime of Discovery
- 1998: Disney’s Animal Kingdom Eco Hero Award; National Science Board Public Service Award; The Orion Society’s John Hay Award
- 1999: International Peace Award; Botanical Research Institute of Texas International Award of Excellence in Conservation, *Community of Christ International Peace Award*
- 2001: Graham J. Norton Award for Achievement in Increasing Community Livability; Rungius Award of the National Museum of Wildlife Art, USA; Roger Tory Peterson Memorial Medal, Harvard Museum of Natural History; Master Peace Award; Gandhi/King Award for Non-Violence
2003: Benjamin Franklin Medal in Life Science; Harvard Medical School's Center for Health and the Global Environment Award; Prince of Asturias Award for Technical and Scientific Achievement; Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire, presented by His Royal Highness Prince Charles; Chicago Academy of Sciences' Honorary Environmental Leader Award

2004: Nierenberg Prize for Science in the Public Interest; Will Rogers Spirit Award, the Rotary Club of Will Rogers and Will Rogers Memorial Museums; Life Time Achievement Award, the International Fund for Animal Welfare; Honorary Degree from Haverford College

2005: Honorary doctorate degree in science from Syracuse University

2005: Honorary doctorate degree in science from Rutgers University

2005: Presented with Discovery and Imagination Award

2006: Received the 60th Anniversary Medal of the UNESCO and the French Légion d'honneur.

2007: Honorary doctorate degree in commemoration of Carl Linnaeus from Uppsala University

2007: Honorary doctorate degree from University of Liverpool

2008: Honorary doctorate degree from University of Toronto

2011: Honorary doctorate degree from American University of Paris

Media

Books
1969 My Friends the Wild Chimpanzees Washington, DC: National Geographic Society
1971 In the Shadow of Man Boston: Houghton Mifflin; London: Collins. Published in 48 languages.
2000 40 Years At Gombe New York: Stewart, Tabori, and Chang.
2002 The Ten Trusts: What We Must Do To care for the Animals We Love (with Marc Bekoff). San Francisco: Harper San Francisco

Children's books
1989 Animal Family Series: Chimpanzee Family; Lion Family; Elephant Family; Zebra Family; Giraffe Family; Baboon Family; Hyena Family; Wildebeest Family Toronto: Madison Marketing Ltd.
2001 Chimpanzees I Love: Saving Their World and Ours New York: Scholastic Press
2004 Rickie and Henri: A True Story (with Alan Marks) Penguin Young Readers Group

Films
1963 Miss Goodall and the Wild Chimpanzees National Geographic Society
1975 Miss Goodall: The Hyena Story The World of Animal Behavior Series 16mm 1979 version for DiscoVision, not released for LaserDisc
1984 Among the Wild Chimpanzees National Geographic Special
Position isn't going to change. We oppose the keeping of animals in captivity for entertainment."

See also

- Roots & Shoots
- USC Jane Goodall Research Center

References

11. ^ Jane Goodall's Questions & Answers, Readers Digest, page 128, September 2010
15. ^ Tool Use
17. ^ see Kasakela chimpanzee community for a more complete list and details.
18. ^ *Gombe National Park*, chimpanzee Central, Janegoodall.org
19. ^ *Flo (approx. 1929 - 1972)*. chimpanzee Central, Janegoodall.org
We are a global community conservation organization that advances the vision and work of Dr. Jane Goodall. By protecting chimpanzees and inspiring people to conserve the natural world we all share, we improve the lives of people, animals and the environment. Everything is connected—everyone can make a difference.

Get updates donate. About Jane. Around the world, Dr. Jane Goodall’s work renews one of our most powerful resources: hope.

Jane Goodall Institute (Hong Kong) — Infobox Company company name = Jane Goodall Institute(Hong Kong) company type = Non profit organization foundation = 2002, Hong Kong key people = Jane Goodall Genevieve Princess di San Faustino location = US homepage = [http://www.janegoodall.org ...

Jane Goodall — noun English zoologist noted for her studies of chimpanzees in the wild (born in 1934) • Syn: ↑ Goodall • Instance Hypernyms: ↑ zoologist, ↑ animal scientist ...

Jane Goodall Institute — The Jane Goodall Institute was founded by Jane Goodall and Genevieve, Princess di San Faustino in 1977. In 1991, JGI launched its most wide reaching program: Roots Shoots, a program about making positive change happen for our communities, for… ...

Jane Goodall Environmental Middle School — The Jane Goodall Environmental Middle School is charter school serving grades 6 through 8 focusing on environmental science and community service. It is housed at Waldo Middle School in Salem, Marion County, Oregon, named after English… ...

Jane Goodall Center for Excellence in Environmental Studies — The Jane Goodall Center for Excellence in Environmental Studies is a partnership between the Jane Goodall Institute, a private non profit organization dedicated to wildlife research, education and conservation, and Western Connecticut State… ...

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We are a global community conservation organization that advances the vision and work of Dr. Jane Goodall. By protecting chimpanzees and inspiring people to conserve the natural world we all share, we improve the lives of people, animals and the environment. Everything is connected—everyone can make a difference. Get updates donate. About Jane. Around the world, Dr. Jane Goodall’s work renews one of our most powerful resources: hope. » Our Work. In 1900, an estimated 1 million chimpanzees lived in the wild. Dame Jane Morris Goodall DBE (/ˈɡʊdəl/; born Valerie Jane Morris-Goodall, 3 April 1934), formerly Baroness Jane van Lawick-Goodall, is an English primatologist and anthropologist. Considered to be the world’s foremost expert on chimpanzees, Goodall is best known for her over 55-year study of social and family interactions of wild chimpanzees since she first went to Gombe Stream National Park, Tanzania in 1960. She is the founder of the Jane Goodall Institute and the Roots & Shoots programme, and she Official Page of the Jane Goodall Institute & Dr. #JaneGoodall. Twitter: @janegoodallinst Facebook:FB.com/JaneGoodall & FB.com/JaneGoodallInst news.janegoodall.org/2018/11/05/6576. Posts. Tagged.