

vector of yellow fever is present, the ship may, until such measures have been carried out, be required to keep at least 400 metres from land.

2. The ship or aircraft shall cease to be regarded as infected or suspected when the measures required by the health authority in accordance with Article 39 and with paragraph 1 of this Article have been effectively carried out, and it shall thereupon be given free pratique.

Article 79

On arrival of a healthy ship or aircraft coming from an infected area, the measures provided for in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of Article 78 may be applied. The ship or aircraft shall thereupon be given free pratique.

Article 80

A State shall not prohibit the landing of an aircraft at any sanitary airport in its territory if the measures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 74 are applied, but, in an area where the vector of yellow fever is present aircraft coming from an infected area may land only at airports specified by the State for that purpose.

Article 81

On arrival of a train, a road vehicle, or other means of transport in an area where the vector of yellow fever is present the following measures may be applied by the health authority:

- (a) isolation, as provided for in Article 75, of any person coming from an infected area, who is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against yellow fever;
- (b) disinsecting of the train, road vehicle or other means of transport if it has come from an infected area.

Article 82

In an area where the vector of yellow fever is present the isolation provided for in Article 39 and in this Chapter shall be in mosquito-proof accommodation.

Charter IV—Smallpox

Article 83

For the purposes of these Regulations the incubation period of smallpox is 14 days.

Article 84

1. A health administration may require any person on an international voyage who does not show sufficient evidence of protection by a previous attack of smallpox to possess, on arrival, a valid certificate of vaccination against smallpox. Any such person who does not produce such a certificate may be vaccinated or, if he refuses vaccination, he may be placed under surveillance for not more than fourteen days, reckoned from the date of his departure from the last territory visited before arrival.