

111TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. RES. 581

Honoring the educational and scientific significance of Dr. Jane Goodall on the 50th anniversary of the beginning of her work in what is today Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 14, 2010

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

RESOLUTION

Honoring the educational and scientific significance of Dr. Jane Goodall on the 50th anniversary of the beginning of her work in what is today Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania.

Whereas, on July 14, 1960, Dr. Jane Goodall arrived at Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve in what is today Tanzania;

Whereas Dr. Goodall's research led to numerous groundbreaking discoveries including the creation and use of tools by chimpanzees;

Whereas these and other behavioral observations of chimpanzees forever changed human understanding of the differences between humans and other animal species;

Whereas between 1968 and 1986, Dr. Goodall published a collection of articles and books that remain the foundational scientific works on chimpanzee and wildlife studies;

Whereas her book, *The Chimpanzees of Gombe: Patterns of Behavior* published by Harvard University Press, details the range of behaviors that make up the essential corpus of chimpanzee natural history and remains today a critical reference for researchers in the field;

Whereas Dr. Goodall's writings not only formed the bedrock of the descriptive analytical study of chimpanzees, they also altered the paradigm of the study of culture in chimpanzees and other animals, especially species with complex social behaviors;

Whereas in support of the research she began, and to advance her vision, Dr. Goodall established the Gombe Stream Research Center in 1965 and the Jane Goodall Institute in 1977;

Whereas researchers in many other institutions continue to carry out pathbreaking analyses related to chimpanzee behavior based on Dr. Goodall's original scientific work;

Whereas scientists continue to make new discoveries in the field of chimpanzee and wildlife studies today;

Whereas since 1986, Dr. Goodall has advocated for the conservation of chimpanzees and other species, for the protection of the natural world, for the care of chimpanzees and other animals in captivity, and for world peace;

Whereas Dr. Goodall travels the world approximately 300 days a year, delivering dozens of lectures and engaging with youth of all ages;

Whereas Dr. Goodall has been a leader in mobilizing community involvement in conservation and continues to practice and promote conservation efforts based on the important link between human welfare and environmental stewardship;

Whereas Dr. Goodall has received the highest honors in her field;

Whereas in 2008, she was awarded the Leakey Prize, the Nation's most prestigious award in human evolutionary science;

Whereas the Leakey Prize has only been given 7 times in the past 4 decades;

Whereas in 2007, she received the Harvard Museum of Natural History's Roger Tory Peterson Medal, and in 1989, she received the Anthropologist of the Year Award;

Whereas in 1995, she received the National Geographic Society's Hubbard Medal "for her extraordinary 35-year study of wild chimpanzees and for tirelessly defending the natural world we share";

Whereas Dr. Goodall's numerous honors include the Medal of Tanzania, Japan's prestigious Kyoto Prize, the Benjamin Franklin Medal in Life Science, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's 60th Anniversary Medal, the Gandhi-King Award for Non-violence, the Albert Schweitzer Award of the Animal Welfare Institute, the Encyclopedia Britannica Award for Excellence on the Dissemination of Learning for the Benefit of Mankind, and the French Legion of Honor, which was presented to her in Paris in 2004 by Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin;

Whereas in April 2002, United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan named Dr. Goodall a United Nations Messenger of Peace;

Whereas such Messengers help mobilize the public to become involved in work that makes the world a better place, serving as advocates in such areas as poverty eradication, human rights, peace and conflict resolution, HIV/AIDS, community development, and conservation;

Whereas upon becoming the new United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon continued her appointment;

Whereas in 2004, in a ceremony at Buckingham Palace, Prince Charles invested Dr. Goodall as a Dame of the British Empire, the female equivalent of knighthood;

Whereas during the last half of the 20th century, she blazed a trail for and inspired other women primatologists, such that women now dominate long-term primate behavioral studies worldwide;

Whereas Dr. Goodall has been a role model for youth of all ages, inspiring boys and girls alike to take action for people, animals, and the environment; and

Whereas through her Jane Goodall Institute, she established the Roots & Shoots global youth program, which now has members in more than 120 countries: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 *Resolved*, That the United States Senate recognizes—
- 2 (1) the 50th anniversary of the beginning of
- 3 Dr. Jane Goodall's work in what is now Tanzania,
- 4 Africa, as significant in scientific history;

1 (2) the significant role that Dr. Goodall's work
2 and scientific study have had on our knowledge and
3 understanding of both the natural and human
4 worlds; and

5 (3) recognizes the positive role that Dr.
6 Goodall's work and research have had in education,
7 science, and conservation alike.

○