



FROM THE DIRECTOR OF
KURT COBAIN: MONTAGE OF HECK AND **THE KID STAYS IN THE PICTURE**



A FILM BY **BRETT MORGEN**
ORIGINAL SCORE BY PHILIP GLASS

IT TOOK A WOMAN TO UNLOCK THE SECRET OF EARLY MAN



DOCUMENTARY
FILMS

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTARY FILMS PRESENTS A NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC STUDIOS PRODUCTION
IN ASSOCIATION WITH PUBLIC ROAD PRODUCTIONS A FILM BY BRETT MORGEN "JANE"
MUSIC BY PHILIP GLASS EDITED BY JOE BESCHENKOVSKY EXEC. PRODUCERS STEFAN NADELMAN EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS HUGO VAN LAWICK DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY ELLEN KURAS
EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS TIM PASTORE JEFF HASLER PRODUCED BY BRETT MORGEN BRYAN BURK JAMES SMITH TONY GERBER WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY BRETT MORGEN



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The Life of Jane Goodall: A Timeline

April 3, 1934	Valerie Jane Morris-Goodall is born in London, England.
1952	Jane graduates from secondary school, attends secretarial school, and gets a job at Oxford University.
1957	At the invitation of a school friend, Jane sails to Kenya, meets Dr. Louis Leakey, and takes a job as his secretary.
1960	Jane begins her observations of the chimpanzees at what was then Gombe Stream Game Reserve, taking careful notes. Her mother is her companion from July to November.
1961	The chimpanzee Jane has named David Greybeard accepts her, leading to her acceptance by the other chimpanzees.
1962	<p>Jane goes to Cambridge University to pursue a doctorate, despite not having any undergraduate college degree. After the first term, she returns to Africa to continue her study of the chimpanzees. She continues to travel back and forth between Cambridge and Gombe for several years.</p> <p>Baron Hugo van Lawick, a photographer for National Geographic, begins taking photos and films at Gombe.</p>
1964	Jane and Hugo marry in England and return to Gombe.
1965	National Geographic provides funds for an aluminum building, the beginning of the permanent Gombe research center.
1967	<p>Jane and Hugo's son, named Hugo and nicknamed "Grub," is born.</p> <p>Gombe Stream Game Reserve officially becomes Gombe National Park.</p>
1970–71	Jane publishes two books, <i>Innocent Killers</i> and <i>In the Shadow of Man</i>
1974	<p>Jane and Hugo divorce, although they remain friendly.</p> <p>Jane is shocked to discover chimpanzee groups at war with each other, even cannibalism.</p>
1975	Jane marries Derek Bryceson, the head of the Tanzanian National Parks, who dies of cancer in 1980.
1977	Jane founds the Jane Goodall Institute to support wildlife research, conservation and education.
1986	Jane attends Chicago Academy of Science conference titled "Understanding Chimpanzees" where she first learns about the destruction of chimpanzee habitat and medical research on chimpanzees in captivity. This is the moment where Dr. Goodall notes she arrived as a scientist and left as an activist.

- 1991 Jane begins the Jane Goodall Institute's youth action program Roots & Shoots as a response to the young people she encountered wanting to become involved in directly helping to positively impact the world. (See Additional Resources.)
- 1992 Jane founds the Jane Goodall Institute's Tchimpounga Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Center in the Republic of Congo, which would become Africa's largest chimpanzee sanctuary.
- 1994 Jane recognizes that poverty and lack of education in areas directly surrounding forests are barriers to conservation success. The Jane Goodall Institute's TACARE program launches in Tanzania to involve local communities in conservation efforts and to provide them with resources such as education, healthcare and new sustainable economic opportunities.
- 1995 The National Geographic Society awards her the Hubbell Medal for Distinction in Exploration.
- 1999 Jane publishes *Reason for Hope: A Spiritual Journey*.
- 1999-Present Jane travels the world to educate people about chimpanzees. Currently, she is on the road about 300 days per year.
- 2002 Jane is named a Messenger of Peace by the United Nations.
- 2002, 2007 Jane delivers TED talks on her research. (See Additional Resources.)
- 2003 Jane is named a Dame of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II.
- 2017 Jane receives the Lifetime Leadership Award from the Diller-von Furstenberg Family Foundation. This award celebrates women who have committed their lives to transforming the world for the better.
- 2017 The Jane Goodall Institute celebrates its 40th year building on Jane's vision through groundbreaking community-centered conservation, helping to further understand and save wild chimpanzee populations and their habitats, while improving the lives of people. JGI's Roots & Shoots program exists in nearly 100 countries around the world, growing the next generation of Jane Goodalls. Jane continues speaking and sharing her message with millions to encourage individuals to understand the power of hope and to use the gift of our lives to build a more harmonious relationship between people, other animals and the environment.

Growing Up: Jane Goodall's Mission Starts Early

For her first birthday on April 3, 1935, Valerie Jane Morris-Goodall received a new toy from her father. In celebration of the birth of the first chimpanzee at the London Zoo, Jane received a child-size stuffed chimpanzee that became her particular favorite as she grew older. Living mostly in Bournemouth, England, she grew up surrounded by small wild creatures in her and her grandmother's gardens and she was fascinated with observing them. One night, her mother even found a collection of earthworms Jane had been observing under her pillow. At four years old, Jane frightened her family by disappearing for five hours; she had been hiding under the straw in a chicken coop to observe how a hen lays an egg. Throughout this, her mother remained patient and

encouraging of her interests, simply telling Jane that she needed to restore the worms to the earth for them to live, and listening to her amazing revelations about how an egg is laid, respectively. She also bought Jane many animal books, believing they would help her learn to read more quickly.

During World War II, although Bournemouth was not a primary target of the *Luftwaffe*, bombs occasionally were dropped in the area. British and American soldiers were stationed nearby, and both her uncle and a family friend were killed during the war. Jane grew up with rationing and often without or with limited means; as an adult, she remained thrifty and lived simply.





As she grew older, she kept a small menagerie of animals, learned to ride horses, and roamed the local area with her dog Rusty. (Jane refers to Rusty as her first and best teacher, demonstrating that humans are not the only creatures with personalities.) She loved her family, but was also very content to be alone, walking, reading in the treetops, and writing poetry. Her favorite books included *Tarzan of the Apes* and *Dr. Dolittle*, as she aspired to be as connected to animals as they were in those stories. As an adolescent, she persisted in her dream of traveling, and especially of going to live in Africa with wild animals to learn and write about them.

During Jane's earliest years, her father was largely absent, first because of his career as a race car driver and later because of his service in the army, both during and after World War II. What impact do you think the absence caused by his travels might have had on Jane?

Jane was a very curious young person, having all the characteristics which would help shape her into a young scientist. What are some of those characteristics? Why do you think this helped her in her later observations of chimpanzees?

Jane grew up in a virtual matriarchy of mother, sister, grandmother, and aunts; most were strong independent women. What do you learn from the film about Jane's mother, Vanne? In what ways did she support her daughter? How did this affect her daughter's personality? What role did Vanne eventually play in Jane's career?

Learning about the atrocities of war and seeing pictures of the German death camps opened 11-year-old Jane's eyes to the violence humans are capable of. How did this affect her attitude about the chimpanzees she studied in Gombe? Why was she so appalled when violence broke out among them?

As the film points out, two series of books, Hugh Lofting's stories of the adventures of Dr. Dolittle and Edgar Rice Burrough's novels about Tarzan of the Apes, fascinated Jane as a girl. Do some research about each of these series if you are unfamiliar with them. What about each series appealed to Jane? How much did they influence her? Why do you think she chose books with male protagonists?

Jane explains that many individuals were dismissive of her dreams. What do you think helped Jane see beyond those criticisms, barriers and challenges?

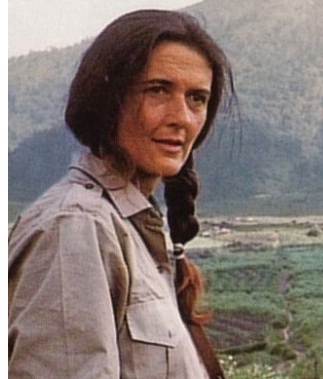
Louis Leakey and the ‘Trimates’



Louis Leakey



Jane Goodall



Dian Fossey



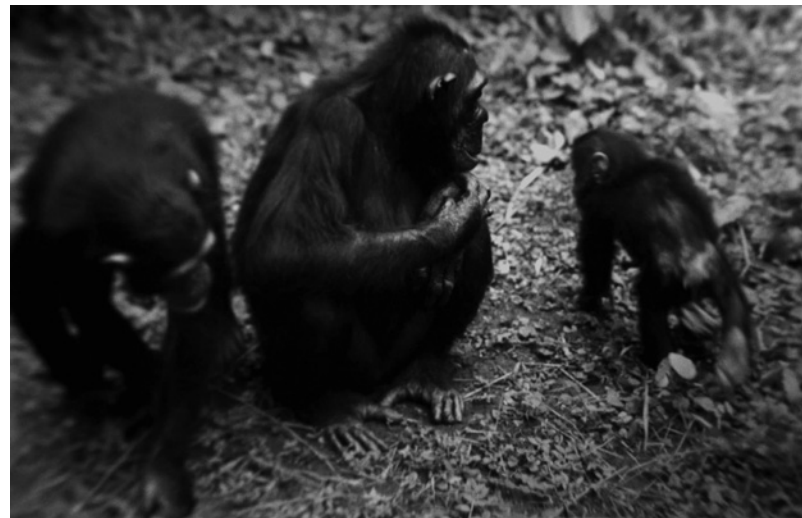
Birutė Galdikas

Since she could not afford to go to university, Jane took a secretarial course. She then had a number of jobs including waitressing and assisting her aunt who ran a children’s orthopedic clinic. She began saving for a trip to Africa with all of her earnings. At age 23, she was invited to Kenya by a school friend and was introduced to the paleoanthropologist and archaeologist Louis Leakey, who was world renowned for his studies of the fossils of early humans. Leakey determined from his studies that human evolution began in Africa, and that humans had evolved far earlier than had been previously thought.

After Jane began working for Leakey as his secretary, he came to realize her deep interest in and extensive self-taught knowledge of animals. At that time, Leakey was exploring a theory around early human behavior relating to a shared common ancestor among great apes, which include orangutans, gorillas, bonobos, chimpanzees, and humans. When he looked for a researcher to study chimpanzees to better understand shared ape/early human behavior, he wanted someone who would manage well in an unknown area and observe the chimpanzees patiently without bias or preconceived notions. Jane seemed an excellent choice. Eventually Leakey set up several studies of primates. In addition to assigning Jane to Gombe, he arranged

for Dian Fossey to study mountain gorillas in Rwanda and Biruté Galdikas to study orangutans in Borneo. The three women, rarities in a field dominated by male researchers, were known as the “Trimates.”

Leakey not only helped Jane start her research; he also assisted her in finding additional funds and in going to university for her doctorate, in spite of having no undergraduate degree. She received her PhD from Cambridge University in 1966.





Jane Goodall with David Greybeard at Gombe. Physical contact is no longer deemed appropriate with chimps in the wild.

Leakey's research was mainly devoted to our human ancestors. Why was he so interested in learning more about other primates? How would the knowledge gained by such studies illuminate his own findings?

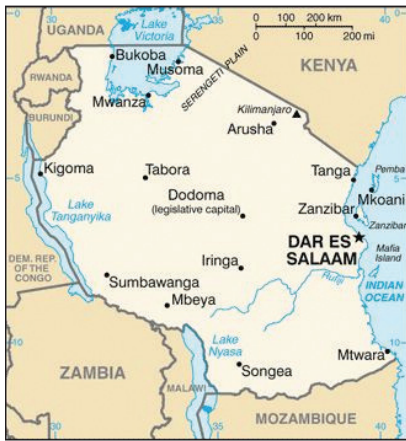
Why was Leakey willing to let Jane go forward with this research when she didn't have an advanced degree and hadn't taken any university classes? Did this lack of formal training affect the way she approached her research?

At the time Leakey selected the "Trimates," there were very few women scientists, especially doing the kind of field research that he envisioned. Why do you think he chose these three women to take on such challenging and difficult assignments?

Other attempts to study chimpanzees had failed, mostly because large expeditions frightened the chimpanzees. How did Jane plan to get close to them? What were her goals? How did she manage to get close without frightening them?

Getting Started at Gombe

When Jane Goodall first arrived to research chimpanzees, this area was merely an undifferentiated section of rain forest in the country then known as Tanganyika.



Gombe today is a small (20-square-mile) national park near Kigoma, in the far western interior of Tanzania, close to Lake Tanganyika and the border with Burundi. It is characterized by its steep slopes and

consists of habitats ranging from dense tropical rainforest to grasslands. Gombe is home to many species besides chimpanzees: baboons, leopards, birds, snakes, and colobus, red-tailed, blue, and vervet monkeys. Although it is open to visitors, tourism is limited, in large part due to the terrain and complexity of getting there. Tourists and others can reach the area by boat. There are two seasons, the dry season, from May through October, and the rainy season, from November to April. The temperature is fairly steady, with highs between 77° and 82° Fahrenheit and lows between 57° and 62° F.

What was Jane's strategy for acclimating the chimpanzees to her presence? How successful was she?

What obstacles did she have to overcome to publish her studies? How did she overcome them?

What dangers did she face in the field? Was she afraid? If so, how did she deal with her fear? If not, why not?

What did she learn about the chimpanzee community in her first few years of study? In what ways was it like a human community?

Most researchers in that era assigned numbers to individual animals they studied. Why did Jane choose to assign names? What effect might this have had on her perceptions of the animals?

To which animals in the group did she seem closest? Why? Could these chimpanzees be said to have personalities?

Why do you think it was so revolutionary both to give the chimpanzees names and to describe them as having complex relationships and emotions?

What methods did Jane use to capture data she collected while observing chimpanzees? What kind of information do you think was relevant to proving or disproving her theories about their behaviors? (See resources for more about ethology/animal behavioral research.)

What is something you are interested in learning more about through observation? How would you go about doing that research? What could you use from Jane's methods to apply to your own project?

The Gombe Community

When Jane Goodall began her research, scientists had no idea how closely related human beings are to chimpanzees. Additionally, animals other than humans often were considered senseless and wild, without any human qualities like compassion or logic. Jane's research found a surprising number of similarities between chimpanzee behavior and human behavior and eventually led to a need to reexamine and redefine just what it means to be human.

For more than six months, Jane tried to get close to the chimpanzee community, without success. But gradually, through her technique of sitting quietly in the same place at the same time, she became familiar to them and they began to accept her presence. She was then able to make careful observations that gradually accumulated, giving her and the researchers who followed her insights into the chimpanzees' tool-use, their parenting behaviors, their unique forms of communication, the meaning of their gestures, the maintenance of their social hierarchy, and their emotional development.

How did Jane's research influence or overturn the following common assumptions at the time?

- *Humans are the only species that is intelligent enough to make and use tools.*
- *Chimpanzees and other primates are vegetarians.*
- *Warfare is a human behavior not shared by other animal species*
- *The ability to experience true emotion is a trait reserved to human beings.*
- *Only a human being can be said to have a distinct and authentic personality.*

In summary, what are traits and behaviors that are shared between humans and chimpanzees?

What are the implications of these shared traits? How do these shared traits make us think differently about the way we treat chimpanzees? How do these shared traits make us think about the traits of other non-human animals?

Human beings are the only primates, in fact the only animals, that have developed complex spoken and written language which explores ideas about existence, time, and things that are not physically present. How has the use of language played a key part in the development of human civilization?

What is your answer now to the question of what it means to be human? Has your answer been influenced by seeing the film Jane?

The composer Philip Glass provided a dramatic, emotional score for the film. Director Brett Morgen stated, "I wanted Jane to be like a cinematic opera, and that idea led me to Philip Glass. There's this almost dreamlike element to his score. The way the chimpanzees and all the other animals move in sync with the music. It's a magical component to Jane's romantic view of nature."¹ Critic David Rooney called it "an almost overwhelmingly emotional original score."² Yet many viewers become so caught up in the narrative of a film that they don't immediately realize the contribution that music makes to their understanding and enjoyment of a film and their response to that narrative.

¹ <http://www.latimes.com/entertainment/la-et-entertainment-news-updates-august-jane-goodall-doc-jane-to-screen-at-1503566077-htm1story.html>

² <http://www.hollywoodreporter.com/review/jane-tiff-2017-1037505>



Gombe, Tanzania - Jane Goodall and infant chimpanzee Flint reach out to touch each other's hands. Flint was the first infant born at Gombe after Jane arrived. With him she had a great opportunity to study chimp development—and to have physical contact, which is no longer deemed appropriate with chimps in the wild.

Select several of your favorite scenes from the film Jane and watch each one several times, focusing on the music. How does the musical score support the ideas of the filmmaker and contribute, even subconsciously, to your emotional response to the visual elements? How does it help you understand the Gombe community? How does it help you to understand Jane and the story of her life?

While watching some of your favorite scenes, consider how filmmaker Brett Morgen used visuals to convey the idea that everything is connected. What scenes or visual are effective in demonstrating Jane's findings and Jane's world view? What did the scenes or visuals make you feel or think about? (Use specific examples.)

A Family of Her Own



Although Jane Goodall was comfortable being alone, she had company at times in her research. At first, the government refused permission for a young woman to go unaccompanied into the forest to do research; her mother, Vanne Morris-Goodall, agreed to come from England to be with her daughter in order to secure permission for the project.

Eventually, a National Geographic photographer, Hugo van Lawick, was assigned to cover Jane's research at Gombe. Born of Dutch parents in Indonesia and raised in Australia and England, he went to Africa in 1959 to photograph and film wild animals. His remarkable work won him commissions and awards, including eight Emmy awards. Over a hundred hours of his film was rediscovered recently and became the foundation of the film *Jane*.

Gombe, Tanzania – Jane Goodall watches as Hugo van Lawick operates a film camera.

Despite the smoking habit that annoyed her and the perfectionism that drove her crazy, Jane fell in love with Hugo and they were married in 1964. For years, he documented her research and thereby made the chimpanzees of Gombe famous. His own passion, however, was the Serengeti, and finally a divorce left them as friends living in separate parts of the continent.

Jane and Hugo's son, Hugo Eric Louis van Lawick, was nicknamed Grub. He was sent to England for an education and then became a boatbuilder in Dar Es Salaam, where he still lives with his family today.



In her book Reason for Hope, Jane wrote that she “was lucky to be provided with a mother wise enough to nurture and encourage my love of living things and my passion for knowledge.”³ How does the film show the relationship between Jane and her mother? What might have motivated Jane Goodall’s mother to join her in Africa? How did the presence of Jane’s mother affect her research?

Jane’s work with the photographer Hugo van Lawick, to whom she was married for 10 years, was a successful collaboration. What challenges did he face in photographing and filming the chimpanzee community? What words would you use to describe his films of Jane and the chimpanzees? How did Hugo’s talents support Jane’s research?

How did Jane’s observations of chimpanzee mothers, and especially of Flo, influence her feelings about her own baby? How did her experience as a mother help deepen her perceptions about chimpanzee maternal behavior? How did Jane’s relationships with the chimpanzees affect her relationships with her family?

How did Jane choose to educate Grub while in Gombe? Why do you think she made the decision to send him to England for schooling? What does the film relate in terms of how Jane’s life in Gombe complicated her other relationships? How was she able to overcome those issues? Why do you think she made the choices she did?

³ Goodall, Jane, and Phillip Berman, *Reason for Hope: A Spiritual Journey*. (New York: Grand Central Publishing, 2003), p. 7.

A Lifelong Mission

After earning her doctorate, Jane returned to Gombe and spent the next decades there studying several generations of chimpanzees. She received enough funding to establish a research center there, and Gombe itself was eventually protected by its designation as a national park. Tanzanian and visiting researchers have conducted longitudinal studies of several chimpanzee families. (To distinguish the matrilineal line, all descendants of a female chimpanzee are named with the same initial letter as their mother.) Beginning in 1995, the data collected over many years has been archived at the Jane Goodall Research Institute Center at Duke University. Jane's chimpanzee research has been carried on by other scientists for generations, making it one of the longest running wild mammal studies of all time.

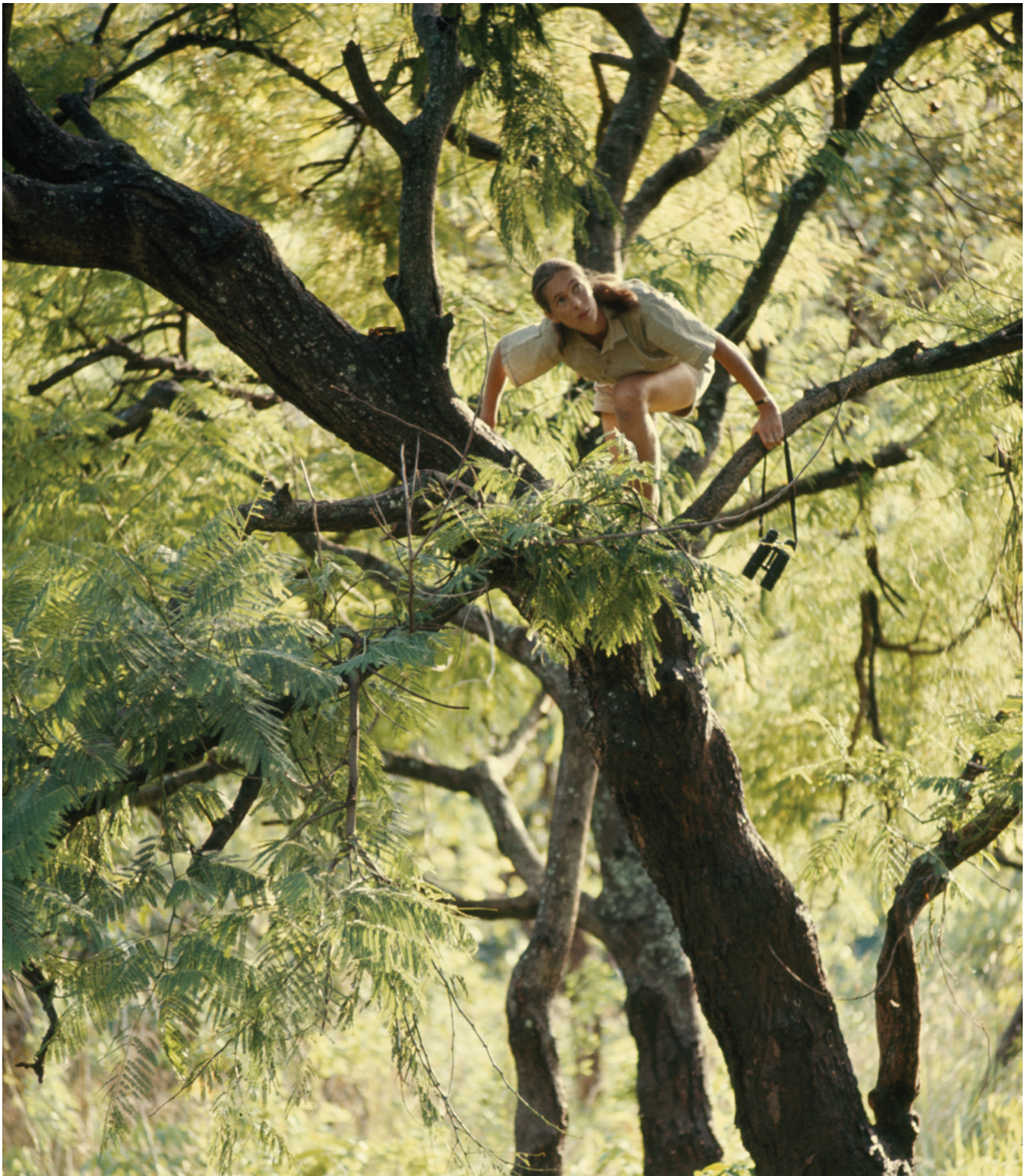
Jane began spreading the word about chimpanzees to the general public in 1971 with her first book, *In the Shadow of Man*. In 1977, she founded the Jane Goodall Institute to further her research, to help conserve chimpanzees and their forest homes and to support education initiatives. In 1986, she began to tour the world, articulating two main themes, the first of which was that chimpanzees used in medical research should be treated ethically and/or removed from research. Recognizing that medical experimentation with chimpanzees and other animals could not be abolished, she urged researchers to treat the animals compassionately and to seek alternative means for research.

Her second main message was that chimpanzees and their habitats are under assault from farming, population growth, logging, mining, and the illegal bushmeat and pet trades. She urged African governments to encourage nature-friendly eco-tourism that would protect habitats while providing earnings. Jane has always been an advocate for conservation

of both natural forests and the animal species that live in them. In recent years, she has re-defined and broadened the term "conservation," and her work to protect both local peoples and the environment as a whole is inspiring. Today, the Jane Goodall Institute represents the expansion of the imagination and vision of Jane Goodall for a better world for all living things. By utilizing cutting-edge technology, including satellite imagery and other tools, JGI is working in partnership with local people to protect chimpanzees, other great apes, and forest ecosystems with holistic action plans. Projects include providing resources for sustainable livelihoods like agroforestry and beekeeping; micro-credit loans; girls' scholarships; chimpanzee research, protection, and rescue; and advocacy for the many causes Jane and JGI are passionate about including endangered species protections, living sustainably, climate change, ending wildlife trafficking, and spreading peace. JGI also began an educational empowerment program called Roots & Shoots, which currently exists in nearly 100 countries around the world.

Through her Roots & Shoots program Jane encourages young people to take action in their communities to make a difference for people, animals, and the environment. Roots & Shoots members follow in Jane's footsteps by joining campaigns to end the use of chimpanzees in entertainment, reduce waste, empathize with refugees, create habitats for migrating species, and more. The program also empowers them to start their own service campaigns to solve problems for issues that matter the most to them. (See additional resources.)

Jane lives as a vegetarian and encourages others to do so. In 2002, she was named a Messenger of Peace by the United Nations. She continues to travel widely to spread her message





of individual action and hope, sometimes as much as 300 days a year, despite being in her 80s. Her books continue to reach and inspire audiences around the world.

Why do you think Jane continues to work tirelessly for chimpanzees and the world we share? What impact does her continued outreach have? How are her causes interrelated?

Why do you think it's important to work with local communities to protect chimpanzees and their habitats? How do you think the pressures of poverty and education affect how individuals feel and act regarding conservation?

Should animals be used for medical research? What would you consider a fair code of ethics for a medical researcher working with live animals?

Have you read any of Jane Goodall's books or articles? (See the list on p. 20.) If so, what more did you learn about the chimpanzees of Gombe? What did you learn about her ideas about nature in general? About Jane herself?

Now in her 80s, Jane Goodall has dedicated herself to a number of causes on a global scale. What is one cause that you yourself are interested in? How do you support it? What more would you like to do to become even more effective?

Jane has written many books and continues to speak to share her messages. Why do you think it's important to be able to both tell your story and convey your message? How is Jane successful in encouraging people to want to make a difference? How could you convey your message?



Women in the Biological Sciences Today

When Jane Goodall and her peers, Dian Fossey and Biruté Galdikas, began their longitudinal studies of chimpanzees, mountain gorillas, and orangutans, they began more than one revolution in the biological sciences. Not only did Jane's work force a reevaluation of what it means to be human, particularly due to her observations of chimpanzees making and using tools, but she also revolutionized science in other ways. She pioneered a methodology of observation and note-taking over a long period of time, integrating herself into the community she was studying; she developed protocols for such observation and for its documentation and analysis. And she and the other "Trimates" proved that women could be successful as scientists in a world that had previously relegated them to "women's work."

Nevertheless, bias against women in the sciences still exists. In one recent study, both men and women scientists reviewing applications for laboratory positions tended to rate men who applied higher than equally qualified women who applied, offering them a higher starting salary and more mentorship. Another study found that both men and women scientists recognize that bias and discrimination in hiring against women still exist.⁴

Today, women are proportionately far more common in the biological sciences than in certain other sciences, such as physics. Almost 60 percent of the bachelor's degrees and more than 50 percent of the doctoral degrees in biology in 2015 were awarded to women.⁵ However, they are still underrepresented on the faculties of elite universities. Organizations like Women

in Bio (<http://www.womeninbio.org/>) have been formed to help female scientists find opportunities and mentors and to encourage young women to look for careers in this area.

Think back to your own elementary school years. Were girls encouraged to study science? Were girls well represented in your high school's advanced science classes? Was the faculty in science primarily men or women? Why do you think this was the case?

Have you ever had a mentor who helped you in your studies or your career? How can mentoring help? How important is mentoring in helping women choose careers in science?

Why do you think women tend to cluster in three fields of science: psychology, social sciences, and life sciences such as biology? What experiences have brought you to this conclusion?

How might learning about women such as Jane Goodall and Dian Fossey encourage students to pursue a career in science?

⁴ James M. Gentile, "Gender bias and the Sciences" at http://www.huffingtonpost.com/james-m-gentile/gender-bias-and-the-sciences_b_2049771.html.

⁵ American Physics Society at <https://www.aps.org/programs/education/statistics/womenmajors.cfm>.



Jane Goodall, in Her Own Words

Read each of the following quotations from Jane Goodall. In light of what you have learned about her life and work, how do you respond to each of these quotations? Which do you agree (or disagree) with? Why?

“What you do makes a difference, and you have to decide what kind of difference you want to make.”

“Change happens by listening and then starting a dialogue with the people who are doing something you don’t believe is right.”

“One thing I had learned from watching chimpanzees with their infants is that having a child should be fun.”

“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? 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.”

“Here we are, the most clever species ever to have lived. So how is it we can destroy the only planet we have?”

“It is these undeniable qualities of human love and compassion and self-sacrifice that give me hope for the future. We are, indeed, often cruel and evil. Nobody can deny this. We gang up on each one another, we torture each other, with words as well as deeds, we fight, we kill. But we are also capable of the most noble, generous, and heroic behavior.”

“...I understood why those who had lived through war or economic disasters, and who had built for themselves a good life and a high standard of living, were rightly proud to be able to provide for their children those things which they



themselves had not had. And why their children, inevitably, took those things for granted. It meant that new values and new expectations had crept into our societies along with new standards of living. Hence the materialistic and often greedy and selfish lifestyle of so many young people in the Western world, especially in the United States.”

“There is a powerful force unleashed when young people resolve to make a change.”



Additional Resources for Further Study

A. To learn more about organizations that work to study and protect primates:

The Jane Goodall Institute

1595 Spring Hill Rd
Suite 550
Vienna, VA 22182
Telephone: (703) 682-9220
<http://www.janegoodall.org>

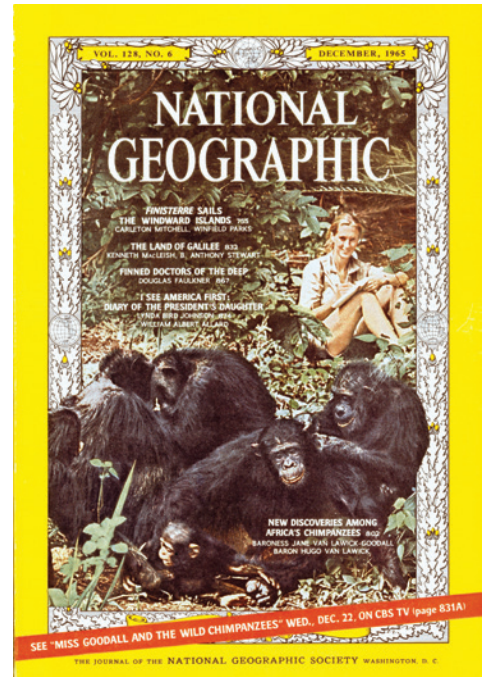
Dr. Jane Goodall Facebook: [Facebook.com/janegoodall](https://www.facebook.com/janegoodall)
the Jane Goodall Institute Facebook: [Facebook.com/janegoodallinst](https://www.facebook.com/janegoodallinst)
Twitter: [@JaneGoodallInst](https://twitter.com/JaneGoodallInst)
Instagram: [@JaneGoodallInst](https://www.instagram.com/JaneGoodallInst)

The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International

800 Cherokee Avenue, SE
Atlanta, GA 30315
Telephone: 1-800-851-0203
<https://gorillafund.org/>

Orangutan Foundation International

824 S. Wellesley Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90049
Telephone: (310) 820-4906
<https://orangutan.org/>



B. For young people:

Jane Goodall's Roots & Shoots

1595 Spring Hill Rd
Suite 550
Vienna, VA 22182
Telephone: (703) 682-9220
<https://rootsandshoots.org/>

Facebook: [Facebook.com/RootsandShoots](https://www.facebook.com/RootsandShoots)
Twitter: [@RootsandShoots](https://twitter.com/RootsandShoots)
Instagram: [@RootsandShoots](https://www.instagram.com/RootsandShoots)

C. To learn more about chimpanzees:

National Geographic's Animal Facts webpage

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/mammals/c/chimpanzee/>

Information about habitat, diet, and family life from the Jane Goodall Institute:

http://wiki.janegoodall.org/wiki/The_Chimpanzee

This website also includes information about grooming, communication, and tool use

<http://www.savethechimps.org/about-us/chimp-facts/>

Discover Chimpanzees

<http://www.discoverchimpanzees.org>

D. Books by and about Jane Goodall:

For a complete list of books written by Jane Goodall, visit: <http://wiki.janegoodall.org/wiki/Books>.

To purchase copies of Jane Goodall's books, visit: shop.janegoodall.org.

Jane Goodall's Top Books

Jane Goodall, *In the Shadow of Man*

Jane Goodall, *Through a Window: My 30 Years with the Chimps of Gombe*

Jane Goodall with Richard Berman, *Reason for Hope: A Spiritual Journey*

Jane Goodall and Michael Pollan, *Seeds of Hope: Wisdom and Wonder from the World of Plants*

Jane Goodall, *Jane Goodall: 50 Years at Gombe*

Dale Peterson, *Jane Goodall: The Woman Who Redefined Man*

Anita Silvey and Jane Goodall, *Untamed: The Wild Life of Jane Goodall*

E. Jane Goodall's TED talks

"What Separates Us from the Chimpanzees?"

https://www.ted.com/talks/jane_goodall_on_what_separates_us_from_the_apes

How Humans and Animals Can Live Together

https://www.ted.com/talks/jane_goodall_at_tedglobal_07

F A description of research projects and explorations currently being funded by the National Geographic Society

<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/projects>

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