



E - GAZETTE MK II

New Zealand Antique & Historical Arms Association Inc. # 101 June 2019

<http://www.antiquearms.org.nz/>

EDITORIAL

The following PR advice has come from a professional PR person.

By not naming Brenton Tarrant we are playing into the hands of Jacinda's anti gun agenda.

Imagine the headlines - "Brenton Tarrant arrested for Mosque massacre" compare to "Lone Shooter arrested for Mosque massacre"

In the first case there is no doubt who is responsible for this heinous crime, in the second case by association all shooters may be held responsible in the minds of the general public.

It is like saying "Dog attacks child" - all dogs are implicated, but if you say "Alsatian attacks child" - then all other breeds are off the hook.

So refusing to name Brenton Tarrant has allowed Jacinda to shift the blame onto the firearm community and been a PR failure for us.

Hence in future we should remind people at every opportunity who is to blame for the Christchurch massacre- An Australian named Brenton Tarrant with illegally modified firearms.

Go and tell that to your MP.

Phil

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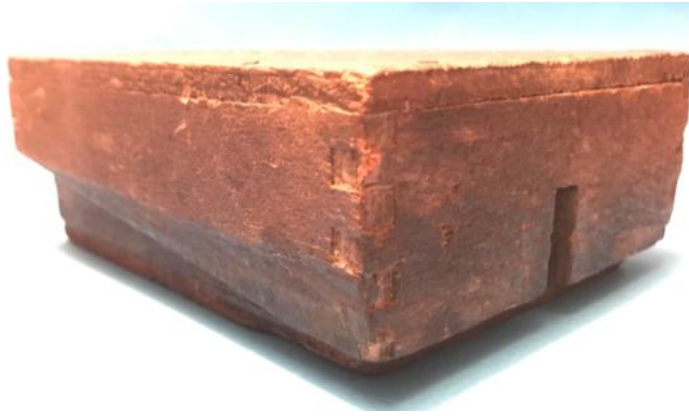
NZ Arms Register
www.armsregister.com

A LEGACY OF JOHN OSBORNE 1941 - 2018

Here you can research the arms used by New Zealand Military and Police.

Back issues of the e-Gazette will be found in the Articles section.

FROM THE GUNROOM by Andrew Edgcombe



Here's something a little unusual, it's a neat little plywood box with dovetail construction and a hinged lid 5"x4" Ideal for storing keepsakes or souvenirs. Nothing sinister about that?

This is actually a WWII German Anti Personnel mine, designed to maim rather than kill and constructed from cheap timber products to minimize metallic content making them invisible to the mine detectors of the day. Also they were easy to produce with minimal cost.

The Schützenmine 42 or Schu mine used a 1/2 lb demolition charge fitted with a ZZ42 igniter and detonator. There is a ZZ42 pictured to illustrate the simplicity of this mine which once pressure is applied the lid pushes out the safety pin from the igniter initiating an instantaneous explosion.

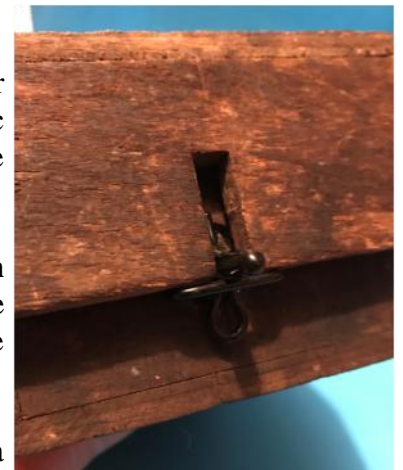
Examples of the Schu mine can be found made from timber, ply or a compressed type board.

The life span would be limited once buried but these little mines would have been a real headache for the allied forces in the mid to later stages of WWII.

If you look really hard at the orange paint splash on the lid there is a WaA stamp hiding there. Spotted it yet?

A 1/2 lb demolition charge fits in the box and the detonator and igniter pass through the hole and screw into a fitting in the charge.

I have seen a lot of these on eBay over the years, most miss described as simply a wood box and some painted up as "trench art"



BOOK REVIEW By Phil Cregeen

I am sure most of us are familiar with the historic battles of Gate Pa and Te Ranga that formed part of the New Zealand wars of the 1860s. This book written by John McLean and John Robinson is the first account I have read that puts it into its true context and refutes many of the modern myths that surround this campaign.

The book starts by describing the inter tribal slaughter that took place in the 1820s and 30s in the central North Island, the alliances that were formed with some and the enmity that grew between others. On one side was Arawa and on the other Ngaiterangi.

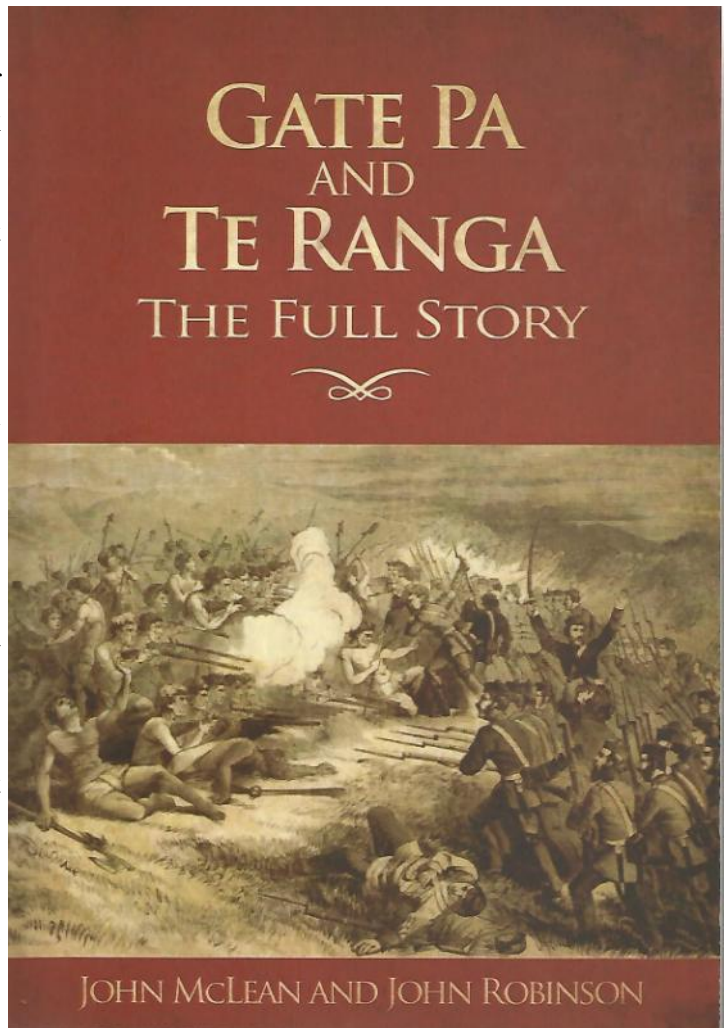
When war broke out with the Kingites in the Waikato in 1863 warriors from Ngaiterangi chose to support their old allies and went to their aid. Arawa on the other hand chose to side with the Crown.

Nearly 2,000 British and colonial troops were sent to Tauranga because it had become an important staging point for natives from the region going to join the Kingites in the Waikato and was also supplying food and gunpowder to the rebels. It was to stop this that a military campaign was conducted with the co-operation of the loyal Arawa.

Ensuing fighting at Maketu, Gate Pa and Te Ranga is described in detail, followed by the surrender of Ngaiterangi and their subsequent treatment by the Crown. It is interesting to note that of all the land confiscated from Ngaiterangi 83% was subsequently returned. Each side in the campaign held their opponent with respect for their bravery and humanity and the peace that followed was a lasting one.

Appendices include the Commanders report of the battle and lists of the killed and wounded.

Gate Pa and Te Ranga the Full Story is published by Tross Publishing, Wellington and cost \$30.



A GEM by Andrew Edgcombe

I was privileged to be able to view the following at a collector friends recently, a new addition to his collection and definitely something I had never seen before. A Taranaki Mounted Rifles helmet plate from the Volunteer period. An exceptional item and something seldom found. Thank you to the owner for allowing me to view this spectacular Taranaki item.



Naval Rocketry by Tony Stones Haver



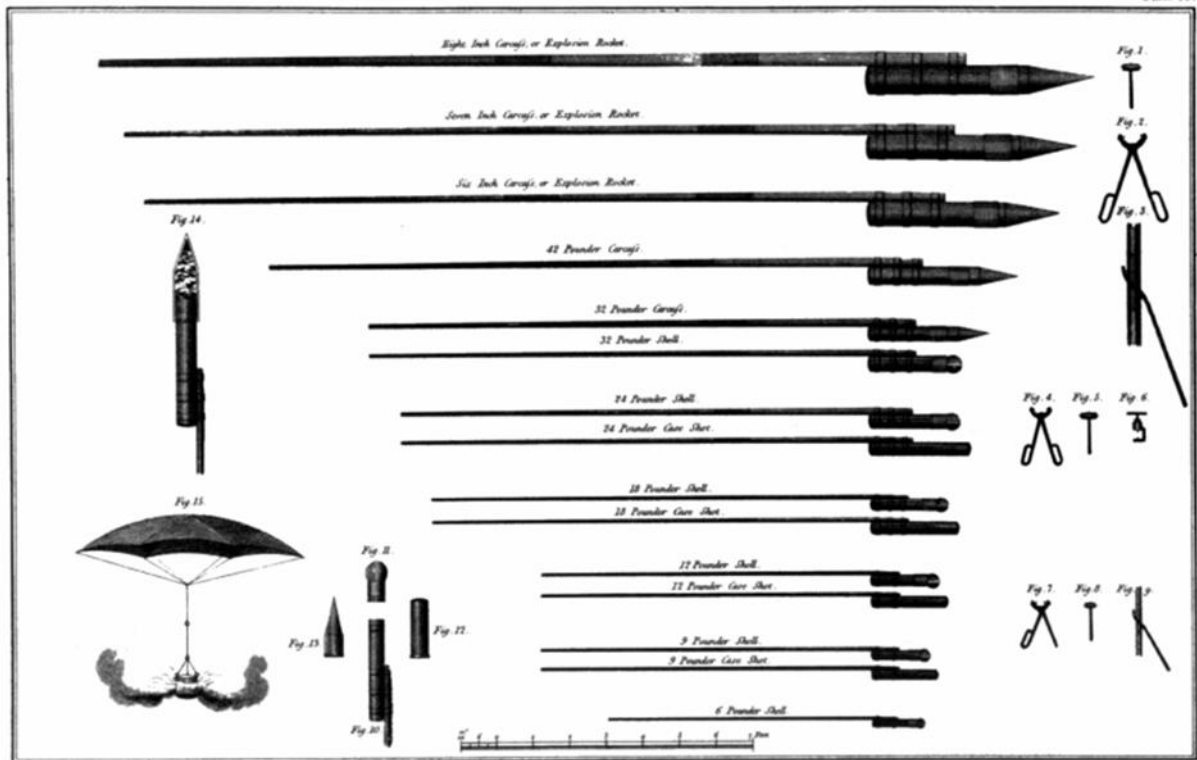
A year ago, this ship was sitting in the Juneau harbour, Alaska. Doesn't look like it could do very much with that one tiny deck gun. With a bit of research, I found out it was the USS O'Kane (DDG-77). Its main armament is hidden from view, 8 Harpoon ship to ship/submarine Missiles (allegedly). It was there for the 2017 Northern Edge military exercise. This was about the time Trump and Kim Jong Un got into their name-calling spat, which left me wondering if it was there to defend against a missile attack, which would likely pass over that part of the world. But the USS O'Kane didn't hang about. Following Alaska, she went to the Western Pacific for "ballistic missile defence asset for defence of Guam" (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_O%27Kane). So maybe my thinking was on the right track.

This got me wondering. Are naval missiles a very modern idea? Not so. Ship-fired missiles were around in the British Navy in Napoleonic times, called Congreve Rockets. These were designed by Sir William Congreve, after reverse engineering and improving on Indian Mysore Rockets used against the British East India Company in the late 1700s. They were propelled by black powder and stabilised by long sticks not fins as used today.

Congreve rockets came in many sizes, mostly intended for naval use, from about 1805. They ranged in size from 3-pounder tiddlers to 100, even 300-pounders. These heavies proved too unreliable and difficult to make, so the heaviest in practical use was the 42- pounder. The most commonly used was the 32- pounder (16.6 feet overall length). The maximum range was about 3,000 yards, far further than any cannon. This meant one could pound shore batteries from a safe distance. Warheads included explosive and incendiary types. They were launched from tubes or ladder-like ramps.



As you can see in the illustration below, there was even a parachute flare version. Warhead shape options are also shown, Note the sharp spike head to get incendiary rockets to stick into wooden targets, compared to the more rounded shape of explosive warheads.



The scale at the bottom is in feet.

Were they any good?

They were first used against the French invasion fleet at Boulogne, France, in 1805, but this attack failed due to bad weather. A second attack the following year had some success, and more widespread use of rockets followed. They were also used in the War of 1812 against the Americans (which the Brits pretty much lost). Some thousands of 32-pounders were fired at Fort McHenry. It must have been quite a sight, because it inspired the line in the Star-Spangled Banner which went “And the rocket's red glare, gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.”

Despite their limited usefulness as an area rather than precision weapon due to their unpredictability, rockets continued to have a role from then on, though not as main armaments. In some battles they did cause actual damage. For example, in 1816, the British, aided by the Dutch, attacked a particularly troublesome pirate fleet in Algiers, and gave them a right knocking about. However, rockets had little effect where defences were strong, as in the case of Fort McHenry.

Land-based versions of Congreve rockets were even used in the New Zealand Wars of 1845 – 1872, but were ineffective against the Maori trench systems.

But they were mostly effective as terror weapons, such as when they upset the military discipline of the French (at the Battle of Leipzig in 1813) and Americans in the War of 1812. They had more bark than bite, it seems from contemporary reports of effectiveness. This was not to be scoffed at – a confused and terrified enemy is at a definite disadvantage. Many other countries developed their own versions of military rockets. But rockets only came into their own as serious weapons of destruction in World War 2.

You can get further reading from these sites:

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congreve_rocket
- http://www.militaryfactory.com/munitions/detail.asp?munitions_id=congreve-rocket
- <http://warfarehistorynetwork.com/daily/military-history/the-congreve-rocket-britannias-red-glare/>

Mystery of Smooth Bore Enfield Resolved by Phil Cregeen, photos by Graham Pettigrew

Member John Workman recently brought this rather nice Lee Enfield from the USA to New Zealand where fellow club members have puzzled over the fact that it is smooth bored.



As you can see it is a LE Mk I* manufactured by BSA Co in 1900 and was issued by the Queensland Government as indicated by QAG stamp on the receiver ring and butt.



At some time in its life it returned to the UK where it received a Birmingham Nitro Proof as a smooth bore, but why? Speculation was rife among members as to whether it was for prison guards for firing rubber bullets, after all it is known that India smooth bored SMLEs to fire special shotgun cartridges, turning them into single shot muskets for prison guards.



The answer to the question is less exciting. In the early 1970s a company called World Wide Arms found a way to sell military surplus rifles to British collectors by turning them into shotguns, because at that time it was quite simple to get a shotgun licence compared to a firearm licence for a rifle. This was achieved by simply boring out the rifling and making the bore smooth, they were not chambered for a shotgun cartridge. Before these modified rifles could be sold the law required them to be re proofed, hence the BNP SMOOTH stamp. I know this to be the case because in 1972 I bought such a smooth bored SMLE myself. I guess this was the first stage of what later became the deactivated firearm market in the UK.

CAN YOU HELP?

ID required for a Martini Rear Sight Leaf

Can anyone help please with the ID of a Martini type sight, same size as others but only graduated on RHS from 5-10 and on rear has 10 on top cross bar and 3 on bottom bar. See photos and one includes standard Long Tom Sight by way of comparison.



I have looked at the leaf's for MH, ME Rifles and MLM/E Rifles and Carbines with their various 1800, 1900 & 2000 graduations. Too long to be the short style for MHAC or those on the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs MH .22 conversions. Please contact Noel on . nj-taylor@outlook.com

One possibility is that it is from a BSA sporting rifle No 1, 2 or 3 Pattern. The specification for which states that the back sight leaf is graduated to 1,000 yds. I speculate that some of the BSA commercial barrelled actions supplied to New Zealand in the 1920s came with commercial sights, which were replaced by the original military back sight when they were used to refurbish Long Toms. Ed.

B.S.A. HIGH VELOCITY Sporting Rifles.
LEE-ENFIELD PATTERN.
For .303, 7 m/m (.276) or 8 m/m (.315) cartridges.

No. 1 PATTERN.
Price - 210/-

No. 2 PATTERN (Showing 10-shot Magazine).
Price - 180/-

No. 3 PATTERN.
Price - 165/-

.375 Bore (Rim Cartridge). For cartridge and other particulars, see page 10.

No. 1 PATTERN.
Price - 240/-

THE BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS CO. LTD. BIRMINGHAM, ENG.
Makers of Rifles for H.M. War Department, and of the famous B.S.A. Cycles and Motors.

Confirmed information from Police on import permit changes

Permits to import or procure firearms

Changes to firearms law – prohibited firearms

New firearms laws amend the Arms Act:

- Banning most semi-automatic firearms and some pump action shotguns; and also most large capacity magazines. There are limited exemptions.
- Placing controls around who may possess parts of prohibited firearms.

Key changes impacting on permits to import are:

- A person applying to import a prohibited firearm or prohibited magazine needs to hold an endorsement, or, be a dealer importing on behalf of an individual endorsement holder.
- Applications for permits to import prohibited firearms, prohibited magazines and prohibited parts may only be granted by the Commissioner (or his delegate) who must first be satisfied that there are special reasons why the item should be allowed into New Zealand.
- More types of parts (including for standard firearms) require permits to import than previously.

Key changes impacting on permits to possess (formerly permits to procure) are:

- There is a change in name from “permit to procure” to “permit to possess”.
- Movement of prohibited firearms and prohibited magazines between people (and, where appropriate, between endorsements) will be able to be documented through the permit to possess.

To find out more about how these changes may impact on you, go to [Changes to firearms law - prohibited firearms](#) on the Police website.

Under the Arms Act 1983, New Zealand Police receive and consider applications for permits to import (section 18) and permits to possess pistols, restricted weapons, prohibited firearms and prohibited magazines (sections 35 and 35A).

You can contact Police for permit related queries by email at Permitfirearms@police.govt.nz (link sends e-mail).

Importing firearms

Any New Zealand firearms licence holder may apply to Police to bring a standard firearm into New Zealand.

An endorsement holder may also apply to import a pistol, restricted weapon, prohibited firearm or a prohibited magazine.

Permit to Import

A permit to import is required to import:

- a firearm, pistol, starting pistol, restricted airgun, or restricted weapon,
- any part see Section 2 of the Arms Act 1983 of a firearm, pistol, starting pistol, or restricted weapon
- A prohibited firearm, prohibited magazine or a prohibited part (prohibited items).

Section 16, Arms Act 1983

A permit to import is now also required for all parts of a standard firearm (not just the action).

Applications for permits to import pistols or restricted weapons (and their parts); restricted airguns and prohibited items may only be granted if there are special reasons as to why those items should be allowed into New Zealand. Sufficient information to assess this needs to be provided on the application form (or accompany it).

A permit to import will only be issued to a person who may lawfully possess the item on its arrival in New Zealand. For example, a permit to import a standard firearm will only be issued to the holder of a New Zealand firearms licence; and a permit to import a pistol, restricted weapon or prohibited firearm or a prohibited magazine may be issued to an endorsement holder.

- Application form for permit to import - a new form is coming soon

Special case-by-case consideration for persons who have ordered and paid for parts which didn't require a permit to import before 12 April 2019.

Permits for import need to be obtained before items arrive in New Zealand in order to avoid committing an offence. However, to assist people who could not have known that they would later need a permit to import for the parts ordered and paid for before the law change, Police will consider retrospective import permit applications in very limited situations. Those people who can show that:

- they ordered and paid for parts before 12 April 2019;
- those parts did not require a permit to import at the date of order may apply to Police for a permit to import those parts and that application will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Permit to Possess

A permit to possess is required in order to make your endorsement specific to every pistol, restricted weapon, prohibited firearm or prohibited magazine (see Sections 35 and 35A of the Arms Act 1983) acquired from another person inside New Zealand.

The permit to possess process will also be able to be used by new prohibited firearm and prohibited magazine endorsement holders seeking to make that endorsement specific to an already held item.

A permit to possess will only be issued to the holder of a New Zealand firearms licence with the appropriate firearms endorsement (s). This means that you must already have been issued with the relevant firearms endorsement before applying for a permit.

- Application form for permit to possess - a new form is coming soon.

New Form for Surrendering Firearms at a Police Station (see next page)

From: GRAY, Morgan [<mailto:Morgan.Gray@Police.Govt.NZ>]

Sent: Friday, 24 May 2019 10:26 AM

Subject: Arms Surrender form POL675

Good morning,

Over the past couple of days I have fielded a number of phone calls in relation to our station Arms Surrender form. The form has made its way to a social media site with comments attached, suggesting there is some confusion with the intent of the form. I would like to clear up any confusion now.

As you know, on 12 April new provisions in the Arms Act 1983 came into force prohibiting most semi-automatic firearms and some pump action shotguns; and certain large capacity magazines. It also signalled an amnesty and buy-back scheme.

The implementation of these requirements are underway. An amnesty is already in place during which possession offences do not apply for newly-prohibited items and also allows for any type of firearm to be handed in to Police. The buy-back pricing schedule and supporting regulations have not been confirmed to date.

The POL675 is an interim form, designed to enable Police to receive and receipt firearms from the public, when they have been brought into the station. The level of detail on the form is limited and purely designed to trace the movements of the firearm and to record the intention of the owner (Amnesty / Buy-back / Endorsement seeker). As you know, Police have been encouraging licence holders to securely store their firearms in the interim rather than bringing them into Police stations.

Endorsements: If someone who handed in their firearm to Police while they await the outcome of their endorsements application is advised that their endorsement is not approved, that firearm may still be eligible for buy-back depending on the criteria when they are finalised. The fact that police already have the firearm in their possession does not prevent the owner from applying for compensation.

Our key message to people remains the same. For those who hold a newly-prohibited firearm (or any firearm), to continue to store them safely and securely while the details for buy-back are being confirmed by Government.

I'd appreciate it if you could advise your networks that at this stage, we are waiting on an announcement from Government on when the buy-back scheme will take effect. We appreciate that many firearms licence holders are waiting for this announcement.

In the meantime, I'd also appreciate it if you could remind your networks to spread the word about completing the [online notification form](#) – which enables people to inform Police of their intent to hand in their firearm/s during the amnesty and buy-back period.

Thanks again for your support as we work through this process.

Inspector Morgan Gray

E: morgangray@Police.govt.nz

The below form (POL675) has been developed by Police for use by Police staff when people hand in their firearms at a Police Station either under the amnesty (Option 1); buy-back (Option 2); or while they apply for an endorsement (Option 3). The meaning of each option is explained in the relevant boxes below to guide Police staff when they're interacting with a member of the public handing in a firearm/s.



ARMS SURRENDER AND/OR COMPENSATION (BUY-BACK) FORM

POL675/04/18
Ref No: 000000

Owner Details

First Name _____ Date of Birth _____ Home Address _____
 Middle Name _____ Email _____
 Last Name _____ Phone/Mobile _____ Firearm Licence Number (FL/OND) _____

Description of Firearms and Items (If more than one item please use the supplementary form and use the same reference number)

Type e.g. Rifle, Ammo	Make	Model	Calibre	Serial Number

Received by (Print Name) _____
 (Member of Police) _____ QID _____ Phone Taken Yes No
 Date _____ Station _____ Section _____

Option 1. Unconditional surrender (No compensation sought)
 I surrender to Police the firearm/s and/or parts/magazines and/or ammunition described above, unconditionally and without compensation, to be disposed of by destruction. Yes No

Option 2. Surrender (Compensation sought)
 I surrender to Police the firearm/s and/or parts/magazines and/or ammunition described above Yes No
 (x) I intend to seek compensation under the buy-back scheme to the extent I am eligible.
 For that purpose I provide the following bank details.
 Bank Account Name _____ Bank/Branch Number _____ Account Number _____ Suffix _____
 (y) I acknowledge photos have been taken of the items I have surrendered. I confirm I have provided Police all information I hold, and that I consider relevant to compensation being assessed, and/or determining any issues over compensation. Yes No
 (Police use) I certify the firearm/s and/or ammunition were received by New Zealand Police and will be destroyed.
 Name _____ QID _____ Date _____

Option 3. Apply for an endorsement
 Do you intend to seek an endorsement before the end of the amnesty period? Yes No
 Select Endorsement you intend applying for
 Dealer Pest Control Collector/Museum/Theatrical Heirlooms/Memora
 Firearm/s (or other items) will be held by Police while the application is determined. If your application is refused then the firearm/s will be destroyed, subject to any appeals.
 Police use (Y) Endorsement granted. Items returned to: Name _____ on _____
 OR
 Police use (N) No endorsement granted. Items destroyed on _____ Date _____ QID _____
 Owner Signature _____

Owner Copy

OPTION 1. Unconditional surrender – also known as Amnesty (GREEN TAG)

- Unconditional surrender means there is no compensation sought and the firearm is to be destroyed.

OPTION 2. Surrender – Compensation through the buy-back is sought (GREEN TAG) if eligible

- This option requires all the owners details to be completed and a valid firearm licence held
- Identity must be checked against the firearm licence holder, compensation (buy-back) must be to the firearm licence holder.

OPTION 3. Apply for an endorsement – ORANGE TAG – HOLD FIREARM

- This option should be rare.
- This is NOT an option for people who do not hold a current firearms licence.
- This situation will only occur when Police are asked to 'store' the firearm by the owner while a decision on their endorsement is being considered.
- *Please note if the endorsement is not granted the owner will still be able to seek compensation (if eligible) as per the Government announcement.

COLFO News Issue 3 – June 2019

<http://colfo.org.nz>



<https://www.facebook.com/colfonz/>



COLFO AGM Highlights

Past Chair Paul Clark has now retired and been nominated as Patron in recognition of his long service and valuable contribution to the work of the organisation. He has been replaced by Michael Dowling as Chair and Grant Fletcher is now Vice Chair. All other Board members remain the same. We have co-opted two new members as sub-committee advisors, Nick F and Brad G, both professional men who come highly recommended with very useful skill sets.

COLFO Legal Work- the Judicial Review that Nicholas Taylor was preparing on importing AR and other parts has been stopped as it was made redundant by the new Act. Nick is currently completing a review of the new Act, allowing for fitting this in around his other work in court.

While continuing to support the Kiwi Party initial court legal action, challenging the process of the recent Amendment Act, the main focus for COLFO will be to prepare for a co-ordinated action to ensure all New Zealanders who have firearms confiscated as a result of the new legislation are compensated fairly.

Dealers are advising KPMG, a multinational financial firm engaged by Police, to offer top dollar for compensation in order to encourage compliance. The hand in could be conducted in several tranches, starting with those easiest to value first then rare and valuable guns. The compensation plan is due to be announced around the end of May.

We have not seen how police plan to manage the hand in of prohibited firearms or how much that will cost. The logistics of collecting tens of thousands of firearms, recording them, storing them and transporting them from all over the country to destroy them will be taxing the resources of Police and other agencies. The cost of the logistics is likely to be considerably more than the compensation.

To allow for all of the currently affected firearms, it is possible the amnesty may need to stretch to years. Meanwhile we need to be ready to react to the second amendment Bill in June/ July.

Changes to Import Permit Requirements

We advised recently that all parts of A cat firearms now require a permit to import. This has been confirmed by Police who have the following to say in a post on their website “More types of parts (including for standard firearms) require permits to import than previously.” AND “A permit to import is now also required for all parts of a standard firearm (not just the action).”

We understand that police AOs are now rushed off their feet dealing with import permits because of this change to the legislation. An unintended consequence of the rushed legislation perhaps?

Check your firearms

A lot of firearm owners still don't realise how many firearms are affected by the new legislation, see excerpt below. Only the other night we had to point out to a member that his two Browning semi auto sporting rifles that had been handed down to him by his father were now prohibited.

Have you checked all your firearms, magazines and parts to see if you hold any now prohibited items? You will need to make a list of make, model, calibre and serial number and we suggest value of all affected items for when you need to report them to Police, or apply for an exemption or transfer to your collector's endorsement. It is easy to forget about the odd magazine or part, so it pays to be thorough.

Remember some firearms, while not prohibited in themselves become so as a result of their magazine capacity

2A Meaning of prohibited firearm

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, **prohibited firearm**—

(a) means any of the following firearms:

(i) a semi-automatic firearm (except a pistol), other than—

(A) a semi-automatic firearm that is capable of firing only 0.22 calibre or lower rimfire cartridges and that has a magazine, whether or not detachable or otherwise externally fed, that is capable of holding no more than 10 cartridges commensurate with that firearm's chamber size:

(B) a semi-automatic shotgun with a non-detachable tubular magazine or magazines that are capable of holding no more than 5 cartridges commensurate with that firearm's chamber size:

(ii) a pump-action shotgun that is capable of being used with a detachable magazine:

(iii) a pump-action shotgun that has a non-detachable tubular magazine or magazines that are capable of holding more than 5 cartridges commensurate with that firearm's chamber size:

(b) includes any other firearm declared by Order in Council made under section 74A to be a prohibited firearm for the purposes of this Act.

2B Meaning of prohibited magazine

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, **prohibited magazine**,—

(a) in relation to a shotgun, means a magazine, whether or not detachable, that is capable of holding more than 5 cartridges commensurate with that shotgun's chamber size:

(b) in relation to any other firearm (except a pistol),—

(i) means any detachable magazine—

(A) that is capable of holding 0.22 calibre or lower rimfire cartridges and that is capable of holding more than 10 of those cartridges:

(B) that is capable of holding more than 10 cartridges and being used with a semi-automatic or fully automatic firearm:

(ii) means any other magazine, whether or not detachable, that is capable of holding more than 10 cartridges:

(c) includes any other magazine declared by Order in Council made under section 74A to be a prohibited magazine for the purposes of this Act.

2C Meaning of prohibited part

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, **prohibited part** means—

(a) a part of a prohibited firearm:

(b) a component that can be applied to enable, or take significant steps towards enabling, a firearm to be fired with, or near to, a semi-automatic or automatic action.

Update on Legal Action

On 15 May in the Auckland District Court the Kiwi Party sort to obtain an injunction against the government stopping the implementation of the Order in Council and the new Act. It is claimed that the government has made some serious constitutional mistakes in the way this legislation has been handled. The Judge has reserved his decision and he does have a lot to think about, whatever decision he makes will be appealed. It will probably also be a judgment that will be relied on as case precedent in the future, another reason for him to get it right.

Both COLFO and SSANZ are supporting with funding as this potentially affects the whole firearm community.

For only \$ 23 you can become an individual supporter of COLFO here: <http://colfo.org.nz>

FROM OUR ROVING CORRESPONDENT Simon West

During a week long stay in London we visited several Museums.

First was the **Imperial War Museum** which has reopened after a major revamp. I was hoping this process had not spoiled another fine institution. But sadly and predictably the museum design vandals have been hard at work turning it into a playground for children, full of flashing lights, cartoon caricatures, mood lighting and very few artefacts. It's free entry, go if you're passing, but don't expect to emerge fulfilled and enlightened.



The National Maritime Museum Greenwich is a good place to visit. It is located in a very interesting part of London, actually almost everywhere is.

Whilst the museum has been modernised it has not been ruined. There are lots of interesting exhibits and dioramas, including Lord Nelson's tunic complete with the fatal bullet hole. Captain Cook and good old New Zealand also features. Its free entry, and you could easily spend two hours or more taking it all in. Also just up the hill is the Greenwich Observatory, the home of time G. M. T. (Greenwich Mean Time) well worth a visit. The tide was out on our way home so we did a little mudlarking and found some bits of clay pipe and pottery, also a huge anchor and chain but my darling wife didn't share my enthusiasm for retrieving it.

We caught the river boat at London Bridge using our "Oyster" commuter card, it a fun way to travel and you get a whole different perspective of the city.



Nelson's orders
Nelson was awarded several orders of chivalry:

top:
Order of the Bath

right:
Order of the Crescent awarded by the Sultan of Turkey

bottom:
German Order of St Joachim

left:
Order of St Ferdinand and of Merit awarded by Ferdinand IV of Naples.

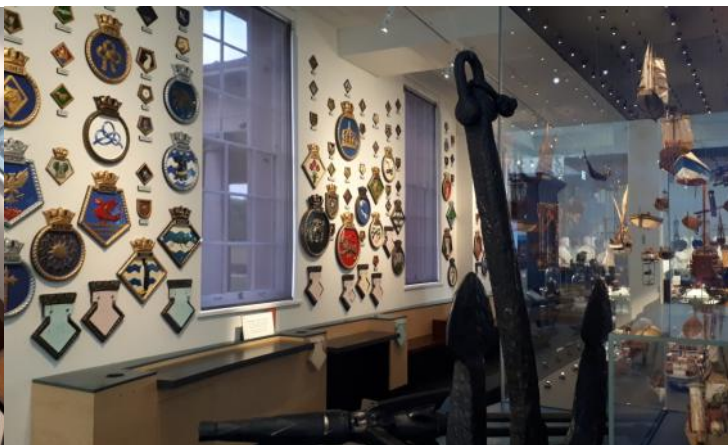
Musket-ball hole
The left shoulder of Nelson's coat has a hole in it left by the musket ball which killed him. Damage can also be seen to the epaulette. Contrary to popular belief, Nelson was not wearing his best and most conspicuous uniform at Trafalgar.



5. Presentation swords

Gilt metal, ivory, blued steel; made by Richard Teed, London, 1804

Lloyd's Patriotic Fund awarded these swords to Captain Wilson of the Company ship *Warley* and to Lieutenant Robert Fowler of the Royal Navy, a passenger on the Company ship *Earl Camden*. Both men took part in the Battle of Pulo Arc in 1804.



The **Wallace Collection** is not so well known as some other museums. Located on the quite leafy Manchester Square, near Bond Street, right in the middle of London. It was once the private collection of the Marquis of Dorchester who willed it to his illegitimate son Richard Wallace (lucky bugger) in 1870, his widow then gifted the magnificent Hartford House and its contents to the Nation on her death in 1897. The collection is comprised of arms and armour, fine art, furniture, ceramics and all the other trappings of high society in the 19th century.

We thoroughly enjoyed our visit. Arriving mid morning I spent a couple of hours in the armoury and other parts of the house. Then met my wife Susanne for lunch in the excellent restaurant located in the glass covered courtyard, followed by another hours browsing. The armouries include an Eastern gallery followed by the medieval arms and armour and lastly firearms, swords and pole arms etc. Some of the exhibits are more works of art than weapons, in fact some of the best in existence. Try and visit this museum, make a day of it and it is free.



They Should Have Listened by Grant F

The Select Committee ignored thousands of submissions from the public of New Zealand which simply asked for more time to enable them to consider and provide input on law that affects them and their lawful property. The new Arms Act enables the confiscation of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of private property from law abiding people (and not, as has been stated, illegally owned guns that are in the hands of gangs). The Act covers much more than just the Military Style Semi-Automatic rifles that the public have been led to believe are being removed. This is because of the magazine restrictions which cover all firearms regardless of age, calibre or action type. The new Arms Act affects not only "AK-47's" but some of the most common sporting and collectable firearms there are.

Firearms are a technically complex and specialised area of knowledge and instead of taking advice from people who know this area, the select committee chose to listen to the Police Association instead of you. This has led to the new arms act prohibiting all centre fire semi-automatic rifles regardless of calibre, all rimfire rifles (not just semi-automatic) that hold more than ten cartridges, and any other action that holds more than ten cartridges. Shotguns are limited to five rounds.

The result is that rifles, "born as" as hunting rifles which are semi-automatic are banned. For example, Ruger Mini 14's and 30's, Remington Woodmasters and the Browning BAR are now illegal. The Browning BAR for example, in .300 Win Mag built from the ground up for only hunting, with no military use whatsoever is gone. The common SKS (frequently the only new centrefire rifle affordable for a person on restricted means) is banned even with an internal 5 cartridge magazine.

Virtually all .22's in common use are banned. This means the Stirling .22, and the Gevarm semi-automatic .22 rifles are gone. It also means Browning and Miruku lever action .22's are history. It means that Winchester and Marlin 39a .22's are unauthorised. The Sportsman 15 BSA bolt action .22 is now illegal.

Most pistol calibre lever action rifles are banned. This includes the whole range of Winchester and Rossi lever action rifles. It also means that virtually all .357 and .44 magnum pig hunting carbines are outside the law. An original 66 Henry rifle (worth \$60,000) and its modern reproductions are banned- at about \$2,000-\$3,000 each.

Pump action .22 rifles are also banned. This includes that old Browning pump and Winchester "gallery gun" you may have inherited from your father.



Entire disciplines- service rifle shooting and international three gun shooting have come to an end. Other disciplines, such as cowboy action shooting will no longer be able to continue to an international standard. "E" endorsed licence service rifle shooters- amongst the most scrutinised people in the Country- now cannot compete or practice.

Vast amounts of items related to shooting disciplines are forbidden or worthless. Slings, sights, spare parts, reloading gear, safes are now all of no use. A highly expensive ACOG sight is nearly useless on anything other than a semi-automatic. There is no value in .30 carbine ammunition if you cannot own the rifle to fire it. Only a handful of bolt guns fire .300 blackout, so what about the thousands of rounds for the now out of bounds AR type rifles? Will you get paid for that which you paid for as a result of working hard? We don't know.

The loss of heritage as a result of the destruction of historically significant firearms is unknown. There can be no doubt that rifles that are rare and valuable will be destroyed. There seems to be no opportunity at this time for these rifles to be retained, or transferred to a “C” licence holder if you are not an existing endorsed licence holder. There are German STG 44 rifles held on “E” category . A single original magazine is worth \$600. A rare Rock-Ola M1 Carbine cannot be legally fired even by a reenactor. There is no doubt that firearms of enormous sentimental value can no longer be fired. If you inherited a prohibited rifle from your grandfather, then you have to give it to the Government who will decide what it is worth.

The betrayal of the relationship between the Government and the people should cause everyone concern. The government’s role is to protect the people and property of its Country. Could anyone seriously say that outlawing a 125 year old lever action rifle, held by a fit and proper collector with appropriate security makes the Country any safer?

There is no doubt that registration will lead to confiscation. We have seen that with existing “E” category rifles. Even though the terrorist did not use a legally held and registered “E” category rifle, the highly scrutinised “E” category firearms owner have had their property confiscated. Registration *always* leads to confiscation as has just happened.

The actual cost of this ill thought and horrible fiasco caused by not listening remains to be seen. As well as the cost of the firearms, there is the cost of administration, IT, wages, mileage, storage, security, and destruction, as well as legal challenges to values decided. And decided by who? Every second the Police spend scooping up firearms from people who have done nothing wrong is time they do not use to protect the community. Every hour the Police spend enforcing the new laws, they are not investigating burglaries or helping the victims of domestic violence.

Every single cent spent on the confiscation and the administration of this is a cent that is not used on roads, regional development, wage increases for nurses and teachers, and fixing our road system. One high end AR15 would pay for cataract surgery for an elderly person. One high end lever action rifle would pay for life saving drugs for someone with cancer.

What’s next? Pistol shooting? Military calibres? Precision/varmint rifles that look like sniper rifles? This maybe in the Second Arms Act scheduled for later in the year. They will listen then.

COLFO needs your help now. Join us at <https://www.colfo.org.nz/>



Many of the above are now “Prohibited”

BUY SELL OR SWAP *List items free for two issues (* indicates final listing)*

THESE LISTINGS MAY ALSO BE PUBLISHED IN NZ GUNS & HUNTING MAGAZINE Please advise if you do not want this, when placing your Ad.

***WANTED:** Hitler youth knife and SA dagger. Must be original.

Phone Steve 0273806118 or email steven.sadler@otago.ac.nz.

***FOR SALE:** US Long Rifle .36 Cal, made by Maurice Taylor \$2,300.

See photo.

Contact Maurice taylors.4@xtra.co.nz

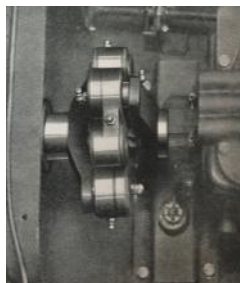
***WANTED:** clutch plate for a White Scout car. And a starter motor for Hercules JXD, 320 in³ (5,200 cc), ^[1]L-head^[1] inline 6-Cylinder, gasoline 110 hp (82 kW), compression ratio6.5:1, ^[1]Zenith Model 29 carburetor ^[1] Also after a duplex flexible type for drive on Bren gun carrier. See photo.

Contact Stephen absolutescaffoldingltd@gmail.com

***WANTED:** P14 Complete stock.

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tony_the_bruce@outlook.com



**WANTED
YOUR ARTICLES
ABOUT
YOUR FIRST GUN
ACCESSORIES
ANY THING ARMS RELATED**

MYSTERY OBJECT (below right), answer please to oilyrag@xtra.co.nz

Last months (below left), correct answer was provided Maurice Taylor, who said it was parts from a French percussion musket.



UP COMING EVENTS - If you have dates for events in 2019 please advise oilyrag@xtra.co.nz

2019

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 8 June | Northland Branch Gun Show, CANCELLED |
| 7 July | Auckland Branch Gun Show. |
| 13 & 14 July | Wellington Branch Auction. |
| 20 July | Mainland Arms Show CANCELLED |
| 17 & 18 August | Tauranga Arms & Militaria Show |
| 7 September | Ruahine Branch Auction |
| 14 Sept | Canterbury Branch Auction |

Due to the uncertainty about which events are still going ahead would organisers please confirm details.

A poster for the Sporting Shooters Association of New Zealand (S.S.A.N.Z.). The poster features the S.S.A.N.Z. logo at the top, which includes a scale of justice and two rifles. Below the logo, the text reads: "JOIN US", "WWW.SPORTINGSHOOTERS.NZ", "HELP MAKE A DIFFERENCE", "DO IT TODAY", "OUR AIM", "TO UPHOLD THE", "RIGHTS OF", "NEW ZEALAND'S", "LAWFUL", "FIREARM OWNERS". The poster also has logos for "SPORTING SHOOTERS ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND" and "COLFO" in the top corners.

Sunday 7 July

9.00 am – 4.30 pm



NZ Antique Arms Association (Auckland Branch) Presents

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