

Article 84. Export goods carried by civil airplanes leaving the country shall be limited to those released by the customs house and the loading shall be done under the supervision of the customs house.

Article 85. When civil airplanes leaving the country apply for customs clearance, a passenger list including luggage, together with a cargo manifest, duly filled out as prescribed by the customs house, should be submitted to the customs house by the captain or the aviation company. After they are examined by the customs house and all procedures completed, the plane shall be allowed to take off.

Article 86. The supplies and materials carried on board for the use of the plane entering the country should be listed and reported by the captain for placing under customs control.

Any additional supply of fuel and materials shall also be subject to examination by the customs house.

Article 87. Civil airplanes entering the country, when carrying cargo to another international airport in the country or to a foreign land via through traffic, shall submit, through the captain or the aviation company for the examination of the customs house, a manifest of import goods shipped to the points designated, or a manifest of goods sent by through traffic. The customs house shall place such goods under lock and key, to be released at the points designated or at the last international airport visited by the plane upon leaving the country.

Article 88. The customs house shall search civil airplanes entering or leaving the country. If, under special circumstances, it is necessary to open up a part of the plane where smuggled goods might be hidden, the captain of the plane or the aviation company should be notified first.

Article 89. If civil airplanes entering or leaving the country make forced landing in the country due to special circumstances, the captain or the aviation company should immediately communicate the detailed conditions to the customs house at the destination or the starting point. If there is a customs house at the place where forced landing is made, customs permission should first be obtained before the plane can be allowed to take off. If there is no customs house at the airport, a certificate from the local airport or the local people's government, testifying that no loading or unloading of cargo or embarking or disembarking of passengers has taken place, should be submitted to the customs house for record purposes.

If the aforementioned plane is unable to continue its journey or has to reduce its burden, the cargo left behind should be reported by the captain to the local airport or the people's government for custody. Permission must be obtained from the customs house before further shipment can be made.

Article 90. When mechanical disturbances or other causes necessitate air drop of goods from aboard civil airplanes leaving or entering the country, the conditions should be reported immediately by the captain or the aviation company to the customs house at the airport nearby for transmission to the port of arrival or the port of departure.

PRELIMINARY: TREATIES OF THE CHINESE PEOPLES' REPUBLIC

1. *The Sino-Soviet aviation treaty.*

The utilization of civil aviation as a means of combating the problems of a vast territory and poor land communication was an idea