

passengers, baggage, or goods shall be subject to the rules of this law and each shall be considered one of the contracting parties.

2. In transportation of this kind, the passenger or his agent may file suit against the carrier who performed the transportation during which the accident or the delay took place, except in the cases in which the first carrier undertook, by contract, to be liable for the whole transportation.

Art. 83. In case of transporting baggage or freight, the shipper shall have the right to file a suit against the first carrier. The addressee who has the right to receive the goods, may file a suit against the last carrier. In addition, both shall have the right to file suits against the carrier during whose transportation the damage, loss, or delay took place. The carrier shall be held jointly liable to the shipper and the addressee.

Art. 84. Transportation which takes place in part by air, and in part by other means of transportation, shall be subject to the rules of air transportation only.

Art. 85. In transportation by different means, nothing in this law shall prevent the parties from entering certain stipulations in the airway bill regarding the other means of transportation, provided that the rules of this law, as regards air transportation, are observed.

Art. 86. Any provisions in the contract, or other private agreement signed before the occurrence of the damage, which were intended to obviate the rules of this law either in defining the law which ought to be applied or in changing the rules regarding authorities, shall be null and void. Nevertheless, in the case of transportation of goods, certain deviations are permitted, provided they are in accordance with this law.

Art. 87. Nothing in this law shall prevent the carrier from refusing to conclude any contract for transportation, or from drafting certain provisions provided they do not conflict with the rules of this law.

Art. 88. This law shall not apply to international air transportation, conducted on an experimental basis by persons whose profession is aerial shipping, for the purpose of establishing a regular shipping service by air, nor does it apply to transportation being conducted in extraordinary circumstances.

Art. 89. It shall be prohibited to transport arms and war ammunition on any civil aircraft.

DAMAGES AND LIABILITY

Art. 90. Aircraft pilots shall act in accordance with flight regulations and with instructions regarding lights and signals and take all the necessary precautions to avoid damages.

Art. 91. No person shall have authority to perform an act that will cause harm to the safety of an aircraft or to any person on it by disturbing the flight crew.

Art. 92. No insane persons may enter, or be transported on an aircraft. No member of the crew may be in a condition that does not permit him to perform his duties, such as getting intoxicated or using narcotics.

Art. 93. In the certificate of airworthiness of an aircraft, there must be a provision as to places where, and times during which smoking is allowed. In every place inside the aircraft there must be, in a visible place, a placard which shows whether smoking is allowed.