

## FALSE LIGHTS.

25. (1) Whenever in New Zealand any light is exhibited—

- (a) In the neighbourhood of an aerodrome or an aerial lighthouse so as to be liable to be mistaken for a light proceeding from an aerial lighthouse or for a prescribed light at an aerodrome; or
- (b) Which by reason of its liability of being mistaken for a light proceeding from an aerial lighthouse or for a prescribed light at an aerodrome, is calculated to endanger the safety of aircraft;

the Minister may serve a notice upon the owner of the place where the light is exhibited or upon the person having charge of the light, directing that owner or person within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice, to take effectual means for extinguishing or for effectually screening the light and for preventing for the future the exhibition of any similar light.

(2) The notice may be served either personally or by post, or by affixing the same in some conspicuous place near to the light to which the notice relates.

(3) If any owner or person on whom a notice is served under this article fails, without reasonable cause, to comply with the directions contained in the notice, he shall be deemed to have committed a breach of these regulations.

(4) If any owner or person on whom a notice under this article is served neglects for a period of seven days to extinguish or effectually to screen the light mentioned in the notice, the Minister may enter upon the place where the light is and forthwith extinguish the same, doing no unnecessary damage, and may recover the expenses incurred by him in so doing from the owner or person on whom the notice has been served.

(5) In the case of lights which would or might be visible from the sea or waters over which the Minister of Marine or a Harbour Board exercises jurisdiction, the powers of the Minister under this article shall not be exercised except with the consent of the Minister of Marine or the Harbour Board.

## USE OF SIGNALS, SIGNS, AND MARKS.

26. (1) In making or receiving signals by radio or other methods of communication, except by visual signals when the Morse code is not being used, every aircraft possessing the nationality of a contracting State shall use as its call sign the complete group of five letters which constitutes its nationality and registration marks preceded, in the case of a signal by radio telephony, by the name of the owner of the aircraft:

Provided that after communication has been established by means of such call sign the aircraft may employ an abridged call sign consisting—

- (a) In the case of radio telegraphy, of the first and last letters of the complete call sign of five letters;
- (b) In the case of radio telephony, of the whole or part of the name of the owner of the aircraft followed by the last two letters of the complete call sign of five letters:

Provided also that nothing in this paragraph shall affect the special rules as to signals laid down in Section II of the Fourth Schedule of these regulations.

(2) A person in an aircraft shall not make any signal prescribed by these regulations except for the purposes specified therein, and shall not knowingly make without lawful authority or excuse (proof whereof shall lie on the accused), any naval, military, or Air Force signal.

(3) An aircraft other than a State aircraft shall not bear any mark or sign used or appropriated for use by State aircraft.

## AERIAL CORRIDORS AND ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE FROM ABROAD.

27. (1) The Minister may prescribe points between which aircraft when entering New Zealand from abroad or leaving New Zealand for abroad shall pass.

(2) Any provisions for the time being in force under the Immigration Restriction Act, 1908, or the Undesirable Immigrants Exclusion Act, 1919, or the Health Act, 1920, or any amendments of these Acts, or of any Orders in Council under such Acts, with respect to ships or persons arriving in or departing from New Zealand by sea, shall apply to aircraft or persons arriving or departing by air as if the same were herein set out, with such modifications as are necessary for adapting them to such purpose.

## FORGERY, ETC., OF DOCUMENTS.

28. (1) No person shall—

- (a) Forge or fraudulently alter or assist in forging or fraudulently altering, or procure to be forged or fraudulently altered, any licence or certificate required under these regulations; or
- (b) Make, assist in making, or procure to be made any false representation for the purpose of procuring for himself or any other person the issue, validation, or renewal of any such licence or certificate; or
- (c) Fraudulently use any such licence or certificate which has been forged, altered, cancelled, or suspended, or to which he is not entitled; or
- (d) Fraudulently lend any such licence or certificate or allow it to be used by any other person.

(2) No person shall destroy, mutilate, alter, or render illegible any log-book or any entry made therein, or wilfully make or procure or assist in the making of any false or fraudulent entry in or omission from any log-book.

## APPLICATION TO FOREIGN MILITARY AIRCRAFT.

29. A foreign military aircraft shall not fly over or land in New Zealand except on the express invitation or with the express permission of the New Zealand Government, but any aircraft so flying or landing on such invitation or with such permission shall be exempt from the provisions of these regulations except to such extent as may be specified in the invitation or permission.