

Chapter IV

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The Combat to Save Endangered Species

The author condemns past and present governments of Vietnam, China, Myanmar, Indonesia, Thailand, South Korea, Taiwan and Malaysia who have failed to take effective action to end the superstitious use of rhino horn in so called traditional medicine. Their criminal neglect has driven the rhinoceros to the very brink of extinction all over the world. (TLR n.d)

Human beings lives are stacked with bliss, hopelessness, satisfaction, misery and so on. They accomplish their bliss alone in a tenacious way and push the other remaining living things into a fiasco. The avarice of man has made him disregard the earth completely. It is the individuals, who rely upon the other living things to survive however recurrently, entertain themselves and are tempted into all the illegal activities, not for a contented life but rather to have an extravagant existence. In that activity, he pulverises natural resources and generates imbalanced circumstances in nature.

Human action has lead natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, into degradation. Some of the humans slaughters towards nature are illegal poaching at various wild life sanctuaries, the enormous oil spill by an Exxon tanker at Prince William Sound, the proposed James Bay hydroelectric project that would overflow vast forested areas of northern Quebec and the widespread deforestation of redwood trees by the Maxxam Corporation, Bhopal gas tragedy that was a gas seepage disaster in India, contemplated as one of the world's worst industrial catastrophe, timber trading, majority of the four thousand deaths caused by usage of pesticide Endosulfan portrayed in the

Malayalam novel *Enmakaje* which voices out the environmental degradation of Kasarkod and Rachel Carson's *Silent Valley* which documented the harmful effects on the environment due to the haphazard use of pesticides. All these topics have become the much-discussed issues in the twenty-first century. Some of the few cited problems, warns and reminds humans who imbibe the ecological future of the planet.

To prevent the ecological imbalance created by the human atrocities, world leaders must take necessary steps to avert nature from the hands of illegal traders. With the assistance of various environmental groups and citizens at large, the demonstration must be organised globally to create an awareness to the public and everyone should gain knowledge about what is happening to our nature. Human edification can be stated as "A process that encourages an understanding of the need for compassion and respect for people, animals and the environment and recognises the interdependence of all living things" (Eadie 37)^[1].

Anthony, in his book *The Last Rhinos*, has reported about the illicit rhino horn poaching, which has driven the northern white rhino species into extinction. When a journalist educated him that less than fifteen rhinos exist, he instantly mounted an international effort to save them. The rhinos were in the DRC part of Congo, which is under the control of LRA terrorist army. He made frequent visits to the government and various international organisations to get permission to save the rhinos. But all his endeavours fizzled. Afterward, he comprehended that to move further, he should ensure the well-being of game rangers. In that demonstration, he drove himself to contact the LRA to handle a protected lead assertion for safeguard exertion. They concurred and consequently, he requested help in settling a peace treaty with the government. Towards the end, he flopped in facilitating the peace treaty as well saving the rhinos from extinction.

The various struggles of Anthony in saving the rhinos have been analysed by using the theory of social ecology. The term social ecology was coined by Murray Bookchin (1964) in his book *Ecology and Revolutionary Thought*. It is the study of the mutual relationship between the human society and the ecological structure. The theory helps to the better understanding of human behaviour and relations with social and physical environments and the consequence of policy decisions made by government and organisations towards nature.

Murray Bookchin lived between 1921 and 2006. He was an Emeritus Professor at Ramapo College of New Jersey and fellow benefactor of the ISE. For more than forty-five years, he has been considered as a prophetic voice in the development of ecology. He has composed various books and articles. His great works incorporate *Post-Scarcity Anarchism* (1971), *The Ecology of Freedom* (1982), *Urbanization without Cities* (1986) and *The Philosophy of Social Ecology* (1994). His last books include four volumes of *The Third Revolution* (1996-2003) and *The Murray Bookchin Reader* (1998).

The theory of social ecology states that “The environmental crisis is a result of the hierarchical organization of power and the authoritarian mentality rooted in the structures of our society” (Bookchin)^[2]. Most of the important ideas of Bookchin’s social ecology theory were borrowed from the American social theorist and historian Lewis Mumford. The Western reasoning of controlling the natural world climbs from social connections. “The domination of nature by man stems from the very real domination of human by human” (Nash 1)^[3]. The theory defines that the fundamental cause of all ecological problems is the society itself. To control all the issues, it is necessary to make the society comprehend the issues and to avoid stern ecological problems.

Bookchin has played the key role in influencing several green movements and numerous forms of ecological views all over the world. He has prudently and intelligibly worked out his own philosophy. Because of which he states that, compared with other theories like deep ecology and ecofeminism, social ecology is more consistent. Steven Best, Professor at University of Texas states that,

Murray Bookchin's the theory of social ecology is perhaps the most comprehensive and powerful ecological philosophy yet developed. It involves a complex, detailed, interdisciplinary framework that has been developed during the course Bookchin's career and demands keen learning from the readers. The payoff is well worth of it, however, for Bookchin provides important tools for thinking about the relation between society and nature and how the human antagonism with the natural world might be resolved. (Best 334) ^[4]

To analyse the book, it is important to know Anthony's contribution, his passionate connection with animals and the purpose behind him to contact the LRA terrorist army, all these instances have been explored. Anthony and his wife Francoise Malby- Anthony owned a game reserve called Thula Thula at Zululand, South Africa. A game reserve (is also known as wildlife preserve) is an extensive zone of land covering terrains, waterways, and mountains where wild creatures wander joyfully and securely with no limitation. The animals were provided all their essential needs, so that they would have a comfortable existence and shielded with most extreme care inside the reserve. In Thula Thula, there was a wide range of creatures like African elephants, white rhinos, giraffes, zebras, wildebeests, bison, panthers, hyenas, nyalas, crocodiles and there existed more

than three hundred and fifty types of winged animals that have been distinguished which incorporate vultures. Anthony acutely assimilated every animal's uniqueness.

In the reserve, every one of the animals was firmly appended to Anthony and his emotional bonding with creatures is perfectly depicted, particularly with the northern white rhino. It is the second biggest land mammal after the elephant. It is also distinguished as the square-lipped rhinoceros. White rhinos have a square upper lip with no hair. A large portion of the white rhinos exists in four nations: South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Kenya. Northern white rhinos and southern white rhinos are hereditarily separate subspecies and are found in two unique locales in Africa. Anthony, who respects creatures and depicts the antique, acknowledged the unending magnificence of rhino. It shows up with huge bodies, attired in thick overlays of primitive body protective layer outperformed by an amazing scimitar horn, as captivating as a couple of different animals. Weighing up to three and a half tons and achieving six feet tall, they are the biggest land creatures on the planet after the elephants.

Human beings believe that animals are dumb beasts and they do not have any emotions but there are several incidents which prove animals too have compassion and love just like the humans. In the reserve, was a female rhino called Heidi who lost her mother in an unequal battle with an elephant. She witnessed her mother's terrible fight the death. "She had been crushed by a full-blown charge, and I still remember standing next to the corpse and seeing a movement in the bush some yards away. It was Heidi." (TLR 8). It is nature's harmony and it is unavoidable in the wild. After witnessing her mother's death, she was impudent but when days went on Heidi became quite normal, later she turned into the most loved one of trackers and rangers. She had mellowed into a

wonderful animal and dazzling guests of the reserve with her lively shenanigans was adored while moving toward the game ranger's vehicles, drawing nearer and ebbing, looking near-sighted and running in abundance, ricocheting style of rhinos. It hurt him a lot when he had to isolate her. The rangers too cared for each animal to the most extreme. But all the human beings are not the same and they never love or care for the wild.

Some of the animals in wild create strong bonding with other species in absence of their own packs. In Thula Thula, Heidi is the only northern white rhino, that had grown up with a wildebeest. While Anthony was in the reserve, he could hear the clamour of a bull, however, in no place he could see the bull. Following the sound, he understood that it was Heidi. She was grown up as a vagrant and viewed herself as one among them. Rhino and wildebeest got a similar living space and they imparted each other. She could easily find out the presence of Anthony, they both dependably had the best time together.

Comparable happenings exhibit the overwhelming bonding and their change towards different creatures. Lina has depicted the bizarre holding with the trio. "Whatever the reason may be, unusual friendships like these show that animals may be far more emotionally complex than many of us believe" (Lina)^[5]. In Noah's Ark Animal Sanctuary in the U.S., the caretakers are dealing with three wild creatures. The tale of Shere Khan the tiger, Baloo the bear and Leo the lion is impactful. The three were saved together by a street pharmacist who had battered them expansively. Baloo even expected a surgery to evacuate a bridle that had developed into his skin and caused variations from the norm – the proprietor had never worried to direct it. Due to what they have anguished

together, the three companions are handed over to the sanctuary. At present they are happily staying in the sanctuary.

Eco-tourism and preservation enhance the local communities to save the future of the wilderness. Indeed, Anthony sought to interface his Thula Thula to the tremendous Zulu tribal trust and to shape one of the supreme game reserves. He not only alleged about the animals, nonetheless also of the local tribes. By commencing the venture, it was accommodating to preserve rural communities through eco-tourism and conservation, by which the individuals and wild would be advanced. Conversing to the NGO Peace Parks Foundation (PPF), “Southern Africa’s competitive advantage in ecotourism is its wildlife, with a very large number of livelihoods dependent on the industry. Wildlife crime has now reached a level where it is threatening the continued existence of the region’s trans frontier conservation areas” (Buscher 2)^[6].

After Anthony took over, most of the reserve has altered into an alarming zone, it misplaced its natural silence. Some way or the other it is disturbed by the poachers. There were two sorts of poachers - one local tribesman who hunts something small for the pot and other were the professional killers who hunt for ivory and horn. The professional poachers were equipped with the latest technology. “Criminals involved in vehicle hijacking, ATM bombing, gun-runners, murder and other aggressive crimes have also become involved – significantly increasing the mortal threat to rangers and rhinos alike” (They)^[7]. The penalty in South Africa for rhino poaching is a fifteen- year jail sentence but still, they do it. The reprimand must be made serious for those whose entertain themselves with ecological corruption.

The future of wildlife is in the hands of poachers. The Savannah is under the control of poachers. They are the one in pursuit of rhinos and elephants for their horns and ivory. *Africa's Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Crisis* by Jennifer detailed that throughout 1970s and 1980s, government forces and reservists aggressive in Africa's many conflicts, poached elephants by the hundreds of thousands, retailing bush-meat and high-value ivory to endure their manoeuvres. These groups nourished into international criminal networks that trafficked thieved ivory into what was then a legal merchandising market in which some eighty percent of ivory products were however obtained from poached elephants. The book *The Last Rhinos* details lots of chaos describing the nastiness of the poachers and how strategically they accomplish their mission.

There were no vultures and no gunshots had been reported, a sound that echoes like a thunderbolt across the African wilderness when the wind is right. 'Cause of death?' I asked, fearing the worst. 'Poachers. Both horns are gone. There's blood all over the place. Professional job. Looks like they used an AK-47, or maybe an old military-issue RI.' (TLR 1)

Rhino poaching has become one of the foremost crisis. Anthony sought to sojourn the cruelty to animals by the poachers. He blames the irresponsibility of the past and present governments of South Korea, China, Vietnam, Myanmar, Malaysia, Indonesia, Taiwan and Thailand who have botched to take effective action to end the irrational use of rhino horn in so-called traditional medicine, in which consumption in Vietnam is considered the prime reason for the increase in the level of trade. "As income level risen, Vietnam has become the largest consumer of South African rhino horn, prized as a symbol of status and wealth and used for "medicinal" purposes" (Cooke 3)^[8]. Their superstitious belief and

recklessness in the illegal activity of the poachers have driven the rhinoceros to the very brink of extinction all over the world. “Rhino poachers- the disease of the wild that was now becoming a pandemic” (TLR 1). When associating with other trading business, poaching possessed minimal risk but can gain maximum profit. The low penalty for the crime is what enables many to indulge in illegal poaching.

Recently, a snippet of news involving the great north white rhino, the very species which Anthony endeavoured to preserve, has the headlines. It states that the world’s last great white male rhino, named Sudan, is forty- five years old. On March 3, 2018, the CNN had reported that it was seriously ill. To everyone’s surprise, the next day it seemed to have regained its health. March third is UN World Wildlife Day, and many messages concerning the rhino had poured in for fear that it may be euthanised if the deep infection on its right back leg does not heal.

Cruelty towards animals by humans cannot be expressed in words which display the unkindness of man which would make the whole planet extinct. The death of a rhino in the reserve was very decisive. In its death, there was no trace of beauty. The majestic horns, were ferociously chopped off with honed machetes. They left the noble face smashed and violated. The eyes glazed expressionlessly. Pools of blood had frozen around the strangely disfigured head. The beautiful creature became too vicious. The ranger reported that the poachers were in hurry, they crucially killed the animal. ““There is too much blood,’ he repeated. ‘That means they were in a hurry. They took the horns while she was still alive. Maybe unconscious, but alive.’” (TLR 3).

An analogous incident was reported in Paris, when a four-year-old white rhinoceros called Vince, was killed at a wildlife park. The officials of the park Duguet

stated that “There has never been a case like this in a zoo in Europe, an assault of such violence, evidently for this stupid trafficking of rhinoceros horns” (Breedon) ^[9]. Nobody has been detained for the crime. They were about to confiscate the second horn but they were either in hurry or some problem transpired with their machines, which saved the animal from the hands of devils. “His second horn was partially sawed, which suggest the criminals were interrupted or that their tools were faulty” (Breedon) ^[10]. They have left the animal not out of apprehension. Maybe they would postpone the mission for some other day. This odious act was performed when there were the five staff members on the site and with the presence of surveillance camera, which establishes poacher’s fearlessness and regard for wildlife are declining day by day.

According to traditional Chinese medicine, the rhino horn remedies fever immediately. The nation’s economic growth has increased the ravenous demand for rhino horns. “Tens of thousands of rhinos have been killed in Africa, with several subspecies hunted to extinction” (TLR 4). On the streets of Vietnam or China, the rhino horn is more valuable than gold. “Criminal syndicates often combine ivory or rhino horn trafficking with other high-value commodities, from other wildlife products and conflict resources like gold, minerals, and weapons to narcotics and human beings” (Cooke 4-5) ^[11].

A rhino heartlessly furrowed for a horn that entails of diminutive more than keratin, the similar fibrous structural protein can find in one’s hair and fingernails. Rhino horns are used for fabled medicinal tenacities in countries athwart Asia as part of their traditional remedial systems. Unless the disbelief of the people is broken, nobody can save the rhino from extinction. Even the doctors and scientists documented that “Rhino horn is made from keratin, the same type of protein that is in hair and fingernails.

Doctors and scientists have tested the efficacy of rhino horn as a medicine and concluded that users of rhino horn would get the same benefits if they ate their fingernails instead” (Attwood) ^[12]. Anthony is annoyed with this practice and specified parallel assessment in his book as “At the end of the day rhino horn was just plain old keratin. I sometimes wonder why we don’t just send all our finger and toenail trimmings over to the East for them to chew on; it’s the same thing (TLR 256).

Anthony had reported to the police and to the local Parks authority, Kwa Zulu-Natal Wildlife about the poaching in Thula Thula. KZN Wildlife had bestowed four white rhinos to Thula Thula when they perceived the information about the rhino slaughter, the wildlife manager requested him to return the enduring rhino. The conversation was, “‘Lawrence,’ he said, ‘this is really bad. We’re worried about the security, man. I mean, you’ve got three more rhinos there and we don’t want to lose those as well’” (TLR 7). Nobody was able to give assurance the life of rhinos because the poachers were right behind the rhinos with their well-equipped and technically good machines.

The poachers wrinkle the information from the reserve staff by enticing them as they know better than anybody else. In the police investigation, it was exposed that, it was a pre-planned action carried out by the poachers. The police informed Anthony that, “The story is that a gang, we think from Johannesburg, came here, hired a professional gunman and gave him a drawing of a rhino’s head and where to shoot. X marks the spot, as they say. We’re told he was paid five thousand rand” (TLR 9). They trapped the person but not the horn, it would have crossed the seas. They were not the local poachers, they were the professionals from Boere Mafia. A very large chain is interim behind it. In the book *Africa’s Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Crisis*, it is documented that,

In South Africa, gangs of rhino horn poachers may be recruited from local communities or sell to middlemen buyers, but the use of high-caliber rifles and helicopters, and evidence of increasingly sophisticated killing techniques, suggest the involvement of professional hunters, hunting and wildlife industry professionals, pilots, and wildlife veterinarians. (Cooke 7) ^[13]

The reserve members are devoted and accomplished a dynamic role in their work. The game guards were the major force in bringing law and order in the reserve. “They are to wildlife conservation what the Gurkha soldier is to the British Army; certainly, no less brave. Success or failure largely depends on their skill, loyalty and courage” (Steele 21) ^[14]. Thomas Nicolon, a wildlife photojournalist pronounces the rangers as “They’re not famous donors who give millions to conservation. They give their lives instead” (Dasgupta) ^[15].

In Thula Thula, there were four trustworthy rangers which included Lawrence, Bheki and two guards named Thulani and Nkonka. To fastening the poachers they roam, throughout the day and night in the reserve, searching silently through the glimpse of torchlight but they could not find anything. The next day also they waited and watched silently for the advent of poachers. As predictable, they entered in the tiniest spark of light just down the hill. They witnessed the poachers but it was not an easy task to catch them. They were well trained professional killers and they easily diverted the rangers and escaped from the reserve.

The next day they reached the exact place to find any inkling. They conjectured out that it was the same gang. “One of the footprints exactly matched the trail we had been following a few days before. It was the same gang that had killed our donated rhino.

It was just as I had hoped, although I couldn't believe their audacity in coming back as soon to kill yet another animal" (TLR 12). Their exceptionally next endeavour demonstrates the recklessness of the poachers. They are not scared either for the law or for the rangers.

Nick Steele authored *Poachers in The Hills* which is the true account of Game Warden Norman Deane's life in the Hluhluwe Game Reserve. The wooded hills of Hluhluwe was diligently attacked by the poachers, from 1955 to 1965, crashing into Norman and his valiant Zulu reserve guards, day and night in what were frequently savage conflicts. It is additionally the tale of the wildlife which Norman and his men attempted to secure, particularly the black rhinos and wild oxen. In spite of the rigid work and the risks, maybe as a result of this, wilderness humour and inspiring brotherhood were basic bonds between the men who battled the poachers. The poachers themselves were not ailing in strength nor were they all fundamentally viewed as awful or hoodlums. Hluhluwe's natural life was the conspicuous target. This record has significant importance for conservationist, after twenty-five years, some of southern Africa's wildlife, similar to the imperiled rhino species, confront conceivable extinction on account of poachers, a considerable lot of whom are outfitted with firing weapons, an inheritance often seemingly unlimited wars.

Anthony's decision to mount an international effort to save the northern white rhino commenced with the phone call from Julie Laurenz, one of South Africa's top TV journalists along with her photographer husband Christopher. They were doing a story on rhino poaching in Africa. She called to inquire about the rhino which was killed on Thula Thula. In addition, she also informed him that,

Not only is the supply chain to Asia becoming significantly shorter due to Africa's burgeoning trade links with the continent, she told me, but professional gangs are now more sophisticated, darting animals from their helicopters and then killing them with automatic weapons. The horns are ferreted out of the country hidden among legal cargo- or even, it is claimed smuggled out in the diplomatic bags. (TLR 13)

In journalism, a scoop or exclusive is a thing of news announced by a journalist or news association before others. In that way, Julie was not exceptional. She always had the latest information. She gave the staggering news about the rhino's existence, "There were fewer than fifteen northern white rhinos left in the wild" (TLR 130). The pitiful thing is remaining survivors were in Garamba National Park in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The Northern rhinos existed for millions of years in the centre of Africa, the Central African Republic, Chad, Uganda, Sudan and the Congo. But now only fewer than fifteen existed, and Anthony was stunned by the information.

Everything befalls in one's life affects their behaviour. A good outcome helps to raise up and bad ruins it. In all the situation when one is down or limited with the negative contemplations or feeling low, the ethical help comes and lifts him to positive or top of satisfaction. Even in the case of Anthony, when he decided to mount a new project to save the northern white rhino from extinction, had a similar experience. His organisation members instantly approved of his new project and morally supported him. "We all agreed that this was something we had to do; a noble, urgent and worthwhile project" (TLR 15). Promptly they started their research work, collecting information, fundraising,

investigating the necessary logistics, to get permission from authority to capture and move the rhino into a protected area.

Anthony required a right-hand man to flinch his rescue mission and picked JP Fourie, an ex-Special Forces officer functioning with a profound love for the wild. He met JP and explained to him about the rescue mission. JP who had better knowledge about LRA tried to make him understand the peril involved in the mission. He presented the comprehensive portrayal about their proposal and about the location. It is the territory detained by Lord's Resistance Army. Nobody knew of their settlement. If anybody tries to go near them they would bring the plane down. They had already attacked two UN helicopters. There was no militia, no forces, no commandment, no haven, the officials had completely abandoned Garamba Park because of the fierceness. It is also called as poacher's paradise.

Anthony showered unconditional love towards wild animals. His only intention was to save the rhinos from termination. Even though he observed JP's explanation and the jeopardy issues involved in the mission, he could not take JP's words seriously. According to him, the most solemn and vital factor is to save the rhino. "We can make this work," I said. "we have to. If we don't do this, the rhino go extinct. It's as simple as that. This is a one-off chance to do something really important and worthwhile. It's a battle worth fighting" (TLR 18). That the rhinos were on the brink of extinction not only bothered Anthony but numerous people and to save them from poachers, thousands of human lives have been spent.

The shrubbery is represented as the compelling force of nature since it conceals wild creatures from poachers. In Garamba, the only reason the few lingering rhinos

existed was that they were in the deep bushes. Anthony found it difficult to catch the veiled rhino for which they required helicopters, then needed to build a *boma* to keep the rhinos in a safe place after seizing them. They also required best fighting men, latest equipment like assault rifles, Berettas, 20mm grenade and RPGs with permission.

Group social work is the procedure through which some conservationist guides an individual in a gathering with the goal that they can figure out how to identify with others more helpfully and experience individual and public development. The gathering can work as a route for people to enhance their confidence and their capability to subsidise to the society at large. Anthony and his team disseminated the work among themselves. They disjoined themselves into two groups, one to look after the expedition and another was a backup team functioning from South Africa to support with logistics. Jason, his eldest son, would go with the group on the endeavour, JP focused on the security, Anthony was to regulate the rhino's side. To supervise and trap the rhinos, they required best-untamed life veterinarians. His more youthful child Dylan was careful about the whole operation. Grant's responsibility was to supply hardware and he calculated subtle elements. Marga would deal with administration and correspondence.

Numerous welfare organisations came forward to support the mission undertaken by Anthony. They trust that the visually impaired deriding of trade and industry that characterised the green development in the past needs to end. Individuals need to live on the planet. Both sides must build up a superior comprehension of the utilisation and esteem that characterise the world. It is extremely difficult to meet higher authorities and to find a solution for their problem. Anthony's constant exertion and battle made him meet numerous pioneers. He sought assistance from Dr. Ian Raper, the President of South

Africa Association for the Advancement of Science. He furnished the strong association with South Africa's universities and scientific community for the activity. Later in DRC embassy, the Ambassador Bene M'Poko and many African leaders along with Anthony, JP, Jason and Ian discussed the crucial situation of rhinos. After a lot of discussions, the initiative is affirmed. It would be a joint operation between two countries. Anthony considered the activity as his first triumph.

Anthony's next step was to meet ICCN- Congolese Institute for National Conservation. He explained about the invitation which he received from ambassador as well as from ministry. The ICCN was satisfied with his explanation, they concede him consent but rather delayed. Since authorisation was offered to another protection gathering, and they had their hopes pinned on the African Parks, it was a huge disappointment that they were already engaged. The theory of social ecology defines that understanding human behaviour and his interaction with the physical environment is vital and so are the effects of policy decisions made by various organisations and government. Here the government neglects to preserve nature. They were not ready to investigate the issue thoroughly.

He reassured them by pointing out that African Parks was covering the whole Garamba, yet they were focusing just on the rhinos. He expressed that Garamba National Park is completely huge, greater than Israel, with uncontrolled poaching all through and a revolt armed force in occupation. A solitary preservation assembles following up on its own was not going to be sufficient to help the ICCN take control of something so vast while all the while undertaking a prompt safeguard of the rhino.

Anthony's prime motive was to save rhinos for which he was ready to work with any other group. "Our sole purpose was to assist in an extremely difficult environment" (TLR 52). He once again persuaded them by delineating the arrangement and clarified requisites. The first was to reconnaissance trip, where they would work intimately with the authorities, to analyse security issues and local knowledge to move forward. Then they decided to do the aerial census. During the action, the rhino would be darted and tagged with transmitters. It would take three weeks or more to finish the mission. He said, "We were dealing with an emergency; the future of the rhino was critical" (TLR 53). Finally, they received an email from the ICCN conceding endorsement to visit Garamba. They chose to accelerate their activity "Everyday could be the rhinos' last. The poachers weren't going to conveniently hold off while we dithered" (TLR 67). To move to Kinshasa, they needed private plane and pilot there. With the help of Brigit, they got assistance from Mission Aviation Fellowship (MAF).

When they reached the place, they were greeted by Laurent Gupein, a Belgian in a senior position in MONUC (The UN had a 20,000- strong peacekeeping army in the DRC called MONUC). Anthony requested him to provide the things which he needed to trace the rhino, "the rhinos are in deep bush where there are no roads. We have our own helicopters to locate and dart them, but once they are darted we need a heavy lift helicopter to take them to the holding area. Then we need to be able to fly them to a safe destination" (TLR 70). He knows extremely well that requesting helicopters and planes are difficult assignments but he required this to move the animals.

After overcoming so many constraints and a few conversations with the ICCN and African parks, M' Poko, the diplomat, made a few inquiries and clarification and

then revealed the uplifting news. He settled every one of the issues and assembled the data that they would get and received a welcome from the environment minister to visit him and additionally to go to the CoCo-Congo protection gathering in Kinshasa.

They were invited by Laurent who acquainted them with the MONUC. Anthony clarified the truth about the rhinos being wiped out. He discussed the homework he has done and demonstrated his solid ability and enthusiasm for protecting the rest of the rhinos. At the end of the day, they met the minister of environment to get the endorsement from MONUC. Laurent had the best news for them that, “They were on board and going to provide not only the aircraft they desperately needed to airlift the rhino to safety, but also a contingent of soldiers to protect them” (TLR 106).

The way people treat their fellow beings is pivotal to tending to the environmental crisis unless everybody understands the fundamental reason for all environment degradation nothing would change. The meeting was held at Memling Hotel in the downtown area. Present were ICCN Director General and Jose Kalpers of African Parks, Brigit representing the minister and delegates from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in Paris. Indeed, even Jose Tello had come that far from Garamba to attend the meeting. Everyone talked about the positive and negative aspects of the venture; however, finally the meeting fizzled. They gave several explanations to sojourn the project. “Our offer was rejected out of hand. I have no idea of their reason for this” (TLR 109). These mistakes validate Bookchin’s theory. Bookchin states that

“we will surely fail to see that the hierarchical mentality and class relationships that so thoroughly permeate society give rise to the very idea of dominating the natural world” (Dasgupta 122) ^[16].

There was an unwillingness to action regardless of having the ability to act or utilise yet the administration comes up short for the additional move, as it is a sort of slothfulness, which made the mission sojourn. The leaders again began from the earliest starting point and they examined dates for the review to be directed at some later date. Anthony promptly interposed and clarified the circumstance, ““That’s far too late; we must act now. In fact, right now. The rhinos are between the Dungu and Garamba rivers”” (TLR 110). Because of the stormy season, the waterway is loaded with water. At the point when the rain stops the waterway will drop and the poachers can without much of a stretch traverse and get the rhino. In any case, the agents were not in the mindset to listen to him. He contended, ““But our next meeting will only be after that. We can’t just decide now”” (TLR 110). Every one of these discourses and gatherings portrays the administration’s numbness, the absence of data sharing and trust issues with the preservation gatherings. The African park manager too cautioned them, “you’re wasting your time trying to save the northern rhino, my friends. They’re gone. Instead you should repopulate this area with southern whites” (TLR 93). Anthony and others were amazed by his announcement since they got the data that there were fifteen rhinos. Nobody bothers about the present debacles; however, their only concern is for the future.

Anthony struggled to accomplish the level of achievement. In the wake of going to the Garamba and the discussions with different conservationists and rangers made Anthony to comprehend the trouble in his undertaking. He knows exceptionally well that

anything flying over would be shot down. Whenever they would be set up to assault them, he knows well that battling with terrorist armed force is not for all intents and purposes conceivable. “The Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) is one of Africa’s most brutal militia forces” (Sage) ^[17]. He and his members comprehended the genuine threat they chose to experience. They were prepared to experience an emergency. One more person who joined in was Dave Cooper, the celebrated Kwa Zulu-Natal untamed life vet and he was the top rhino man in Africa.

Besides the above issues, JP depicted the genuine danger in their errand, “So now you know why I originally said that this rhino rescue has got to be really fast in-and-out operation. One reason and one reason only: the LRA’s” (TLR 89). Their camp would be in permanent threat until they complete their mission because the government of Sudan had been made move to converse with the LRA’s if the discussion washouts then Garamba would be hit. In this way, they must rush towards their central goal. They even expected themselves to spare the wild animals. When they were in Garamba, JP asked for the pilot to circle the place with the intent that they could get the sign of improvement perspective of the place. There was no indication of people, yet they saw four elephants moving. They met the African Parks director Jose Tello, who went to the camp and examined their venture. Tello portrays the LRA as a major issue and everyone was deeply concerned about it. The game rangers were frightened to go out and carry out their duty appropriately, so the poachers come in constantly. They could not secure the rhinos in the LRA’s haven. No one can spare it. It is ideal to take rhinos out rapidly. He reassured him not to stress over what occurred at the meeting, he needed Anthony to help them to secure the rhinos

Anthony and Jose went into Savannah and all through the way Jose discussed the security monitors and as well the LRA gathering. He said that they did not have any physical contact with the group. The guards were not brave enough to meander around the forest. It was a challenging task for him to check whether they were carrying out their obligation legitimately. “When I put them out on patrol, all they do is hide for a while and then come straight back. I’m the only one who will even come out this far” (TLR 83).

Animals are part of the physical environment and numerous species have turned out to be terminated while others are on the precarious edge of extinction. Jose also said that “Perhaps it wasn’t the authorities who controlled Garamba, but a terrorist army. Maybe the fate of the rhino was actually in the hands of LRA” (TLR 83). Throughout the way, they witnessed several animals, and among those, they found a lone male Congo pygmy giraffe. “‘There are only forty of them left in the world,’ said Jose as we admired the diminutive creature. ‘They, too, are on the verge of extinction. It’s a bloody disgrace.’ ‘That really makes my blood boil,’ said JP. ‘Who the hell would want to shoot a tiny giraffe?’” (TLR 83).

Astonishingly, nobody noticed or cared about the extinction of giraffes. When compared to other species it was ignored and under-researched in the wild. This situation is slowly changing, the giraffe population is waning across the continent (except in Niger and Namibia), it is the time for an intensive conservation effort laid to save this species from extinction. “Poaching, disease, the fragmentation, degradation and loss of habitat, the growth, and expansion of the human population, and war and civil unrest have all impacted on giraffe numbers and distribution across Africa – and continue to do so” (IUCN) ^[18].

Jose even communicated the information about poaching and the regular life in Garamba. All the corruption in the wild is caused by poachers and because of them, various species are on the verge of extinct. Poaching has been a colossal issue. The greater part of the untamed life in Garamba has been wiped out, a vast number of creatures have been executed. The northern rhino which Anthony was so intrigued with has been butchered. There were initially numerous thousands of rhinos spread out through Uganda, the Congo and Sudan. Today there may be a modest bunch left, and he did not know whether they can be spared. All these cruelties are for a pointless grisly horn of the rhino.

Anthony thought that the administration and procrastination were their obstacles to spare the rhino. Later to his acknowledgment, it was the Lord's Resistance Army in the hold. JP remarked that "According to sources in Uganda they're the worst," he said quietly. The absolute worst. The most savage terrorist army in the world" (TLR 85). They were battling with the President for over twenty years and the war which has slaughtered several thousand. They did a wide range of monstrosities like murder, snatching, assault, torment. They have been known to cut the victims noses and lips as a notice for the other people who assault them.

LRA's main barbarism is child soldiers, which portrays human dominion not only over other living things but towards his own. People are the major warm-blooded animals who murder each other for delight. Man would go to any extent, until the point when his aspiration is satisfied. In this way, the hypothesis of social ecology demonstrates human's forcefulness and his prevalence over different creatures. "The cast of mind that today organizes differences among human and other life-forms along hierarchical lines of 'supremacy or 'inferiority' will give way to an outlook that deals with diversity in an

ecological manner — that is, according to an ethics of complementarity” (Ergi 1) ^[19].

LRA abducted children from their families and forced them to serve their army.

According to the reports, the LRA have violently abducted something like ten thousand children from their homes over two decades of war.

Their modus operandi is to raid a village, burn the place down, kill any adults who get in their way, and then abduct children. Some of whom, it is claimed, are forced to kill their own parents or other children who resist.

Can you imagine that? Then the kids are made to carry all the stuff the rebels have plundered back to the jungle camps. Children as young as ten have apparently been taken. The boys are forced into their army, or killed if they refuse, and the girls are married off to the soldiers- if they're lucky. Otherwise they're used for menial labour or kept as sex slave for the rest of their lives. (TLR 86)

The announcement depicts LRA's unkindness as they did not reveal any respect for any sort of living things. They needed the power; more than that they loathed Musseveni, a Bantu who was against the Acholis.

Anthony could not trust that the meeting finished inoperable. His lone idea was about the eventual fate of the northern rhinos. He comprehended the truth and faulted the recklessness of the general population, “That unless a miracle happened, the species would go extinct in the wild. Not because of poachers or the LRA, not because of these very real physical threats, but because of the curse of so many conservation efforts: hubris and self-interest” (TLR 111). Social ecology expresses that man supposes he is unrivalled and he can do everything with the headway in technology, yet he is not right.

Ecologists are not exceptionally hopeful about the environmentalist program of refinement through projects. The ecological catastrophe can be kept away by just creating awareness about the change in our atmosphere, not by science or by technology. Ariel Salleh remarks with a touch of intensity, “science is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for protest against the destruction of livelihood” (Chapter 26) ^[20].

If the world lost the northern white rhino, it would be the biggest mammal since the woolly mammoth to become terminated. This was not just Anthony’s concern. This was a worldwide emergency running its course on a phase considerably greater than every one of us. The rhino did not know and could not have cared less about governmental issues, status or organisations. At the point when he considered the issue of saving the rhino, everything winds up in disappointment. He got a handle on the reason as, “The problem in Garamba was simple: the guards were too scared to do their jobs properly. The reason was the pervasive presence of the LRA in Garamba park” (TLR 113). Their dread was correct because LRA was one of the world’s most disdained and deceptive revolt of armed forces. The pioneer of the group was Joseph Kony and the second in summon was Vincent Otti. They both were similarly ruthless. More than Kony, Otti was merciless and heartless. He assaulted his own town in Uganda and slaughtered his own companions and neighbours, ““Kony, Otti and two of their senior generals are among the world’s most wanted men by the International Criminal Court at The Hague for war crimes and crimes against humanity”” (TLR 87). The Garamba game ranger announced that,

The park rangers reported that there were 16 people in the LRA group they encountered - eight LRA combatants and eight women and children.

It is tragic that women and children are forced to accompany LRA

combatants in the field and African Parks regret the death of the two young women caught in the crossfire. They had been abducted by the LRA one and two years prior to the incident. (DRC) ^[21]

Everybody was fed up with procrastination and negotiation of the government agencies and LRA. Social ecologists point out the relationship within the human society as well as the relationship with the non-human nature has been normatively organised by a complex historical process leading to the sedimentation of domination at various levels. “Social ecology seeks to unravel the forms and patterns of interrelationships that give intelligibility to a community, be it natural or social and put up resistance against hierarchy and homogenization, holding up the motto of a dynamic unity of diversity” (Bookchin 157) ^[22]. Even the rhinos are savvy enough to know precisely what goes on. People continue arriving out of nowhere carrying with them blasts, dread, and disarray, and each time more of them die. The survivors must have seen several of their own being slaughtered at this point, and they would be worried about their situation.

Anthony’s bravery was proven when he had another thought in his brain, yet, it would mean shaking hands with the demon. He examined his view to alternate individuals, and for his thought, Jason grunted, ““Go into the Congo jungle, find Joseph Kony and Vincent Otti, the International Criminal Court’s most wanted terrorists, and ask them very nicely if they would please be kind enough to stop killing people and scaring everyone?” (TLR 125). Numerous conservationists reprimanded him for having contact with a revolt armed force however that did not trouble him. “His direct approach does not please everyone. Conservation and politics go hand in hand in Africa, and some

conservationists from larger groups criticised Anthony's contact with the LRA as dangerous meddling" (Adam) ^[23]

Anthony decided to get to the LRA and for that he contacted Julie. She was the one who gave him the information about the rhino. She was always ready with her courage and camera. She linked him to Frank Nyakairu, a Uganda reporter who has been writing about the LRA's for years. Through the telephonic conversation with Frank, he got a positive energy and booked flight tickets to Juba. Their boarding was difficult. In the wake of intersection such a variety that was lamentable, they achieved Juba. With the assistance of Frank, he was holding up to meet the mediator, yet Frank accompanied the terrible news, "The LRA delegation is still inside. I spoke to them but I am afraid they don't want to meet anyone" (TLR 130). Thus, Anthony's rescue effort was completely disastrous.

In the non-fiction book, *Ivory, Horn and Blood: Behind the Elephant and Rhinoceros Poaching Crisis* by Ronald Orenstein, he portrays how ivory trafficking drives and sustains conflict in Central Africa. Diminished over centuries from immense crowds crosswise over Eurasia and Africa to modest remainder populaces in Africa and Asia, elephants and rhinoceroses are helpless against human predation in a way that littler, progressively various creatures can never be. Presently, legislative issues, war, and financial matters have joined to make an environmental emergency of immeasurable scope, one exacerbated by underfunded law implementation and a tremendous system of poachers and traffickers. The book has concentrated on three areas: a verifiable setting, both old and later, and clarification of what endeavours have been made to save the rest of the populace; a discourse of what turned out badly a shocking conversion of misunderstanding, human eagerness and political wrongdoing; and what may be done to

alleviate the circumstance. Orenstein rejects an oversimplified monochromatic good perspective, giving a nuanced point of view of the issues included. Even though the circumstance is solemn and a few animal groups have as of now be headed to extinction, he does not give into losing hope. He trusts that some of these massive animals may yet be spared and to put an end to poaching.

Finding the LRA was one of the challenging tasks for Anthony. When he attempted to approach them in the hotel, they maintained a strategic distance from him and it was evitable that they were not keen on conversing with him. Later a man called Professor Medo Misama, who was the middleman of the peace talks, acknowledged to conversing with him. He described his battle to spare the rhinos that were on the edge of eradication. The rangers at Garamba were terrified to do their obligations. He let him know that “I needed to persuade them to protect the rhino and not attack the guards or the main camp, something I believed could happen if the talks broke down” (TLR 132). He replied he would do his best to save them.

Anthony’s strong fortitude proved when he was not apprehensive of meeting LRA but was prepared to meet the whole designation. Frank clarified to him the risk included in it, that is, LRAs were capable of doing anything, the entire town was in their control. Each move of theirs was viewed by his men and revealed promptly. “As a Westerner, you are a prize. You could be kidnapped or killed and no one will even come looking for you. This is not South Africa” (TLR 134). When he went to the Juba Bridge Hotel, no one was there to accompany him. Later he enquired to a woman in the office, by name of Josphine Apira, the deputy leader of the LRA peace designation. He described the purpose of his visit to the lodging. Instantly the woman laughed at him, ““So you are the

Anthony who is lying to the world that the LRA are slaughtering the rhino! And you dare to come here to tell us about it!” (TLR 136). He did not expect this from her, he clarified to her about the misguided judgment and disclosed his criticalness to visit Garamba. Thus, his innocence and arduous work are proved to the woman, but not to the society. In a meeting with David Adam, environment correspondent, he expressed his identity as,

I’ve been a Scientologist for 40 years. My sense of adventure and exploration is not limited to geographical areas. It’s a subject which I find logical and sensible.” He does not believe in the “aliens and all that”, but simply liked the way L Ron Hubbard described the concept of the survival of life. “I very much got the thing that life forms are a special entity that are a combination of minerals, chemicals and God, or the lifeforce that animates them. I like to see the world that way. (Adam)^[24]

An incident portrays the spiritual belief of the LRAs and their respect towards rhinos. Anthony sketched out to the seven delegates coordinated by Martin Ojul about his entry and need to spare the rhino, “I said the LRA soldiers in the Garamba Park were the major factor affecting the rhinos’ chances of survival and the entire species was about to go belly-up unless they helped” (TLR 138). He said obviously that the destiny of the rhinos is in the LRA’s hands and they oversee its reality. Martin replied, ““The rhino is a sacred totem among some of the Acholi people. We do not eat rhino and have no use for the horn. We cannot see them just die out” (TLR 138).

Anthony claimed his four conditions to save the rhinos from the LRA. At first, they needed to pull back their soldiers from the Garamba. Also, the LRA ought not to exasperate the game rangers. Thirdly, they did not want to enable any rhinos to be

murdered and wanted to shield them from the poachers. Finally, he requested to the LRA's to assemble data about the rhino, when they were in the hedge and respond to him. They took notes on Anthony's condition and they said, "We can see you are a man of the animals" (TLR 139). According to African anthology, it was an interesting compliment. "It means you are unlike in a spiritual sense: that you are someone part of the animal kingdom and not entirely of the world of humans. Importantly, it also meant that I had no financial, political or military agendas" (TLR 139).

Anthony was welcomed by the uplifting news that they had talked about the issue with General Otti, for which Kony and the military high summon had consented to every one of his solicitations. They consented to secure the rhino. The assertion was marked that, "The treaty- possibly the first of its kind ever to be drawn up during a war- stipulated that the LRA would protect the northern white rhino and would not harm or interfere with the Garamba rangers and staff" (TLR 143). He realises what he is doing is against the government, yet to him, it was more than anything. Anthony's eagerness to protect the wild animals flaunts him as a man of animals. In a similar swing, he impacted the condition to incorporate the insurance of elephants. "Thousands have already died," I said. "These are intelligent animals; we have to at least let them breed up again" (TLR 144). They did not give confirmation since it was not talked about with the higher leaders. He got some information about the pygmy Congo giraffe, which is additionally fundamentally imperilled. They had consented to secure the giraffe too and had as well included okapi, a combination of a giraffe and a zebra. Understanding the shot, he enquired, "What about all the other animals in the park?" (TLR 144). They had pledged only to protect those three species.

Anthony gave over photocopied pages from both the Earth Organization and Thula Thula website. He informed the authorities concerned about his rescue of Baghdad Zoo amid the intrusion of Iraq and had handed over the copies of his book *Babylon's Ark* to them. They made their offer to him, ““We are intrigued by your work in Baghdad during the Iraq war, particularly your proposal to the Iraqi government to create Truth and Reconciliation Commission after Saddam Hussein had been deposed”” (TLR 145). The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in South Africa, was set to admit the transgressions conferred for the sake of Apartheid or Liberation, which laid a platform to the country on the road on to real peace.

Indeed, even the LRA needed TRC to include their injuries and recuperate the nation. They said, “We are assisting you with your rhino. Will you assist us with this, a quid pro quo, if you please?” (TLR 145). Anthony was inspired by Godfrey's approach. If the chance that TRC has brought both the LRA and Museveni, they ought to admit every one of their monstrosities freely. On the off chance that it would happen, at that point, there would be the radical change in the political landscape of Uganda. He comprehended this is the thing that they needed in return for helping him to secure the rhinos.

Anthony has consented to the arrangement with the LRA, “I had signed what was possibly the most significant document of my life, an agreement with a warring party to protect an endangered species in a combat zone. I was subsequently told that this had never happened before” (TLR 146). He knows extremely well that collaboration with the LRA was against law and it had a future proposal of an unlawful association with the terrorist organisation. Anthony was perhaps, the first individual to talk with the LRA without a political foundation or drawing back with repugnance. For the LRA's chiefs,

Kony and Otti, this was the first occasion when they made appropriate arrangements. They never believed in anybody and nobody believed in them too.

Everyone is alarmed or terrified to bargain anything with LRA, aside from Anthony. They consented to the arrangement with him, his holding with the animals which made this conceivable. “It’s your relationship with the animals that makes it so different. They say you talk with the elephants. If this is the case, it may put you in a truly unique position. You have to build on this. There is a lot at stake” (TLR 149). At long last, the agreement was signed. Indeed, even Julie and Christopher inspired authorisation to record and photo the procedures. “Kony has fed the creation of a mysterious legend and he has hardly had contact with the press, living in isolation and leaving the construction of conjectures and suppositions about his aims and his person in the hands of public opinion” (Royo 10) ^[25]. Over twenty years, they were totally out of the world. The recording would be a shot for the external world to think about LRA. His contact with the LRA was his first accomplishment towards his goal. He was complying himself with the guarantee of LRA to spare rhinos. He came to realise that Kony has pulled the fighters off from Garamba and educated the LRA soldiers to report any rhino sightings. He was fascinated that he could impact such a remarkable change even among the fugitives.

According to the public LRA were characterised as a fear monger gathering and their individuals were not permitted to enter the nation. Martin Ojul and Godfrey Ayoo needed to meet Anthony to examine an essential issue, but they had problems in getting their visas. He talked with South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation, they turned in to his contention and consented to their visas that too on the strict condition that he oversaw their whereabouts. At last, after every one of the

deterrents, they arrived at Thula Thula. “Just weeks ago the LRA was a horror story somewhere out in the bush. Now they were here staying with me at Thula Thula with the infamous Kony on the other end of the phone line” (TLR 151). Anthony had a reputation for brave conservation initiatives which was proved through this incident.

Anthony was there to examine about TRC, its capacities and the manner in which they could function in Uganda as a component of the peace talks. Anthony answered that TRC is a proven system that would get worldwide help and could end the war. They would compel Kony and Museveni to admit their offenses transparently. Ayoo stated they have as of now examined it. They comprehend the procedure and they had concurred.

Anthony had persuaded Kony and Otti and other two officers as International Criminal Court’s needed men comprehend that what they were doing was a humanitarian debacle. He thought it was difficult to concentrate only on sparing rhino with such a repulsive war going on and keeping in mind that individuals were living in such horrifying conditions. In any case, this ICC is a snag for peace. The Acholi individuals of Northern Uganda do not bolster for ICC indictment but for traditional justice. Anthony revealed to them they were their own adversaries. Until the point that they quit assaulting their own individuals and endlessly taking their children, nothing would change. He committed to them mindful of their errors and pitilessness towards the general population. He even made his stand clear that he would discover peace, however, he would remain totally impartial.

Otti called Anthony and asked for him to converse with the South African government to change the venue for the tranquillity of talk. The Museveni were nervous that if the arrangements went as scheduled, they would be assaulted by the government

forces. They were unnerved that Museveni would abuse the arrangement and would carry out assault. He needs to change the venue from Juba to Kenya or South Africa. He could not trust the telephonic discussion and felt minimal, befuddled because of the circumstance. Francoise, his better half exhorted him that, ““You must help, this time not only because of animals but because of the human sufferings caused by this horrible endless war. I have been studying this on Internet and it’s the most shocking thing I have ever read. The child soldiers, the atrocities, the horror- it defies belief” (TLR 165). Her concern or closeness towards nature makes her more nurturing and caring towards their environment.

Anthony documented the emotions and the positive side of Otti. He chose to help them in changing the place for which he called Dr. Ben Ngubane in Tokyo, who was a South African ambassador to Japan. He helped him by enquiring with Foreign Affairs. In any case, it was not an uplifting news because the government was not prepared to trust one who has close contact with Otti. At the point when he educated Otti about the government’s trouble in trusting him, Otti stated,

‘Then please tell them this. We want genuine, lasting peace. The time for fighting is over. But several of my soldiers have just been killed by Ugandan forces and this is unacceptable. Museveni has violated the ceasefire and we believe an attack on our positions is imminent. If I do not get a positive response within three days, we will be forced to go back to the bush. We will abandon the talk’. (TLR 167)

The statement shows that the LRAs were ready for peace treaty but due to some political crisis, the government was not. If the government is not ready for the talk, then they must face the consequences. “A hallmark of Anthropology is its holistic

perspective—understanding humankind in terms of the dynamic interrelationships of all aspects of human existence. Various aspects of culture and society exhibit patterned interrelationships (e.g., political economy, social configurations, religion and ideology)” (About) ^[26]. If the society fails to interdepend with its own beings as well as with nature then all consequences must be faced.

Anthony became unsteady with the appropriate response of Otti. He could not imagine what would be his next step. He informed about the discussion to Ben. He stressed especially over the circumstance. He did not know whom to blame. Both sides were charging each other for breaking the truce. On the off chance, it was possible that the peace talks close then everything gets fallen. He needed to discover a solution before thousands of fierce LRA warriors were let free and the barbarous civil war in Africa restarts. He did not know how to put an end to it. There are a few conservation issues but it is necessary to give importance first to human problem then to protect the unpretentious animals. In any case, the issue began with rhino and ideally had to end with rhino. In this way, Anthony pledged to himself.

The proposition of LRA to change the venue was at that point tabled at Juba peace talks and rejected. After such a variety of hardships, they did not consent to change the venue, however, they offered an answer which was to appoint monitors, which in turn would regulate security and arrange and cooperate with the agents on all mater. But the LRA did not acknowledge the offer which was spread by the media. This news about LRA deserting the peace talks made the entire world hostile towards them.

At last, LRA required confirmation from MONUC and the UN in Congo, would not make another stand on their position amid talks. Anthony guaranteed to do the

needful. ““And we would like to thank you, Mr. Anthony, for all you have done in the name of peace. One day Acholi people will thank you” (TLR 177). Anthony’s commitment and testing work were to secure the animals as well as to spare mankind. They trusted him endlessly, and subsequently, he chose to talk directly to MONUC. Mr. Mujahid Alam was in control of these issues. He directly moved to Kinshasa and examined him about the present issues. He gave him the affirmations that no one would make the assault.

Anthony was voyaging three thousand kilometers which were a difficult job. The adventure was exceptionally troublesome. Their excursion was uneventful, the street was tight, the geography was changing, the vegetation was thick, with enormous trees. It was the first occasion when he saw the LRA fighters. They were dressed in aging military uniforms. They were carrying AK-47s and 20mm automatic rifles. They were all in their mid-twenties. He was welcomed by Kony and Otti to remain with them as their visitor. He met Otti in the bush and was intrigued about the situation, “There is nothing quite like being introduced to the International Criminal Court’s second most wanted man while holding a baboon” (TLR 202). At the point when Anthony went to see the baboon which he saw with Otti, it was a couple of months old, yet the wellbeing of the monkey was extremely poor. It was malnourished. He enquired the soldier where he had found the monkey and prompted him to give some cow’s milk. He also named the baboon as Mfeni. ““Then get some cow’s milk or goat’s milk as soon as you can.’ It wasn’t lost on me that these hard-bitten killers, accused of the most appalling crimes, cared for this poor little baboon. What a strange world” (TLR 204). Wherever he goes, his first concern is for the animals which are depicted through his caring for the baboon.

Anthony was being invited to address the military high command of the LRA. Godfrey said that “No outsider has ever addressed a full meeting of the military high command before” (TLR 206). The generals and commanders arrived from the bushes. There were Okot Odhiambo and Dominic Ongwen, along with Kony and Otti who were wanted by ICC at The Hague. They all discussed the peace talks and still, they did not trust the matter.

Otti saluted him for the important data which he shared. Anthony had won everyone’s certainty and expressed gratitude towards him. One of the delegates expressed their appreciation for the United Nations contact and said they regarded their terms, however, they remain prepared, and an assault on them would come back with full compel. “To demystify critical social theory and that taking a radical stance does not necessarily need to being construed as being extreme but to quite literally go to the roots of complex and dynamic problems at the community/conservation interface” (Smidt) ^[27].

Anthony utilised the chance to put an end to the subjugation. He voiced out his frank opinion in the presence of everyone. He spoke first about the assaults on the camp and secondly about the child soldiers. He called attention to the mistakes which they were submitting. The outside world was stunned by the flare-ups. The TV and daily papers in Europe, South Africa, and America broadcasting the barbarities of the LRA made foes for them everywhere, throughout the world. Henceforth the entire world was against them. He let them know, ““Whatever the reasons, I ask that you reconsider this strategy and halt attacks permanently. This is an important part of the road to peace”” (TLR 213). It can be presumed that the LRA, as all revolutionary developments in the late-twentieth and mid twenty-first hundreds of years, has utilised horrendous strategies to startle

neighbourhood populaces and exhibit that the administration expected to ensure they cannot, or would not, do as such. “Such tactics—murder, mutilations, looting, burning, and, most notably with the LRA, their abduction of many thousands of children and youth—are indefensible. The LRA has done horrible, almost unspeakable things” (Atkinson 9) ^[28].

Anthony completely changed the mindset of LRAs. He made them comprehend the view of the public as well his own people which made Otti understand the hazard in his managing skills, yet his thoughts centered on the advantages of the general population. At long last, after exchanges, they consented to his proposition. He said that there could never be any more assaults on the camps or on the Acholi in Northern Uganda. He requested Anthony to illuminate it to the general population and Ayoo, the head of advertising, to their soldiers. Likewise, he was prepared to address the radio station and let it know it was finished; the general population must leave the grounds and go home. They are protected to do as such. The transformation of Otti can be considered as Anthony’s victory in saving thousands of people’s lives.

Otti made the statement that the Acholi do not eat rhinos and they have no use of rhino’s horns and elephant’s ivory. The Arabs and hunters who used to come from Sudan with camels and horses to kill elephants and rhinos had not seen them for a long time. The soldiers had warned the villagers living in northern areas that, LRA would not allow anyone to kill rhino or elephant. Yet, they were vulnerable.

An analogous incident has been reported in the case of Veerappan, who was a notorious Indian gangster, dacoit and world’s leading smuggler of ivory and sandalwood. In 1997, Veerappan kidnapped filmmakers and wildlife photographers, Senani and

Krupakar along with a Bengali professor, Dr. Maithi. They were abducted and confined for two weeks in the forest. While conversing with Veerappan, Senani intervened and asked for him to quit executing any elephants for ivory. He addressed that it has been numerous years since he had slaughtered elephants, however, nobody trusted him. He admitted that he had just two sets of tusks that were excessively old.

Veerappan shared the reality behind the killing of elephants. He had seen a few elephants had been killed in the forest which was not done by his team. They were from Kerala and Karnataka and he likewise had cautioned them as “We’ve come here on some work. If you kill an elephant now, my plans will go awry. Don’t be seen around for a month” (Krupakar)^[29]. They said they would regard his words and left in the wake of falling at his feet. Yet, the poachers shot an elephant close to the house and took away its tusks. Whatever occurs in the forest, they considered him to be answerable. The minute the poachers knew about his whereabouts, they exploit and begin killing elephants and sneaking out the ivory. The forest authorities did not even bother to scrutinise others. The poachers keep the tusks while he was blamed for the deeds which he did not execute. He knew that twenty-five groups are engaged in the ivory business, executing elephants. Everybody would conveniently shift the blame on Veerappan.

Like Otti, Veerappan also revealed the reality behind ivory poaching. Elephant and rhino poachers were no-nonsense experts. They utilise a wide range of handle to slaughter the animals and get away with their crime. They were armed with AK-47 to shoot anyone who intervened in their business. They would have murdered a great many elephants and driven the rhino to the verge of termination. If they were cautioned delicately, nothing would

change. Both Otti and Veerappan warned the poachers to stop, assuming at that point if they were prepared to assault them, then they would confront the results.

Toward the finish of the meeting, Otti proposed one more commitment to Anthony, “And we have learned to trust each other. We have taken a decision to ask you to be our Godfather, and ask that you continue to help us and guide us home” (TLR 216). Anthony was touched after such a variety of comforting from the delegates, generals, and soldiers. He considered this commitment as an opportunity to end the longest thoughtful war in Africa. The possibility of the general population in the camp and of the children and all the innocent victims whose part which made him concur, ““Gentleman, I thank you for the trust you place in me and I accept. But I ask that I be known not as Godfather, but Godfather for peace”” (TLR 218). This is the honour for Anthony even though he did not expect this, his only aim was to save animals from the brink of extinction.

While returning from Garamba, Anthony gave money to a soldier who was taking care of the baboon, ““Here is twenty dollars,’ I said, pressing money into his hand. ‘This is for Mfeni’s milk, and here is twenty dollars for you if you promise to look after him well’” (TLR 221). The situation confirms him as the man of animal. Karl Marx states that “That man’s physical and spiritual life is linked to nature means simply that nature is linked to itself, for man is part of nature” (Smidt)^[30]. When Martin made the statement, ““You are one of us”” (TLR 223), it irked him. He was very keen in his decision and reminded about the agreement at once and he agreed about his involvement to remain neutral.

Otti offered a gift to Anthony, who, however, declined and he replied that the main gift he required was peace. Otti knows that his interest was in rhinos added to his involvement, he was interested in Virunga Park’s gorillas. They offered to send

emissaries to Virunga National Park, to caution the agitators. He was entranced by this announcement, but was worried especially about it; yet recently militia has entered the recreation center and seven more gorillas. If they proceed, then gorilla additionally would be pushed into the edge of annihilation. Two poaching groups were battling in that region. Otti had a decent contact with them. He asked his soldiers to discover the executioners and cautioned them from additional assaults on gorillas. Anthony thought that game parks had moved toward becoming war region and they were controlling the whole forest. The conservation groups and park authorities were defenseless. He thanked Otti, “The gorillas are very important, not only to me but to the world” (TLR 234). The revolt armed forces were choosing over the control of the game reserve and the future of iconic species.

A typical man’s assessment of both the LRA and government took place when Anthony returned from Nabanga and remained in a lodging at Juba. Afternoon someone thumped on his door. One of the LRA fighters requested him to get out from the lodging promptly. He got his things and ran out shoeless to the waterway. He was held up there and he could hear shooting and slamming. After they left, he moved to the room. The following day, he met a boy called Somali in the kitchen. When he inquired about the shooting that had taken place the previous evening, ““This is a violent war waged by violent men,” he replied. ‘Neither Kony nor Museveni have the interest of their people at heart, it is all about them as individuals. They are truly cut from the same cloth those two, and their legacies will be defined by each other, by barbarism, slavery, and oppression’” (TLR). No peace prevailed either in the urban communities or in the forest because of the human atrocities towards the environment.

Anthony distanced himself far from all the mayhem and returned to his Thula Thula game reserve once the meeting with LRA came to a close. He stopped his car at a distance from the herd to examine the matriarch elephant Nana's eye using his binocular. Her one eye was getting opaquer. It was confirmed when he saw Frankie. He moved the car little closer. Nana was aware of his presence and marched towards him, following Frankie and rest of the herd. There were nearly fifteen elephants surrounding him and he knows it was not a clever idea to get out from the car. He remained in his car which would be a surprise for her. After some time, the herd moved from the place and he waited until they moved into the bush. Then slowly he drove and turned the car, frightened. Nana was standing directly in front. When he glanced at the others, all had moved into the bush. "Nana walked up to the car and poked her trunk inside, sniffing me and touching my face. I was instantly wrapped in that incredible bubble of contentment again, one of the finest sensations in the world" (TLR 247).

Anthony understood that Nana had deliberately left the herd. Somehow, she knew which route he would be taking and had doubled back to meet him. She had in effect given Frankie and the rest of the gang the slip to wait for him. To check whether the incident was true, Anthony moved next day also, near to the herd. In his mirror, he saw an elephant slowly detach itself from the group and move towards him. It was Nana. Then they both spent few minutes in each other's company. For two years there was no income for the reserve because of the violent elephants. Now they were the prime attraction. The incident gave peace to Anthony and was a reward for so much of confusion and chaos. His bonding with the animals boosted his spirit to save animals.

Anthony made the principal correspondent coordinate line between the LRA and the outside world. Before anything great happened, everything broke out. He got a telephone call from Nairobi saying that Otti was executed by Kony. He regretted Otti's demise. His death had really come at the worst possible time. He had recently made a few leaps forward. No one knew the purpose of his demise. Half a month later, he was invited to go to the meeting in Kinshasa with ICCN, African Parks, and other preservation gatherings. In the meeting, they said that their group had just spotted four rhinos. They chose to spare the rest of the rhinos and moved to Kenya for which they chose to utilise helicopters which Anthony had requested a several months before. He thought that the streams had dropped, and as anticipated poachers would have crossed the waterways to get the rhinos. "People, it appeared, were not interested in the private lives of celebrities than in the desperate fight for survival by some of the earth's major life forms" (TLR 255). The theorist Bookchin had stated that he not only examines the reality in terms of its progress possibilities but also shows how ecosystem is interdependent and he tries to outcome a synthesis between the opposite terms. Anthony tries to do the equivalent.

Conservationists are trying to save the rhino from the brink of extinction. They call the rhino as solid gold. "What should be locked securely in a vault instead walks around on four legs in the blush" (TLR 5). The rhino horn is more valuable than gold. To save the rhinos, several reserves are taking numerous measures, one of which is the method practiced today is dehorning the rhino. Optimistically the poaching threat would be destroyed and the rhino horn will grow again. In an article, Jo Shaw documented that, "South African citizens and private owners of rhinos are also developing a range of increasingly innovative approaches to make rhinos less attractive to poachers, including

dehorning as well as newer ideas such as introducing dye or even poison into rhino horns” (Shaw) ^[31]. There is no proof that the rhino poaching is coming under control, as rhino deaths continue swiftly despite the responsibility of the government to curtail poaching.

According to veterinary surgeon Dr. Silke Pfitzer, dehorning a rhino does not hurt the animal provided the procedure is done correctly. Rhino horn, she said, was similar to fingernails and dehorning was like cutting a finger nail. Rhino horn grows back at the rate of about two inches every year which means this procedure has to be repeated. “While it is sad to see these animals without their long horns, with tight security and guards, dehorning definitely helps deter poachers,” she said, and explained that the monetary return on a little horn stump did not justify the risk. (Nambiti) ^[32]

Anthony too delineates a similar thought in his book. He portrays these two ideas and difficulties in following the initiatives. The initial one is, if a rhino is dehorned, whether the poachers would kill the dehorned rhino at any rate since they would have spent such a large amount for following it and would not squander their time at the end of the day following a similar rhino. The second reason is, even a bit of horn is additionally so profitable, to get that residual horn under the skin, the poachers would at some time kill the dehorned rhino.

The novel, *Killing for Profit* by Julian Rademeyer, depicts the black market of South Asia and rhino poaching. It portrays the two-year investigation concerning an unsafe criminal gangland and the pitiless associations. It is a story of voracity, ridiculousness, and abuse, and of a logically on edge fight to spare the rhino - which has existed for more than fifty million years - from annihilation.

On the other side, after lots of talks, discussions, and meetings the US supported Ugandan attack on 14th December and named the Operation Lightning Thunder. But the mission failed despondently. They deprived the LRA lands, food deliveries, fishing and forced them to continue with their old method. Newspapers reported that “In the first attack alone over 400 people were killed. Over the next few months, newspaper reports claimed the LRA killed some 3,000 people, and displaced 300,000 in DRC alone” (TLR 261). Thousands of boys and girls were abducted from their families. All these happened to imprison the three outstanding LRA pioneers in a foreign country. The result was still that they could not defeat the LRA but created mayhem across several countries like Central Africa Republic, Southern Sudan, and the Congo.

Every one of Anthony’s endeavours and reactions went ahead in a thunderous silence. In Thula Thula, he got the dreadful news from Vusi. He hurried to the spot and was shocked to see his beautiful Heidi, her face chopped open and her horns removed.

I turned away, fighting back tears of black rage and despair. Heidi, the most gentle of giants; Heidi, who would rather run away than hurt anyone; Heidi, who had brought so much joy to people’s lives, people who had come from around the world to see her. I couldn’t bear to look at her. My big girl was gone. Vusi was the first to speak. ‘Look at the blood.’ It was like a swimming pool, purplish-red in the sun with scores of rivulets flowing into the cracked arid earth. Huge green- black flies were everywhere.

‘They cut the horns off while she was still alive,’ said Vusi sadly. ‘While her heart was still pumping.’ (TLR 266).

Anthony could not digest what has happened to Heidi. It would not have taken more than thirty minutes to kill her. Later, Heidi's murder was reported to the police and the Park's authority. It spread like a wildfire, revealed the press and was soon on the Internet. They received messages of sympathy from individuals from all parts. Her demise influenced many individuals. There were rumours spreading on the Internet about a Vietnamese government minister in Hanoi who stated that rhino horn had cured his cancer, which made all the rich people hanker after it. This kind of information would make the need of rhino horn increment.

The government or the rebel army is not the only reason for the extinct of rhino, it is the public who needs animal's skin, teeth, ivory, horn, fur, wool, hair, tusks, birds feather, even integral parts of animals. Hence it is man's remuneration and greed being the driving force behind this tragic slaughter of rhino. In ancient Greece, rhino horn was alleged to have the capability to cleanse water. Hence, dreadfully needed solutions are the need of the hour to put an end and somehow had to take fight not only against the poachers but to the end users who were creating this voracious demand.

After few days of Heidi's death, KZN wildlife, their Park authority, captured a group of poachers with a rhino horn. To kill a rhino is nothing to them but dollars in their pockets. They were charged and the court punished them for fifteen years of jail sentencing. The punishment must be made severe, the government must amend an order to shoot at sight the poachers. If poachers are ready to raise their weapons against animals and humans but refuse to give up arms, then police or rangers without having a second thought, must fire at them.

The northern white rhinos were presently terminated in nature. Later Anthony got the horrible news from the Garamba, the search for the last four remaining white rhinos too had failed. “The next morning I went out alone and found a quiet spot on a hill at Thula Thula. I looked out over the African bush I loved so much and quietly and sadly paid my respects, bidding a personal goodbye to one of the most incredible creature that has ever walked the earth” (TLR 268-69). After Heidi’s death, he was determined to get more rhinos. Thula Thula has been the ancestral breeding ground for both black and white rhino. Poachers in Central Africa and in other parts of the continent are becoming progressively well-armed and brave. After overcoming the struggles, he became more robust. He was not scared of the poachers but he became both mentally and physically strong. He decided not to fight for the automatic weapons and the helicopters, instead to fight against them.

As Anthony had desired, he got the call from Moholoholo Wildlife Habitation Centre in the northeast of South Africa, which had requested him, if he would like to take in two orphaned rhino babies. Two of the orphans had lost their mothers, one to a fight with the bull rhino and another with the poachers. These babies were already called as Thabo and Nthombi. He was pleased to bring them and acknowledged them unhesitatingly in his reserve. They may have lost in the Congo, however new battle lines were being drawn against the poachers, and Thula Thula was just a beginning.

These babies reminded him about the nation’s irresponsibility in saving nature. He considers lives of the people in the Congo pathetic, now the entire world rose up to help them. He reports that “As I write this, 440 rhino a year are killed in South Africa for their horns. That’s a new dead rhino every nineteen hours. Poachers are being shot dead in what are becoming military-style contacts as the battle rages” (TLR 310). Indeed, the

game rangers started to die in increasing numbers. On April 2016, during a trap of Garamba National Park, poachers killed three park rangers and injured several others. Peter Fearnhead, CEO of African Parks reported that “We are devastated by this latest loss. Rangers put their lives on the line each and every day and are under real siege in Garamba protecting elephants from heavily incentivized and militarized poaching gangs who threaten the very survival of humans and wildlife alike” (McConnell) ^[33].

They named the new rhinos as Thabo and Nthombi and were the future’s expectation. They were monitored with a perpetual handler and not even a stage in their lives passed without being under constant observation since the rhino butcher is an increment in number and could not guarantee rhino lives, “The price of an adult white rhino is about \$45,000 and a black rhino as much as \$100,000. A dead rhino is not only a planetary tragedy; it is a fiscal wallop to conservationists, who seldom have any black in their bank balances” (TLR 310).

Anthony’s determination grew stronger day by day. He took all the necessary steps to safeguard the remaining rhinos. In that process, he appointed two security guards to take care of the rhino for twenty-four hours. Alyson McPhee, a pretty woman from Bristol, came along with Thabo and Nthombi to take care of them. In the reserve, she wandered into the bush with the babies, in the burning sun. She was a qualified veterinary nurse, who loved the babies and took utmost care of the rhinos. She treasured the babies like her own in return the rhinos too loved her. At night time, she was replaced by specialist game guards, hard men who could track the rhino wherever they roamed. Thabo and Nthombi are the first rhinos in the world to have round-the-clock protection in the reserve. During daytime, the rhinos would roam with Alyson along with them

Gumede, one of the trusted guards, who carried his .303 always ready and in charge of protecting the rhino. The rhinos were close to them. But they did not know the night guards, hence the guards always kept a little distance from them.

It is difficult to safeguard the rhinos. Despite the fact that the rhinos were protected in a safe reserve or zoo or wherever the play may be. In the future, rhinos can be observed only with electric boundaries and security guards. The rangers would seek high points to the lookout, scanning for the torchlights of poachers, whereas during the day the babies, would follow Alyson and Gumede as meekly as dogs with wagging tails. Anthony followed one more rule that the guard on duty must report every half an hour about the position of rhinos. If they fail to report exactly on the schedule, then code red would immediately rush out and every available ranger would carry their rifle and scramble for the nearest vehicle. It is to be alert and save the rhinos from any hazard and that is what trailed in the reserve Thula Thula.

Anthony considered the remaining rhinos as persistent reminders of what happened in Garamba, what mankind should never let happen again for both humans and the wild. He watched the everyday growth of the rhinos and soon they would become adults too. Anthony considers them to be, “They are both iconic and symbolic; the hopes and dreams of the future of the wild” (TLR 314). After his rescue mission in Baghdad Zoo, during the Iraq invasion in 2003, he submitted a resolution draft to the UN in New York which was agonisingly applicable to what has happened in the DRC. The resolution named,

‘Wildlife in War Zones’, it asks the UN to give wildlife areas, including game reserves, zoo and marine parks, the same status as schools and hospitals during times of conflict, and veterinarians and game rangers the

same status as doctors and nurses, making them all illegitimate targets of war. (TLR 315)

There are still numerous animals on the verge of extinction which was prompted by war, which is what exactly happened for the northern white rhino. Whatever happens, there are still some of the game reserves and zoos that protect many of the species, undergoing several adversities. Anthony was much depressed by the extinct of white rhinos. There were several chances to protect the species but due to some intransigence of others, the situation worsened. The rhino is one of the ultimate survivors from the Cretaceous period, but now the present century has completely wiped out its gene with their AK-47 and weird attitude of men to eat its horn. The conservationists are ready to fight with nations like Thailand, Vietnam, and China until they take the responsibility of horn buying. And if these nations fail to take the responsibility, “history will define these great nations not by their scientific achievement, but by the destruction of entire species for a superstitious medicine” (TLR 316).

There are several good men and women in rhino reserves all over the country. They are ready to join hands to dig in for the final battles. Anthony was fortunate that already in his reserve he has an incredible team and they further move positively into the future. Also, on his side, he has Nkosi Biyela, the supreme tribal leader, as well other chiefs and local clique, whom they are educating and creating awareness among them that a live animal is far more treasured than a dead one.

After the death of Heidi, in Anthony’s reserve, some of the staff volunteered and took initiatives to meet the respective tribal headmen to create an awareness about what is happening to the wild. “They repeated the adage that the proceeds from a dead animal

may feed one family for a couple of days- but a live rhino, with the tourism it attracts, feeds hundreds daily. In our area one job feeds eight people, so they have good reason to be concerned” (TLR 316). The headmen listened and agreed. In the article entitled “Invisible Children”, it is specified that “Together with local partners and international wildlife protection experts, we are helping communities better understand the long-term economic and ecological importance of wildlife conservation and we are equipping them with tools to help end regional wildlife poaching and trafficking” (McConnell) ^[34].

Poaching is a never-ending war. The poachers may still come from local people. These people will never understand about the wild and they are very hardened, nobody can curtail them from their action. Moreover, the tribesmen hunt only to feed his family not more than that. But it is completely different in the case of rhino and elephant poaching. A very big gang is functioning behind it. It may be the local Boere Mafia or Asian thug businessmen, who hire freelance gunmen, corrupt veterinarians and using their sophisticated techniques, night vision equipment, and helicopters, they get what they want from the wild. Anthony worries about the rhino’s depletion and states that,

The difference from narcotics is that wildlife is unsustainable if poaching continues. You cannot replace a rhino that has been killed because their numbers are diminishing faster than they are being replenished.

The exponential slaughter rate has nowhere to go except plummet to zero.
(TLR 317)

Jean-Pierre Roux, a senior officer in the Hawks, South Africa, who is equivalent to the FBI, went to Thula Thula to investigate the death of Heidi. He was in the organised crime section of the Hawks concentrating on threatened species. He was swift in his duty

and he found out the underworld trade in rhino horn. He hunted down all the poachers with a determination and commitment which kindled the spirit in everybody. Jean described the current technique in rhino poaching by binding cabbages and oranges with herbicide and putting them out on rhino trails. The resolution is never to shoot any more rhinos. They are harming waterholes also. They locate a little pool where rhinos drink, fill it with a toxic substance and after that simply watch and take after the animals until the point it kicks the bucket. In an interview, “According to retired South African Defence Force Major General Johan Jooste, who leads anti-poaching operations in the Kruger National Park, 77 poachers were neutralized in Mozambique in 2014” (Buscher 4)^[35].

Anthony faced all kinds of difficulty to save the rhinos but all his attempts failed. In the beginning, he got information from the journalist Julie that the rhinos are on the brink of extinction. He thought that with some amount of money, resources and some good grit the species can be saved. But he did not know that he would encounter so many things like bureaucracy’s hubris, arrogance, myriad wars and conflicts in Africa, the cruelty of rhino poaching groups. All these things taught him brutal lessons about the other side of humanity.

The ancient inhabitants of this continent never chased more than they required and they never chased for trophies. That was added up to an abomination, as animals had a natural esteem. Animals are related to Gods. All aspects of animals executed were used to the full; it is stowed away for garments, its bones for gadgets, its muscles for bowstring and obviously, its substance for sustenance. An animal was a blessing from God. Today that is altogether gone. A great ancient animal is slaughtered only for its horn, a small amount of its aggregate mass and the body is left to spoil.

Like the northern white rhino, the fate of its smaller cousin, the black rhino is also in peril. In the year 1900, it was approximately one million black rhinos existed. Then in the year 1970, all the evil broke out and there were only sixty-five thousand. Then by 1984, it was reduced to ten thousand. At present, there are only four thousand rhinos surviving. This species is also in the great danger of extinction. Now the rhino is watched twenty-four hours by guards risking their life. In the book *Post-Scarcity Anarchism*, Bookchin states that “Just as men are converted into commodities, so every aspect of nature is converted into a commodity, a resource to be manufactured and merchandised wantonly. ... The plundering of the human spirit by the market place is paralleled by the plundering of the earth by capital” (24-25) ^[36].

World over several people have turned out to argument the rhino, yet the best way to protect rhinos is to diminish the interest for its horn, for which the most critical thing is to create an awareness among the public about untamed wildlife trading and wildlife protection. Anthony, through his book, *The Last Rhinos* has created an awareness about illicit poaching in rhino horn and this, in turn, has wiped out the white rhinos. As the hypothesis of that social ecology states, it is domination of man on the other in the society, makes mankind battle against each other which turns the mass group against the natural world.

The public must be trained efficiently to report and gather information with respect to the poaching. Just with the assistance of local tribes, it is made conceivable. In the forest areas, provincial workshops must be organised, which conveys the community leader to gain knowledge about wildlife protection that spares these wild animals. It is not an opportunity to accuse anybody but rather to participate independently to stop these sorts of nature exploitation. “This illicit poaching not only correlates to immediate threats to

civilians and park staff, it also serves as a revenue stream that fuels further cycles of violence and instability” (McConnell) ^[37].

In the last ten thousand years, humankind's effect on this earth has caused the eradication of numerous delightful creatures. A portion of the noteworthy animals is the Pied Raven, Caspian Tiger, Javan Tiger, Yangtze River Dolphin, Cave Lion, Zanzibar Leopard, Toolache Wallaby, and obviously, the Dodo. Unfortunately, mankind has caused the annihilation of such a variety of excellent creatures, and disgraceful that has proceeded until the present day. Anthony who battled hard to spare the northern rhino from the edge of termination does not succeed in his endeavour because of fellow-humans. Thus, the hypothesis of social biology is demonstrated through the hierarchal social orders- refutation, chasing and unlawful poaching was the significant reasons for the extinct of many invaluable species of animals. The people must understand the greatness of nature and by taking an interest in it, can benefit the bigger group of life. In seeking this vision, social environment understands its most profound importance as a reflection on the earth family unit, a reflection that uncovers a place as friends in a typical adventure.

The last chapter is the summation where the findings of the previous chapters are discussed. The style and technique of Anthony are also highlighted.

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