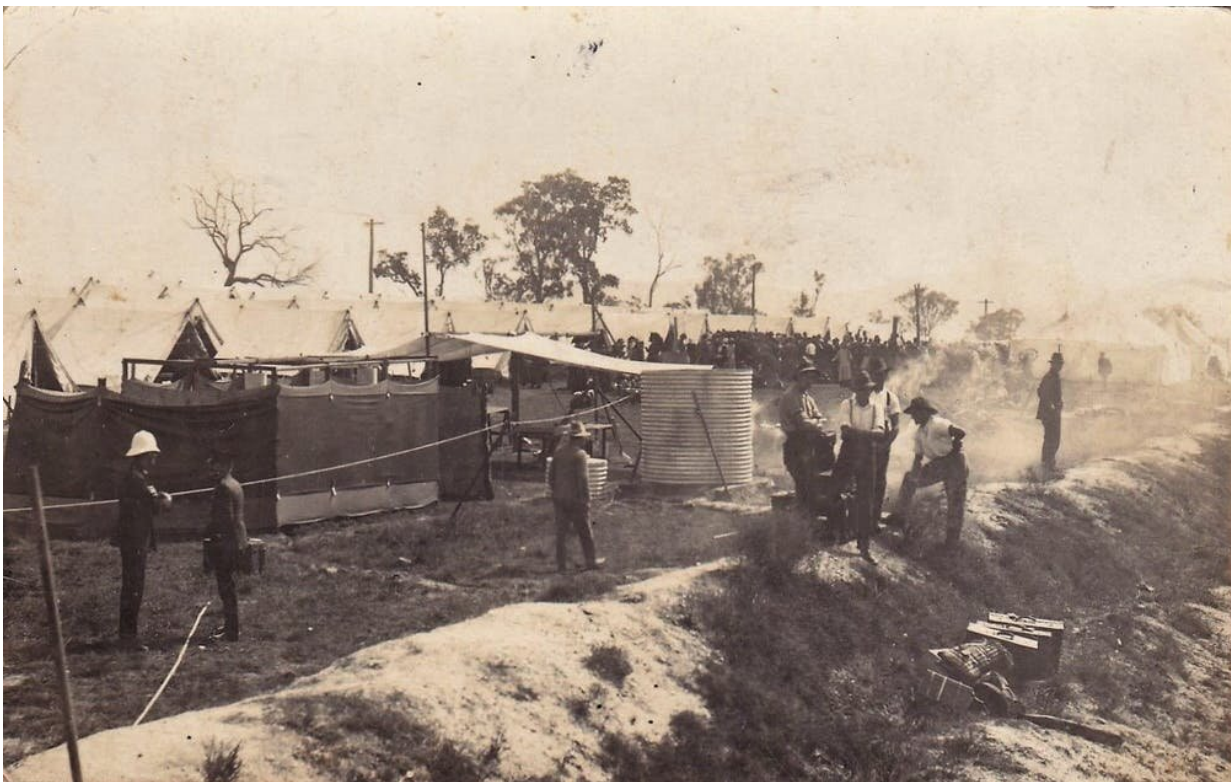


How Australia's past pandemics shape our COVID-19 response

July 2 2020, by Susan Moloney and Kim Moloney



Quarantine camps, like this one at Wallangarra in Queensland, were set up during the Spanish flu pandemic. Credit: [Aussie~mobs/Public Domain/Flickr](#)

Tensions over border closures are in the news again, now states are gradually lifting travel restrictions [to all except Victorians](#).

Prime Minister Scott Morrison says singling out Victorians is an overreaction to Melbourne's coronavirus spike, [urging](#) the states "to get some perspective."

Federal-state tensions over [border](#) closures and other [pandemic](#) quarantine measures are not new, and not limited to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Our new [research](#) shows such measures are entwined in our history and tied to Australia's identity as a nation. We also show how our experiences during past pandemics guide the plans we now use, and alter, to control the coronavirus.

Bubonic plague, federation and national identity

In early 1900, [bubonic plague](#) broke out just months before federation, introduced by infected rats on ships.

When a new vaccine was available, the New South Wales government planned to inoculate just front-line workers.

Journalists called for a broader inoculation campaign and the government soon faced a "melee" [in which](#): "...men fought, women fainted and the offices [of the Board of Health] were damaged."

Patients and contacts were quarantined at the [North Head Quarantine Station](#). Affected suburbs were quarantined and sanitation commenced.

The health board [openly criticized](#) the government for its handling of the quarantine measures, laying the groundwork for quarantine policy in the newly independent Australia.

Quarantine then became essential to a vision of Australia as an island

nation where "island" stood for immunity and where non-Australians were viewed as "diseased."

Public health is mentioned twice in the Australian constitution. [Section 51\(ix\)](#) gives parliament the power to quarantine, and [section 69](#) requires states and territories to transfer quarantine services to the Commonwealth.

The [Quarantine Act](#) was [later merged](#) to form the [Immigration Restriction Act](#), with quarantine influencing immigration policy.

Ports then became centers of immigration, trade, biopolitics, and biosecurity.

Spanish flu sparked border disputes too

In 1918, at the onset of the Spanish flu, quarantine policy included border closures, quarantine camps (for people stuck at borders) and school closures. These measures initially controlled widespread outbreaks in Australia.

However, Victoria quibbled over whether NSW had accurately diagnosed this as an influenza pandemic. Queensland closed its borders, despite only the Commonwealth having the legal powers to do so.

When World War I ended, many returning soldiers broke quarantine. Quarantine measures were not coordinated at the Commonwealth level; states and territories each went their own way.

There were different policies about state border closures, quarantine camps, mask wearing, school closures and public gatherings. Infection spread and hospitals were overwhelmed.

The legacy? The states and territories ceded quarantine control to the Commonwealth. And [in 1921](#), the Commonwealth created its own health department.

The 1990s brought new threats

Over the next seven decades, Australia linked quarantine surveillance to national survival. It shifted from prioritizing human health to biosecurity and protection of Australia's flora, fauna, and agriculture.

In the 1990s, new human threats emerged. [Avian influenza in 1997](#) led the federal government to recognize Australia may be ill-prepared to face a pandemic. [By 1999](#) Australia had its first [influenza pandemic plan](#).

[In 2003](#), [severe acute respiratory syndrome](#) (or SARS) emerged in China and Hong Kong. Australia responded by discouraging nonessential travel and started health screening incoming passengers.

The next threat, [2004 H5N1 Avian influenza](#), was a dry run for future responses. This resulted [in the 2008](#) Australian Health Management Plan for Pandemic Influenza, which included border control and social isolation measures.

Which brings us to today

While lessons learned from past pandemics are with us today, we've seen changes to policy mid-pandemic. March saw the formation of the National Cabinet to endorse and coordinate actions across the nation.

Uncertainty over border control continues, especially surrounding the potential for [cruise](#) and [live-export ships](#) to import coronavirus

infections.

Then there are border closures between states and territories, creating tensions and a potential [high court challenge](#).

Border quibbles between states and territories will likely continue in this and future pandemics due to geographical, epidemiological and political differences.

Australia's success during COVID-19 as a nation, is in part due to Australian quarantine policy being so closely tied to its island nature and learnings from previous pandemics.

Lessons learnt from handling COVID-19 will also strengthen future pandemic responses and hopefully will make them more coordinated.

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