



# FOR EFL / ESL STUDENTS

## *teacher's resource kit*



Sydney Harbour National Park - Manly

# introduction

The Quarantine Station Site Visit for EFL/ESL students (2 hour site walk) is an educational program for students from non-English speaking backgrounds who are studying and living in Australia.

The program has numerous interrelated objectives that change in accordance with the students' needs, levels, ages, and interests.

The objectives comprise:

- Developing an appreciation of the natural beauty of the site and its surrounds
- Reflecting on the first contact with the local indigenous population
- Exploring the notion of quarantine and how it has changed through the years
- Developing an understanding of the history of the site and how it has changed over the past 150 years
- Thinking about how events in the world impacted on the site
- Exploring changes in the treatment of disease and use of technology in quarantine
- Reflecting on the different waves of migration that came to Australia
- Having an opportunity to interact with/in the target language of English
- Reviewing/recycling key language/vocabulary & knowledge related to the pre-site activities\*

\*Teachers are strongly encouraged to look at the pre-site activities as the knowledge/language contained within seeks to provide important scaffolding for students when on-site.

# preparation

In order to prepare students for their visit to the Station and maximise their appreciation and learning about it, please use the pre-visit activities.

## Selection of Short Video Links

*Note to Teachers: These videos could be previewed before coming on site. They could be assigned as homework, viewed as a whole class, or students in small groups could be assigned a video which they preview and discuss before introducing it to the rest of the class.*

### Q Station Sydney Harbour National Park Manly

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WRb4Pfzuc9U>

This brief video (2+ mins) has no commentary but music to accompany a visual guide of the Q Station.

### Welcome to Q Station Sydney Harbour National Park

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=005vFm3KeOo>

This introductory promotional video (7 mins) looks at the facilities at the former site of Sydney's Quarantine Station - including Q Station's 80 room Hotel Accommodation rooms, the Boilerhouse Harbourside Restaurant & Bar, Luggage Store Visitor Centre Cafe & Museum, Historic & Ghost Tours & more.

### The Morning Show Ghost Hunt at Quarantine Station

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yIcPwJH2zys>

This video (7+ mins) involves several TV personalities who take a night time Ghost Tour of the Q Station which is, besides being of historical importance, supposedly one of Australia's most haunted sites.



## ABC TV 7.30 - Stories set in stone reveal gems from the past

<http://www.quarantinestation.com.au/The-Quarantine-Project-Stories-from-the-Sandstone>

As reported on ABC TV's The 730 Report by Tracy Bowden. The 6 min video tells about this picturesque spot in Sydney as home to stories literally set in stone that are delighting archaeologists, historians and tourists alike with what they reveal.

## background reading

Brief overview of Quarantine and the North Head Quarantine Station.

### a) Quarantine Stations

Quarantine is defined as 'strict isolation designed to prevent the spread of disease'. Quarantine stations were first created in Europe's ports so that ships suspected of carrying infectious diseases could be isolated for the duration of the quarantine. The origin of the word quarantine comes from the Italian *quaranta* (i.e. *quaranti giorni*) which is forty and relates to initial period of quarantine of 40 days during the 14th century when the Bubonic Plague swept through Europe. From the late 14th century quarantine stations were established in major cities around the world.

About 150 years ago medical technology was still not so advanced and the idea of vaccination was new and undeveloped and also people didn't have cures for many diseases. Therefore, in an attempt to stop the introduction of diseases carried by humans, they built more quarantine stations to isolate people. There were many quarantine stations in ship ports-of-entry in Australia – for example at Sydney, Newcastle, Darwin, Perth, Albany, Hobart and Adelaide. They isolated passengers with diseases such as: plague, cholera, typhus fever, typhoid fever, yellow fever, smallpox and leprosy.

### b) North Head Quarantine Station

North Head Quarantine Station is Australia's oldest continuously operating quarantine station. It operated for 156 years from 1828 to 1984. During this period at least 580 ships were quarantined, more than 13,000 people were quarantined, and approximately 572 people died and were buried.

North Head was chosen as the site for Quarantine because it was: 1) within close proximity to the entrance to Sydney Harbour; 2) was isolated from Sydney; and 3) had a natural spring that ran from the swampy ground above to spring cove providing freshwater.

North Head is also a very important place for Australia's earliest inhabitants – the Aborigines. They used North Head for healing and burial ceremonies and there are more than 20 Aboriginal archaeological sites within the Q station. North Head was also the site for some of the earliest contact and interaction between the Aborigines and British invaders.

The experience of quarantine for many immigrants [and probably crews as well] was terrible. After the long passage to Australia was over, they expected to be put ashore in their new home, only to find themselves stuck in isolated and, initially, poor conditions, with their sick family and friends dying around them.

### c) Phases of the Quarantine Station

The history of the Quarantine Station can be viewed in terms of 7 distinct phases.

- 1838 - Establishment
- 1839-1880 – Immigration (& Class Distinction) Phase
- 1881-1909 – Board of Health Phase
- 1909-1950 – Federal Phase
- 1950-1984 – Aviation Phase
- 1984-2006 – National Parks Phase

# pictures from the quarantine station

Look at these pictures. What does each picture show? What idea does it give you about the Quarantine Station? Discuss with your partner(s).



**Washing Hands**

State Library of Tasmania, AB7-13-1-2408



**Seven Miles From Sydney**

Doctors and Nurses at the Quarantine Station  
1919 Courtesy Manly Library



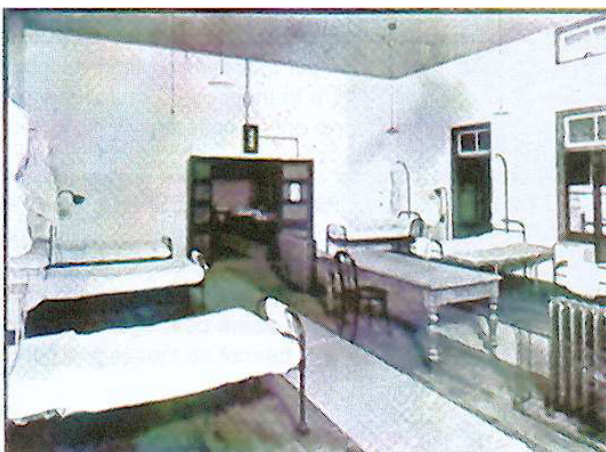
**People queuing for smallpox vaccination**

c. 1920 National Parks & Wildlife Service



**Smallpox patient**

c. 1920 QS2007.113



**New Hospital Ward**

c. 1919 National Parks & Wildlife Service,  
QS2007.168



**Quarantine Burial Ground, Port Jackson**

A. Willmore (Arthur), 1814-1888, engraver  
National Library of Australia nla.pic-an7370584

# history AND migration

a) Who were the first people in Australia and when did they arrive?

b) When did the British first invade and settle in Australia?

c) What other nationalities came and settled in Australia? Where did they come from and when did they arrive? *(For a more detailed review of Australian immigration history please refer to the separate handout/activity 'Waves of Migration'.)*

d) What form of transport did immigrants use to travel to Australia from the early 1800s up until the 1950s?

e) How was this form of transport related to quarantine and the spread of disease?

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# international travel

a) Have a conversation with your partner(s) about the places you have travelled or would like to!

b) You have just arrived in a new country. Put the following events in their correct order, by numbering from 1-4:

- i. have passport (and visa) checked      \_\_\_
- ii. collect baggage      \_\_\_
- iii. arrive at airport/shipping terminal      \_\_\_
- iv. pass through customs and quarantine      \_\_\_

c) What is the purpose of a customs check? What kinds of things might be confiscated/taken by customs and why?

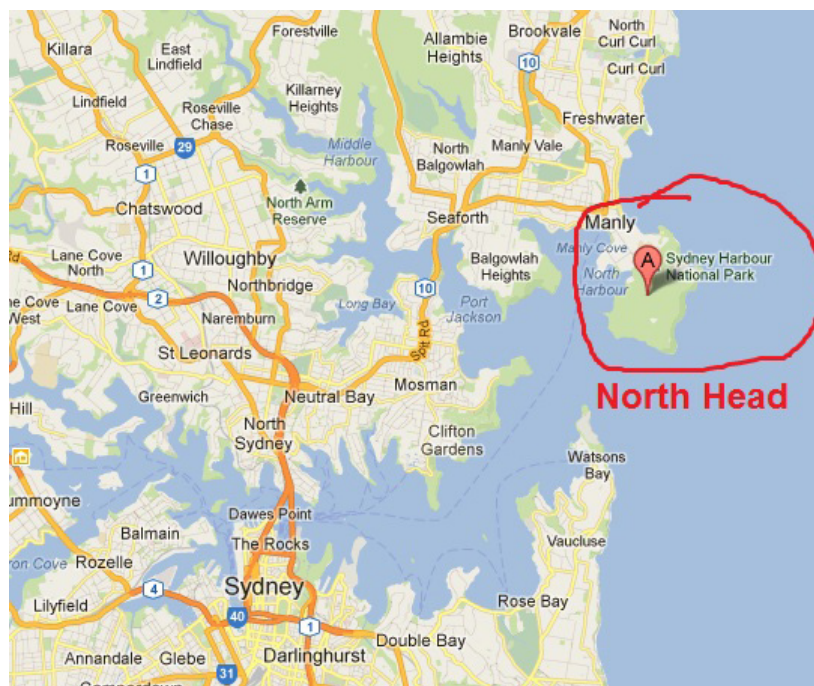
d) Have you ever had to get a vaccination before travelling anywhere?

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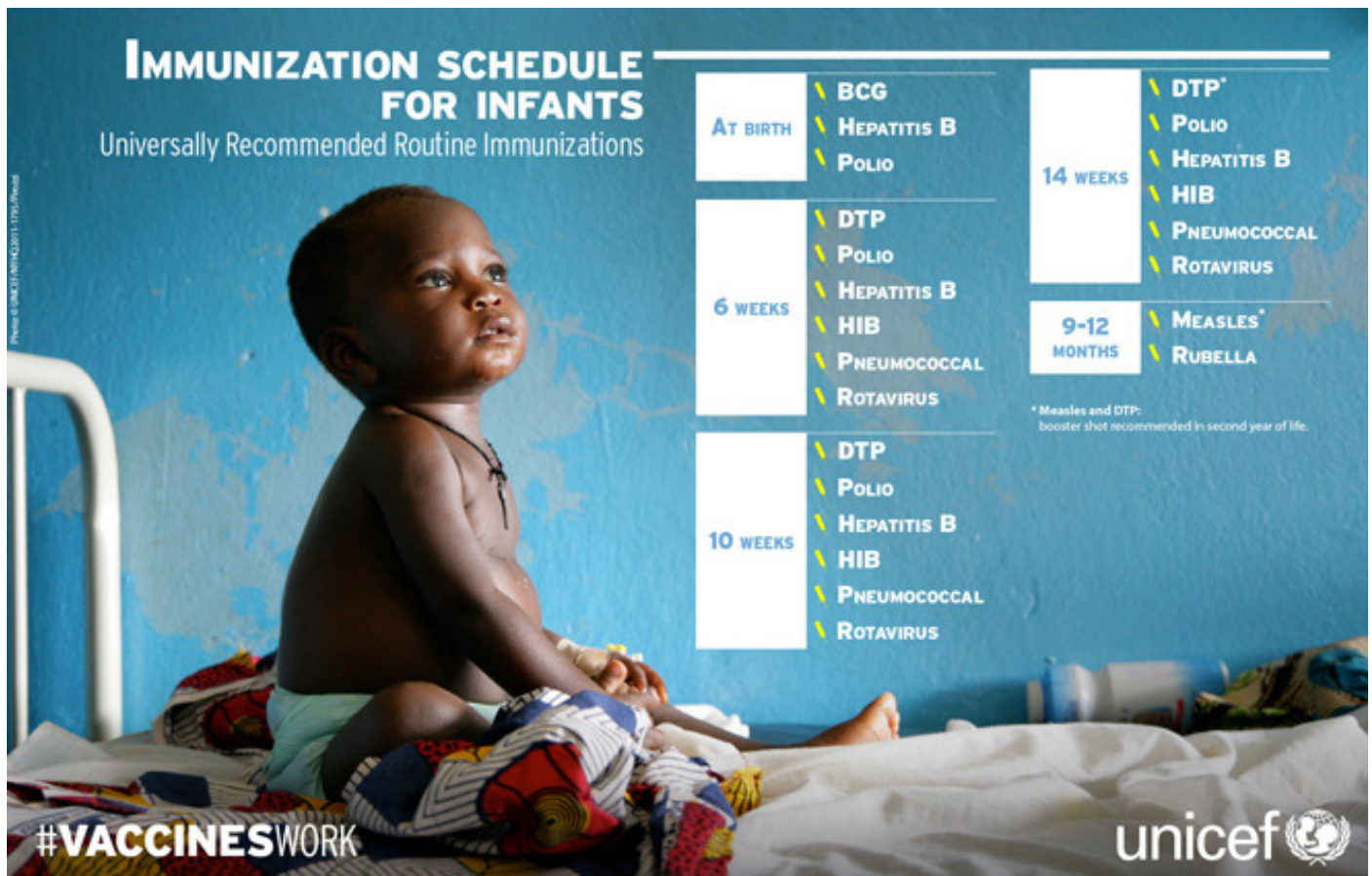
# quarantine

- a) What does quarantine mean and where does the word come from?
- b) What do you think happens at a quarantine station?
- c) Have you or anyone you know (or any pets) ever been quarantined?
- d) Why do you think the Sydney Quarantine Station is located at North Head, Manly? (*see map below for a clue*)



# immunizations

Look at the schedule from UNICEF and discuss the questions below with your partner(s).



**IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE FOR INFANTS**  
Universally Recommended Routine Immunizations

Photo © UNICEF/Alamy/Corbis 1.1794/Alamy

Age	Vaccines
At Birth	BCG HEPATITIS B POLIO
6 Weeks	DTP POLIO HEPATITIS B HIB PNEUMOCOCCAL ROTAVIRUS
10 Weeks	DTP POLIO HEPATITIS B HIB PNEUMOCOCCAL ROTAVIRUS
14 Weeks	DTP* POLIO HEPATITIS B HIB PNEUMOCOCCAL ROTAVIRUS
9-12 Months	MEASLES* RUBELLA

\* Measles and DTP: booster shot recommended in second year of life.

#VACCINESWORK

unicef

[http://www.unicef.org/immunization/index\\_75054.html](http://www.unicef.org/immunization/index_75054.html)

- What kind of schedule is UNICEF talking about?
- What is an immunisation and what is its purpose?
- Do most infants in your country have these immunisations?
- What other vaccinations/immunisations do people in your country have?
- When there is no vaccine/immunisation against a disease (e.g. Ebola), what can people do to stop the disease from spreading?



# waves of migration to australia

## Teacher's Notes

1. Have students discuss in pairs/small groups anything they know about Australia's history. Hopefully, they will bring up the Aboriginal People/Traditional Owners and the British.
  2. Introduce the topic 'Waves of Migration' – ask students what they think this means/elicit further ideas.
  3. Cut up the handout (next two pages) & assign each student (or pair/small group) one of the 7 sections that follow the introduction: students must check the facts and the vocabulary and explain their section to the rest of the class.
  4. Students then assemble the sections in correct chronological order (pretty easy given the years!).
  5. Give each student a copy of the complete handout.
  6. Make the point to the students that these waves of migration impacted the Q station as they will learn on their site study.
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# waves of migration to australia

## Activity

*Excerpted from Australian National Maritime Museum - Sydney*

Since the First Fleet dropped anchor in 1788, close to 10 million settlers have moved from across the world to start a new life in Australia. They have arrived in waves, encouraged by developments like the 1850s gold rushes, or to escape adverse conditions at home such as the Industrial Revolution's social upheavals in 19th-century Britain, the two world wars and the aftermath of the Vietnam War in the 1970s. Collectively these migrants have helped shape a unique British-based and now multicultural society on the perimeter of Asia.



<http://www.stamps-for-sale.com/australia-1982-australia-day-fine-mint-23173-p.asp>

## Convict Transportation

From 1788 to 1868, Britain transported more than 160,000 convicts from its overcrowded prisons to the Australian colonies, forming the basis of the first migration from Europe to Australia. When these first Europeans arrived they did not find an empty land as expected. They were outnumbered by more than 500,000 Aboriginal people whose ancestors had lived in Australia for at least 50,000 years.

## Free immigrants

Between 1793 and 1850, nearly 200,000 free settlers and assisted immigrants chose to migrate to Australia to start a new life. The majority were English agricultural workers or domestic servants who outnumbered the Irish and Scottish migrants.

## Labourers

Thousands of Chinese people came to Australia during the 1850s gold rushes. When the gold was exhausted many took up market gardening or established businesses such as restaurants or laundries. In the second half of the 19th-century South Sea Islanders were recruited to work on Queensland sugar plantations, Afghan cameleers played a vital role in the exploration and opening up of the Australian outback, and Japanese divers contributed to the development of the pearling industry. By 1901, the Chinese were the third largest migrant group in Australia after the British and Germans.

## White Australia

Migrants had to pass a dictation test in any European language in order to enter Australia between 1901 and 1958. Following Federation in 1901 Australia's newly-formed Federal Parliament passed the Immigration Restriction Act, which placed certain restrictions on immigration and aimed to stop Chinese and South Sea Islanders from coming to Australia. These laws, known as the White Australia policy, were administered by a dictation test and informed Australian attitudes to immigration for the next 50 years

## **Populate or perish**

In the years after World War 2, Australia stepped up its immigration with the catchphrase 'Populate or perish!' It negotiated agreements to accept more than two million migrants and displaced people from Europe, offered assisted £10 passages to one million British migrants, nicknamed 'Ten Pound Poms', and finally, in the 1970s, repealed the restrictive White Australia policy framed in 1901.

## **Boat people**

In the late 1970s, just as the last migrants to travel by ocean liner arrived in Australia, a new wave of seaborne refugees docked in Darwin, firstly from East Timor and then from Indochina. The Vietnamese 'boat people' in particular arrived at a time of dramatic social upheaval in Australia, with spirited public debate about our involvement in the Vietnam War, the new concept of multiculturalism, the breaking of many of Australia's traditional ties with Britain, and the forging of new links with Asia. Despite some opposition from the wider community, the relaxation of immigration restrictions meant that most of the refugees were allowed to settle in Australia. They were followed by a second wave of boat people from Cambodia, Vietnam and southern China in the late 1980s and 1990s.

## **Asylum seekers**

Since the late 1990s increasing numbers of asylum seekers fleeing conflict in the Middle East and Sri Lanka have arrived in Australia by boat. They are distinct from the previous two waves of boat people in that they usually involve larger numbers of arrivals and their passage is often organised by people smugglers. Today the question of how to deal with asylum seekers arriving on unauthorised voyages remains one of the most polarising debates in contemporary Australia.

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# quarantine vocabulary

aboriginal

aviation

bacteria

Bubonic Plague

carbolic acid

class distinction

colonisation

confiscate

contagious

convicts

customs

detention

disease

disinfection

epidemic

Federation

immigration

Immigration Restriction Act

immunisation

indigenous

Industrial Revolution

infants

infectious

influenza

inhalation

inscriptions

internees

isolation

migration

pandemic

phase

precinct

prevent

quarantine

refugee

racial discrimination

site

smallpox

Spanish Influenza

spread

terminal

vaccine

vaccination

virus

# on the day

## **Times**

The start time can be negotiated to suit your requirements but generally from between the hours of 10:00 am – 5:00pm. Please enquire when booking.

## **Duration**

The activity outlined herein has been designed as a 2 hour experience, which does not include breaks for morning tea or lunch or the time to walk in/out. However, times can be tailored to your group's needs, speak to our education program manager at 9466.1566 or H8773-CR3@accor.com for details about this option. You are welcome to stay after your visit for lunch on site make the most of this beautiful and interesting place!

## **On Arrival**

Tour Guide(s) will meet you at entrance to the site, either at the round-about at the entrance to the site if arriving by road or at the wharf if arriving by water. Students will be provided with an introduction to the site, focusing on the rules associated with their visit to the Quarantine Station which is a protected heritage site.

## **Toilets**

There is one toilet available at the entrance to Q Station and more from twenty to forty-five minutes into the tour. Guides will advise students when toilets are available. Toilets are available at the wharf.

## **Luggage Store Visitor Centre Café and Historical Exhibit**

Located in the wharf precinct and open daily, the LSVC includes a café, retail shop and historical exhibit. The café stocks a limited selection of sweet and savoury items, ice cream and hot and cold beverages. Catering is available with advance notice.

## **Water, Sunscreen and Clothing**

As the experience consists of outdoor activities, it is strongly advised that all students have a water bottle, sunscreen, enclosed toe shoes, hats and clothing suitable for being outdoors. Please alert us to any specific medical conditions and requirements of individual students when booking your activity.

## **Buses**

Large tour buses or coaches are not permitted to enter the Quarantine Station as there is no provision for them to park, reverse or turn around safely. Buses must therefore drop students at the STA bus stop at the entrance to the Quarantine Station and proceed to North Head or Manly to park. . If you need assistance please enquire when booking.

## **Water access**

The eco-hopper comes regularly to the Q Station en route from and to Manly and Watson's Bay on a circuit of the most-visited sites on Sydney Harbour. It offers special rates to school groups. Please phone them directly to organise transport by water. This is a great way to add to the overall quarantine station experience! The link below details their schedule, website and phone details.

[http://manlyfastferry.com.au/media/manly\\_darlingharbour\\_allservices\\_20131228.jpg](http://manlyfastferry.com.au/media/manly_darlingharbour_allservices_20131228.jpg)

## **Important!**

The Quarantine Station is a historic site and students will be asked to be mindful of where they are walking to reduce risks of slipping and / or tripping. Our risk management documentation is available for download at [www.qstation.com.au](http://www.qstation.com.au).

# additional resources

## Introduction to North Head Quarantine Station

Quarantine is defined as 'strict isolation designed to prevent the spread of disease'. Quarantine stations were created when necessary in Europe's ports so that vessels suspected of carrying infectious diseases could be isolated for the duration of the quarantine. The origins of the word quarantine come from the Italian quaranta (i.e. quaranti giorni) which is forty and relates to initial period of quarantine of 40 days during the fourteenth century. At North Head the period of quarantine varied depending on the incubation time of the disease.

There were quarantine stations in ship ports-of-entry at Sydney, Newcastle, Fremantle, Broome, Bunbury, Thursday Island, Darwin, Point Nepean, Perth, Albany, Townsville, Moreton Bay, Hobart and Adelaide.

They isolated passengers with diseases such as plague, cholera, typhus fever, typhoid fever, yellow fever, smallpox and leprosy.

The experience of quarantine for many immigrants [and probably crews as well] was harrowing. After the long passage to Australia was over, they expected to be put ashore in their new home, only to find themselves encamped in isolated and, initially, poor conditions, with their sick family and friends dying around them.

North Head was chosen as the site for Quarantine because it:

- was within close proximity to the entrance to Sydney Harbour
- was isolated from Sydney
- had a natural spring that ran from the swampy ground above to spring cove providing freshwater

## A Brief History

In the 156 years of the Quarantine Station operation (1828 to 1984):

- At least 580 ships were quarantined
- More than 13,000 people were quarantined
- Approximately 572 people died and were buried (including however people who died in Sydney of the plague)

The history of the Quarantine Station can be viewed in terms of the following phases:

### *Establishment of the Station – 1838*

Between 1828 and 1984 North Head was used as a site for the Quarantine of people infected or under suspicion of carrying infectious disease. The first ship to be quarantined in Spring Cove was a convict ship, the Bussorah Merchant, for an outbreak of smallpox during the long voyage from England. The convicts and their guards were housed in tents on shore. In 1837 the site landed the ill fated passengers and crew of the immigrant ship the Lady McNaughten spurned by typhus and scarlet fever. 54 immigrants died on the voyage and this was followed by 17 more during their lengthy Quarantine. The quarantine of the Lady McNaughten was the catalyst for the establishment of an official Quarantine Station on North Head and permanent buildings being were erected on site.



### *Immigration Phase: 1839 - 1880*

By 1853, the Quarantine Station could accommodate up to 150 people. However when the need arose for 1000 immigrants to be housed at one time, facilities were found to be grossly inadequate and a building program was required once more. A hulk ship, called the Harmony, was moored in Spring Cove for use as a hospital for men and a barracks were built to accommodate single women in the former Sick Ground. This was followed by two new buildings to house 60 people each, with verandas for dining and a cottage for the Superintendent building (S6) which still exists. During this time the first cemetery was also levelled and the grave stones moved to a new cemetery so that the burials were not in view from the healthy ground.

In the 1860s and 1870s the world economy slowed and as a consequence the immigration rate also slowed and the Station fell into such disrepair that, in 1872, passengers were kept aboard their quarantined ships. This period also saw the introduction of class-based accommodation after a number of wealthy and well-connected first class passengers put pressure on government officials to provide accommodation more apt for their needs.

### *Board of Health Phase: 1881-1909*

The outbreak of Smallpox in Sydney in 1880 created hysteria amongst Sydney's residents. If it was suspected that a person was either infected with smallpox, or had come in contact with someone infected with smallpox, they could be taken from their home and sent to the Quarantine Station with as little as five minutes notice. This, combined with the inadequacies of the Quarantine stations facilities resulted in so many complaints that a Royal Commission was ordered resulting in the dismissal of the Superintendent of the Quarantine Station and the establishment of a 'Board of Health' to operate the Quarantine Station. From this point onwards there was also much closer supervision of procedures and a greater accountability for the actions of staff.

### *Federal Phase: 1910-1950*

The turn of the century saw a change in the administration of the Quarantine Station from State to Commonwealth control with the federation of the colonies. This, and the recognition by the new director of Federal Quarantine, Dr. W.P. Norris, that Australia's facilities for the protection against infectious diseases were grossly inadequate, precipitated the biggest upgrade to the Station. The wharf precinct was redesigned to accommodate a luggage shed, state of the art disinfection block, laundry, powerhouse, waiting shelter and bathing blocks for each of the three classes. A modern isolation block was constructed to accommodate up to thirty cases of suspected infection and a dining, kitchen block, accommodation for up to 300 steerage passengers and quarters for 100 second class passengers were welcome additions. A cable tramway, electric lights and new staff cottages were also constructed.

### *Aviation Phase: 1950-1983*

The twentieth century saw many advances in medical science, immunisation, and quarantine procedures. Consequently the need for the quarantine station facilities decreased significantly. Sydney received nearly 700,000 assisted immigrants between 1946 and 1980, or nearly double the number it had received between 1831 and 1940, yet only four ships were quarantined in that period and at least one of those was a tanker. After 1919, only two deaths occurred at the Station.

As maritime quarantine decreased in frequency, the Quarantine Station was allowed to deteriorate. By the time air travel was becoming more common the Station was in poor condition. In 1957, instead of another expansion, there was a refurbishment program and the Quarantine was re-equipped to house less people (250) but in 'modern comfort'.

As a result a number of buildings were removed in order to fund the refurbishment of others. Ironically the refurbishment was not used to any great degree because there were so few quarantines. The only large quarantine after the refurbishment was of 29 cholera suspects from an aircraft in 1972.

The last ship to be quarantined was the tanker Sakaki Maru in 1973, whose crew was landed for a short period while a suspected infection was found not to be a quarantineable disease. After that time the only people admitted to the Station were airline passengers who arrived without adequate vaccination certificates.

#### *New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service: 1984- 2006*

On 16 March 1984, ownership of the Quarantine Station was transferred from the Commonwealth to the State Government and it was reserved as part of Sydney Harbour National Park. The National Parks and Wildlife Service [NPWS] established guided tours and a conference and functions centre.

To minimise visitor impacts, access was limited to these paid experiences, so people could not spontaneously visit, and could not independently access the site.

A new Community Employment Program from 1985 to 1986 helped fund a major conservation program for buildings, structures, grounds and site works, with emphasis on stabilisation of the most threatened elements. Conservation planning also commenced for individual elements of the place, including historical research, measured drawings of buildings and structures and recording of rock engravings.

The NPWS also made the Quarantine Station its base for district operations, setting up workshops and offices, and permitting some staff to become temporary residents.

Because the site is rugged, the buildings light weight, and the landscape continually changing, maintaining the Quarantine Station is a constant and very expensive exercise. Despite considerable work by the NPWS over the first 15 years of its management as a national park, many of the buildings and some of the cultural landscape surrounding them fell into poor condition. The NPWS did not have enough money to return the Quarantine Station to a fit condition that ensured its cultural significance was maintained. For over a decade, the NPWS tried to raise the funds from State government, from grants and sponsors, and from the profits of their on-site conference, functions and tours business. Despite all of these efforts, the NPWS judged that they could not raise enough funds to stop the decline, and that the situation would become much worse if at least \$4 million was not spent within the next few years.

#### *Mawland Quarantine Station: November 2006 - Present*




In November 2006 the site was leased to tourism operator, Mawland Company, Pty Ltd, who invested close to \$20 million dollars for much needed conservation work, and the careful adaption of buildings to provide for accommodation, a restaurant, a visitor centre and historical exhibits. In April 2008 the site opened, allowing increased access for the public and water based transport to the Wharf Precinct in conjunction with new interpretive experiences.

map of the quarantine station

Showing both existing and demolished buildings.



### LEGEND

-  Buildings Present
-  Buildings Demolished
-  Buildings Burnt Down & Reconstructed

National Parks & Wildlife Service Phase:  
1984 - 2006  
Source: P Davies 2000



# bibliography AND suggested resources

## Printed Publications

*The Town and Country Journal* February 3rd 1900. State Reference Library, State Library of New South Wales, TN83

New South Wales. *Report of the Royal Commission, appointed on the 13th September, 1881, to enquire into and report upon the management of the Quarantine Station, North Head, and the hulk "Faraway"; together with the minutes of evidence and appendices.* Sydney: Govt. Pr., 1882.

McIntyre, P & E. Rushen. *Quarantined! The 1837 Lady Mcnaughten Immigrants.* Anchor Books Australia 2007

Wills, R. ed. Humin hopes. *The Diary of Charles Moore, English Immigrant to Australia on the Constitution.* Pigface Press, Point Lookout 2005.

Foley, J.D. *In Quarantine: A history of Sydney's Quarantine Station 1828-1984.* Kangaroo Press. Kenthurst. 1995.

## Internet Resources

Q Station website - [www.qstation.com.au](http://www.qstation.com.au)

Kelleher, C. Quarantine Station North Head 1900-1984: a history of place; [www.researchonline.mq.edu.au/vital/access/manager/Repository/mq:41162](http://www.researchonline.mq.edu.au/vital/access/manager/Repository/mq:41162)

Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service - <http://www.daffa.gov.au/aqis/quarantine>

State Library of NSW - [www.sl.nsw.gov.au](http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au)

Department of Immigration - <http://www.immi.gov.au/>

History of Immigration to Australia- Trinity College - <http://www.trinity.wa.edu.au/plduffyrc/subjects/sose/austhist/immigration.htm>

National Archives of Australia - [www.naa.gov.au](http://www.naa.gov.au)

Picture Australia - [www.pictureaustralia.org](http://www.pictureaustralia.org)

Sydney Morning Herald - [www.smh.com.au](http://www.smh.com.au)

World Health Organisation - <http://www.who.int/en/>

World Health Organisation-Influenza at the Human/Animal Interface - [http://www.who.int/influenza/human\\_animal\\_interface/en/](http://www.who.int/influenza/human_animal_interface/en/)