

Africa: Poachers and Blood Ivory
Presented by Todd Maxwell Pelfrey
Quest Club, January 15, 2016

“The word ‘ivory’ rang in the air, was whispered, was sighed. You would think they were praying to it...the vilest scramble for loot that ever disfigured the history of human conscience...” sentiments as accurate today as when they were penned by Joseph Conrad in *Heart of Darkness* over 100 years ago.¹

Modern African elephant poaching is a crucible within a crucible because it personifies an environmental war within actual warzones. The term “blood ivory” denotes both the killing of African elephants solely for their tusks as well as the revenue from those ivory sales used to fuel insurgencies, human atrocities, and further murders, specifically from 2008 to the present. Consideration of such acts affords a ghastly embodiment of the mundane economic principles of supply and demand. The process starts with poverty and gore, and concludes by satiating a craving fostered by cultural expression and growing wealth on the other side of the globe. The middle is a shady malaise of criminality, which has elevated the \$20 billion per year wildlife trafficking industry into the fourth largest illegal activity in the world, only behind narcotics, weapons, and human trafficking.²

This paper will focus on the initial supply portion, African ivory poachers, traders, anti-poachers and conservationists, with particular attention to domestic insurgent organizations that use profits from ivory trafficking to finance their movements. It will be bookended by demand pressures, mostly resonating from southeast Asia, and some fresh, surprisingly optimistic developments in the protection of the African elephant.

As alluring as jewels and precious metals, ivory has been coveted for tens of thousands of years. In fact, the earliest known examples of figurative art, sculpture, the human body and

human face were all carved from ivory. Teeth and tusks of all mammals have the same dentin chemical structure, thus ivory is any tooth or tusk that can be altered into a decorative or utilitarian product. An increasingly controversial substance, some view worked ivory pieces as critical touchstones to the past, others as the result of morally reprehensible actions that should be destroyed.³

We often regard mega fauna extinction as a result of modern human involvement; however, excessive elephant hunting has been a tradition on the African continent for millennia. Threatened since antiquity, the northernmost Carthaginian elephant, was hunted to extinction in the 7th century CE. Today there are two distinct species endemic to the continent, the larger bush elephant and the more isolated forest elephant. The two species' ranges overlap in a few countries in central Africa, which coincidentally contains the highest concentration of poaching.

With the European colonization of Africa, the ivory trade exploded into the world economy, becoming the plastic of the era as upwards of 1,000 tons of 'white gold' per year were exported to Europe. By the 1950s, when synthetic materials started replacing ivory in many products, there were still an estimated three to five million elephants remaining in sub-Saharan Africa. Growing wealth in Japan in the 1970s resurged a desire for ivory and channeled over half of the world's trade to that country.⁴

This demand decimated Asian elephant populations and in 1973 led to the creation of CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. As an enforcement mechanism, this 181 party multilateral treaty places export and import restrictions on over 35,000 animal and plant species, and heavily controls the 931 species registered on its most threatened Appendix 1 listing. For 40 years CITES has been the greatest champion and, inadvertently, the worst bane of the African elephant. The placement of the

Asian elephant on its Appendix 1 listing in 1975 unintentionally produced an onslaught of African elephant poaching throughout the 1970s and 1980s. During this period, known as the Ivory Wars, an estimated 1 million African elephants were killed. Following a wave of worldwide revulsion, in 1989 CITES listed the surviving 600,000 African elephants as an Appendix 1 species. The international ivory market immediately collapsed and poaching levels plummeted, not because of intensified anti-poaching activity, but due to diminished demand.⁵

With a total ivory ban through much of the 1990s, elephant populations everywhere rebounded, so much so that in 1999 CITES allowed Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia to sell 49 tons of stockpiled ivory to Japan for \$4.7 million as a “one-time, experimental sale.” Soon China petitioned to be granted a similar ivory purchase. By 2008 CITES had approved more than 100 tons of raw ivory from South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia to be auctioned to Japan and China as another “one-time sale.” In November 2008, 105 tons were sold at auction for \$15.5 million, 43 tons to Japan and 62 tons to China, and the international ivory trade was vengefully reborn.

Unarguably the greatest mainspring for the current ivory crisis has been the explosion of demand for the product in China. The new legal ivory trade has allowed a parallel illegal trade to flourish and increased China’s share of the world’s illegally traded ivory to 40%, up from 4% in the 1990s. With the ballooning size and affluence of the Chinese middle class, the “bao fu hu” or suddenly rich, ivory has become not only a luxury item, but also an investment vehicle. If every individual in this demographic purchased just one pound of ivory, all elephants in the world be killed within a year.⁶

Regardless of the economical and ecological miscalculations, CITES staged shift from the 1990 ban to the 2008 auction was a catastrophic reversal that can be counted in carcasses,

both elephant and human. Immediately after the auction, elephant poaching skyrocketed, and in the half decade that followed, the African elephant experienced its greatest percentage of losses in history. The years between 2010 and 2012 were particularly devastating as elephant poaching reached its highest levels, with estimates varying between 20,000 and over 50,000 animals poached each year. By 2013 it was widely recognized that the African elephant was experiencing a level of destruction that put the species on the road to extinction.⁷

In many ways the blood ivory saga is the story of three Africas where, generally speaking, there are no elephants in the north, copious populations in the south, and conflict raging in between. The bush wars of central Africa between 2003 and 2007 not only destabilized a region of core range states, but militarized poaching activities in dozens of countries. Central Africa is now the epicenter of the blood ivory epidemic, perennially hampered by a succession of environmental exploitations within failed and failing states, where stability only means a brief calm between warring bandits and rebel groups.⁸

As demonstrated by CITES's failed controls, so often those protocols forged in the ivory towers of conservation have little effect when applied to the indomitable pressures of greed, poverty, and ecological insolence. In previous generations, elephant poaching was mostly performed by subsistence hunters, who received some small profit, but almost always harvested their quarry's meat; contemporary poaching now supports a massive international ivory trafficking structure. Often the first link in that chain from the living elephant to the ivory consumer is the threadbare hunter as the appeal for easy gain is too compelling for many to resist. Poverty is a natural incentive in the ivory trade on the supply side with some tusks exchanged for as little as a sack of salt. A set of tusks can have an initial value of as little as \$50 or could be sold for 20 times the average annual income of most citizens in Africa. Now valued

at over \$1,000 per pound on the black market, illegal ivory has become one of the most valuable natural substances in the world. The average single tusk weighs around 70 pounds; however, those from the oldest and largest bulls regularly weigh over 120 pounds, thus the tusks of just one animal can fetch upwards of a \$250,000⁹

With rising ivory prices attracting some of the most vicious militias in Africa, the brand and extent of poaching has changed dramatically and direly in the past decade. The new trends in “khaki-collar crime” reflect a very sophisticated, highly organized violent network typical of large, international criminal organizations, which is why large-scale, rather than localized opportunistic poaching, accounts for more than 70% of the world’s ivory trade. African wildlife agencies that were used to policing local hunters are now involved in a low level form of counterinsurgency. Thousands of weapons filtering to poachers after the fall of Libya in 2011 contributed to the record spikes in both elephant and ranger deaths in that year. A horrible mismatch is shaping up and resulting in coldblooded murder between military trained poachers with automatic rifles, night vision goggles and helicopters and rangers who might not even have proper boots or rain coats. It is no surprise that over 100 rangers and untold civilians are killed by poachers each year throughout the continent.¹⁰

A frightening number of Africa’s more than 400 national parks have actually become some of the safest havens for poachers and warlords. As the leader of the Lord’s Resistance Army, a heavily militarized and violent guerrilla cult, Joseph Kony has become the most visible and wanted figure in the international blood ivory trade. Formed as a modest tribal uprising in Uganda in the 1980s, for decades the LRA has flamed the bush wars in the heart of Africa, killing hundreds of thousands and displacing millions. Numerous escaped conscripts, including tens of thousands of child soldiers, have reported that Kony orders his followers to bring him as

much ivory as they can, knowing how easily tusks can be traded for weapons and supplies. Nestled in the horrifically disputed area around Darfur, the Kafia Kingi Enclave has allowed Kony's forces to become major ivory traffickers. With over 70% of the elephants around Darfur killed shortly after the 2008 auction, the LRA extended its sweep to nearby populations. Garamba National Park in northeastern Democratic Republic of the Congo is the LRA's preferred hunting ground. Named a UNESCO World Heritage Site because of its elephants, is now a veritable warzone, patrolled by 140 heavily armed wildlife rangers and American Special Operations forces. Garamba recently held over 20,000 elephants, but as a park in a region that has nearly forgotten peace almost 95% of its population has been poached and today holds only 1,500 animals.

Also operating from isolated headquarters around Darfur are the Janjaweed, Arabic for "horseback raider," reaching hundreds of miles from Uganda to Cameroon. Janjaweed elephant poaching was prevalent during the Ivory Wars, but has witnessed a bloody resurgence. During the ethnic cleansings of the past decade, Sudan's President Omar Hassan al-Bashir dispatched the Janjaweed on expeditions against non-Arabic populations, which were reportedly financed with blood ivory. Accused of trading ivory for weapons to the LRA and Janjaweed, in 2009 President Bashir became the world's first sitting head of state to be indicted by the ICC for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Over the past few years over 3,000 elephants have been killed by Janjaweed in Chad alone, including many poached from that country's Zakouma National Park. Not only attacked by the Janjaweed and LRA, but heavily threatened by Sudanese soldiers, Zakouma lost 90% of its elephants between 2003 and 2013. Understanding how the civil war and rebellions in Chad

allowed poaching for profit to fund mass atrocities in Sudan, the European Union intervened in 2012 by hiring mercenaries to defend Zakouma's elephants.¹¹

With most of the easily targeted elephant populations depleted, the Janjaweed extended their range and were responsible for one of the most notorious acts of blood ivory poaching. For two months in early 2012 one hundred Janjaweed poachers roamed with impunity the elephant herds of Cameroon's Bouba Njida National Park. Bearing assault rifles and rocket propelled grenades, the poachers easily overwhelmed the park rangers, many of whom were unarmed or wielded WWI era rifles. By the time the poachers were repelled by national soldiers, the butcher's bill was enormous; upwards of 600 elephants, nearly 80% of the park's population, had been killed.

Blood ivory activities are not just limited to insurgent groups and militias, in fact the stain of elephant poaching has been linked to the governments and militaries of a number of central African countries. Comparing elephant range states with corruption index ratings, the African countries that are responsible for the majority of ivory trafficking also happen to be some of the most corrupt nations in the world. Both Congolese and Sudanese soldiers, and even Congo's elite presidential guards, have been prosecuted for poaching and ivory trafficking. Some observers claim that the Congolese military itself is the primary killer of elephants in the DRC. When many national soldiers throughout central Africa are paid as little as \$100 per month, if their payments even arrive, it is no wonder that such corruption is rampant.¹²

One of the most appalling amalgamations of blood ivory, corruption, and barbarism occurred not in the forest, but in the skies over Garamba in early 2012. A Ugandan army helicopter was seen flying across the national park and gunfire heard from its vicinity. The following day, rangers found 22 dead elephants, all from one family, having been herded into a

circle and then each killed with a single shot from an AK-47 through the skull. The poachers then harvested 36 tusks from the 18 adults, the four tuskless juveniles had been shot anyway. The Ugandan military denied any role in the massacre or relationship with Kony's ivory trafficking network; however, no Ugandan official could explain why the helicopter, which was operating with fuel provided by the United States, had spent several days over Garamba. Officials were doubly mortified a short time later when exactly 36 recently harvested tusks were confiscated at a Ugandan airport.

The power of blood ivory as a nation toppling commodity is dangerously apparent in the recent upheaval of the Central African Republic. In 2013 the insurgent group Seleka, a coalition of several regional militias, successfully overthrew the CAR with funds generated from the sale of 300 tusks. Amongst both Seleka and their adversaries the anti-Balaka, blood ivory has become the militants' "savings account." Untold millions of dollars in raw ivory lay cached in central African rivers and forests, awaiting the correct black market conditions or another "one-time sale" authorized by CITES.

The aggregate 64% loss of elephants throughout central Africa is underscored with haunting totals from a few countries. Since the 2008 auction, the CAR and DRC have each lost half of their elephants. Chad once boasted a healthy 50,000 elephants; that number is now down to about 1,000. Sudan is now essentially elephantless.

As the herds of unstable central Africa have dwindled, poachers have entered previously protected elephant populations looking for new inventory with equally devastating effect. Shifting to western Africa the story grows dimmer; the last elephant in Sierra Leone was killed in 2009, Senegal, Guinea, and even the Ivory Coast, named for the tuskers that were so abundant in its forests, are all devoid of elephants. Declared a unique species only in 2010, the reclusive

forest elephant of western and central Africa has been targeted more than the bush elephant. Forest elephants have a harder, pinkish tusk, making their ivory more desirable and with nearly 70% of the species killed within the last decade, they could soon be extinct in the wild. Even after the Ivory Wars there were still an estimated 700,000 forest elephants, now there are less than 100,000 and half live in Gabon alone. In Gabon's Minkebe National Park, which retains Africa's largest forest elephant population, over 2/3 have been poached in the last decade. Togo has also become a hotbed for ivory trading since it has western Africa's only natural deep water port. Many traders headquartered in Togo are now diverting ivory streams from the interior to their shipping houses, away from the better monitored port cities along the continent's eastern coast.

In eastern Africa, long celebrated for successful elephant conservation programs, poachers have recently signaled open season on herds throughout Tanzania and Mozambique. Since 2009 these countries have lost over half of their respective elephant populations to poaching. The poaching in this region is particularly ominous because over one tenth of its combined GDPs depend on tourism from well managed elephant herds.

Once Africa's finest tale of recovery, Tanzania singularly demonstrates the arbitrary threat to elephants on the African continent. In just 15 years after the 1989 ban, the elephants of Tanzania not only returned to their pre-Ivory War levels, but became the continent's second largest population. Now that country is Africa's largest source of seized ivory and its elephants are clearly among the most threatened. In 2014 it was reported that trafficking between Tanzania and China had become the biggest conduit for illegal ivory in the world. Whereas other African countries experience greater poverty and localized corruption, Tanzanian officials have developed a government cabal in which national corruption, more than anywhere else in Africa,

has facilitated poaching and ivory trafficking. When a Chinese presidential delegation toured Tanzania in March 2013, the party reportedly filled their diplomatic bags with so much illegal ivory that prices on the local black market doubled.¹³

The veracity of ivory trafficking during the past seven years has birthed equally fierce, multi-faceted anti-poaching operations. Through these efforts, by 2014 the level of killed elephants had stabilized, but at an alarmingly high point. Today one African elephant is killed every fifteen minutes, totaling between 30,000 and 35,000 poached each year.¹⁴

The most successful anti-poaching technique is bolstering concentric defensive circles around the elephants, to insulate them with rangers, parks, communities, countries, and finally international regulations. There are 38 elephant range states throughout Africa, representing over three dozen conflicting sets of laws regulating domestic ivory sales, yet more and more countries are engaging in cross border cooperation to counter the scourge of blood ivory.

Convincing countries to arm and train park rangers can be a difficult charge, since many such central governments are strained to function, let alone allocate sufficient resources to combat insurgents. Following early years of lethargy after the 2008 auction, most democratically elected governments in the interior of Africa now recognize that it is a far better investment to fund anti-poaching actions and deny militias the source of their revenues, than to confront the same militias later after they are better armed through blood ivory profits. A number of African countries have created rapid intervention battalions of at least 600 soldiers, which can be quickly deployed to areas experiencing sudden poaching activity.

The United States' African Command also remains heavily involved in anti-poaching operations and the U.S. has given hundreds of millions of dollars in support to central African countries for everything from mild conservation projects to anti-insurgency operations. With

better armament, intelligence, organization, and training, rangers have steadily gained some ground in the fight to protect elephants, and today are killing four poachers for every one ranger killed.

Aside from improved weaponry and tactics, new developments in monitoring technology have given anti-poaching forces decided advantages. Elephant collaring with GPS capabilities is now widely used to track migrating herds, and new ground sensors and radar systems are being piloted throughout Kenya. In 2014 Kenya's Tsavo National Park received an additional 550 rangers trained not only in anti-poaching warfare, but each trained in GPS monitoring. In 2012 Google donated \$5 million to the World Wildlife Fund to purchase drones for wildlife monitoring and a new non-profit group called Conservation Drones has designed rugged, affordable drones necessary to monitor large areas such as parks and reserves. George Clooney's satellite sentinel project, though not specifically designed to combat the ivory trade, has been appropriated to anti-poaching measures and is being used to track militants who use blood ivory to finance their efforts. Even more than their tactical value, the presence of such surveillance systems are powerful deterrents against would be poachers.

One of the most inventive applications of anti-poaching technology has come from National Geographic, which has dedicated several issues and documentaries to blood ivory. Not only was the publication responsible for bringing the term blood ivory into the international consciousness three years ago, it developed a new special investigations unit to deal exclusively with the topic. Leaping across the boundary between journalism and activism, just last year National Geographic announced that it had planted false tusks embedded with GPS tracking devices within the central African ivory trafficking network. Readers and officials alike are now

eagerly tracking these Trojan Horse tusks, hoping they will lead investigators through the shadowy links of the international ivory trade to carving factories in southeast Asia.

Despite the spread of internet access throughout the world, elephant population and ivory trafficking statistics remain difficult to collect into one usable location. CITES has developed several comprehensive international online resources for wildlife and law enforcement officials to record and share elephant populations, rates of poaching, and ivory seizures. Yet even with the latest technological advancements, the population counts of the best elephant monitoring programs in the world can still be off by 100,000s of animals, even the truest estimates vary wildly between 420,000 and 690,000 elephants remaining in Africa.

With elephant populations dropping in all but a few areas, growth is happening largely in tourist-heavy regions, where the constant flow of foreign visitors act as a living barrier for the animals. In Kenya, perhaps more than anywhere else, wildlife means tourists and tourists mean dollars, providing over 12% of its GDP and employing over 500,000 citizens. Many countries that rely on ecotourism have developed grass-root squads of rangers, essentially a conservation militia. One of the largest such organizations, the Northern Rangelands Trust in Kenya, oversees a non-profit army with 461 soldiers patrolling nearly 8,000 square miles of protected land. Another is Ol Donyo Lodge in southeastern Kenya, a Maasai-owned area beside Amboseli National Park. Not only protected by over 300 rangers, it has also performed a very successful educational campaign amongst nearby villages, reinforcing how poaching is stealing their heritage and livelihood. By unofficially deputizing most of the park's residents, these ecoguards have developed into an extremely effective militarized neighborhood watch. Largely due to these local anti-poaching operations, Kenya has defied the recent east African poaching plague and actually increased its elephant population by nearly 15% since the 2008 auction.¹⁵

Despite years of local pleas to combat blood ivory, much of the western world gave little attention to the decimation of the African elephant until the killing was linked to funding terrorism. As early as the 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings in Tanzania and Kenya, terrorist attacks have been attributed to funding from the ivory trade, but it would be more than a decade until the direct ties became clearer. In 2011 the Elephant Action League published a controversial undercover report entitled “Africa’s White Gold of Jihad: Al-Shabaab and Conflict Ivory.” The piece alleged that al-Shabaab, the al-Qaeda backed Somali terrorist group, was funding upwards of 40% of their operations from the ivory trade. The report specifically claimed that the 2010 suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda were funded with profits from illegal ivory sales. Similarly, the 2013 Westgate mall massacre in Nairobi, Kenya was also reportedly funded using the tusks harvested from as few as five elephants. Even though al-Shabaab certainly profits from its role in the ivory trade, estimates place their revenue generated directly from ivory trafficking at as little as \$2 million of their \$100 million annual support. It is probable that al-Shabaab members function only as middlemen in the transfer of blood ivory across the porous 420 mile border between Kenya and Somalia. Limited to occasional, opportunistic transfers in small volumes of ivory, it does not appear that African terrorist groups are involved in substantial large-scale ivory trafficking. Nevertheless, these tenuous relationships have linked Kony’s LRA to al-Shabaab to Boko Haram, the new west African province of ISIS, and both conservationists and counter-terrorism officials agree that poaching needs to be curbed for the benefit of all humankind. As elephant conservation, conflict resolution, and even nation building go hand in hand, wildlife trafficking has grown from being strictly an environmental issue to a significant international security issue.¹⁶

Recognizing the volatility of increasing militarized anti-poaching engagement, more and more economists and conservationists are calling for a détente of blood ivory warfare. Officials are instead concentrating on reducing worldwide ivory demand, echoing that only through hearts and minds, not through bullets and handcuffs will elephants be protected. Trying to restrict the supply of African ivory without restricting its international demand will only increase its value and sentence the world to a forever escalating war on poaching.¹⁷

From the Clintons to the Windsors, numerous celebrities have given their support to ending the blood ivory trade. In 2013 the Clinton Global Initiative pledged \$80 million to combat poaching with a hugely appealing case to save the elephants and stop terrorists at the same time. In a surprisingly extreme move, Prince William recommended that all of the 1,200 ivory pieces in Buckingham Palace be symbolically destroyed. No international celebrity has been more personally effective in curbing Chinese ivory demand than Yao Ming. In 2014 the former NBA superstar was featured throughout China in a WildAid campaign demonstrating the carnage created by his country's lust for ivory. With the slogan "when the buying stops, the killing can, too" the plight of the elephant has already improved with a marked lessening of Chinese demand.¹⁸

Until very recently, over 90% of Chinese citizens believed that elephants regrow tusks and that ivory is a replenishable commodity. This is somewhat understandable since the Chinese word for ivory, *xiangya*, literally means elephants teeth. Ivory dealers further confused the mortal nature of tusk acquisition by marketing it "organic gemstone," "bloody teeth" or "African white plastic." Through a series of public awareness campaigns, there is now a palpable new mood in China regarding ivory. Younger, urban Chinese citizens have the strongest distaste as

demonstrated by a recent poll that showed that 95% of residents of the country's three largest cities supported a total, international ivory ban.¹⁹

Surprisingly, after China, the United States is the world's second largest market for wildlife products, the second largest market for legal and illegal ivory, as well as a major wildlife trafficking hub. Between 2008 and 2013 there were still 200 ivory carvers and 600 ivory vendors throughout the country. After major shipping states New York, New Jersey and California recently banned ivory, Hawaii became the country's largest ivory retail market, with estimates of 85% of all ivory sold in the state of the illegal variety. Fifteen other states, not including Indiana, have recently banned or introduced legislation to restrict ivory sales.

In 2013 President Obama announced the creation of a Presidential Task Force on Wildlife Trafficking to develop a national strategy to combat poaching around the world, noting that blood ivory had become a grave international security issue as a destabilizing force in central and western Africa. In what animal conservationists hailed as a significant milestone in the global fight against elephant poaching, the Obama administration announced in February 2014 a ban on nearly all ivory sales in the United States. The new federal ivory ban does have some exceptions, including special provisions for firearms, musical instruments, century old antiques, hunting trophies and pre-CITES ban carved pieces.²⁰

A short time later, Chinese officials announced that their country would also eventually halt commercial processing and sales of ivory. China's top representative to CITES followed this pledge by specifying that the country is currently selling five tons of ivory per year to carving workshops, but would gradually reduce that annual quota to zero. The wildlife conservation community met these announcements with enthusiasm mixed with disbelief. This was a complete pivot from a country that just two years earlier had lobbied CITES to further ease

restrictions on the international ivory trade, estimating Chinese demand to be 220 tons of raw ivory per year. The Chinese special administrative region Hong Kong, the world's largest retail market for worked ivory, was strongly encouraged to comply with all new national regulations.²¹

Then in September 2015, China's President Xi Jinping vowed to close its domestic ivory market entirely, hinting that it could be done within one to ten years. In that month Presidents Obama and Xi jointly celebrated near total ivory trade bans in both countries, but many detractors claimed that there are still a number of loopholes. Last November, to give teeth to the new national strategy, the House of Representatives passed HR 2494, the Global Anti-Poaching Act and the bill is currently pending review by the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The new law would strengthen much needed monitoring and enforcement apparatuses as well as place wildlife products in the same classifications as narcotics and firearms trafficking.

Just two days ago, Hong Kong officials stunned the world by announcing the semiautonomous state would also soon issue a total ban on all ivory trade and sales. Shuttering its 447 licensed ivory dealers, China's largest source of legal and illegal ivory, will likely doom the world's largest ivory laundering center.

These new developments are certainly promising, but unless the leaders of all range states and demand countries treat the blood ivory issue as an international emergency, we cannot rule out that in our lifetime there will no longer be any viable elephant populations in central Africa. CITES currently has a moratorium in place on all new ivory sales until 2017 and recognizing the international scope of the ivory trade, a moratorium on ivory sales in one country bars ivory sales from any other country. Although it is too early to determine whether the moratorium and new Chinese and American bans are more political than practical, they do signal that international

tastes are shifting towards better protection for the African elephant. Conservationists are optimistic that policy changes are finally catching up with the symbolic displays.²²

There's a charming myth that the 18th-century poet Alexander Pope said, "The proper study of mankind is man, but when one regards the elephant, one wonders." African elephant poaching offers a way of looking into the mirror, for better or worse, beginning with the slaughter of innocent animals and ending in the slaughter of innocent people. Blood ivory is a rare international crisis that can actually be remedied and for astonishingly little investment and great, long-term gain. Ultimately the fight for the elephant is also a fight for human dignity. If we value human rights, we should also value those animals whose protection and preservation define our own level of sophistication.²³

¹ Conrad, Joseph. *Heart of Darkness & Selections from the Congo Diary*. Modern Library, 1999

² Christy, Bryan. "Tracking Ivory." *National Geographic*, September 2015

³ Witner, Michael. "A ton of 'blood ivory' is pulverized in Times Square." *USA Today*, June 19, 2015

⁴ Orenstein, Ronald. *Ivory, Horn and Blood: Behind the Elephant and Rhinoceros Poaching Crisis*. Firefly Book, 2013

⁵ Walker, John Frederick. "Allowing Ivory Sales Could Save the Elephants." *Washington Post*, October 17, 2009. Knights, Peter. "To be successful, anti-poaching efforts must focus on reducing demand of Rhinos." *Los Angeles Times*, February 22, 2015

⁶ Denyer, Simon. China's first 'ivory crush' signals it may join global push to protect African elephants." *Washington Post*, January 6, 2014. Walsh, Bryan. "At CGI, a Commitment to Stop the Bloody Slaughter of African Elephants." *Time*, September 26, 2013

⁷ Safina, Carl. "Blood Ivory." *New York Times*, February 11, 2013. Sieff, Kevin. "As the world mourned Cecil the lion, five of Kenya's endangered elephants were slain." *Washington Post*, July 29, 2015

⁸ Orenstein, 2013.

⁹ Gettleman, Jeffrey. "The Ivory Wars." *New York Times*, September 3, 2012. Onyulo, Tonny and Jabeen Bhatti. "Activists hope U.S. action halts African ivory trade in its tracks." *USA Today*, July 25, 2015

¹⁰ Orenstein, 2013. Rhodan, Maya. "Obama Administration to Destroy Ivory Stockpiles." *Time*, November 5, 2013. Walsh, Bryan. "At CGI, a Commitment to Stop the Bloody Slaughter of African Elephants." *Time*, September 26, 2013. Associated Press. "Nearly 70 elephants slaughtered by poachers at national park in Africa." *New York Daily News*, June 13, 2014. Gettleman, Jeffrey. "Rangers in Isolated Central Africa Uncover Grim Cost of Protecting Wildlife." *New York Times*, December 31, 2012.

¹¹ Gettleman, Jeffrey. "Rangers in Isolated Central Africa Uncover Grim Cost of Protecting Wildlife." *New York Times*, December 31, 2012.

¹² Nuwer, Rachel. "Why Everyone From Conservationists to Yao Ming to Andrew Cuomo Supports Banning Ivory Sales." *Smithsonian*, August 14, 2014

¹³ Swanson, Ana. "How China's ivory addiction explains the new world economy." *Washington Post*, November 7, 2014.

¹⁴ McCoy, Terrence. The slaughter of 'Kenya's biggest elephant' and the decimation of an entire species." *Washington Post*, June 16, 2014.

- ¹⁵ Gettleman, Jeffrey. "To Save Wildlife, and Tourism, Kenyans Take Up Arms." *New York Times*, December 29, 2012. Jones, Amanda. "The latest threat to African elephants and rhinos? Terrorist groups." *Los Angeles Times*. October 29, 2015. Gettleman, Jeffrey. "To Save Wildlife, and Tourism, Kenyans Take Up Arms." *New York Times*, December 29, 2012.
- ¹⁶ McConnell, Tristan. "Illegal ivory may not be funding African terror group." *USA Today*, November 14, 2014. Jorisch, Avi. "End the terror of ivory trade." *USA Today*, January 25, 2014. Gettleman, Jeffrey. "To Save Wildlife, and Tourism, Kenyans Take Up Arms." *New York Times*, December 29, 2012.
- ¹⁷ Knights, Peter. "To be successful, anti-poaching efforts must focus on reducing demand of Rhinos." *Los Angeles Times*, February 22, 2015.
- ¹⁸ McConnell, Tristan. "The Ivory-Funded Terrorism Myth." *New York Times*, October 29, 2015.
- ¹⁹ Liljas, Per. "The Ivory Trade Is Out of Control, and China Needs to Do More to Stop It." *Time*, November 1, 2013. Denyer, Simon. China's first 'ivory crush' signals it may join global push to protect African elephants." *Washington Post*, January 6, 2014.
- ²⁰ Walsh, Bryan. "Obama Moves to Fight Wildlife Trafficking in Africa. But the Real Work Is in Asia." *Time*, July 3, 2013. Walsh, Bryan. "At CGI, a Commitment to Stop the Bloody Slaughter of African Elephants." *Time*, September 26, 2013. Fears, Darryl. "New rules will ban import and export of ivory, and make it harder than ever to sell." *Washington Post*, February 11, 2014.
- ²¹ Denyer, Simon. "China pledges to end ivory trading - but says the U.S. should, too." *Washington Post*, June 5, 2015.
- ²² Wassener, Bettina. "Stark Numbers Reveal the Scale of Elephant Killings." *New York Times*, February 7, 2013. Kaiman, Jonathan. "China-U.S. ivory ban offers hope of saving elephants but terms unclear." *Los Angeles Times*, October 8, 2015. Samper, Cristian. "Crushing tusks & elephant slaughter: China offers cause for hope in the struggle to shut down the illegal ivory trade." *New York Daily News*, June 19, 2015.
- ²³ Lowry, Rich. "What If elephants have souls?" *New York Post*, August 2, 2013. Hammer, Joshua. "The Race to Stop Africa's Elephant Poachers." *Smithsonian*, July 2014. Medina, Monica. "The White Gold of Jihad." *New York Times*, September 30, 2013. *Smithsonian*, July 2014. Medina, Monica. "The White Gold of Jihad."

Bibliography

Books

Brown, Robin. *Blood Ivory: The Massacre of the African Elephant*. The History Press, 2008

Conrad, Joseph. *Heart of Darkness & Selections from the Congo Diary*. Modern Library, 1999

Orenstein, Ronald. *Ivory, Horn and Blood: Behind the Elephant and Rhinoceros Poaching Crisis*. Firefly Book, 2013

Walker, John Frederick. *Ivory Ghosts: The White Gold of History and the Fate of Elephants*. Atlantic Monthly Press, 2009

Articles

Associated Press. "Thai authorities seize two tons of elephant tusks at customs." *New York Daily News* February 25, 2010

Associated Press. "Thai elephants might become extinct because too many people are eating them." *New York Daily News* January 26, 2012

Associated Press. "Marauding horsemen killing off elephant population in Cameroon as demand for ivory grows." *New York Daily News* March 15, 2012

Associated Press. "Thai ivory trade criticized before wildlife conference." *USA Today* March 2, 2013

Associated Press. "Tanzanians see official hand in elephant poaching." *USA Today* April 20, 2013

Associated Press. "6 tons of seized ivory crushed in Denver." *USA Today* November 15, 2013

Associated Press. "U.S. officials destroy 6 tons of illegal ivory for global anti-poaching message." *New York Daily News* November 15, 2013

Associated Press. "Kony 2013? U.N. urges new efforts to capture warlord." *USA Today* November 25, 2013

Associated Press. "Nearly 70 elephants slaughtered by poachers at national park in Africa." *New York Daily News* June 13, 2014

Associated Press. "Poachers blamed for widespread elephant killings." *USA Today* August 18, 2014

Associated Press. "Chinese officials smuggled ivory out of Africa." *New York Daily News* November 6, 2014

- Associated Press. "14 elephants poisoned with cyanide by poachers at Zimbabwe national parks." *New York Daily Press* October 6, 2015
- Baker, Aryn. "Meet the Black Mambas, the Scourge of South African Poachers." *Time* October 9, 2015
- Baker, Aryn. "Inside the New Weapon Against Poachers." *Time* October 19, 2015
- Baker, Peter and Jada F. Smith. "Obama Administration Targets Trade in African Elephant Ivory." *New York Times* July 25, 2015
- Banerjee, Neela. "U.S. to ban most commercial trade of elephant ivory." *Los Angeles Times* February 11, 2014
- Bennett, Elizabeth. "How to Stop Wildlife Poachers." *New York Times* May 24, 2012
- Bennett, Elizabeth. "Stopping the elephant slaughter." *New York Daily News* August 11, 2014
- Blain, Glenn. "Cuomo marks World Elephant Day by banning sale of illegal ivory products." *New York Daily News* August 13, 2014
- Blakemore, Erin. "How Elephant Poop is Helping Nab Ivory Poachers." *Smithsonian* June 22, 2015
- Brewington, Autumn. "Prince William Gives Address at World Bank on Wildlife Conservation." *Wall Street Journal* December 8, 2014
- Chen, Te-Ping. "Hong Kong on Track for Record Illegal Ivory Haul." *Wall Street Journal* December 4, 2012
- Chen, Te-Ping. "Hong Kong Seizes Massive Ivory Haul." *Wall Street Journal* August 7, 2013
- Chen, Te-Ping. "Despite Conservation Efforts, Ivory Prices Still Rising in China." *Wall Street Journal* December 9, 2014
- Christy, Bryan. "Ivory Worship." *National Geographic* October 2012
- Christy, Bryan. "Tracking Ivory." *National Geographic* September 2015
- Cutlip, Kimbra. "Where Do Important Ivory Artifacts Fit in the Race to Save Elephants from Poaching?" *Smithsonian* June 18, 2015
- Denyer, Simon. "China's first 'ivory crush' signals it may join global push to protect African elephants." *Washington Post* January 6, 2014

- Denyer, Simon. "Chinese officials accused of smuggling ivory during state visit to Tanzania." *Washington Post* November 6, 2014
- Denyer, Simon. "China suspends ivory carving imports, but move won't stop poaching." *Washington Post* February 27, 2015
- Denyer, Simon. "China pledges to end ivory trading - but says the U.S. should, too." *Washington Post* June 5, 2015
- Denyer, Simon. "China to ban ivory trade within a year or so as pressure mounts on Hong Kong." *Washington Post* October 21, 2015
- Denyer, Simon and Xu Jing. "Ivory laundry of the world': Traders in Hong Kong offer poached ivory for sale" *Washington Post* October 21, 2015
- Dixon, Robyn. "Who is killing Zimbabwe's elephants?" *Los Angeles Times* October 16, 2015
- Elinson, Zusha. "Microsoft Co-Founder Backs Anti-Ivory Measure in Washington State." *Wall Street Journal* November 2, 2015
- Fasick, Kevin. "Jewelers plead guilty to illegal ivory sales." *New York Post* July 12, 2012
- Fasick, Kevin. "'Poison' ivory duo." *New York Post* July 13, 2012
- Fears, Darryl. "New rules will ban import and export of ivory, and make it harder than ever to sell." *Washington Post* February 11, 2014
- Fears, Darryl. "This is why the government just crushed a ton of ivory in Times Square." *Washington Post* June 19, 2015
- Fears, Darryl. "New York and California banned ivory sales. Why not Hawaii?" *Washington Post* October 6, 2015
- Feltman, Rachel. "Scientists have used DNA tests to track Africa's worst elephant poaching spots." *Washington Post* June 18 2015
- Fisher, Max. "An alarming map of the global ivory trade that killed 17,000 elephants in one year." *Washington Post* March 15, 2013
- Fullermarch, Thomas. "In Trafficking of Wildlife, Out of Reach of the Law." *New York Times* March 3, 2013
- Gardner, Jr, Ralph. "Dealing a Crushing Blow to Poachers With Beverly and Dereck Joubert." *Wall Street Journal* June 23, 2015
- Gettleman, Jeffrey. "The Ivory Wars." *New York Times* September 3, 2012

- Gettleman, Jeffrey. "In Gabon, Lure of Ivory Is Hard for Many to Resist." *New York Times* December 26, 2012
- Gettleman, Jeffrey. "To Save Wildlife, and Tourism, Kenyans Take Up Arms." *New York Times* December 29, 2012
- Gettleman, Jeffrey. "Rangers in Isolated Central Africa Uncover Grim Cost of Protecting Wildlife." *New York Times* December 31, 2012
- Golgowski, Nina. "Washington Army veteran uses military training to fight wildlife poachers in East Africa." *New York Daily News* April 6, 2015
- Griggs, Mary Beth. "Elephant Poachers Also Targeting Vultures." *Smithsonian* August 22, 2014
- Groh, Jeanie. "Report says religion at heart of illegal ivory trade." *Washington Post* September 18, 2012
- Hall, Carla. "Chinese president comes to Washington and makes a stunning pledge to protect elephants." *Los Angeles Times* September 25, 2015
- Hammer, Joshua. "The Race to Stop Africa's Elephant Poachers." *Smithsonian* July 2014
- Harding, David. "German animal conservationist brags about killing elephant." *New York Daily News* February 2, 2014
- Harris, Godfrey. "How to save both elephants and the ivory trade." *Los Angeles Times* July 21, 2014
- Hastings, Deborah. "Satao, iconic 'tusker' elephant, killed and mutilated by poachers in Africa." *New York Daily News* June 14, 2014
- Hayes, David J. "How to end ivory poaching." *Los Angeles Times* November 18, 2013
- Huetteman, Emmarie. "In a Message to Poachers, U.S. Will Destroy Its Ivory." *New York Times* November 5, 2013
- Ilsley, Natalie. "Target Shipping to Beat Illegal Ivory Trade, Report Says." *Newsweek* August 30, 2014
- Jackson, III, John J. "Safari hunting brings benefits: Opposing view." *USA Today* August 4, 2015
- Jones, Amanda. "The latest threat to African elephants and rhinos? Terrorist groups." *Los Angeles Times* October 29, 2015

- Jorisch, Avi. "End the terror of ivory trade." *USA Today* January 25, 2014
- Kaiman, Jonathan. "China-U.S. ivory ban offers hope of saving elephants but terms unclear." *Los Angeles Times* October 8, 2015
- Khanh, Trong. "Vietnam Customs Officials Seize Ivory at Ho Chi Minh City's Airport." *Wall Street Journal* June 11, 2014
- Kimenyi, Mwangi S. "Does Destroying Ivory Really Save Elephants?" *Newsweek* March 15, 2015
- Kinstler, Linda and Janon Fisher, Nancy Dillon. "Illegal ivory bust largest haul ever in effort to help protect endangered elephants." *New York Daily News* July 12, 2012
- Klein, Karin. "Destroy Buckingham Palace's ivory? Then what about my piano keys?" *Los Angeles Times* February 18, 2014
- Knights, Peter. "To be successful, anti-poaching efforts must focus on reducing demand of Rhinos." *Los Angeles Times* February 22, 2015
- Larano, Cris. "Philippines Destroys Five Tons of Ivory Stockpile." *Wall Street Journal* June 21, 2013
- Leto, Jared and Carter Roberts. "How to Save the World's Elephants." *Time* June 16, 2015
- Levin, Dan. "The Price of Ivory." *New York Times* March 1, 2013
- Liljas, Per. "The Ivory Trade Is Out of Control, and China Needs to Do More to Stop It." *Time* November 1, 2013
- Lombard, Louisa. "Dying for Ivory." *New York Times* September 20, 2012
- Los Angeles Times. "Assembly bill on ivory sales is worth approving." *Los Angeles Times* June 7, 2015
- Lowry, Rich. "What If elephants have souls?" *New York Post* August 2, 2013
- MacCallum, George. "A Trumpet in the Wild." *Wall Street Journal* March 15, 2013
- McConnell, Tristan. "Illegal ivory may not be funding African terror group." *USA Today* November 14, 2014
- McConnell, Tristian. "The Ivory-Funded Terrorism Myth." *New York Times* October 29, 2015
- McCoy, Terrence. "The slaughter of 'Kenya's biggest elephant' and the decimation of an entire species." *Washington Post* June 16, 2014

- McCoy, Terrence. “How illegal poaching could exterminate the African elephant ‘in 100 years’.” *Washington Post* August 20, 2014
- Medina, Monica and Johan Bergen. “Five myths about illegal wildlife trafficking.” *Washington Post* April 17 2015
- Medina, Monica. “The White Gold of Jihad.” *New York Times* September 30, 2013
- Morrison, Patt. “Prince William's smashing bad idea.” *Los Angeles Times* February 19, 2014
- Muhumza, Rodney. “Warlord Kony killing Congo elephants, selling ivory in Sudan.” *Washington Post* October 26 2015
- Neme, Laurel and Andrea Crosta, Nir Kalron. “Terrorism and the ivory trade.” *Los Angeles Times* October 14, 2013
- New York Daily News. “Saving the elephants.” *New York Daily News* February 16, 2014
- New York Daily News. “The real threat to elephants: It's not the circus, but poaching.” *New York Daily News* March 6, 2015
- New York Post. “Biggest threat to animals: The Internet.” *New York Post* March 21, 2010
- New York Post. “Leo DiCaprio launches campaign to save rhinos, elephants.” *New York Post* February 18, 2013
- New York Post. “Richard Branson’s pachyderm party.” *New York Post* February 21, 2013
- New York Post. “Manhattan jewelry wholesaler admits to having 70 pounds of illegal elephant ivory.” *New York Post* March 8, 2013
- New York Post. “State trumpets ivory seizure.” *New York Post* March 9, 2013
- New York Post. “Ivory smuggler with blood of 10,000 dead elephants on his hands arrested with 1500 pounds of ivory.” *New York Post* August 7, 2013
- Nuwer, Rachel. ““WildLeaks” Is Like WikiLeaks for Poaching—And It's Working to Stop Wildlife Crime.” *Smithsonian* June 16, 2014
- Nuwer, Rachel. “Why Everyone From Conservationists to Yao Ming to Andrew Cuomo Supports Banning Ivory Sales.” *Smithsonian* August 14, 2014
- Nuwer, Rachel. “Surprise! Science Shows That Elephant Poaching Is Unsustainable.” *Smithsonian* August 18, 2014

- Nuwer, Rachel. "Why a Tanzanian Village Chased Six Elephants Off a Cliff." *Smithsonian* December 22, 2014
- Nuwer, Rachel. "DNA and Databases Help Untangle the Web of the Illegal Wildlife Trade." *Smithsonian* June 18, 2015
- Onyulo, Tonny and Jabeen Bhatti. "Activists hope U.S. action halts African ivory trade in its tracks." *USA Today* July 25, 2015
- Phillip, Abby. "The real reason for the catastrophic collapse of Tanzania's elephant population." *Washington Post* June 6, 2015
- Plumer, Brad. "The grisly economics of elephant poaching." *Washington Post* November 6, 2013
- Puente, Maria. "Prince Charles, Prince William help protect wildlife." *USA Today* May 21, 2013
- Raffaele, Paul. "Guerrillas in Their Midst." *Smithsonian* October 2007
- Raphael, J.R. "eBay's Ivory Ban: Why It Happened and What It Means." *Washington Post* October 23, 2008
- Reuters. "Cameroon protects itself against elephant poachers by sending the army to its national park." *New York Daily News* December 22, 2012
- Reuters. "Save the elephants." *New York Daily News* October 14, 2013
- Reuters. "Thailand Finds Millions in Ivory Hidden in Tea Leaves." *Newsweek* April 27, 2015
- Revkina, Andrew C. "A Story Exposes How the Chinese Government is Fueling Elephant Slaughter." *New York Times* September 14, 2012
- Revkina, Andrew C. "Wildlife Agency Seeks Educational Use For Crushed Ivory." *New York Times* September 15, 2014
- Rhodan, Maya. "Obama Administration to Destroy Ivory Stockpiles." *Time* November 5, 2013
- Robinson, John. "How N.Y. can stop elephant slaughter." *New York Daily News* September 16, 2012
- Rushton, Christine. "GPS in fake tusks tracks ivory poaching to terrorists." *USA Today* August 25, 2015
- Safina, Carl. "Blood Ivory." *New York Times* February 11, 2013

- Safina, Carl. "Slaughter of the African Elephants." *New York Times* March 16, 2013
- Samper, Cristian. "The Poaching of Elephants and Rhinos." *New York Times* January 8, 2013
- Samper, Cristian. "Crushing tusks & elephant slaughter: China offers cause for hope in the struggle to shut down the illegal ivory trade." *New York Daily News* June 19, 2015
- Schiffman, Richard. "The elephant in Times Square: What a planned ivory crush means for the fight against an industry that is killing pachyderms by the thousands" *New York Daily News* June 18, 2015
- Shattucknov, Kathryn. "Standing Tall to Fight Poaching." *New York Times* November 15, 2014
- Siber, Kate. "The One Use of Drones Everyone Can Agree on, Except for Poachers." *Smithsonian* March 13, 2014
- Siebert, Charles. "Orphans No More." *National Geographic* September 2011
- Sieff, Kevin. "As the world mourned Cecil the lion, five of Kenya's endangered elephants were slain." *Washington Post* July 29, 2015
- Sieff, Kevin. "After Cecil the lion, Zimbabweans worry about losing elephants to China." *Washington Post* August 25, 2015
- Sieff, Kevin. "Prosecutors say this 66-year-old Chinese woman is one of Africa's most notorious smugglers." *Washington Post* October 8, 2015
- Stampler, Laura. "African Elephants Could Be Extinct Within 20 Years, Experts Say." *Time* March 23, 2015
- Stapen, Candyce. "Will the terrorist attack affect tourism to Kenya?" *USA Today* September 24, 2013
- Swanson, Ana. "How China's ivory addiction explains the new world economy." *Washington Post* November 7, 2014
- Taselaar, Amanda. "Hillary Clinton Joins Fight Against Elephant Poaching." *Time* July 18, 2013
- Thompson, Helen. "Researchers are Fitting Rhinos With Hidden Horn Cameras." *Smithsonian* July 23, 2015
- Vergane, Dan. "Illegal wildlife trade threatens international security." *USA Today* June 24, 2013

- Wagner, Meg. “European hunter kills largest African elephant in 30 years as Zimbabwe poachers poison dozens more with cyanide.” *New York Daily News* October 17, 2015
- Wagner, Meg. “World’s last male northern white rhino gets armed bodyguards, 24-hour protection.” *New York Daily News* April 15, 2015
- Walker, John Frederick. “Allowing Ivory Sales Could Save the Elephants.” *Washington Post* October 17, 2009
- Walsh, Bryan. “Traffic: Why It’s Time to Get Serious About the Bloody Illegal Wildlife Trade.” *Time* March 5, 2013
- Walsh, Bryan. “Obama Moves to Fight Wildlife Trafficking in Africa. But the Real Work Is in Asia.” *Time* July 3, 2013
- Walsh, Bryan. “After Syria, Hillary Clinton Talks Wildlife Trafficking at the White House.” *Time* September 10, 2013
- Walsh, Bryan. “At CGI, a Commitment to Stop the Bloody Slaughter of African Elephants.” *Time* September 26, 2013
- Walsh, Bryan. “U.S. Confronts Wildlife Trafficking With Ivory Trade Ban.” *Time* February 11, 2014
- Wassener, Bettina. “Stark Numbers Reveal the Scale of Elephant Killings.” *New York Times* February 7, 2013
- Williams, Carol J. “Thriving black-market for ivory drives slaughter of African elephants.” *Los Angeles Times* August 21, 2014
- Witner, Michael. “A ton of 'blood ivory' is pulverized in Times Square.” *USA Today* June 19, 2015
- Worland, Justin. “How DNA Could Help Catch Elephant Poachers.” *Time* June 18, 2015
- Worland, Justin. “Why Elephant Advocates Crushed A Ton of Ivory In Times Square.” *Time* June 19, 2015
- Yoo, Audrey and Catherine Traywisk. “Blood Ivory: Hong Kong Fights a Losing Battle Against Smugglers.” *Time* October 15, 2012
- Yung, Chester. “Hong Kong Retailers Say They’ll Stop Selling Ivory.” *Wall Street Journal* May 14, 2014

Web Sites

abcnews.com

africageographic.com

banivory.wildlifedirect.org

bbc.com

bloodivory.org

bornfree.org

bornfreeusa.org

cbsnews.com

chicagotribune.com

cites.org

cnn.com

eia-international.org

eleaid.com

elephantdatabase.org

elephantleague.org

forbes.com

fws.gov

hsi.org

huffingtonpost.com

iapf.org

ifaw.org

independent.co.uk

iucn.org

latimes.com

msnbc.com

nationalgeographic.com

nbcnews.com

newsweek.com

npr.org

nydailynews.com

nypost.com

nytimes.com

saveetheelephants.org

smithsonianmag.com

soselephants.org

telegraph.co.uk

theguardian.com

time.com

traffic.org

usatoday.com

washingtonpost.com

wikipedia.org

worldwildlife.org

wsj.com
