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The website of the journal is (from 2008):
<http://www.oryxthejournal.org/>

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The Society was founded in 1903 as the Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire, and subsequently named the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society. Fauna & Flora International is conserving the planet's threatened species and ecosystems – with the people and communities who depend on them.

Oryx - The International Journal of Conservation, is now published quarterly by Cambridge University Press on behalf of Fauna & Flora International. It is a leading scientific journal of biodiversity conservation, conservation policy and sustainable use, with a particular interest in material that has the potential to improve conservation management and practice.

The website, <http://www.oryxthejournal.org/>, plays a vital role in the journal's capacity-building work. Amongst the site's many attributes is a compendium of sources of free software for researchers and details of how to access Oryx at reduced rates or for free in developing countries. The website also includes extracts from Oryx issues 10, 25 and 50 years ago, and a gallery of research photographs that provide a fascinating insight into the places, species and people described in the journal.

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A certain amount of check is placed on these activities by the excellent game laws in many of our territories. But these are demonstrably insufficient to maintain stability; at best they only hamper the destructive processes and temporarily delay the inevitable end. There is only one way of securing the preservation of this possession for any prolonged period of time. And that is by setting aside tracts of territory allocated to the one inviolate purpose of preserving the wild life within its limits. There is no unsurmountable difficulty about it, and there is no expense involved. Moreover, there are suitable areas in almost every country which might well be assigned to this important object. The one thing that there is not, is time to lose. It is a matter that presses, and one that is practical. It can be achieved in such a way as to preserve for all time a reasonably large number of these remarkable creatures, and that without obstructing economic development or interfering with the rights and privileges of peoples.

R. W. G. H.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL ACT VIII OF 1932.

THE BENGAL RHINOCEROS PRESERVATION ACT, 1932.

An Act to provide for the preservation of wild rhinoceros.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the preservation of wild rhinoceros in Bengal;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Rhinoceros Preservation Act, 1932.

(2) It extends to the whole of Bengal.

Killing, injuring, or capturing of wild rhinoceros prohibited.

2. No person shall kill, injure, or capture, or attempt to kill, injure, or capture, a wild rhinoceros, unless—
(a) in defence of himself or some other person ; or
(b) with the permission of the Local Government given in a licence issued under rules to be made in this behalf by the Local Government.

Penalty for contravening Section 2.

3. (1) Whoever in contravention of section 2, kills, injures, or captures, or attempts to kill, injure, or capture, a wild rhinoceros, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

(2) Whoever having been convicted of an offence under sub-section (1) of this section, is again convicted of an offence thereunder shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both.

Rhinoceros killed or captured to be property of Government.

4. Every wild rhinoceros killed or captured by any person otherwise than with the permission of the Local Government given under section 2, and all parts of such rhinoceros shall be the property of the Local Government.

Duty to report killing, injuring, or capturing of rhinoceros.

5. In the event of any person killing, injuring, or capturing a wild rhinoceros in defence of himself or of some other person, he shall within three days of such event report the fact in writing to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station or to the Forest Officer or the District or Subdivisional Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the event took place.

Penalty for contravention of Section 5.

6. Whoever without reasonable excuse omits to make the report referred to in section 5 shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

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Amendment of Act VIII of 1912.

7. The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912, shall, in its application to Bengal, be amended as follows namely :—

In clause (ii) of the Schedule to the said Act the word "rhinoceroses" shall be omitted.

This Bill was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council on the 1st day of April, 1932.

(Signed) M. N. RAY CHAUDHURI,
President.

I assent to this Bill.

(Signed) JOHN ANDERSON,
Governor.

The 19th April, 1932.

True copy.

(Signed) G. G. HOOPER,
*Secretary to the Bengal
Legislative Council
(Offg.).*

The 12th May, 1932.

I assent to this Act.

(Signed) WILLINGDON,
*Viceroy and Governor-
General.*

The 7th June, 1932.

An authentic copy.

(Signed) L. GRAHAM,
*Secretary to the Govern-
ment of India, Legis-
lative Department.*