Dr. Jane Goodall

continued from page five

He carried the infant on his back or even in the ventral position. He allowed little Mel to share his nest at night. He shared his food with him, if Mel begged. Most remarkable of all, if Mel got too close to adult males when they were performing one of their charging displays, when inhibitions tend to be lost and an infant may be seized and dragged if the mother doesn't get there and remove him, Spindle took on the role of the mother - even though sometimes he got bashed himself for getting in the way as he rescued his small charge. There's absolutely no question but that Spindle saved Mel's life. We hear a lot in socio-biological circles about true and false altruism. This is a case of true altruism, because as far as we know, Spindle wasn't related to Mel. And yet his behavior saved Mel's life."

Dr. Goodall says that it is her love for these wonderful animals which often keeps her away from the Gombe for long periods of time. In light of all that she has learned about the use of chimpanzees in captivity, and the unacceptable conditions under which they languish in research laboratories, she now campaigns around the world for their preservation, their freedom and, in the interim, more humane treatment in laboratories. She is also educating us to the plight of the African people, whose desperate poverty is causing them to destroy both their own habitat and that of the chimpanzees.

"It is time to repay something of the debt I owe [the chimpanzees] for what they have taught me about themselves, about myself, about the place of humans and chimpanzees in the natural world."

— Dr. Jane Goodall

Of Dr. Goodall's decision to go public, she explained, "I have spent so many years in the forests of Gombe, being with and learning from the chimpanzees; I consider myself one of the luckiest people on earth. It is time to repay something of the debt I owe them for what they have taught me about themselves, about myself, about the place of humans and chimpanzees in the natural world."

To learn more about The Jane Goodall Institute, write:

Mr. Don Buford
The Jane Goodall Institute
P.O. Box 599
Ridgefield, CT 06877
Phone: (203) 431-2099

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

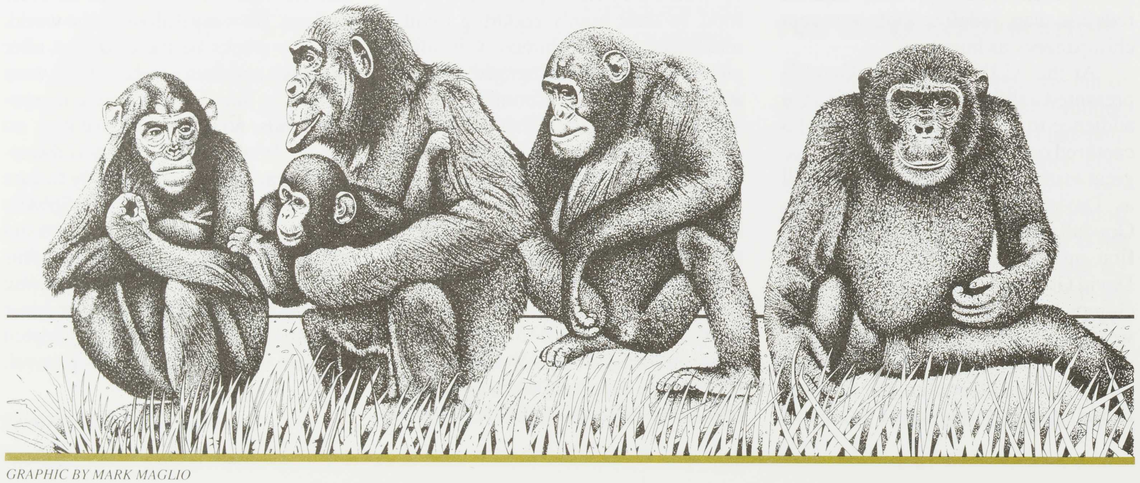
1960: Jane Goodall begins her field research on the behavior of free-living chimpanzees in the Gombe National Park, Tanzania.

1965: She receives her Ph.D. in Ethology at Cambridge University and also founds the Gombe Stream Research Center.

1977: She establishes The Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research, Education and Conservation. The Institute supports ongoing field research on wild chimps. One project of the JGI is "ChimpanZoo", a program designed to study the behavior of captive chimpanzees in zoos. Another program, begun in 1991, "Roots & Shoots," helps young people to conserve the natural environment and improve conditions for wild and domestic animals.

BOOKS BY JANE GOODALL

In the Shadow of Man, The Chimpanzees of Gombe: Patterns of Behavior, Through a Window, and her most recent, **Visions of Calaban** with Dale Peterson.



GRAPHIC BY MARK MAGLIO

Jomeo, one of the largest chimpanzees at Gombe had no interest in vying for top ranking male; here with Mandy and her daughter, Little Jane, who died later that year of unknown injuries.

PHOTO: THE JANE GOODALL INSTITUTE

Chimpanzees

continued from page one

fully raise their young, who are dependent upon them for a long time. They cooperate in hunting and protecting their territory, share food with each other, and participate in frequent social grooming interactions. They like to play, roam the forests and simply enjoy their lives.

Chimpanzees in peril

Chimpanzees are our closest biological cousin, sharing 99% of our genetic material and many of our characteristics. Ironically, their similarity to us has not served to enhance their protection; instead, it has caused them to be victims for use in biomedical research, the entertainment industry or as pets. Owing to this and the encroachment by humans into their homeland, as a species they now teeter on the brink of extinction.

The plight of these innocent creatures targeted for biomedical research is unconscionable. Those infected with contagious diseases are condemned to languish in tiny cages in isolation for the remainder of their long lives. While there are a few facilities that allow primates social contact, for the most part, there is no consideration given to the emotional and psychological needs of these intelligent, complex animals.

Those who are used for entertainment or as pets are often forced to dress up in human clothing and made into clowns for our amusement. To make them cooperate, they are beaten or electrically shocked.

Some chimps bought as pets may live for awhile as part of a family, but when they grow and become more difficult to manage, they are banished to tiny cages or sold to zoos.

Overcoming the speciesist barrier

A speciesist views nonhuman animals as inferior, and believes that his/her own interests are more important. This is the prevailing attitude in our society today, and it is used to justify the infliction of suffering on other species.

Fortunately, attitudes of discrimination can be transformed. In the last century alone, numerous battles have been fought and won to liberate human beings from slavery. For instance, the struggle of people of color and women, who were once considered non-persons, may be analogous to the current plight of other species that are considered "property" under law.

Central to the notion of personhood for chimpanzees is that because they are sentient, have a concept of self, and can feel emotions, their interests must be protected.

Knowing all that we do about chimpanzees, we must endeavor to take the necessary steps to change their status to "persons." It won't happen overnight, but the day will come when chimpanzees are admitted into the realm of personhood.

SUGGESTED READING

The Great Ape Project – Equality Beyond Humanity, Paola Cavalieri and Peter Singer, editors, St. Martin's Press, New York $21.95, ISBN: 0-312-10473-1. In this book, over thirty contributors make persuasive arguments for the personhood of the Great apes - chimps, gorillas and orangutans.

Cruelty free investing

continued from page four

nies performing the greatest amount of testing.

2. Contact People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals in Washington, D.C. (301) 770-7444. PETA maintains a good list of consumer product companies performing animal testing and is a leader in forcing these same companies to find testing alternatives.

3. If you are unhappy with your present mutual fund or money manager, express your dissatisfaction and if it falls on deaf ears, take your business elsewhere.

4. If your current portfolio contains holdings that are questionable, contact the company involved for clarification, and decide what action you need to take (either divestment, or stockholder initiative).

In conclusion, don't accept advice that it is impossible to own a portfolio that is cruelty free. While you might have to do a little probing on your own, it's not too difficult when you know what areas of animal abuse you wish to avoid. If you don't have the inclination to do the investigation, there are investment professionals who have done the necessary research. A call to ALDF or my office will put you in touch with those sympathetic to your beliefs.

Brad Pappas is an investment professional with A.G. Edwards and Sons in Boulder, CO. Brad specializes in "Cruelty Free Investing" and is one of the leaders in bringing an animal cruelty consciousness to the nation's investment community. Brad can be contacted at: 1-800-426-5174.