

factured from celluloid and not having any special protection, films and raw materials for films.

—50 kg, for the other substances of the fourth category, with the exception of compressed, liquified or fluid gas, under pressure.

—75 kg, for calcium carbide.

I.6.5. That the total weight of the dangerous substances carried in one and the same aircraft does not exceed three hundred kilograms.

I.6.6. When the loading of a dangerous substance into an aircraft carrying passengers is permitted in accordance with the conditions laid down in paragraph I.6.4., then this substance must be kept in a compartment or in a hold which is, at the same time, separated from the passengers and from the motors and, as a matter of fact, from all the parts subject to heating.

I.6.7. Exemptions are granted for the shipping of movie films when the shipments are made under double packing, in metal containers held together solidly by means of a rigid frame acting as a vise, *up to a limit of 100 kg, for passenger planes, and up to 150 kg, for cargo planes.*

These packages must be placed in a store room, and not in the passenger cabin.

Finally, a certificate of the sender is required, to the effect that the films are less than five years old. In any case, the packing conditions mentioned above refer only to the transportation of 35 mm film.

The 16 mm films made of cellulose acetate are not inflammable and, consequently, are not considered dangerous substances; they do not require any special packing.

*Measures To Be Taken in Case the Congo Should Not Present Any Longer the Legal Guarantees While It Is in Transit.*

When the state of a cargo of dangerous or contaminated materials does not offer any longer, for any reason whatsoever (accident, shock, incident, damage to the packing), the safety guarantees prescribed by these Regulations, then the defects found must be remedied without the slightest delay. If such a discovery is made while the plane is in flight, and if the defects cannot be repaired, then the aircraft must land at the nearest airport either to unload the substance when it can be handled without any danger or to immobilize it in case the unloading is dangerous.

If the state of the cargo can cause a grave danger (risk of explosion, poisoning) following the landing, then it will be removed as far as possible from any building. In such a case, the sender should be advised, as rapidly as possible, by the transport company and asked for his instructions.

In case of urgency (danger, leakage or escape) the captain of the aircraft and the commander of the airport will take the indispensable security measures.

*Packages That Are Kept by the Passengers While in Transit.*

Passengers who travel in an aircraft are not permitted to carry dangerous materials *on their persons, or in their hand baggage:*

I.7.1. Military personnel and the members of the police force may, when they are on an official trip, carry their cartridges and their explosives in their cartridge belt or knapsack, under the condition that a declaration be made out for the captain of the aircraft.