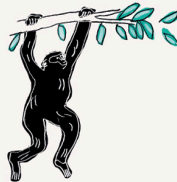
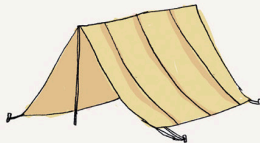
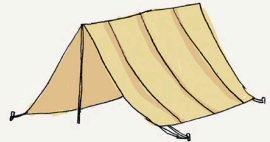
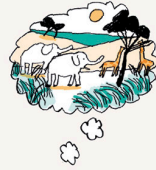


DK Life Stories

# Jane Goodall

by Libby  
Romero



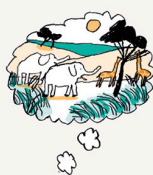




DK Life Stories

# Jane GOODALL

by Libby Romero  
Illustrated by Charlotte Ager





Penguin  
Random  
House

**Senior Editor** Shannon Beatty

**Designer** Charlotte Jennings

**Project Editors** Olivia Stanford, Kritika Gupta

**Senior Editor** Roohi Sehgal

**Senior Designer** Joanne Clark

**Project Art Editor** Rashika Kachroo

**Assistant Art Editor** Simran Lakhiani

**Jacket Coordinator** Issy Walsh

**Jacket Designer** Dheeraj Arora

**DTP Designers** Sachin Gupta, Ashok Kumar

**Picture Researcher** Sakshi Saluja

**Pre-Producer** Sophie Chatellier

**Senior Producer** Amy Knight

**Managing Editors** Laura Gilbert, Monica Saigal

**Deputy Managing Art Editor** Ivy Sengupta

**Managing Art Editor** Diane Peyton Jones

**Delhi Team Head** Malavika Talukder

**Creative Director** Helen Senior

**Publishing Director** Sarah Larter

**Subject Consultant** Dale Peterson, PhD

**Literacy Consultant** Stephanie Laird

First American Edition, 2019

Published in the United States by DK Publishing  
1450 Broadway, Suite 801, New York, NY 10018

Copyright © 2019 Dorling Kindersley Limited  
DK, a Division of Penguin Random House LLC  
19 20 21 22 23 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1  
001-314130–August/2019

All rights reserved.

Without limiting the rights under the copyright reserved above, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form, or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise), without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Published in Great Britain by Dorling Kindersley Limited

A catalog record for this book is available from the Library of Congress.

ISBN: 978-1-4654-8397-3 (Paperback)

ISBN: 978-1-4654-8398-0 (Hardcover)

DK books are available at special discounts when purchased in bulk for sales promotions, premiums, fund-raising, or educational use. For details, contact:

DK Publishing Special Markets, 1450 Broadway, Suite 801, New York, NY 10018  
SpecialSales@dk.com

Printed and bound in China

A WORLD OF IDEAS:  
SEE ALL THERE IS TO KNOW

[www.dk.com](http://www.dk.com)



# Dear Reader,

Interest. Dream. Passion. Mission. These are just four simple words, but if you put them together—and follow a path as you travel from one step to the next—great things can happen. Just take a look at Jane Goodall.

As a young child, Jane had an interest in animals. She dreamed of going to Africa to study wild animals. That dream came true, and Jane has spent her life fulfilling a passion that turned into a mission after she saw problems and realized that she could really make a difference.

Undertaking a mission isn't always easy, but sometimes it's necessary. If you see somebody doing something you think is wrong, speak up. Your words have power, and even the biggest changes can start with a simple conversation. As Jane once said, "If we all start listening and helping, then surely, together, we can make the world a better place for all living things. Can't we?"

Happy reading,

Libby Romero



# The life of... Jane Goodall



THE EARLY  
YEARS  
page 8



MAKING  
PROGRESS  
page 52



DR. JANE  
AND FAME  
page 60



DISASTER  
STRIKES  
page 72



MAJOR  
CHANGES  
page 80

2

A WONDERFUL  
INVITATION  
page 18



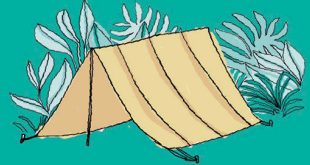
3

A DREAM  
COME TRUE  
page 24



4

INTO THE  
JUNGLE  
page 32



5

A BIG  
BREAKTHROUGH  
page 40

THE NEXT  
CHAPTER  
page 94



10

THE DARKEST  
YEARS  
page 88

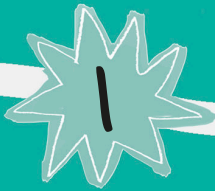


11

JANE'S WORK  
CONTINUES  
page 100



12



# The early years

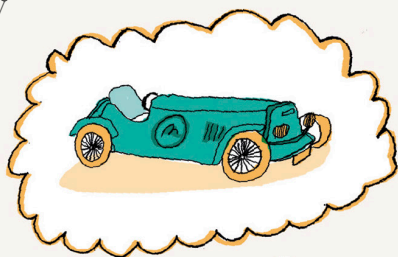
**From the beginning, Valerie Jane Morris-Goodall loved animals. Big or small, slimy or soft, feathered or scaly, they were all Jane's friends.**

Jane was born on April 3, 1934, in London, England. For the first year of her life, she and her family lived there on the second floor of a small, brick, two-bedroom townhouse. The ground floor, which had once been a stable, was the perfect place for her father's garage.





Jane's father, Mortimer, worked as an engineer for a company that was laying telephone cables throughout England. Mortimer's favorite part of the job was getting to travel. This meant he could drive the company van. Mortimer's mother had taught him how to drive when he was 14, and after that, driving had become his passion. He was determined to become a race car driver.



Jane's mother, Margaret Myfanwe Joseph, who everyone called Vanne (pronounced "Van"), had moved to London from her family home in the English seaside town of Bournemouth. Though Vanne found work as a secretary, she loved to write and actually wanted to be an author.



Vanne and Mortimer met each other in London, and then in

1932, they got married. At first their life together was a whirl of action as they traveled around Europe following the racing circuit. That focus didn't change—at least for Mortimer—after Jane was born. He was absent more often than not as she was growing up.

However, Mortimer was there for his daughter's first birthday, and the present he gave her had a lasting effect on her life. In search of a soft, cuddly toy for Jane, he found a stuffed toy chimpanzee. It was named Jubilee after the first captive-born chimpanzee that had ever been born in the London Zoo. Family friends thought the toy was scary and would give little Jane nightmares.



### JANE'S LAST NAME

As the youngest of three brothers, Jane's grandfather Reginald Goodall wasn't allowed to help run the family printing business. So when he married Elizabeth Morris against the family's wishes, he decided to make a point. Their children's last names would be Morris-Goodall.



Baby Jane cuddling with Jubilee.

That wasn't the case at all—Jane loved Jubilee and wanted to take him wherever she went.

Even as a baby, Jane loved animals. In London, her nanny, or babysitter, Nancy Sowden, used to take her for long walks, and Jane loved watching the animals that scurried through the city parks. After the family moved to a larger home, Jane and Nanny (which was what Jane called Nancy) had long picnics in the overgrown garden.



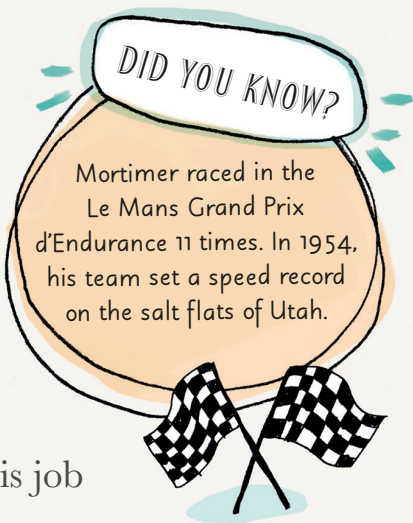
Jane loved all of the flowers, birds, and insects that lived in the garden, but earthworms were her favorite. She loved them so much that she brought a bunch to bed with her one night and hid them under her pillow. Nanny was horrified. So it was up to Vanne to convince the tearful toddler that the worms would die if they weren't returned to their outdoor home in the garden.

On Jane's fourth birthday, she got an unwelcome surprise when her new baby sister, Judith Daphne (Judy), was born. For a while, Jane's safe little world was turned upside down.

She was jealous because the new baby was getting all of the family's attention.

There were even bigger changes in store for Jane and her family, though. Mortimer quit his job as an engineer to become a full-time race car driver, and in May 1939 the family moved to France. While France was a good base for a race car driver, the timing of this move couldn't have been worse. By the end of summer, rumors of spies and impending war were in the air, so the family quickly moved back to England.

The family's first stop was to visit Mortimer's parents, who Jane called "Gramps" and "Danny Nutt." ("Danny" was her childlike version of "Granny.") They lived in an old house in the countryside. While there, five-year-old Jane gave everyone a fright when she disappeared one day. Everyone searched



for her, and they even called the police. When Jane finally reappeared, hours later, she was exhausted, excited, and covered in straw. She told her mother that she wanted to know how hens laid eggs. So for the past five hours she had been patiently waiting in the henhouse.

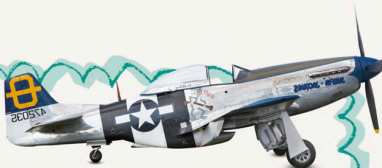


Now she knew, and she had just completed her first scientific observation!

Shortly after that episode, England declared war against Germany. The racetracks closed, so Mortimer enlisted in the military and was shipped off to France. Although he did return for short visits over the years, they were few and far between. (Jane's parents would eventually get divorced in 1952.)

With Mortimer gone to fight in World War II, Jane, her mother, and sister moved to Bournemouth, England. There they lived with Vanne's mother, who Jane also called "Danny." While at Bournemouth, Jane and her family did have to make the occasional dash to the bomb shelter. Because the seaside town wasn't near a

## WORLD WAR II



P-51 Mustang

During World War II (1939–1945), the Axis powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan) battled against the Allied nations (led by Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States). More than 60 million people died in this bloody conflict, which ended after the United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japan.

large city, however, it was overall a safe place to spend the war years.

Life in Bournemouth wasn't dull, though. Jane's grandfather had died years earlier, so it was a home filled with women. In addition to Jane, Judy, Vanne, and Danny, there were Vanne's sisters, Olly and Audrey. Danny also rented rooms to other women. Living in this environment, Jane was never told that she could not do something because she was a girl. She was free to do what she loved, which mostly included reading books, climbing trees, and being around animals.





And there were lots of animals to be around at Bournemouth. In addition to the insects and other creatures she found in the gardens, Jane had hamsters, guinea pigs, tortoises, and a terrapin. She had cats and dogs, and she even learned how to ride a horse.

One neighborhood dog named Rusty spent most of his days with Jane. When she saw how smart he was, Jane started teaching him tricks. One day, she threw a ball out a window and watched as Rusty ran downstairs. He pawed the door to get someone to open it, and ran outside to retrieve the ball. Jane was astounded to see

### THE ALLIGATOR CLUB

When Jane was 12, she and her friends founded a nature club called the Alligator Club. Each member had an animal name. For her name, Jane chose a beautiful butterfly—the red admiral. Jane was an organized, if not bossy, leader. She created badges, arranged outings, produced a magazine, and wrote quizzes that she demanded all members complete in a timely fashion.



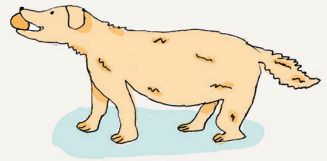
Red  
admiral





Jane sitting on Daniel the horse, at Bushel's riding stable in Bournemouth, England.

that Rusty actually remembered where she had thrown the ball!



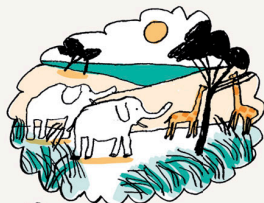
It's no wonder that one of Jane's favorite books was *The Story of Doctor Doolittle*, the tale of a doctor with his own group of pets. Jane was particularly interested in Doctor Doolittle's trip to Africa. So she started reading more books about the continent including *The Jungle Book* and the entire series of books about Tarzan of the Apes. Someday, she vowed, she would be like Tarzan and go live among the animals in Africa!



# A WONDERFUL invitation

**Jane's love of the outdoors was equaled—if not exceeded—by her dislike of school. To her, school was dreary, routine, and outright boring.**

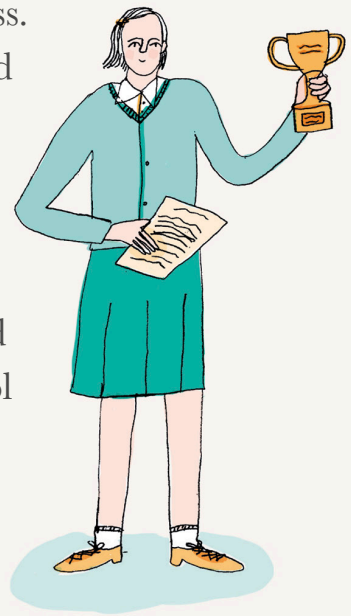
There were bright spots, of course—Jane had a lot of friends and was one of the best students in her class. However, she could not see how anything she was learning would help her achieve her dream of going to Africa.



Jane attended a boarding school, which is a kind of school where students live on the campus. With just one year of school to go before she graduated and was officially an adult, Jane became depressed. More and more, she stayed home sick and lay in bed reading her beloved books.



Then she took a biology class. Jane learned about heredity and evolution. She got to dissect, or cut open, a rabbit in order to study its heart and brain. She was also excelling in her English class and won an award for her writing. Suddenly, school was quite interesting, Jane's future didn't seem quite so bleak, and growing up didn't seem quite so scary.



But by the time Jane graduated, she still had no idea what she wanted to do with her life—or at least, she had no idea how to achieve her dreams. Jane still wanted to study and write about animals in Africa. However, as a young woman in the 1950s, her career choices were pretty much limited to being a secretary, nurse, or teacher.

---

*What does heredity mean?*

The passing of traits from parents to their offspring. Traits are determined by the genes you get from each parent.

Following her mother's advice, Jane decided to go to secretarial school. After all, a secretary could get a job anywhere—even in Africa.



So Jane moved to London, and for the next 10 months, she studied shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, and writing at secretarial school.

Upon graduation, she started working at her Aunt Olly's physical therapy clinic, which helped people recover from injuries. Soon, she was offered a higher-paying job at Oxford University. However, it didn't take long for Jane to become bored with typing and filing documents. In this job, the closest she got to Africa was finding a hat for the emperor of Ethiopia when he was awarded an honorary degree.

Oxford University



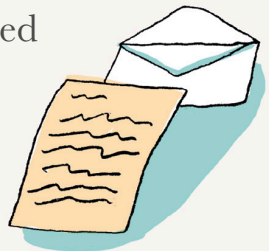
## WORDS OF ADVICE

Jane's mother was one of Jane's biggest supporters. When Jane discussed her career options with her mom, Vanne told her, "if you really want something, and you really work hard, and you take advantage of opportunities, and above all if you never give up, you will find a way."



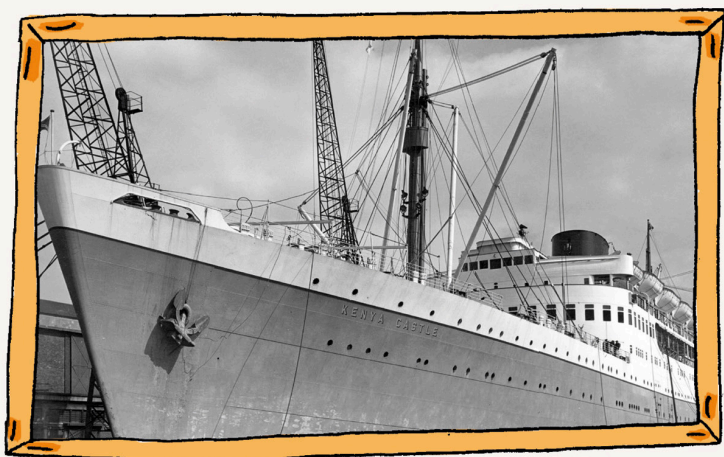
So Jane quit that job, too, and began working for a film production company in Oxford, England. There, she got to do everything from selecting music and editing film to modeling and being a makeup artist. This job was much more satisfying, but still, it wasn't Africa.

Jane started to think about a letter she had received the previous summer. A friend from boarding school named Marie-Claude (nicknamed "Clo") Mange, had invited Jane to visit her at her father's farm outside Nairobi, Kenya. Clo knew about Jane's dream, and she wanted Jane to stay for a full six months.





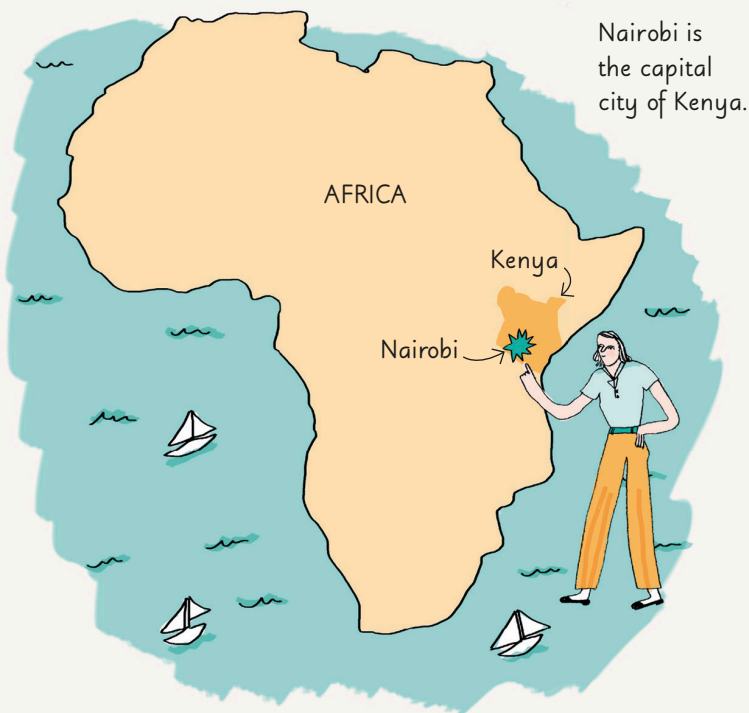
After confirming that the offer was still good, Jane moved back to Bournemouth, got a job as a waitress, and started saving her money for the trip. It didn't take long for Jane to become an excellent waitress, able to carry 13 plates at a time—without a tray! It didn't take her long to save enough money for the trip, either. She was ready to buy a ticket in just four months. And on March 13, 1957, 22-year-old Jane boarded the *Kenya Castle* and finally set sail for Africa.



The *Kenya Castle* docked in London.

The voyage was rough for most of the passengers, but Jane was having the time of her life. When the rocking of the ship made people feel sick and forced them to go to their cabins, Jane sat at the front of the ship because that's where it moved the most. And when the scorching sun burned the other passengers to a crisp, Jane's skin had just started to tan.

Jane finally arrived in Nairobi, Kenya, on April 3—which was also her 23rd birthday.

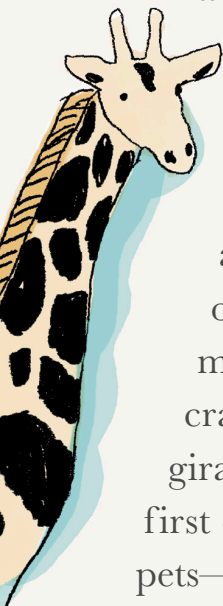




# A dream COME true

**Jane was in heaven. Africa was even better than she had dreamed—and best of all, it was filled with amazing animals.**

At Greystones, Clo's father's farm, there were animals everywhere. In addition to six dogs and two cats, there were cows, rabbits, chickens, and even a chameleon. When Jane and Clo went out exploring, they saw even more animals. These animals, though, were of the wild sort—hyenas, monkeys, storks, and cranes. Jane saw her first giraffe. She even got the first of her many African pets—it was a bush monkey that she named Levi.

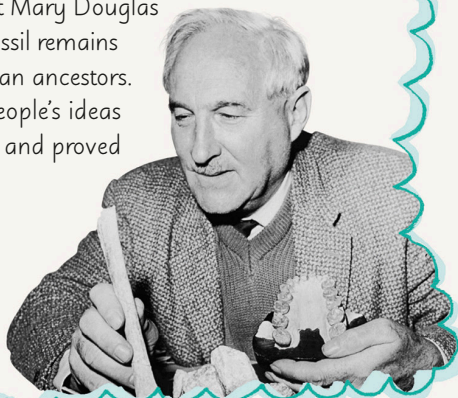




Soon, Jane began searching for a job so she could stay in Africa. Dusting off her secretarial skills, she became a typist for a construction firm. Then, upon the recommendation of a friend, she introduced herself to Louis Leakey. At the time, Leakey was the curator, or the person in charge, of Nairobi's natural history museum, the Coryndon (now called the National Museum of Kenya).

### WHO WAS LOUIS LEAKEY?

Louis Leakey (1903–1972) was a British paleontologist, archaeologist, and anthropologist. Born to British missionaries and raised in Kenya, Leakey returned to Africa after earning his doctorate degree at Cambridge University. Working with his second wife, archaeologist and paleoanthropologist Mary Douglas Leakey, he discovered fossil remains of some of the first human ancestors. His findings changed people's ideas about human evolution and proved that the human race originated in Africa, and not Asia as people had previously believed.



Their first meeting was at his museum, and after a private tour and much conversation he realized that she was as interested in African wildlife as he was. Leakey hired Jane to be his secretary. Before she started, though, he asked her to join him and his wife, Mary, on an expedition to search for fossils—remains or traces left by animals from a long time ago—at Olduvai Gorge in the plains of East Africa.

The Leakeys were looking for the fossils of the very first humans, which they thought could be found in Africa. Jane had never done this type of work before, but she was excited to go with them.

Jane joined the Leakeys on their dig at Olduvai Gorge.



Toward the end of their trip, Leakey told Jane about his plan to sponsor a field study of African apes. Leakey believed that fossils could help him understand the physical evolution of human ancestors. The best way to understand how they lived and behaved was to study apes, which are modern humans' closest living relatives. Jane was intrigued.



An ancient skull, found by Mary Leakey at Olduvai Gorge.



When they returned to Nairobi, Leakey brought up the subject again. Jane blurted out that she wished he would stop talking about his idea because it was exactly what she wanted to do. He told her that he was waiting for her to speak up because she was just the person he wanted to do it! Jane immediately agreed.

---

**what is a field study?**

A research project conducted in a natural setting instead of an office or lab. The project at Olduvai Gorge was a field study.

Leakey had already decided that the six-month study should focus on chimpanzees, and he had picked a place—Gombe Stream Game Reserve in Tanganyika (now called Gombe National Park in Tanzania). Leakey thought Jane was the ideal person for the job for a couple of reasons. One reason was that she was a woman, and he thought women would be more patient and be seen as less threatening by the chimpanzees. His second reason was that she wasn't a trained scientist. That meant her mind was “uncluttered and unbiased by theories,” according to Leakey.

## GREAT APES

Apes are a type of mammal with hair instead of fur, fingernails instead of claws, and opposable thumbs. Unlike monkeys, they don't have tails. There are four types of great apes: gorillas, bonobos, orangutans, and chimpanzees. The smaller gibbons and siamangs are classified as lesser apes.



Leakey sent Jane to Gombe to study chimpanzees in the wild.



Unfortunately, not everyone else agreed. It took Leakey two years to get funding for the project. The ultimate sponsor was not a big environmental organization, but Leighton Wilkie, an Illinois business owner who was interested in human evolution.

Once that was settled, Jane had to overcome another obstacle. Officials would not allow a European woman to travel alone in this remote jungle. So, Jane's mother, Vanne, agreed to go with her and they set off on their expedition.



Vanne and Jane in Africa.

"My family has very strong women. My mother never laughed at my dream of Africa, even though everyone else did because we didn't have any money . . . and because I was a girl."



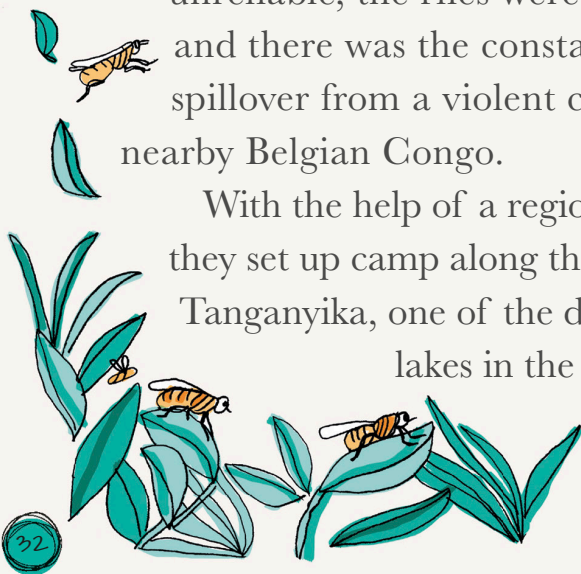


# Into the **jungle**

**Jane and her mother had arrived in Africa, and on July 14, 1960, they were finally given permission to make the last leg of their journey.**

Traveling with a game warden and their cook, Dominic, Jane and Vanne were excited to finally be headed toward their camp. It was a rough trip, though. Their vehicle was old and unreliable, the flies were unbearable, and there was the constant threat of spillover from a violent conflict in the nearby Belgian Congo.

With the help of a regional official, they set up camp along the shores of Lake Tanganyika, one of the deepest, clearest lakes in the world.



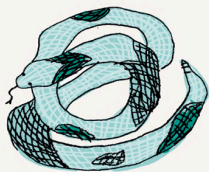


Dominic's tent was just above the beach, and Jane and Vanne's tent was erected higher up the path in a flat clearing.

Their tent was small but comfortable. It contained a cot for each of them, along with a small washroom in the back and a porch out front. A small bubbling stream behind the tent provided the perfect place to cool off. Nearby they dug a deep hole, which they surrounded by a wall of woven palm leaves. It was the perfect little latrine, or toilet.

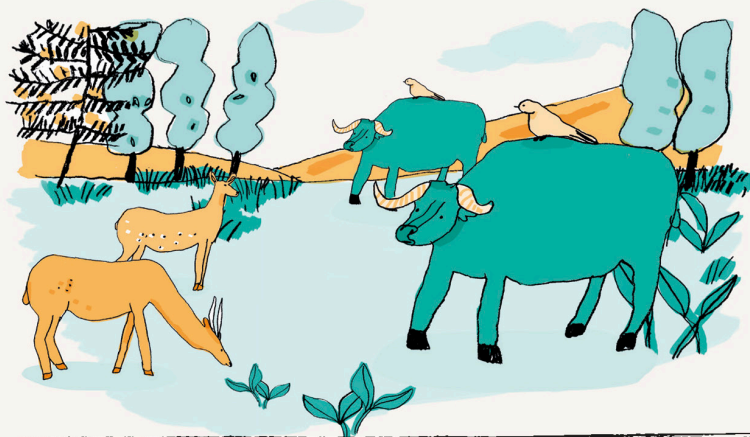


After a well-deserved night's sleep, Jane woke up to take in her surroundings. The land was a paradise full of animals. On the larger side there were buffalo, bushbucks (a type of antelope), hippos, and, much to Jane's worry, leopards. Smaller creatures included mongooses, squirrels, and



elephant shrews. A multitude of birds flew through the air, and several primate species lived in the trees.


There were also many different kinds of snakes, a host of which were deadly.



---

what is  
a primate?

A mammal with forward-facing eyes, a large brain, five fingers, and fingernails. Humans, apes, and monkeys are all primates.



The land was rugged and steep, and the lake sat at the base of a high plateau. Streams tumbling down toward the lake crafted steep cliffs and deep ravines that could prove impossible to climb.

Initially, the local people were suspicious of Jane's intentions and convinced that she was a spy. It took a lot of work on Jane's part to earn their trust. They were only appeased when Jane agreed to hire two local guides who would accompany her on her excursions. Meanwhile, Vanne set up a medical clinic in their camp and began treating minor ailments. This, more than anything, helped Jane establish a good relationship with her new neighbors.





Vanne's clinic was an instant success, but Jane's guides were another matter. Jane wanted to observe chimpanzees on her own. She disliked having two extra people trail along—and trail along is what they did. Neither man could match her agile step or the endless endurance that kept her out in the jungle, searching for chimpanzees, from dawn to dusk.

For the first couple of weeks, Jane and her guides perched high on a hillside and watched a troop of chimpanzees grouped around an enormous fruit tree down below. Through her field binoculars, Jane watched the chimpanzees forage for food and recline against branches. They would even dangle by one arm for 15 minutes before, impressively, switching to the other arm and dangling for 10 minutes more.





Jane observing chimpanzees in Gombe.

By the end of July, though, the tree was stripped of its berries, and the chimpanzees had moved on. Jane and her guides went on daily quests to find the troop, but the chimpanzees were elusive and Jane's companions were exhausted. Eventually, when neither man was able to go on, Jane set out on her own.

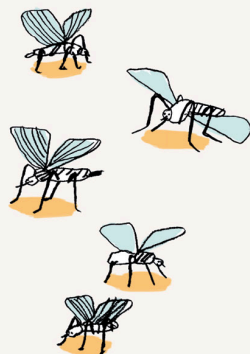
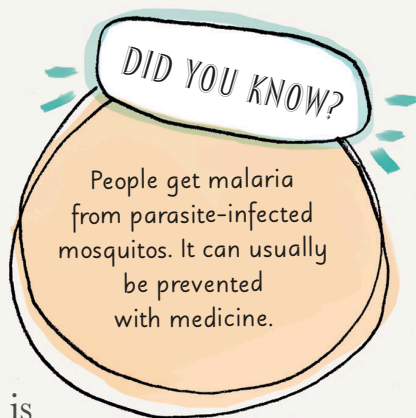
July passed, and as August took hold, the temperature grew hotter and the air became even more damp and humid. Jane, accompanied

by just one guide now, continued to search for the chimpanzees. By mid-August, though, both she and Vanne had gotten sick.

Vanne was the first person to show symptoms, quickly registering a temperature of 105°F (40.5°C). Jane, with a temperature of 104°F (40°C), wasn't far behind her mother. After a few days of such high fevers, Dominic, their cook, urged Vanne and Jane to go to town to see the doctor, but neither woman could bear the trip. So, Dominic did his best to take care of them.



Going by their symptoms—a high fever, shaking chills, excessive sweating, headache, and vomiting—their illness was most likely malaria. Malaria is a serious and sometimes fatal illness that is typically found in tropical or subtropical climates. Their sickness kept them down for about two weeks. It wasn't until the end of August that Jane felt well enough to continue with her research.





# A big BREAKTHROUGH

**Just before Jane got sick, she had an interesting encounter with a curious chimpanzee. She would later name him David Greybeard.**

Ever since Jane had arrived in Gombe, she had been searching all of the faraway cliffs and valleys for chimpanzees. The search had been frustrating and produced few results, so she decided to concentrate on an area just behind her camp instead.



One afternoon, an older male chimpanzee with a silvery white beard came into the area and walked straight toward Jane. When he was about 10 yards (9 meters) away, the chimp—who seemed more



curious than scared—stopped and cocked his head to one side and then the other to observe Jane. Then he scampered off into the forest.

A short while later, the chimp returned. He circled around Jane and climbed a tree so he could watch her some more—and then he walked away again. This was the closest she had ever been to a chimpanzee!

### THE “TRIMATES” WHO STUDY PRIMATES

With the support of her mentor, Louis Leakey, Jane studied chimpanzees in Gombe. Leakey also arranged for Dian Fossey to study mountain gorillas in Rwanda and Biruté Galdikas to study orangutans in Borneo. The three women, who he called the “Trimates,” revolutionized the study of primates, and how scientists observe these amazing animals in the wild.



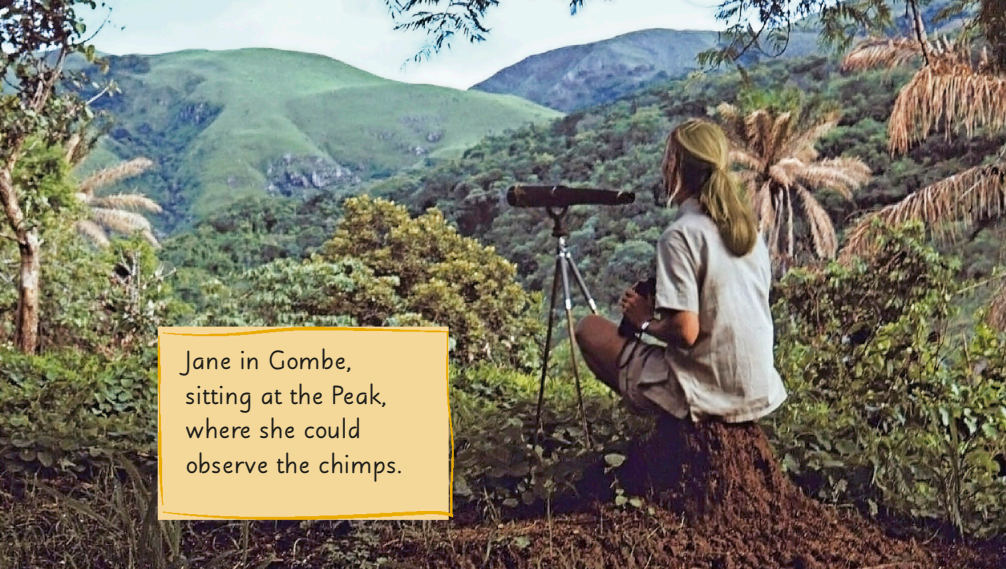
Jane Goodall



Dian Fossey



Biruté Galdikas



Jane in Gombe,  
sitting at the Peak,  
where she could  
observe the chimps.

When Jane recovered from her illness, she returned to the place where she had seen this curious chimp. She found the perfect place to sit and watch—a rocky perch high on a ridge that gave her an excellent view of the valley below. She called it the Peak.

Jane hoped to see more chimps from the Peak, and she wasn't disappointed. In the first five days, she saw more chimps walking, playing, and resting than she had the entire time she had been in Africa.



She also saw a leopard. Luckily, it turned and walked away.

About this same time, two trained scouts replaced the local guides who had been going with Jane on her treks. Jane was glad because these men knew how to listen for and find chimpanzees. Rather than staying together, they agreed with Jane that it would be more productive if they split up and met at scheduled times to share what they'd seen.

This arrangement gave Jane more freedom. It also, in her opinion, gave her a better chance to get close to chimps because she thought the chimps would be more likely to accept one person than a noisy group of three.



When Jane found chimpanzees, she did everything she could think of to make them feel more comfortable with her presence. She moved slowly but deliberately so she didn't startle them. She wore simple clothes in natural colors and patterns so she wouldn't distract them. If Jane sensed that she was starting to make the chimps nervous, she acted like she wasn't interested in them at all. Sometimes, she even scratched and pawed at the ground, acting like she was just another chimp.



Still, every time Jane tried to move in closer, the chimps got scared and scrambled off into the forest. She could only study them from a distance.

Despite this, Jane was able to learn some things about chimpanzees. With her ears, she was starting to understand what the chimps' different hoots and calls meant. With her eyes, she learned even more.

For instance, she could see how the chimps moved and played. She saw how carefully the mothers took care of their infants. She saw what they ate, and she tasted fruits and nuts she had seen them eat. To learn even more about their diet, Jane dug through their poop to see what was in it.



Chimpanzees take good care of their babies.

Jane also saw the nests in trees where the chimpanzees slept, and how they used leaves and branches to build them. Jane lay down in one of those nests to see what it was like. Not only was it comfortable, it was also quite springy!



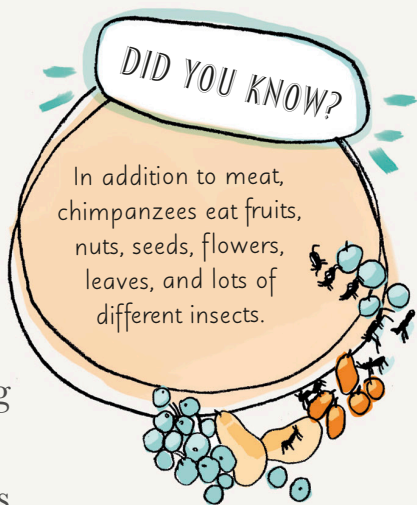
Jane had been watching the chimps for a few months, and she was beginning to recognize some of them by sight. They, in turn, were starting to become used to Jane—the strange creature that had joined their group.

The truth was, however, despite all of her detailed notes, so far all she had been able to do was confirm what people already knew about chimps. This was worrisome because her study was only funded for six months. Jane needed to discover something new or her work would soon come to an end. That's when David Greybeard, the first chimpanzee who had let her come close, came to the rescue.

Jane observing  
David Greybeard.



One day, Jane came upon a chaotic scene as she was walking through the mountain forest. David Greybeard, another chimp, and a few baboons were making a lot of noise in a tree while two large bush pigs ran around below. David Greybeard was holding something small and pink in his left hand, and from time to time, Jane saw him and the other chimp moving their hands toward their mouths.



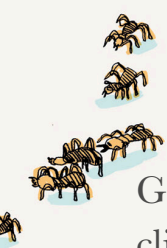
Jane watched for quite a while before she understood what she was seeing—the chimps were eating meat, most likely a baby bush pig. Before this, people thought chimps were vegetarians who mostly ate fruit. Jane had discovered something new—that chimpanzees were omnivores!



---

**What are omnivores?**

Animals that regularly eat both plants and animals. Chimpanzees are omnivores. Most humans are, too.



About a week later, Jane came across David Greybeard again. This time, she watched as he climbed on top of a termite mound, poked a long piece of grass into it, and pulled the grass back out. It was covered with termites and David Greybeard was eating them.

Later on, she saw David Greybeard and another chimp that she called Goliath strip the leaves off of a twig and poke it into a mound to retrieve termites. Not only had they used a tool, but they had changed something else to make it. Scientists thought that only humans were capable of making tools. In fact, the ability to make tools was one of the traits they used to define what humans were.

### FISHING FOR TERMITES

David Greybeard and Goliath were catching soldier termites with their tools. When bothered, soldier termites instinctively clamp down with their large, protruding jaws, meaning they were attached to the tool when David pulled it out of the mound.

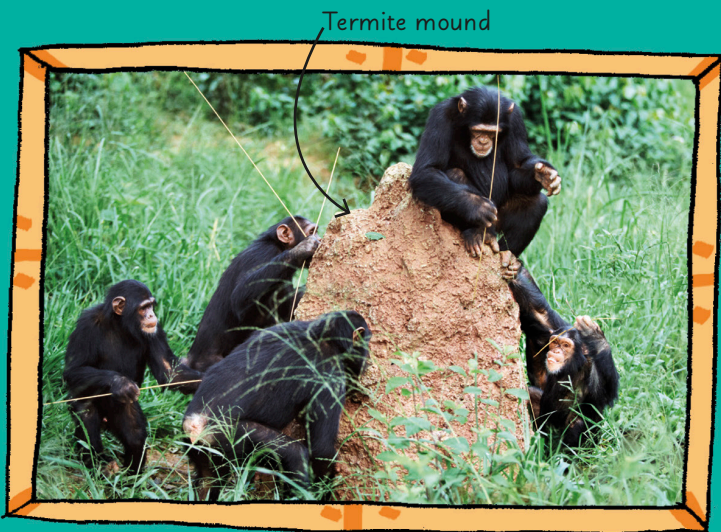


Soldier termite





Chimpanzees used sticks as tools to catch termites to eat.



Chimpanzees climbing on top of a termite mound.

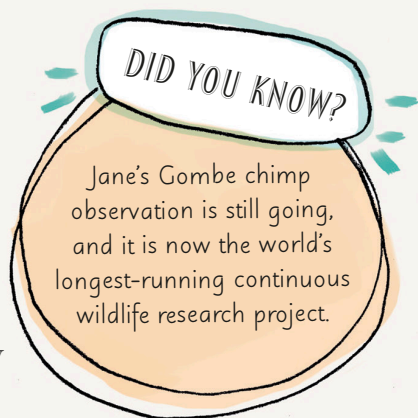
"Now we must  
redefine 'tool,'  
redefine 'man,'  
or accept  
chimpanzees  
as human."



Louis Leakey,  
telegram to  
Jane, 1960

The discovery that chimpanzees also made and used tools was a huge breakthrough. Jane, who had been sending updates to Leakey since she arrived, wrote to tell him about her discoveries. Leakey was astounded and quickly sent Jane a response, saying that this discovery about chimps actually challenges what it means to be human.

Leakey set out to get more funding so Jane could continue her research. He contacted the National Geographic Society Committee for Research and Exploration, which had been supporting his own project. They gave Jane a grant of \$1,400. It was the first of many National Geographic Society grants to support her studies.





# Making progress

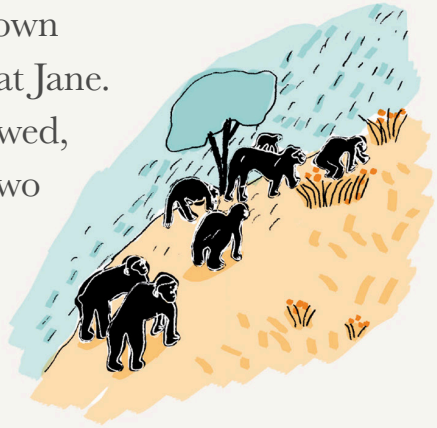
**National Geographic's support gave Jane's work the boost it needed. Her study now had the funds it required, as well as the supplies.**

One thing that did not improve, however, was the weather. It was now the rainy season in the region, and high heat and constant downpours took their toll. Books and papers were covered with mildew, and clothes and tents began to rot. A white fungus even began to grow between Jane's toes.

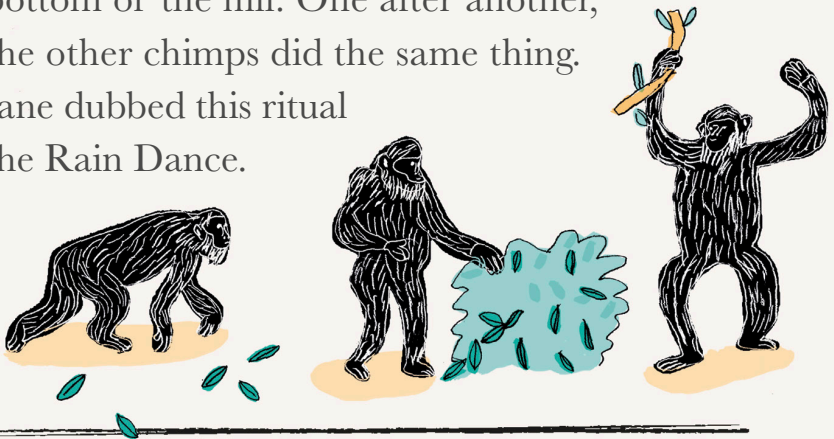


Depressing as all of that rain was, it also led to another of Jane's exciting discoveries. One day as it started to rain, Jane saw a large group of chimps in the trees about 100 yards (91 meters) ahead. She expected them to seek shelter from the downpour. Instead, an older male chimp, who Jane had

named Paleface, climbed down and sat in the open, staring at Jane. The rest of the chimps followed, and then they divided into two groups and started walking up the hill.



At the top of the hill, Paleface suddenly ran toward a bush, stood up, swiped at the bush, turned, and charged back down the hill. As he ran, he broke off a branch and waved it around. Then he climbed up a tree at the bottom of the hill. One after another, the other chimps did the same thing. Jane dubbed this ritual the Rain Dance.



What is a ritual?

A set of fixed actions that are often performed in a ceremony or as part of a tradition. The Rain Dance was a ritual.



Jane sitting with one of her favorite chimps, David Greybeard.

As the rains continued, the trees in and around camp started producing fruits and nuts. Much to Jane's surprise, the chimps—including David Greybeard—began coming to her camp to eat. Jane could literally lie in bed or a hammock and watch them interact. As the fruits and nuts became less plentiful, Jane started offering bananas. David Greybeard loved bananas so much that one day he even stole them from Jane's tent!



## HUMANS AND CHIMPS

Chimpanzees are humans' closest genetic relative, sharing about 98.6% of our DNA. A common misconception is that humans evolved from chimps. That is not true. Rather, these two species share a recent common ancestor.



Jane took advantage of this proximity to learn more about the chimps—and what she saw just strengthened her earlier ideas. Chimpanzees aren't all alike. They are individuals with personalities, and they have a lot more in common with humans than was once thought. Like humans, chimpanzees live in communities or groups and each chimp has a place in that group. David Greybeard and his best friend, Goliath, were high-ranking chimps in the group Jane was studying.

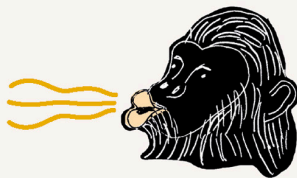
Jane also learned that, like humans, chimpanzees communicate with one another. They have different calls that mean different things—and each chimp has a unique voice.

Chimpanzees also show affection. They kiss, hug, and pat each other on the back, and when they're playing, they tickle each other and laugh. They show fear and anger, and they groom each other to strengthen relationships and calm each other down when they are nervous.

By now, Jane had spent more time studying chimpanzees in the wild than any

### THE "LANGUAGE" OF CHIMPANZEES

Chimpanzees use different calls and gestures to communicate with one another. For example, the sound "wraa" means fear, while "huu" indicates puzzlement. A whimper means distress; a pant-hoot, excitement; and a lip-smacking gesture shows enjoyment.





other researcher had before. As part of her agreement with National Geographic, it was time to start sharing what she had learned with the world. Jane had been taking detailed notes so she could easily write an article for the *National Geographic Magazine*. Now she needed photos.

National Geographic wanted to send a professional photographer to take the photos. Leakey insisted that the photographer be a woman. Jane didn't want anyone at all because it would be a distraction for the chimps.

Jane tried to take the photos herself, but they weren't any good. Then her sister, Judy, also a novice photographer, came and tried to capture the chimpanzees on film for several weeks. Between her lack of experience and cameras breaking down in the heat and humidity, her photos were not good, either.



All told, the sisters got one good shot—David Greybeard fishing for termites on top of a dirt mound—but it still wasn't good enough to print in *National Geographic*. Because of that, the magazine decided not to publish a story about Jane and her research at this time.

Thanks to Leakey, however, word of Jane's research was getting out. Soon, she was being asked to speak at scientific conferences. She gave her first speech at the Zoological Society of London.



## WHAT IS PRIMATOLOGY?

Primatology is the study of primates, other than humans. Although scientists before Jane had studied primates, they had grouped all primates—chimpanzees, lemurs, orangutans, gorillas, bonobos, etc.—together. In primatology, diversity is recognized and each species is studied separately.



Orangutan



Bonobo

As Jane spoke, she described what she had seen and displayed her one good photo—along with several other blurry images. The reactions to her presentation were mixed. Most people were amazed, and recognized that Jane’s work was both redefining what it means to be human and creating a new field of primatology. Some, however, didn’t take Jane’s work seriously, since she had no formal scientific training. That, however, was about to change.



# Dr. Jane AND fame

**Jane was now the world's leading expert on chimpanzees, but Leakey knew she would need a college degree for her work to be taken seriously.**

Leakey arranged for Jane, who had nothing beyond a high school diploma, to enroll at Cambridge University in England. For the next three years, Jane would split her time between the university and her research in Gombe as she pursued her doctoral degree (PhD) in ethology.

(Ethology is the scientific study of animal behavior.)

This arrangement was highly unusual. Not only would Jane skip the undergraduate years, but Leakey convinced Cambridge to accept the field work Jane had already done as the research required to get her





Jane studied ethology at Newnham College, an all-women's college that is a part of Cambridge University.

degree. All Jane had to do was write up her dissertation in a scientific manner.

That was easier said than done. Jane had been writing detailed, precise, and accurate descriptions about what she saw. That was a form of scientific data, but the ethologists at Cambridge encouraged her to standardize her data, so it could be summarized in numbers and analyzed with math. Jane would need to learn how to think like a scientist.

---

*What is a dissertation?*

A long, technical essay required to get a doctoral degree (PhD). A dissertation is written to prove someone's idea, or thesis.



Professor Robert  
Hinde

Jane found some of the methods she was learning to be helpful. However, she strongly disagreed with her supervisor, Professor Robert Hinde, when it came to how animal behavior should be studied.

Traditionally, ethologists studied typical behaviors in a group. They didn't look for anything out of the ordinary, and they usually didn't name animals, as Jane had done. They gave them numbers because naming animals, Jane was told, implies that each animal is an individual. That, in turn, implies that the chimps could have humanlike traits such as a personality, emotions, and maybe even a mind.

But this, of course, was exactly what Jane believed after spending so much time with chimps in the wild. Jane refused to abandon



her beliefs and decided that she knew more than her supervisors, who had never studied chimps in the wild. One day, she thought, the rest of the science world would catch on.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Jane received her PhD in 1965. She was only the eighth person to earn a doctoral degree from Cambridge without first completing a bachelor's degree.

It was Jane's other activities during these years that opened the world's eyes to the true nature of chimpanzees. National Geographic was still funding her research, and Jane still needed to write an article for the magazine. One thing they all agreed on at this point was the need for a professional photographer.

They chose a man named Hugo van Lawick for the job.

Hugo, born in Indonesia, was the son of a Dutch nobleman. After his father died when Hugo was four, the family moved to Australia and then





England, where Hugo grew up. Hugo loved animals, was an excellent photographer and filmmaker, and was dedicated to his work. He wasn't a woman, though. Since some people thought it improper for unmarried men and women to live together, National Geographic paid Jane's mother to return to the camp as a chaperone.

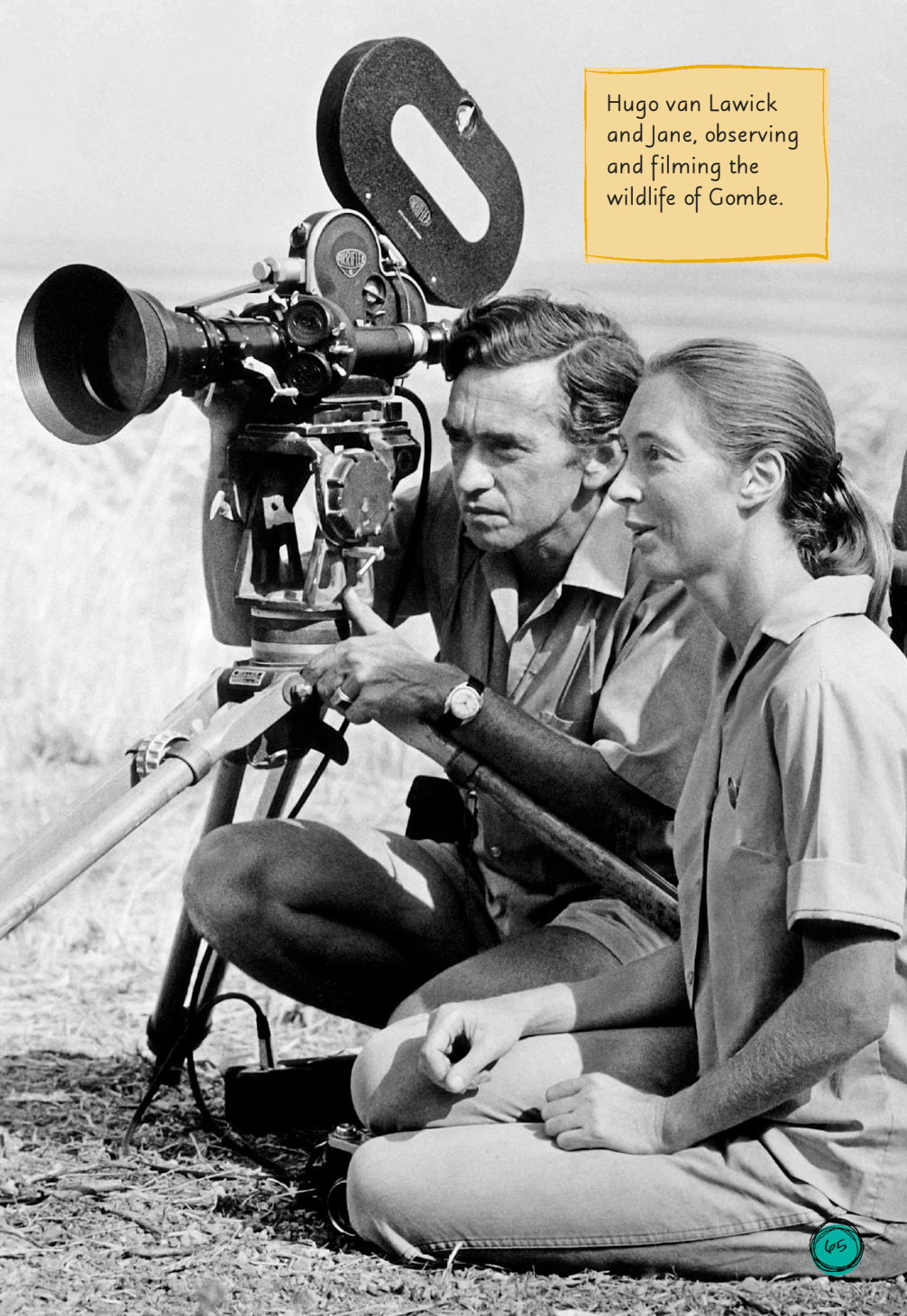
By this time, Jane had spent nearly two years patiently making her way into the chimpanzee community, and because of that, her initial fears that the chimps wouldn't accept

---

**What is a chaperone?**

Someone, usually an older person, who supervises younger people in social situations to ensure they behave properly.





Hugo van Lawick  
and Jane, observing  
and filming the  
wildlife of Gombe.

a newcomer proved to be unfounded. When Hugo arrived, the chimps didn't retreat from him—nor did they appear startled by the sight and sound of his many cameras. Apparently, something good came out of the Goodall sisters' earlier attempts at photography after all!

Hugo's task was two-fold. He needed to take still photographs for the magazine and capture footage of the chimpanzees on film for a National Geographic documentary about Jane and her research.

To get photos, Jane located the chimps and she and Hugo went to the same place the next

### GOING BANANAS

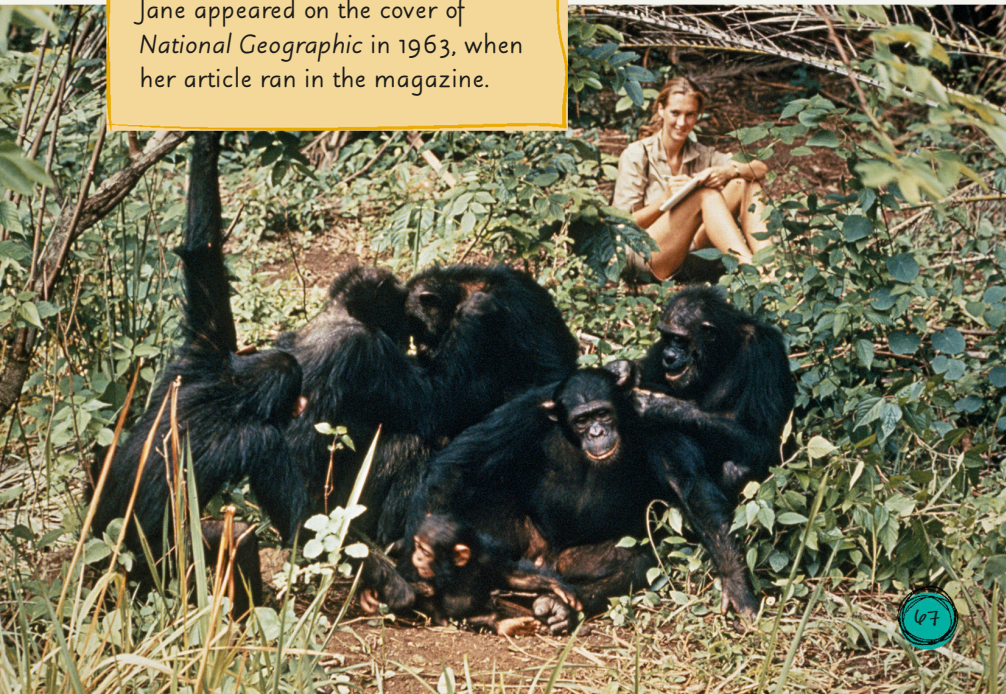
Jane started using bananas to lure chimpanzees closer after she saw David Greybeard stealing them from her tent. David wasn't the only chimp who liked bananas, though, and after a while 20 or more chimps at a time would scour the camp searching for bananas. To keep the chimps out, Hugo had to order 13 steel boxes with lids that could only be opened by pulling a wire.



day in hopes that the chimps would return. She and Hugo arrived bright and early so they had time to build a place for Hugo to hide while Jane did her own work with the chimps.

Thanks to the chimpanzees' comfort with Jane and their obsession with the bananas she brought with her, Hugo succeeded. Jane wrote her text, and in August 1963 the issue containing a 37-page article called "My Life Among Wild Chimpanzees" went out to *National Geographic's* 3 million readers.

Jane appeared on the cover of *National Geographic* in 1963, when her article ran in the magazine.



Suddenly, Jane was famous and so were her chimps. Readers were charmed by Jane's description of Mrs. Maggs, cuddling and playing with her baby, Jo. They felt like they knew the friendly David Greybeard and his best friends Goliath, who had a quick temper, and William, a clever thief who liked to swipe blankets, clothing, and other items from camp.

Readers fell in love with Flo—who Jane described as hideous-looking to humans but irresistible to male chimpanzees—and her children, three-year-old Fifi and six-year-old Figan.

Readers wanted to know more, and they got their wish two years later when National Geographic's documentary, *Miss Goodall and the Wild Chimpanzees*, aired on television.

David, Goliath, Flo, and their friends were some of the famous chimps of Gombe.



## MORE THAN 50 YEARS LATER . . .

When Hugo van Lawick was on assignment with Jane in 1962, he took thousands of photos and shot more than 65 hours of film. National Geographic editors used a fraction of his work, and the rest was set aside and forgotten. Rediscovered in 2015, the footage was used to create a new documentary about Jane's life and work. It is simply called *Jane*.



Twenty million people watched as Jane led them through the Gombe jungle and introduced them to her chimps. Jane, who was only 31 years old, was now the most famous scientist in the world. She was also Mrs. Hugo van Lawick. The researcher and photographer had fallen in love and gotten married.







Jane and her husband, Hugo, getting a close-up shot of a playful baboon.

# Disaster strikes

**Jane's research site was growing. Several buildings were constructed, and the site got a new name—Gombe Stream Research Centre.**

Jane had already hired a secretary, Edna Koning, to help out while she was working on her doctoral degree. However, Edna soon proved to be so good at helping with scientific research that Jane needed a new secretary. Edna, who would later conduct her own studies of baboons, stayed on to become Jane's first research assistant.

As Jane's assistant, Edna helped with observations and record-keeping. She also took part in the daily “dung swirling” duties. Dung swirling was a technique that Jane used to figure out exactly what the chimps were eating. The researchers collected all of the chimp dung, or



poop, that they saw. They put it in a tin can with lots of little holes, repeatedly poured water over it, and then twirled the can around and around until only undigested food particles were left.

Having someone like Edna on site was critical because Jane was now splitting her time between Gombe and Serengeti National Park, where Hugo spent much of his time photographing African animals.

### DID YOU KNOW?

National Geographic bought Jane a Volkswagen van, which she also used as her office when she and Hugo traveled around Africa.



### WHAT IS THE SERENGETI?

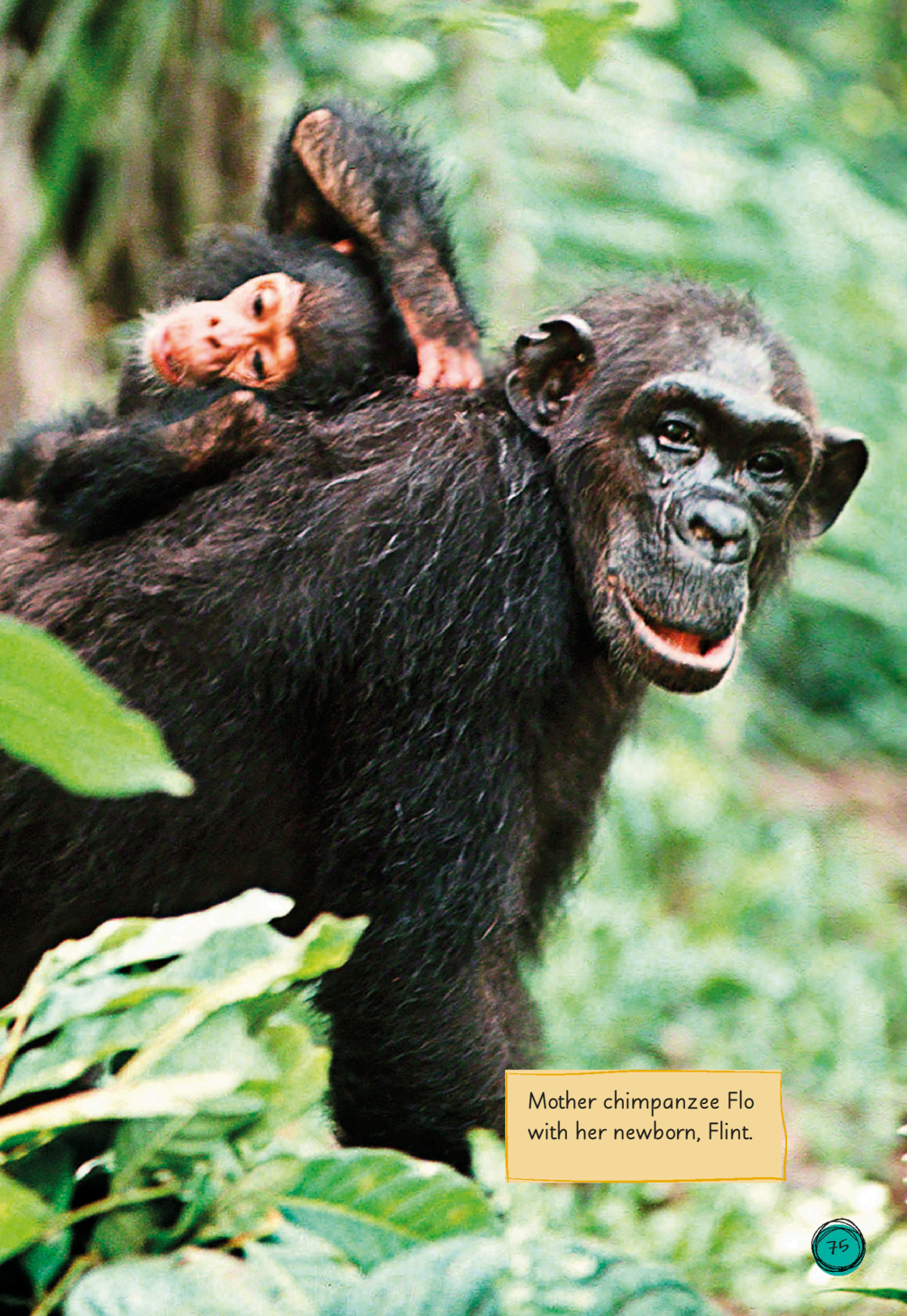
Serengeti National Park is a vast ecosystem in Tanzania that covers 5,700 sq. miles (15,000 sq. km). Home to the biggest concentration of large mammals on Earth, the park is famous for its great migration, where animals battle drought and crocodile-infested rivers as they follow the rains to find food and water.



Jane needed someone who was trained in her methods so she could supervise Gombe from afar. Jane worked nonstop on books, articles, and lectures, but she kept in regular contact with her assistants back at camp. Some of the news was good. Three female chimps, including the beloved Flo, had had new babies. Flo's newborn was named Flint.

Other reports from camp were alarming. For instance, that summer all of the chimps became sick, and so did many of the humans. They may have had a cold, or even pneumonia. Little Flint was so sick that he didn't even have the strength to hold on to his mother. He just sat on the ground and moaned. Luckily, he pulled through.





Mother chimpanzee Flo  
with her newborn, Flint.



Leakey wrote to Jane about this episode. Now that people and the chimps were in close contact with each other, and they knew the people and chimps could pass illnesses back and forth, he was worried that someday people would introduce a disease that

would wipe the chimps out. Jane agreed that this was a possibility and that they should do everything they could to protect the chimps.

Unfortunately, nothing they did could stop a real disaster from striking. That fall some of the chimps started showing up to camp with limp, useless arms and legs. They dragged their bodies around as best they could, but they could not move their limbs.



One chimp to come down with the mysterious illness was Mr. McGregor, a grouchy older chimp that Jane had named after the farmer in Beatrix Potter's story *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*.

Mr. McGregor, who had a bald head, neck, and shoulders, had been a crafty egg stealer, but now he couldn't move. At first, it was just his legs, but then one arm became paralyzed, too. The other chimps attacked him to begin with, and then ignored him. The only one to stay by his side until he died was Humphrey, his best friend.

Based on the symptoms, Jane and Hugo, who were in Gombe at the time, suspected that the chimps had come down with polio. Polio is a virus that spreads orally, or by mouth. It's possible that the chimps had gotten sick after eating food thrown out by an infected person.



---

**What does  
paralyzed mean?**

When someone becomes paralyzed, they lose control of their muscles. They can no longer move all or part of their body.

There was no time to waste—both people and chimps needed to be vaccinated at once. For the people, this was simple because they just had to take an oral vaccine by mouth. To vaccinate the chimps, however, the researchers had to be creative.

They decided that the best way to treat the chimps was to hide the vaccine in bananas. They used a chart to track which chimps had received the vaccine, and how big of a dose each one had gotten. Then, they waited



## NO TOUCHING

Nobody at the research center had polio, so Jane knew the outbreak hadn't started there. Despite this, she forbid physical contact between scientists and chimpanzees after this episode.

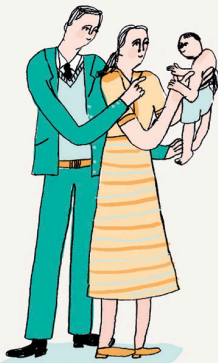
because it can take three weeks for polio symptoms to show up.

By January, the epidemic was over. Tragically, several chimps, including Mr. McGregor, had died and many more were partially paralyzed. While no humans got sick with polio during the outbreak, it was a terrible blow to the chimpanzee community in Gombe. Jane and her team were deeply saddened, but were determined to move forward with their research.

# Major changes

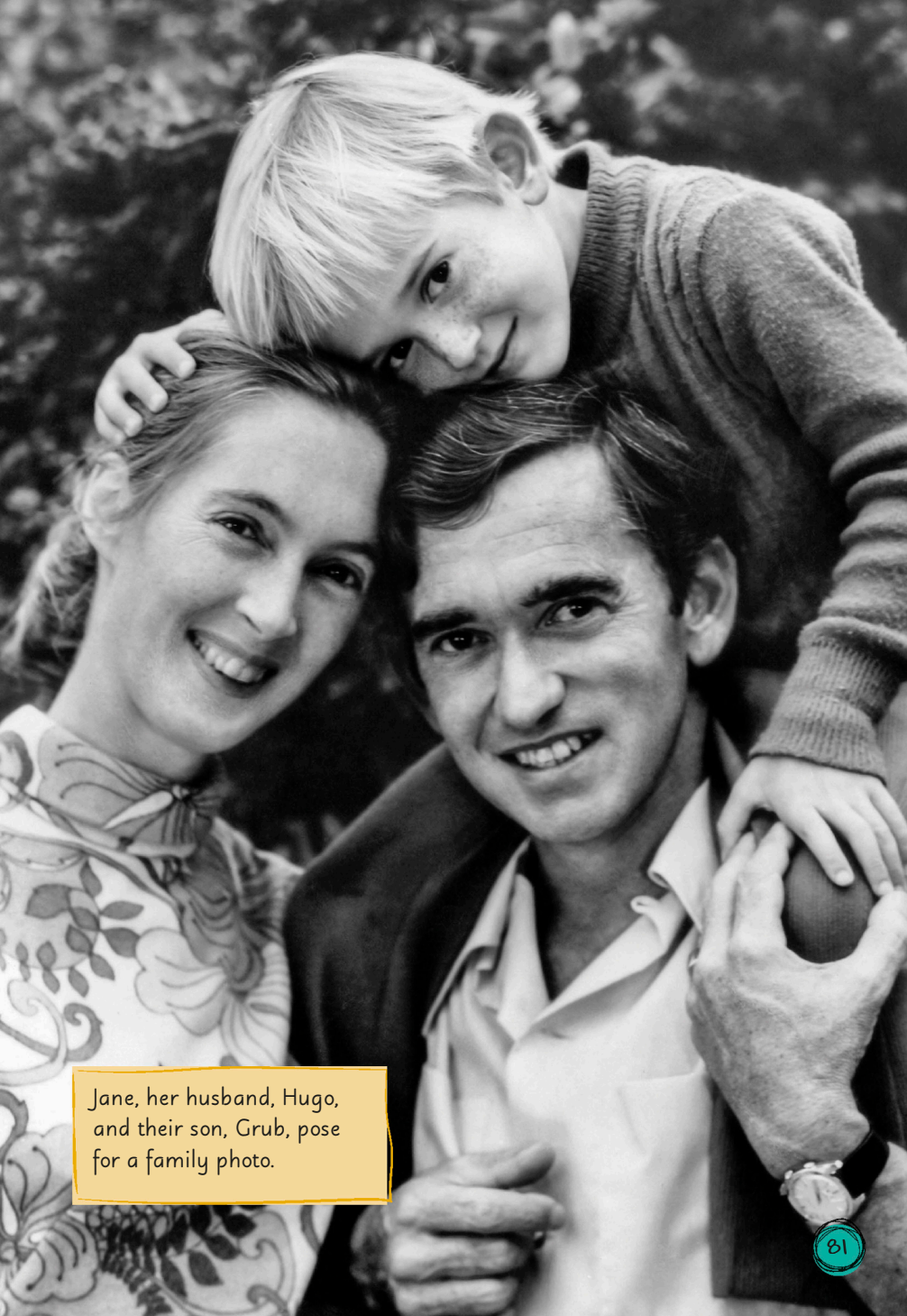
**Jane now decided to expand her research on infant development in chimps. She was inspired, in part, by her own pregnancy.**

Jane's son, Hugo Eric Louis van Lawick, was born in Nairobi on March 4, 1967. From the beginning, Jane compared his progress to that of the baby chimps she had observed in Gombe. In caring for him, Jane often used tactics she had learned from Flo, who Jane considered to be a superb mother.



Young Hugo was named in honor of three men: his father; Jane's uncle, Eric; and Louis Leakey. However, sharing a first name with his father sometimes caused confusion, particularly when Jane was writing letters home, so Jane's son got a nickname—"Grub."

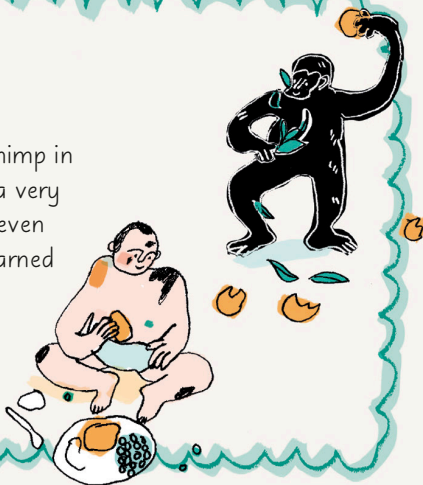




Jane, her husband, Hugo, and their son, Grub, pose for a family photo.

## HOW LITTLE HUGO BECAME "GRUB"

Goblin Grub was a new baby chimp in Gombe who happened to be a very messy eater. Young Hugo was even messier! Because of that, he earned the nickname "Grublin," which later was shortened to Grub.



Grub grew up in the wild. While in the Serengeti, he and Jane often joined Hugo in the Land Rover, chasing down animals that Hugo needed to photograph for his assignments. They slept in tents or Jane's Volkswagen bus, where they were safe from hungry predators.



When the family, or more often than not, just Jane and Grub, returned to Gombe, they stayed

in a three-room hut down by the beach. The outside of the building was covered with steel mesh. This protective cage allowed cool breezes to come in but kept chimps and baboons out of the family quarters, keeping Grub safe.

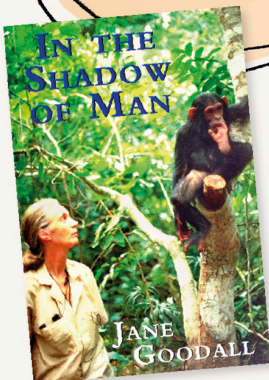
Outside the home, Jane or another adult always watched Grub very closely. The jungle and lake were full of dangers, and chimps and baboons had been known to attack human infants. As Grub got older, he learned to be cautious around the chimps, who at least once tried to grab him and run. Grub didn't love chimpanzees like his mother did, especially after one bit him on the finger!

Although motherhood kept Jane very busy, it did not slow her down.



DID YOU KNOW?

Jane's book, *In the Shadow of Man*, has been translated into 48 languages and has never gone out of print.



She continued working on her research, writing, and giving lectures, which she delivered all over the world. She and Hugo worked on books together and she wrote books of her own. One book, called *Grub: The Bush Baby*, was a children's book about Grub and the animals he saw on the Serengeti. Another book, called *In the Shadow of Man*, was a memoir about Jane's work with chimpanzees. It was published in 1971 and became an international best seller.

No matter where she was, Jane always kept track of the research center. By now, she had several research assistants and an administrator to manage the camp on site. It was from them that she learned that her beloved David Greybeard had died in the latest flu epidemic.

One of the most heart-wrenching episodes in Jane's career began when she was in Gombe.

Flo was growing old and she was weakened by the birth of her last baby, Flame. Because of that, her son Flint, who was five when Flame was born, refused to grow up.

Flint was eight and a half when Flo died, and he was so dependent on his mother that he became depressed. After his mother's death, he refused to eat and grew weaker and weaker until he died. Jane, who was away at the time, read about his death in a letter.



Jane wrote an obituary as a final tribute to Flo. Accompanied by a photograph of Flo and Flint, it was the first obituary for a nonhuman that was ever printed in Britain's *Sunday Times*.

Despite these losses, life went on at the research center and new opportunities arose that ensured the center could keep going.

## DID YOU KNOW?

Louis Leakey died on October 1, 1972—the same morning Flo's obituary was published in the *Sunday Times*.

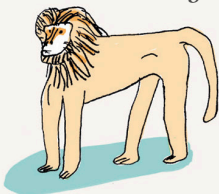


National Geographic had been steadily cutting Jane's grants. So by 1972, Jane had found enough funding from other sources that she was no longer reliant upon their support.

Jane had also struck up a relationship with Stanford University and the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. Jane would be paid as a Stanford professor and a steady stream of undergraduate students would now be studying everything from butterflies to baboons, both in Gombe and at a facility on the Stanford campus that was to be known as Gombe West. A larger staff of

African assistants was hired to guide the students and ensure their safety.

Jane's personal life was undergoing major changes, too. In particular, she and Hugo, who were dealing with money problems and finding themselves pulled



in different directions at work, decided to separate. They divorced in 1974 but remained good friends.

One year later, Jane married a man named Derek Bryceson, Tanzania's national parks' director. Jane and Derek had met when he served as Tanzania's minister of agriculture. He would later go on to work in the Tanzanian government as a member of parliament.



Jane Goodall, photographed in September 1974.

# The darkest years

**Jane's research center was full of activity, with up to two dozen researchers on-site. However, dark times were just around the corner.**

The chimpanzee community, as they had learned, had a hierarchy of power with an alpha male at the top. The alpha male is the most socially dominant male in a group of animals. It wasn't uncommon, though, for other males to challenge his power, and sometimes they won, becoming the new alpha male in charge.

However, in the early 1970s, the main community of Gombe chimps split into two groups. Some moved



---

What does hierarchy mean?

A system in which people, animals, or things are ranked by their order of importance. Chimpanzee communities have a hierarchy.



## ALPHA TRICKS

Typically, male chimps rely on strength and aggression to rise to the top of their community. Mike, a chimp who reigned for six years, was an exception. After the clever chimp discovered that he could make a scary noise by rolling empty kerosene cans on the ground, he used this strategy to intimidate the other males.



to the southern part of their home range, while the others stayed in the north. For a while, the two groups lived apart peacefully, though the males did call and charge at each other as warnings when they met at the border.

That peace ended in early 1974 when five chimpanzees from the north caught and killed a lone chimp from the south. Over the next four years, Jane's researchers watched in horror as the northern group killed every member of the southern troop.

During these same years, the researchers discovered that chimpanzees can be cannibals. In the first instance they saw, five males from one group encountered a lone female and her baby from another community. The males attacked the female, took her baby, and ate it.

Since the chimps in this instance were from different communities, the researchers figured it was a random attack on a stranger. They were shocked four years later to learn that chimps would also attack one of their own.



What are  
cannibals?

Animals that eat other animals  
of their own kind.

The culprits were Passion, a rather antisocial chimp, and her daughter Pom. With no warning, Passion snatched an infant from the mother. She killed the infant and then shared the body with Pom. The most shocking things to Jane were that the mothers had been friends, and the motive seemed to simply be a desire for food.

Jane had seen chimpanzees become aggressive before, but it had always had a purpose, such as establishing dominance. For the most part, she had marveled at the kindness and affection chimpanzees showed one another, so she was astonished to discover that they could also be dark and violent, just like humans.

However, that wasn't the only dark surprise Jane and her researchers encountered during these years. The second shock came when human brutality literally invaded their camp.

It happened on May 19, 1975, just before midnight. A long boat arrived, carrying about 40 heavily armed political rebels. They were on a mission to capture European hostages.



### DID YOU KNOW?

The kidnapping only caused a one-day interruption in the continuous record of observations at Jane's research center.

The first people they found were African members of Jane's staff. The rebels beat them and demanded to know where the *wazungu* (white people) were. Despite the threats, the Tanzanians told them nothing, so the rebels roamed through the jungle until they found the students' huts.

Eight of them managed to escape the raid, including Jane and Grub. Four students—one Dutch person and three Americans—were taken captive, though.

One week after the students were abducted, one of them was released. She carried a list of the rebels' demands: money, weapons, and freedom for their fellow guerillas imprisoned in Tanzania.

The American and Dutch ambassadors, along with Jane's new husband, Derek, worked

---

What are  
guerillas?

Violent fighters, sometimes armed civilians or terrorists, who attack and raid their enemies.

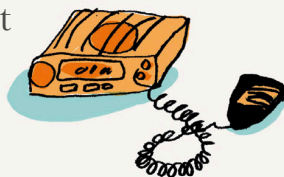
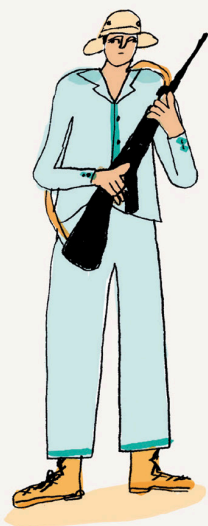
together to secure the students' release. David Hamburg, Jane's partner at Stanford, also came to help out. Eventually, the rest of the students were released.

Jane was relieved to have everyone back, but the students' kidnapping had serious consequences for her project in Gombe. Stating that East Africa (where Gombe is located) was no longer safe, Stanford ended its arrangement with Jane and instructed its students to return to California.

Daily monitoring now fell to the local Tanzanian field staff, who kept

in touch with Jane via a

two-way radio. Even Jane couldn't safely be in Gombe for several months—and when she finally did return, Derek and an armed guard usually went with her.



# The next chapter

**With Stanford's support gone and other grants becoming harder to get, Jane once again had to find funds to support her work.**

The solution came while she was having dinner with friends. Jane's friends suggested that she start a tax-free charitable foundation, just as Louis

Leakey had, to create a steady stream of income for her research center. In 1977, that idea became a reality when Jane started the Jane Goodall

Institute for Wildlife Research, Education, and Conservation.

Eventually the Institute became the main source of funding for Jane's work, but she still kept busy writing and giving lectures. She even wrote another article for *National Geographic*.



## THE JANE GOODALL INSTITUTE

The Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) is a worldwide nonprofit organization based on Jane's vision. JGI works to protect great apes and their habitats. Its programs also raise public awareness of environmental issues so people will be inspired to take an active interest in the world around them.

Big changes were taking place within Jane's family, too. For instance, Grub, who had always divided his time between Jane, Hugo, and Jane's family in Bournemouth, England, was now eight years old, so his education became a top priority.

When Grub was younger, Jane had sent him to nursery school in England and hired tutors to teach him in Gombe. Now she tried to homeschool him herself, although she worried about teaching him spelling because she was such a bad speller! All agreed that it would be better for Grub to attend a formal school in England and spend vacations in Africa with his parents.



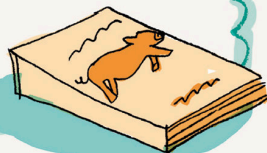
To overcome her sadness after Grub left, Jane focused on work and her life with Derek. She returned to Gombe for several days each month, but mostly managed the center from her home in Dar es Salaam.

Then in 1980, Derek got sick. He had cancer and the doctors said he had just three months to live. Despite Jane's attempts to find a cure, the doctors were right. Derek died three months after he was first diagnosed.

Jane dove back into her work, and eventually she found comfort in the forests and chimps at Gombe. As she grew stronger, so did her Institute. Gordon Getty, the Institute's president,

### ODE TO A PIG

Jane's mother, Vanne, underwent emergency heart surgery shortly after Derek died. Doctors replaced one of her heart valves with a valve taken from a pig. The surgery was a success, and Vanne felt better than she had in years. Jane was so grateful to the pig that had died to save her mother's life that she wrote a book about pigs.

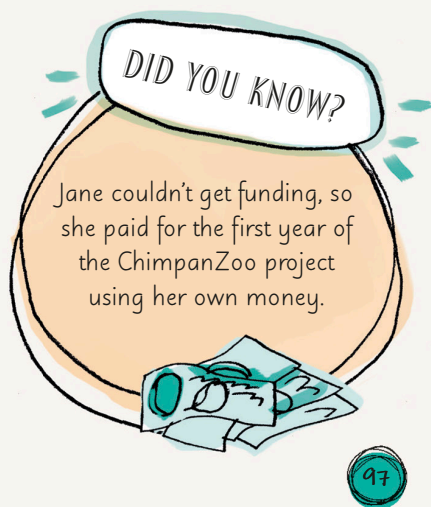


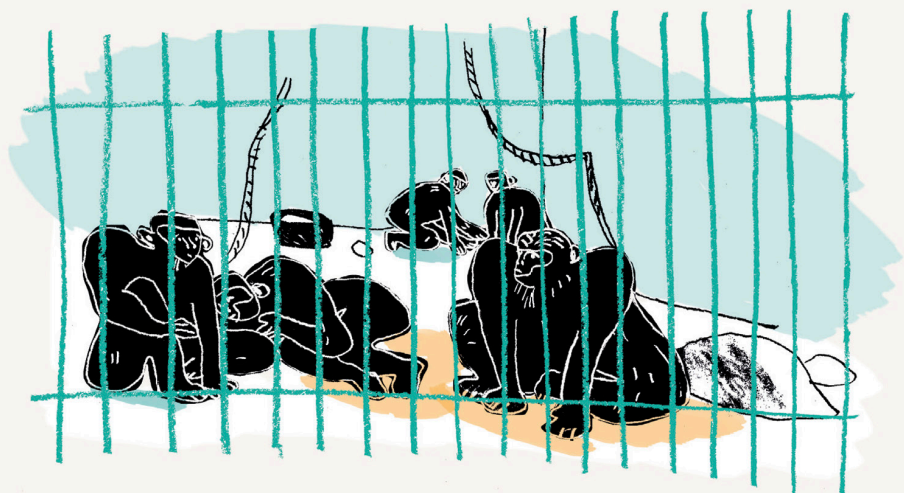


issued a challenge. He would match any grant up to a total of \$250,000. The funds his challenge raised meant that the Jane Goodall Institute finally had the money it needed and was financially secure.

Jane now had time to focus on something besides raising money, and she knew exactly what she wanted to do. Jane wanted to help all of the chimps that were held in zoos, and in 1984 she launched her new project, ChimpanZoo.

Jane had shown people through her research that chimpanzees are intelligent, sensitive, and social animals with many humanlike qualities. Yet in zoos, chimps faced prison-like conditions as they were held in cages with steel bars and concrete floors. They were often housed alone with no one to play with and nothing to do. Jane hoped to change these conditions with ChimpanZoo.





Jane had two goals. Long-term, she wanted to improve the chimps' environments with items like toys, bedding, and nesting materials. However, before she could do that she had to tackle her short-term goal—educating the people who cared for these chimps.

Through ChimpanZoo, university professors and students worked with zoo employees. Together, they compared behaviors of zoo chimps to those in the wild. What they discovered led to better living conditions for chimpanzees and other animals held in captivity.

In 1986, Jane finished writing another book called *The Chimpanzees of Gombe: Patterns of Behavior*. In it, Jane wrote about 25 years of her work. Chimpanzee experts from all over the world were invited to a three-day conference in Chicago, Illinois, to celebrate the book's release.

At the conference, experts shared their latest research findings, but the research wasn't what everyone was talking about. People were alarmed about the tales of chimpanzees being hunted in Africa and the photographs of chimpanzees imprisoned in tiny cages in research laboratories.

Before the conference ended, 30 of the top chimpanzee experts created a new organization called the Committee for the Conservation and Care of Chimpanzees to address these issues. Jane agreed to help pay for it through the Jane Goodall Institute and to serve as its celebrity representative.





## Jane's work continues

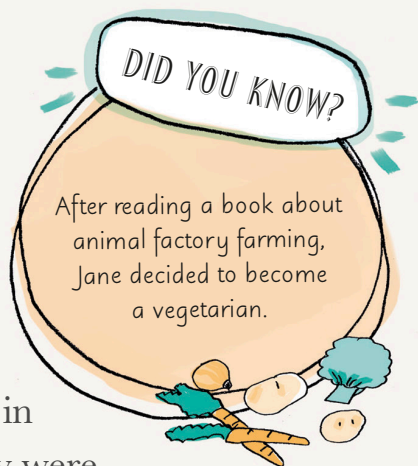
**Jane had reached a turning point. She wanted to give back to the animals she'd studied for so long by advocating for their rights.**

Many of the chimps used in research laboratories at the time were captured as infants in the wild. For every chimp caught, though, 10 others were killed. Jane's first mission was to try to put a stop to this. She met with government leaders in Africa, where the wild chimps lived, and in the United States, where many of the laboratories were located. She tried to convince them to change their laws.

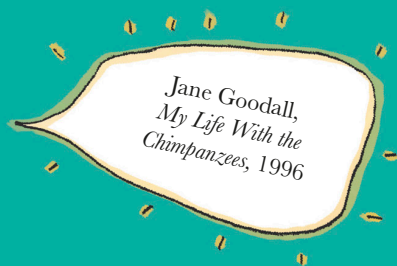
Then Jane set her sights on research laboratories that used chimps and other primates in their experiments. The photos Jane had seen at the Chicago conference were upsetting. Then, after Jane watched a video—

secretly made by animal rights activists who had broken into a lab—she was heartbroken.

Jane went to see the facility for herself. The chimps were housed all alone in small, prison-like cages. They were given nothing to play with, and the cages were lined up in a way that the chimps couldn't even see one another. A fan, set up to stop the spread of airborne viruses, blew into the cages and the constant whooshing sound it created was the only thing the chimps could hear. Some chimps sat motionless, while others rocked from side to side. All of them were depressed.



"I spent years and years doing what I wanted to do most of all—being with wild, free chimpanzees in the forest. Now is my paying-back time."



Jane Goodall,  
*My Life With the  
Chimpanzees*, 1996

After this tour, Jane visited research laboratories all over the world. She gave lectures and her Institute sponsored workshops and seminars where experts wrote a set of guidelines that would create humane conditions for the chimps held in captivity.

Jane had found ways to help chimps in zoos and labs. Now she wanted to help the rest, so she started the Tchimpounga Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Center in Congo. It opened in 1991 as a safe haven, or space, for 25 orphans, badly treated pets, and former zoo exhibits, and it has taken in hundreds of chimps ever since.

Jane realized that educating others would be the key to her success, so she wrote more books, gave more interviews, and was the subject of more movies. Then she began to focus on educating children—after all, they are the Earth’s next generation of caretakers! Jane spoke about conservation to a variety of youth groups.



## DID YOU KNOW?

Today there are thousands of Roots & Shoots groups in nearly 100 countries!

During one talk in Tanzania, Jane and the children discussed problems in their community. The students were so eager to help that they started their own conservation group—Roots & Shoots. Jane's Institute became its sponsor.

By 1994, it had become clear that the destruction of forests (deforestation) around Jane's research site at Gombe was a major problem. It resembled a forest island surrounded by dirt.



Jane working with children from Roots & Shoots.





So Jane started the Lake Tanganyika Catchment Reforestation and Education (TACARE) project to educate villagers and encourage them to conserve natural resources. Since it started, villagers have planted millions of trees and worked to preserve the land. The program has expanded to include scholarships for students, as well as better schools, medical facilities, and health education programs.

### REASONS FOR HOPE

In 1999, Jane published a book called *Reason for Hope: A Spiritual Journey*. In the book, which quickly became a *New York Times* best seller, Jane identified four reasons for hope for the future: the human brain; the strong human spirit; the resilience of nature; and the determination of young people. Since its publication, she has added a fifth reason to her list—social media—which has the power to reach people from all around the world.



Jane won the UNESCO Gold Medal for her life's work protecting Africa's endangered apes.



The Minerva Award, which Jane won, honors the achievements of remarkable women.



Jane was given the Two Wings Award for her work to protect and conserve chimps.

Over the years, Jane has received numerous awards and honorary degrees for her work, including the Kyoto Prize, the National Geographic Society's Hubbard Medal, the French Legion of Honor, and the Gandhi-King Award for Nonviolence. Jane has also been given the UNESCO Gold Medal Award, the Minerva Award, and the Two Wings Award, to name just a few.

Jane has served as a United Nations Messenger of Peace and was also identified as a Dame of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II of England. She continues to work to protect animals and our planet.

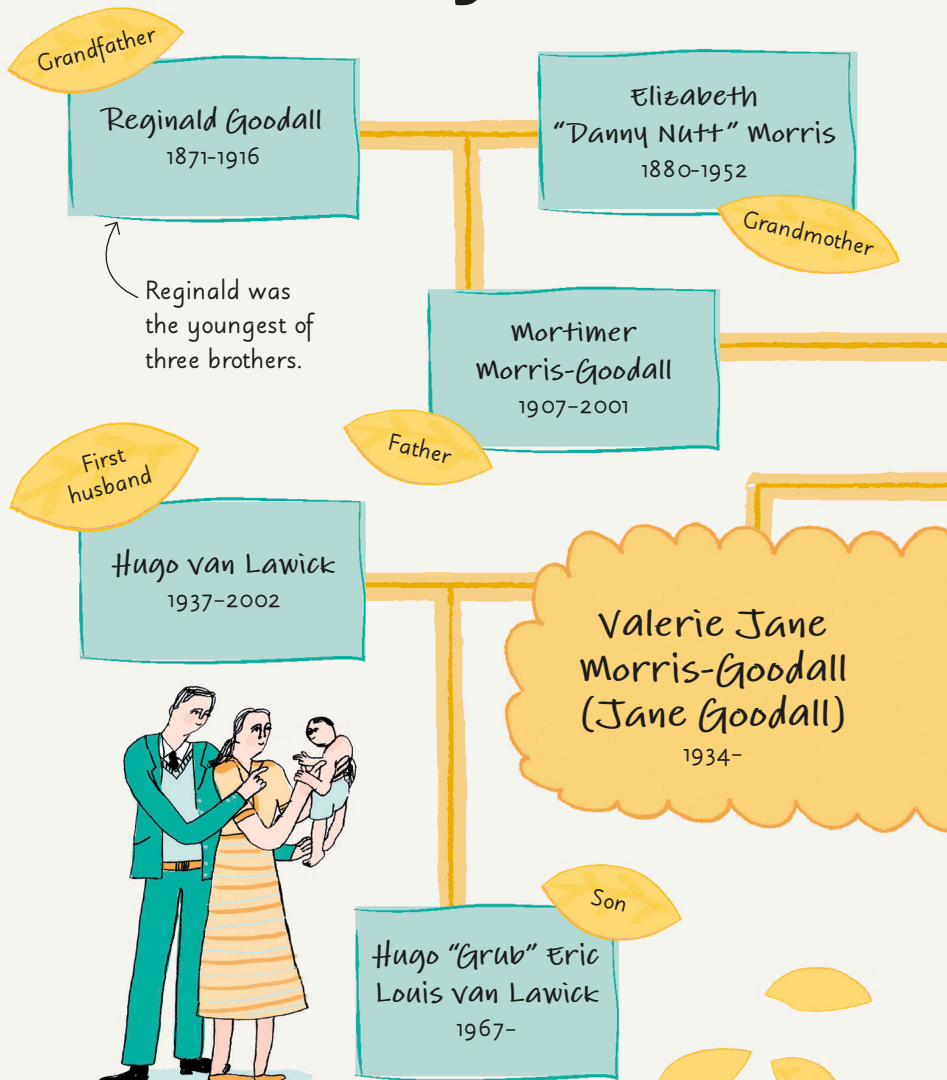
Her original research project has grown into a global organization with offices all over the world—but don't count on finding Jane in any of those offices! You're much more likely to see her engaging with communities all over the world. Jane still travels up to 300 days a year giving lectures, visiting school and community organizations, and meeting with Roots & Shoots groups.

Much has changed since Jane first entered the Gombe forest. Researchers now have high-tech tools to help with their studies, and people everywhere recognize the value of learning about and understanding chimpanzees, our closest living relatives. Children, inspired by Jane, are working together to build a better future. And Jane, as busy as ever, continues to spread the message she so strongly believes: “Every individual matters, whether human or animal. Every individual can make a difference.”





# Jane's family tree





Grandfather

William Joseph  
1859-1921

Grandmother

Elizabeth "Danny"  
Hornby Joseph  
1879-1976

Mother

Margaret "Vanne"  
Myfanwe Joseph  
1906-2000

Judy was born on Jane's fourth birthday!

Sister

Judith "Judy"  
Daphne  
Morris-Goodall  
1938-

Second husband

Derek Bryceson  
1928-1980



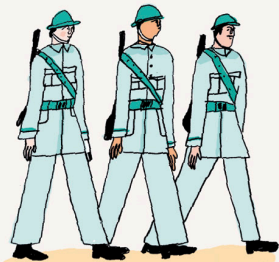
# Timeline



Jane Goodall is born in London, England, on April 3.

1934

World War II occurs. Jane's father goes to fight in the British military, and Jane and her mother and sister move to Bournemouth, England.



Jane travels to Kenya and meets Louis Leakey, who gives her the opportunity to study apes.



Jane discovers that chimps eat meat and make and use tools.

1939-1945

1957

1960

Jane goes to Gombe Stream Game Reserve (now Gombe National Park) with her mother to begin her study.







Jane receives her PhD  
from Cambridge  
University.



Jane gives her first  
presentation of her  
research at the Zoological  
Society of London.

1962

1963

1964

1965



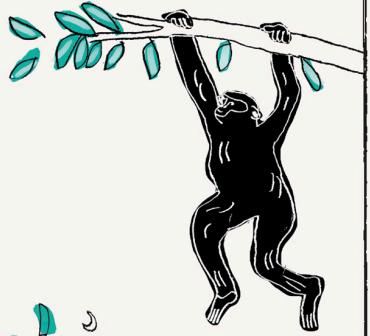
Jane marries  
Hugo van Lawick.

*National Geographic*  
publishes a 37-page  
cover article about  
Jane and her work.



*National Geographic*  
airs *Miss Goodall and  
the Wild Chimpanzees*, a  
documentary about  
Jane's work.

Jane launches the ChimpanZoo program.



Jane's memoir *In the Shadow of Man* is published and becomes a best seller.



Jane marries Derek Bryceson.

1967

1971

1974

1975

1977

1984

Jane and Hugo get divorced.



Jane's son Hugo "Grub" van Lawick is born.



Jane starts the Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research, Education, and Conservation.





National Geographic releases *Jane*, a new documentary about Jane's early life and work.

The Committee for the Conservation and Care of Chimpanzees is formed; Jane becomes an animal rights advocate.

Jane becomes a United Nations Messenger of Peace.

1986

1991

1994

2002

2017

Jane opens the Tchimpounga Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Center in Congo and begins the Roots & Shoots program for kids.

Jane starts the Lake Tanganyika Catchment Reforestation and Education (TACARE) project.



# Quiz



What was the name of the stuffed toy chimpanzee that Jane had as a child?



What was Jane's dream when she graduated from high school?



Who gave Jane her first chance to study chimpanzees in Africa?



How do people get malaria?



What big discoveries did Jane make by observing David Greybeard?



Where did Jane give her first speech at a scientific conference?



Ethology is the scientific study of what?

**Do you remember what you've read?  
How many of these questions about  
Jane's life can you answer?**



What crippling human disease did the Gombe chimps start coming down with?



What was Jane's son's nickname?



What shocking, violent trait did Jane learn about chimps in the 1970s?



What is the name of the worldwide nonprofit organization that Jane founded?



What did Jane realize would be the key to success for helping chimps in the future?



# Who's who?

**Bryceson, Derek**

(1928–1980) Tanzania's national parks' director and Jane's second husband

**Fossey, Dian**

(1932–1985) studied mountain gorillas in Rwanda; one of Louis Leakey's "trimates"

**Galdikas, Biruté**

(1946–) studied orangutans in Borneo; one of Louis Leakey's "trimates"

**Getty, Gordon**

(1933–) philanthropist and early supporter of the Jane Goodall Institute

**Goodall, Reginald**

(1871–1916) Jane's grandfather on her father's side

**Hamburg, David**

(1925–) Jane's work partner at Stanford University

**Hinde, Robert**

(1923–2016) Jane's PhD supervisor at Cambridge University

**Joseph, Audrey**

(dates unknown) Jane's aunt

**Joseph, Elizabeth**

**"Danny" Hornby** (1879–1976) Jane's grandmother on her mother's side

**Joseph, Olwen "Olly"**

(dates unknown) Jane's aunt

**Joseph, William**

(1859–1921) Jane's grandfather on her mother's side

**Joseph, William Eric**

(dates unknown) Jane's uncle

**Koning, Edna**

(dates unknown) Jane's first secretary and first research assistant, who later conducted her own studies of baboons

**Leakey, Louis**

(1903–1972) paleontologist, archaeologist, and anthropologist; curator of Nairobi’s natural history museum. Worked with his wife, Mary, to discover fossil remains of some of the first human ancestors

**Leakey, Mary Douglas**

(1913–1996) archaeologist and paleoanthropologist. Worked with her husband, Louis, to discover fossil remains of some of the first human ancestors

**Mange, Marie-Claude**

“**Clo**” (dates unknown) friend who invited Jane to her family’s farm in Nairobi, Kenya

**Morris, Elizabeth**  
“**Danny Nutt**”

(1880–1952) Jane’s grandmother on her father’s side

**Morris-Goodall, Margaret**  
“**Vanne**”  
**Myfanwe**

(1906–2000) Jane’s mother

**Morris-Goodall, Judith**  
“**Judy**” **Daphne**

(1938–) Jane’s sister

**Morris-Goodall, Mortimer**

(1907–2001) Jane’s father

**National Geographic Society**

organization that supported Jane’s research during the earlier years

**Sowden, Nancy**  
“**Nanny**”

(dates unknown) Jane’s nanny as a young child in London

**van Lawick, Hugo**

(1937–2002) professional wildlife photographer and Jane’s first husband

**van Lawick, Hugo**  
“**Grub**” **Eric Louis**

(1967–) Jane and Hugo’s son

**Wilkie, Leighton**

(1900–1993) Illinois business owner who sponsored Jane’s first project in Gombe

# Glossary

**alpha male**

most socially dominant male in a group of animals

**anthropologist**

scientist who studies humans and their societies

**ape**

type of primate with flexible shoulder joints and no tail—features that make it easy to move beneath tree branches

**archaeologist**

scientist who studies the remains of things humans made and left behind, like tools, jewelry, and buildings

**baboon**

type of monkey

**boarding school**

school where students live on the campus

**bonobo**

type of great ape

**cannibals**

animals that eat other animals of their own kind

**chaperone**

someone, usually an older person, who supervises younger people in social situations to ensure they behave properly

**chimpanzee**

type of great ape

**curator**

person in charge of the exhibits at a museum



**deforestation**

cutting down or burning all the trees in an area

**dissect**

to cut open and separate into pieces for scientific examination

**dissertation**

long, technical essay required to get a doctoral degree (a PhD)

**dung swirling**

technique where researchers collect chimp poop, put it in a can with little holes, pour water over it, and twirl it until only undigested food particles are left

**epidemic**

quickly spreading outbreak of disease

**ethology**

scientific study of animal behavior

**evolution**

process by which new species or populations develop through successive generations

**field study**

research project conducted in a natural setting instead of an office or laboratory



**fossils**

hardened remains of plants or animals from a long time ago

**Gombe Stream Game Reserve**

park in Tanzania where Jane Goodall started her research; now called Gombe National Park

**gorilla**

type of great ape

**grant**

gift of money for a particular purpose

**great apes**

gorillas, bonobos, orangutans, and chimpanzees

**guerillas**

violent fighters, sometimes armed civilians or terrorists, who attack and raid their enemies

**heredity**

the passing of traits from parents to their offspring

**hierarchy**

system in which people, animals, or things are ranked by their order of importance

**latrine**

outdoor toilet

**malaria**

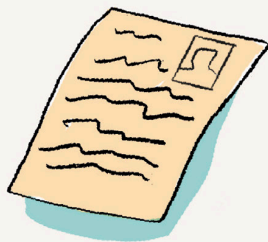
serious and sometimes fatal illness that is typically found in tropical or subtropical climates and is carried by mosquitos

**migration**

large-scale movement of people or animals from one place to another

**obituary**

notice of someone's death, usually including information about their life



**omnivores**

animals that regularly eat both plants and animals

**orangutan**

type of great ape

**paleontologist**

scientist who studies the remains of plants, animals, and other living things from long ago

**paralyzed**

when someone loses control of their muscles and can no longer move all or part of their body

**plateau**

large, flat land area that is raised high above the land next to it

**polio**

infectious disease that can result in weakness, paralysis, and sometimes death

**predator**

animal that hunts and kills other animals

**primate**

mammal adapted to life in the trees with forward-

facing eyes, a large brain, grasping hands, and fingernails instead of claws

**primatology**

scientific study of primates, other than humans

**ravine**

narrow valley with steep sides

**ritual**

set of fixed actions that are often performed in a ceremony or as part of a tradition

**Serengeti National Park**

vast ecosystem in Tanzania that covers 5,700 square miles (14,760 square km) and is home to the biggest concentration of large mammals on earth

**vaccine**

substance, usually containing killed or weakened bacteria or viruses, that is given to protect against a particular disease

# Index

## Aa

affection, chimps 56, 91  
aggressive behavior,  
    chimps 91  
Alligator Club 16  
alpha males 88–89  
animal rights 100–101, 103  
apes 27–28  
armed guards 93  
autobiography 84

## Bb

baboons 47, 70–71, 72,  
    83, 86  
bananas 54, 66, 67, 78  
Belgian Congo 32  
bonobos 28, 59  
Borneo 41  
Bournemouth 9, 22, 14–17,  
    95  
Bryceson, Derek (second  
    husband) 87, 92–93, 96

## Cc

Cambridge University 25,  
    60–63  
cannibalism, chimps 90–91  
career prospects 19–21  
chaperone 64  
chimpanzees 28–29, 36–38,

40–60, 63–69, 72–80,  
82–86, 88–91, 96–99,  
100–104, 108

ChimpanZoo 97–98

Committee for the  
    Conservation and Care  
    of Chimpanzees 99  
communications 44, 56  
communities, chimp 55, 88,  
    90  
conservation 103–105

## Dd

Dar es Salaam 96  
Dar es Salaam University 86  
David Greybeard (chimp)  
    40–41, 46–48, 54, 55,  
    58, 66, 68, 84  
deforestation 104  
depression 18, 85, 101  
disease 74, 76–79  
dissertation 61  
divorce 14, 87  
DNA 55  
doctorate 25, 60–63  
dung swirling 72–73

## Ee

education 18–19,  
    60–63

education programs  
103–105, 107  
emotions, animal 56, 62  
environmental issues 95  
ethology 60, 61, 62  
evolution 19, 25, 27, 30,  
55

## **Ff**

field studies 27  
Fifi (chimp) 68  
Figan (chimp) 68  
Flame (chimp) 85  
Flint (chimp) 74, 75, 85  
Flo (chimp) 68, 74, 75, 80,  
85, 86  
Fossey, Dian 41  
fossils 25, 26, 27

## **Gg**

Galdikas, Biruté 41  
Getty, Gordon 96–97  
Goblin Grub (chimp) 82  
Goliath (chimp) 48, 55, 68  
Gombe Stream National  
Park 28, 32–60, 63–69,  
72–80, 82–85, 88–93,  
96, 108  
Gombe Stream Research  
Centre 72–73, 84, 85,  
104  
Gombe West 86  
Goodall, Elizabeth

(grandmother) 9, 10, 13  
Goodall, Reginald  
(grandfather) 10, 13  
gorillas 28, 41, 59  
grants and funds 51, 52, 63,  
86, 94, 96–97  
great apes 28

## **Hh**

habitat loss 104  
Hamburg, David 93  
heredity 19  
hierarchy, chimp 55, 88–89  
Hinde, Robert 62  
humans, first 25, 26, 55  
Humphrey (chimp) 77  
hunting 99

## **Jj**

Jane Goodall Institute 94–95,  
96–97, 99, 103, 104  
Jo (chimp) 68  
Joseph, Audrey (aunt) 15  
Joseph, “Danny”  
(grandmother) 13, 14,  
15  
Joseph, Olly (aunt) 15, 20  
Jubilee (toy chimpanzee)  
10–11

## **Kk**

Kenya 21–23, 24–25  
*Kenya Castle* 22–23

kidnappings 92–93  
Koning, Edna 72–74

## **Ll**

Lake Tanganyika 32, 35  
Lake Tanganyika  
Catchment Reforestation  
and Education project  
(TACARE) 105  
language, chimp 56  
Leakey, Louis 25–30, 41,  
50–51, 57, 58, 60, 76,  
80, 86, 94  
Leakey, Mary 25, 26, 27  
London 8, 9, 11, 22, 20

## **Mm**

malaria 38–39  
Mange, Marie-Claude (Clo)  
21, 24  
marriages 69, 87  
meat-eating 47  
medical clinic 35–36  
migrations 73  
Morris-Goodall, Judith  
(Judy) (sister) 12–13,  
14, 57–58  
Morris-Goodall, Mortimer  
(father) 9–10, 13, 14  
Morris-Goodall, Vanne  
(mother) 9–10, 12, 14,  
21, 30–31, 32–33, 35,  
38, 64, 96

mosquitos 39  
motherhood 80–83  
mountain gorillas 41  
Mr. McGregor (chimp) 77,  
79  
Mrs. Maggs (chimp) 68

## **Nn**

Nairobi 21, 23, 25,  
27, 80  
*National Geographic*  
*Magazine* 57, 58, 63,  
66, 67, 94  
National Geographic  
Society 51, 52, 57, 63,  
64, 66, 68, 73, 86, 107  
nests 45  
Newnham College  
(Cambridge) 61

## **Oo**

Olduvai Gorge 26, 27  
omnivores 47  
orangutans 28, 41, 59  
orphans, chimp 103  
Oxford University 20

## **Pp**

Paleface (chimp) 52–53  
paralysis 76–77, 79  
Passion (chimp) 91  
personality, animal 62  
pets 16–17, 24

photography 57–59, 63–67,  
69–71, 82  
polio 76–79  
Pom (chimp) 91  
primates 34, 41, 59  
primatology 59

## Rr

race car driving 9, 13, 14  
Rain Dance 53  
reading 15, 17, 18, 101  
research assistants 72–74,  
84  
research laboratories 99,  
100–101, 103  
rituals 53  
Roots & Shoots 104, 107  
Rusty (dog) 16–17  
Rwanda 41

## Ss

school 18–19  
scouts 43  
Serengeti National Park 73,  
82, 84  
Sowden, Nancy 11–12  
Stanford University 86, 93,  
94  
students 86, 92–93

## Tt

Tanzania (Tanganyika) 28,  
32–39, 73, 86, 87, 92–93

Tchimpounga Chimpanzee  
Rehabilitation Center  
103  
television documentaries  
68–69  
termites 48–49, 58  
tools 48–49, 51

## Uu

United Nations 107

## Vv

vaccinations 78  
van Lawick, Hugo  
(first husband) 63–67,  
69–71, 73, 77, 80–82,  
84, 86–87, 95  
van Lawick, Hugo Eric  
Louis (“Grub”) (son)  
80–84, 92, 95–96  
vegetarianism 101  
Volkswagen van 73, 82

## Ww

Wilkie, Leighton 30  
William (chimp) 68  
World War II 13, 14–15

## Zz

Zoological Society of  
London 58–59  
zoos 97–98, 103

# Acknowledgments

**DK would like to thank:** Marie Greenwood for additional editorial help; Jacqueline Hornberger for proofreading; Helen Peters for the index; Emily Kimball, Nishani Reed, and Nicola Evans for legal advice; Dr. Dale Peterson for his expertise on Jane's life and work; Stephanie Laird for literacy consulting; and Noah Harley for serving as our "Kid Editor."

The publisher would like to thank the following for their kind permission to reproduce their photographs:

(Key: a-above; b-below/bottom; c-center; f-far; l-left; r-right; t-top)

11 Jane Goodall Institute / [www.janegoodall.org](http://www.janegoodall.org): (t).  
15 Dorling Kindersley: The Shuttleworth (tr). 17 Jane Goodall Institute / [www.janegoodall.org](http://www.janegoodall.org): (t).  
20 Getty Images: Ashley Cooper (b). 22 Getty Images: Edward G. Malindine / Topical Press Agency (b). 25 Getty Images: Arthur Brower / New York Times Co. (br). 26 Getty Images: Tom Schwabel (b). 27 Getty Images: Werner Forman / Universal Images Group (tr). 29 SuperStock: Thomas Marent / Minden Pictures. 30 Jane Goodall Institute / [www.janegoodall.org](http://www.janegoodall.org): (b).  
37 Alamy Stock Photo: Everett Collection Inc (t). 41 Alamy Stock Photo: Everett Collection Historical (bl); MARKA (br). Getty Images: Neil Selkirk / The LIFE Images Collection (bc). 42 Jane Goodall Institute / [www.janegoodall.org](http://www.janegoodall.org): (t). 45 naturepl.com: Anup Shah (tr). 46 Alamy Stock Photo: Everett Collection Historical (b). 48 Alamy Stock Photo: Avalon / Photoshot License (br). 49 Alamy Stock Photo: Steve Bloom Images (b). naturepl.com: Anup Shah (t). 54 Getty Images: Jane / Barcroft Images / Barcroft Media (t). 61 Dreamstime.com:

Chon Kit Leong (t). 62 Alamy Stock Photo: Jeff Morgan 05 (t). 65 Alamy Stock Photo: Everett Collection Historical. 67 National Geographic Creative: (b). 68 Jane Goodall Institute / [www.janegoodall.org](http://www.janegoodall.org): Michael Neugebauer (b). 69 Getty Images: Keystone / Hulton Archive (br). 70-71 Alamy Stock Photo: Everett Collection Historical. 73 Getty Images: Wolfgang Kaehler / LightRocket (b). 75 Jane Goodall Institute / [www.janegoodall.org](http://www.janegoodall.org). 81 Alamy Stock Photo: Everett Collection Historical. 84 Alamy Stock Photo: Jonny White (cla). 87 Getty Images: Fotos International (b). 104 Jane Goodall Institute / [www.janegoodall.org](http://www.janegoodall.org): Chris Dickinson (b). 106 Getty Images: Francois Guillot / AFP (ca); Dr. Billy Ingram / WireImage (clb). Rex by Shutterstock: Karl Schoendorfer (crb). 109 Alamy Stock Photo: Avalon / Bruce Coleman Inc. 111 Alamy Stock Photo: Francis Specker (bl)

Cover images: *Front*: Getty Images: John Mahler / Toronto Star; *Spine*: Getty Images: John Mahler / Toronto Star c

All other images © Dorling Kindersley  
For further information see: [www.dkimages.com](http://www.dkimages.com)

## ANSWERS TO THE QUIZ ON PAGES 116-117

1. Jubilee; 2. to study and write about animals in Africa; 3. Louis Leakey; 4. from parasite-infected mosquitos; 5. that chimps eat meat and make and use tools; 6. the Zoological Society of London; 7. animal behavior; 8. polio; 9. "Grub"; 10. that they can be cannibals; 11. the Jane Goodall Institute; 12. educating others