WEBVTT

1

00:00:12.389 --> 00:00:14.070

Peter D'Onghia: Okay i'll just wait a few more.

2

00:00:49.830 --> 00:00:53.340

Peter D'Onghia: Okay, to live, and I am I think oh God and people can catch up.

3

00:00:54.780 --> 00:01:03.510

Peter D'Onghia: Hello everyone and welcome to john here and publisher for wireless research program in our region and i'm really delighted to welcome you back to.

4

00:01:04.110 --> 00:01:11.670

Peter D'Onghia: seminars day two of our research seminar and topic this year is the role of research in times of crisis.

5

00:01:12.240 --> 00:01:20.100

Peter D'Onghia: Also, please excuse my crown he knows it's courtesy of the Australian son and I guess i'm enjoying the benefits of that.

6

00:01:20.490 --> 00:01:28.620

Peter D'Onghia: Dara cream I think it's called to renew various basal cell carcinomas and it's painful, but he but it'll work in the long run.

7

00:01:29.400 --> 00:01:42.990

Peter D'Onghia: So just a reminder from last week check out the online event guide for more information about all of our speakers, you can download slide view bonus content and pick up your virtual gift bag, which includes those two books there or ebooks there.

8

00:01:43.800 --> 00:01:53.790

Peter D'Onghia: And also, if you have any technical issues, please use the chat and please send in the questions to further questions through the Q amp a feature down the bottom.

9

00:01:54.930 --> 00:02:05.250

Peter D'Onghia: So, though we're virtual this year and joining from many different places in the spirit in the spirit of reconciliation, while he acknowledges the traditional custodians of country throughout Australia.

10

00:02:05.730 --> 00:02:15.420

Peter D'Onghia: And their connections to land, sea and community we pay our respects to the elders past and present and extend that respect to all original interest rate on difficulties today.

11

00:02:17.010 --> 00:02:27.870

Peter D'Onghia: So we've got another great lineup of speakers today continuing the conversations we kicked off last week about communicating good quality science and integrating different perspectives into the research community.

12

00:02:28.380 --> 00:02:38.790

Peter D'Onghia: to kick us off with really delighted to have yasmin pool yes mentor writer advocate and, more recently, among other many awards a winner of the Youth influencer of the year award.

13

00:02:39.180 --> 00:02:50.700

Peter D'Onghia: An award honoring the legacy of Martin Luther King jr so following yasmin's presentation we're going to have a few minutes for q&a so please do put your questions in the q&a box so and everybody is now, thank you.

14

00:02:51.930 --> 00:02:58.410

Yasmin Poole: Thanks much painter and it's such a pleasure to actually join you all today i'm really excited to speak about this topic.

15

00:02:58.500 --> 00:03:13.350

Yasmin Poole: And I have to say when I first got asked, I was a little bit intimidated, because as an undergraduate I feel like I can learn just as much as many of you in the audience that's, hopefully, you can learn from me today, but in saying that, let me just kick off and i'll just share my slides.

16

00:03:15.390 --> 00:03:15.900

Beautiful.

17

00:03:16.950 --> 00:03:26.880

Yasmin Poole: So today i'm going to be talking about intersection ality and to give you an idea of kind of where my interest started, there was a moment a couple of years ago my 21st birthday.

18

00:03:27.300 --> 00:03:32.520

Yasmin Poole: And I was doing a speech to Parliament of Victoria to a group of young women of color about leadership.

19

00:03:33.030 --> 00:03:39.270

Yasmin Poole: And, as I spoke to them, I looked at the walls and I noticed that every single portrait was of an old white men.

20

00:03:39.840 --> 00:03:48.630

Yasmin Poole: And this contrast did a lot with the people in the audience that I saw, which was the diverse faces of young women aspiring to into politics and I thought to myself.

21

00:03:48.960 --> 00:04:03.210

Yasmin Poole: You know what are the impacts of an institution that has historically excluded many communities, just like myself a young Asian Australian woman, what does that mean in terms of how we think about policy and perhaps even you know why the questions in society as well.

22

00:04:04.740 --> 00:04:15.810

Yasmin Poole: So I thought I would start by I guess giving an overview about my experience as an undergraduate student we've university and research as a whole and I come from a low income background.

23

00:04:16.260 --> 00:04:28.710

Yasmin Poole: And when I enrolled in law, I noticed that the majority of my peers came from wealthy backgrounds and because of that there was you know people that have grown up their whole lives in wealthy areas with wealthy friends.

24

00:04:29.250 --> 00:04:36.900

Yasmin Poole: In wealthy schools and there was, I have to say, maybe an absence of reflection about their own privilege about their life at least a deeper.

25

00:04:37.440 --> 00:04:47.250

Yasmin Poole: Reflection understanding, so when it came to the actual law curriculum, I found that it was curious at the majority of courses didn't actually prompt us to think about.

26

00:04:47.700 --> 00:04:54.780

Yasmin Poole: Perhaps how that privilege could shake our understanding of law sorry we did mandatory kind of black little courses, but.

27

00:04:55.290 --> 00:05:00.000

Yasmin Poole: never quite get as much work around who the law might actually serve.

28

00:05:00.420 --> 00:05:06.570

Yasmin Poole: And it really hit home when I get an elective on feminist law and it was just so incredible to learn about the agenda.

29

00:05:06.780 --> 00:05:15.600

Yasmin Poole: nature of a legal system and I thought to myself, how is the not agenda lens and every single course because all different types of law affects women differently.

30

00:05:15.930 --> 00:05:24.870

Yasmin Poole: You know what of your man, that is a particularly interested in learning about gender questions you would never have to really confront that within the law degree, you could graduate.

31

00:05:25.290 --> 00:05:29.370

Yasmin Poole: and not necessarily have to grapple with those gender or social questions.

32

00:05:29.910 --> 00:05:38.610

Yasmin Poole: And you know that's a big deal because I think that if we're creating a cohort of future leaders who are going to take on to you know higher leadership positions.

33

00:05:38.850 --> 00:05:47.910

Yasmin Poole: it's really fundamental that we can teach tools of self reflection, so that when we go out and into the workforce, we can challenge existing norms.

34

00:05:48.150 --> 00:05:59.880

Yasmin Poole: structures and institutions and were aware of how our own personal bias might affect that as well, so that was also kind of hit home to me that I think there's a lot more space for intersection ality across disciplines.

35

00:06:01.440 --> 00:06:10.080

Yasmin Poole: So let's get started into what is intersection ality and to give you an overview overview about where it and manage it was three legal scholar Kimberly crenshaw.

36

00:06:10.560 --> 00:06:19.830

Yasmin Poole: And she was analyzing this case, called the graph and read against General Motors and essentially what it was was black women that sued a company for workplace discrimination.

37

00:06:21.030 --> 00:06:29.940

Yasmin Poole: And so they went hide and they they challenged on the grounds of discrimination, but the judge found that there wasn't discrimination because the company hired white women.

38

00:06:30.600 --> 00:06:38.220

Yasmin Poole: And the company also hide black men and the judge said, unfortunately, even if there is discrimination, we just can't help you because.

39

00:06:38.580 --> 00:06:46.290

Yasmin Poole: It will open a pandora's box of every other combination of minority and as a result, the the black women were left with no solution.

40

00:06:46.740 --> 00:06:57.030

Yasmin Poole: And it shows how the way that we've categorized identity into things like gender or race make certain communities invisible, just like this case so as a result, the case was dismissed.

41

00:06:58.890 --> 00:07:06.990

Yasmin Poole: So in essence intersection ality then is the intersection of our different identities, for example, class race and gender.

42

00:07:07.350 --> 00:07:14.310

Yasmin Poole: And it's The combination of these That means that as individuals, we can experience birth privilege and depression.

43

00:07:14.700 --> 00:07:31.170

Yasmin Poole: So, for example here somebody can experience birth racism sexism classism, for example, a lower income or refugee migrant woman So these are exclusive to one another, they combine and form both that unique experience that privilege and oppression.

44

00:07:32.400 --> 00:07:40.140

Yasmin Poole: So maybe a better way to describe it is an apple and we can pull out the different components which is taste texture temperature and color.

45

00:07:40.710 --> 00:07:49.590

Yasmin Poole: But what if you put it in an oven well the apple will turn brown the text you will go soft the temperature will become hot and the taste will become sweeter.

46

00:07:50.220 --> 00:08:03.210

Yasmin Poole: And, in a way, this is all still part of the same apple still part of the same thing they they work together, the same goes for intersection ality and identity, you know these interact with one another, they aren't separate categories of who we are.

47

00:08:05.760 --> 00:08:16.290

Yasmin Poole: So an experience that I had with intersection ality that really struck me was quite actually early on into my my journey as a youth advocate, and I was chairing the Victorian government's you've Congress.

48

00:08:16.740 --> 00:08:22.260

Yasmin Poole: And it was the Victorian government's first of youth advisory board representing over a million young Australians.

49

00:08:22.860 --> 00:08:34.710

Yasmin Poole: And we came from all walks of life, people from refugee backgrounds indigenous backgrounds people that experience homelessness mental health issues and you name it, we were all we're all pretty much there.

50

00:08:36.390 --> 00:08:43.950

Yasmin Poole: And we decided to focus on the topic of into health because it's the biggest killer of young Australians and we saw a lot of spaces for reform there.

51

00:08:44.910 --> 00:08:51.810

Yasmin Poole: And we found that there were similar kind of themes that were affecting young people broadly so, for example, not being taken seriously.

52

00:08:52.350 --> 00:08:57.510

Yasmin Poole: inflexible hours or mental health services that will open after school.

53

00:08:58.110 --> 00:09:06.210

Yasmin Poole: The fact that young people, maybe couldn't access transport and also the education system, which would inflict your stress and cause mental health issues.

54

00:09:06.780 --> 00:09:16.020

Yasmin Poole: But it didn't end there, I found that actually intersection ality played a really key role, even in us as young people, but how we experience barriers.

55

00:09:16.530 --> 00:09:26.130

Yasmin Poole: To the mental health system so, for example, somebody that was an indigenous youth Congressman talked about the idea of intersection of trauma in their experience.

56

00:09:26.730 --> 00:09:33.900

Yasmin Poole: Somebody that came from a refugee background talked about cultural attitudes and health and traditional gender roles.

57

00:09:34.440 --> 00:09:41.310

Yasmin Poole: Others that had experienced the foster care system talked about the burden of taking care of children or balls how living situations.

58

00:09:41.610 --> 00:09:50.760

Yasmin Poole: And you can also see others here, so, for example, those that were low income had to balance that on top of work, and there is that lived regionally in had had barriers to transport.

59

00:09:52.080 --> 00:10:02.490

Yasmin Poole: The reason why I share all of these is to demonstrate that they couldn't be one universal youth issue well the kind of could be through the top here, but it was very much only a surface level and.

60

00:10:02.880 --> 00:10:05.970

Yasmin Poole: understanding of the different barriers that young people faced.

61

00:10:06.960 --> 00:10:13.020

Yasmin Poole: And because of the intersections of identity, it shaped how we experience the mental health system differently.

62

00:10:13.380 --> 00:10:23.970

Yasmin Poole: So it challenged, that there was not kind of you know one young person's experience with the mental health system intersection ality played a really key role, just like a lot of other social issues.

63

00:10:25.230 --> 00:10:34.500

Yasmin Poole: And so there's a quote by audrey Lord feminists audrey load that I like which is there is no such thing is a single issue struggle, because we do not live single issue lives.

64

00:10:36.000 --> 00:10:52.800

Yasmin Poole: An example of intersection ality and action is also just looking at maybe the obvious, which is curved 19 you know, on its face this is the virus, but the social ramifications of of what this virus and pandemic has done has been extraordinary and intersection.

65

00:10:54.150 --> 00:11:09.600

Yasmin Poole: We saw that in the closure of Victorian public housing during the kind of early stages of the pandemic, the way that that affected, you know migrant refugee refugee women who weren't sure whether they could have no resources to provide for their children.

66

00:11:10.740 --> 00:11:23.640

Yasmin Poole: The way that domestic violence rates spiked because of lockdowns up to 10% of Australian women experienced gender based violence, according to studies there and was markedly also higher in indigenous.

67

00:11:25.020 --> 00:11:40.770

Yasmin Poole: indigenous women and also things like pee pee not adequately fitting women because it was designed by men those kind of things that kind of reflect again the norm within even our our health systems, so I thought that was quite interesting to see the intersection of ladies.

68

00:11:43.080 --> 00:11:50.460

Yasmin Poole: So you might be thinking Okay, you know understanding sexuality, but how do I actually meaningful incorporate this in research.

69

00:11:50.940 --> 00:12:06.390

Yasmin Poole: Is it a case of just trying to think of every single combination that I can think of we're trying to identify the most disadvantaged person to which I say no, because I think that would be impossible, and probably very burdensome to try to think about every combination under the sun.

70

00:12:07.620 --> 00:12:16.290

Yasmin Poole: And, to be quite frank with you i'm not a PhD student and I don't necessarily have it easy to apply framework within every single research discipline.

71

00:12:16.890 --> 00:12:26.640

Yasmin Poole: But what I do think it begs the question is to challenge the assumptions and norms around the types of groups that you are addressing or researching about.

72

00:12:26.970 --> 00:12:36.090

Yasmin Poole: And being willing to be open and flexible to think about maybe the invisible groups within the problems and social problems, etc, that you're addressing.

73

00:12:38.370 --> 00:12:45.690

Yasmin Poole: Actually, I think that before just jumping in and applying a framework, one of the most powerful things that we can do is self reflect.

74

00:12:46.200 --> 00:13:02.130

Yasmin Poole: And I know that this seems kind of obvious, but I think that often we actually don't step back and reflect about our own privilege, you know our lives and how these might shake not only our research, but our worldviews as well, so I think that there are different ways to do this.

75

00:13:03.960 --> 00:13:16.860

Yasmin Poole: So the first is to I guess pick out the different intersecting parts of our own identity, as I mentioned before, so, for example, as you can see our race occupation religion education gender.

76

00:13:17.670 --> 00:13:32.700

Yasmin Poole: So, for example with me i'm alert income woman agent Australian and i'm a student at university and those affords different levels of birth, discrimination and privilege through the combination of my different identities.

77

00:13:34.950 --> 00:13:41.460

Yasmin Poole: And what these different identities late to is a bigger question about who holds privilege and who holds power.

78

00:13:42.060 --> 00:13:51.510

Yasmin Poole: And there is differences in these two terms, so privileges, the collective advantages that a person can inherit from birth and or accumulate over the course of time.

79

00:13:52.080 --> 00:14:00.420

Yasmin Poole: So, for example, if you're living in Australia and you are a white person is in its White majority society that confers a level of privilege.

80

00:14:00.900 --> 00:14:09.270

Yasmin Poole: because it means that you weren't experience racism and what privilege isn't meant to be is it's not meant to say your life, you have an experience hardship.

81

00:14:09.780 --> 00:14:18.840

Yasmin Poole: or difficult difficulty in your life it's just saying your life hasn't been made harder because of factors like racism that's essentially what privilege means.

82

00:14:19.620 --> 00:14:29.040

Yasmin Poole: The second term that I think is important in this conversation is who holds power and power is the ability or capacity to do something or act in a particular way.

83

00:14:29.520 --> 00:14:38.610

Yasmin Poole: or influence the behavior of others, or the course of events and outline how power and privilege interacts it's helpful in this little.

84

00:14:39.930 --> 00:14:50.700

Yasmin Poole: image here, which is talking about how you know between others we might have difference, however, those in power can set the terms for the status quo.

85

00:14:51.270 --> 00:15:03.990

Yasmin Poole: or who should gain preference and that creates the cycle, where the status quo and who falls into that concerns privilege which again supports those that whole power and it's kind of like a loop.

86

00:15:04.590 --> 00:15:09.180

Yasmin Poole: So there is a how those different terms interact and how they might be relevant on our lives as well.

87

00:15:10.440 --> 00:15:20.760

Yasmin Poole: so helpful starting point Oh, actually, yes, I wanted to flag this, the reason why I think that this is also important to think about in research is that.

88

00:15:21.390 --> 00:15:25.440

Yasmin Poole: I do think that we have a long way to go in terms of diversity in the upper leadership.

89

00:15:26.340 --> 00:15:36.780

Yasmin Poole: In universities and in 2018 there was a study that found that 94% of senior executives and 96% of vice chancellors came from a Caucasian British background.

90

00:15:37.530 --> 00:15:40.230

Yasmin Poole: which, quite frankly, surprised me actually.

91

00:15:40.680 --> 00:15:55.530

Yasmin Poole: So I think that there are real conversations to be had around how our backgrounds may shape how we understand research, how we understand pressing problems and how we frame these as well, so it's really helpful to be able to think about intersection ality, especially in this moment.

92

00:15:57.540 --> 00:16:05.490

Yasmin Poole: So there are different questions that we can ask ourselves, but the first, I think, is to always try to map our position in place in society.

93

00:16:06.210 --> 00:16:12.510

Yasmin Poole: So it could be asking how does the world see me if you walked into a shop right now, if you sat on public transport.

94

00:16:13.230 --> 00:16:26.550

Yasmin Poole: You know if you went to a job interview how might the world see you, and how would the different layers of your identity shape that interpretation so i've just put up that over here just to kind of serve as a reminder.

95

00:16:27.840 --> 00:16:42.570

Yasmin Poole: The second is how predictable is my life, how far ahead, can I plan do I have a stable job stable income do I have a roof over my head, can I plan 345 years into advance how predictable is my life there.

96

00:16:43.860 --> 00:16:59.100

Yasmin Poole: Another one is how easy was it for me to go to school, get into university get a job and funded partner so with any challenges with being able to afford or access university with finding a partner human sexuality would play with play a role there as well.

97

00:17:00.960 --> 00:17:06.000

Yasmin Poole: The next thing is how much space do I take up, and this is kind of a big question.

98

00:17:06.390 --> 00:17:15.540

Yasmin Poole: But I guess to describe my experience with that question is that i'm a young person, but I am privileged to have a platform and i'm privileged to be able to speak to you all today.

99

00:17:15.900 --> 00:17:28.800

Yasmin Poole: i'm recognizing this space that I do take up more space than an average undergraduate student which does concern me a level of privilege that I have to be to be mindful of and recognize that I don't speak for all young people as well.

100

00:17:32.640 --> 00:17:44.070

Yasmin Poole: Next, one is maybe more research based and again just some initial guiding questions, I think that this is best shaped by you and how you view your research and what might be relevant.

101

00:17:44.550 --> 00:17:56.730

Yasmin Poole: But I always say the first step to thinking around diversity in this space is to just look around the room, so, if you look around the team that you work with other people that you often interact with how diverse other people around that table.

102

00:17:57.840 --> 00:18:04.380

Yasmin Poole: And it's that simple awareness that I think is is actually really powerful, because if it isn't it's worth asking why that is.

103

00:18:05.700 --> 00:18:12.090

Yasmin Poole: But there are some questions to ask yourself, which is you know if you're focusing on a certain issue, who is most impacted by this issue.

104

00:18:13.140 --> 00:18:28.050

Yasmin Poole: And while some responses, if you suspect that there might be, you know different layers who should you speak to about this, you know what what kind of communities what leaders should you be talking to to delve deeper and more meaningful into that question.

105

00:18:29.790 --> 00:18:36.960

Yasmin Poole: The next things like Am I the right person for the job, which is again quite a quite a big question, but I think it ties into.

106

00:18:37.290 --> 00:18:44.910

Yasmin Poole: This question here, which is how might your place in society impact your understanding of this project, so maybe you know.

107

00:18:45.360 --> 00:18:53.460

Yasmin Poole: A way to do this as as as question says he had a versus the team bringing in people that might have lived experience with the issue itself.

108

00:18:54.000 --> 00:19:04.410

Yasmin Poole: or might be able to better unravel those intersections impacts of the issue that you're addressing so there's just some kind of initial initial guiding points to reflect about.

109

00:19:05.340 --> 00:19:20.010

Yasmin Poole: The role of intersection ality in research, but again it's dependent on the context, and I think it all really starts with with open mindedness and willing to challenge your own biases and prejudices that you may not be aware of until you sit back and reflect on them.

110

00:19:21.990 --> 00:19:28.710

Yasmin Poole: And the reality is that really most things actually into sectional sorry I was reading something about.

111

00:19:29.100 --> 00:19:36.240

Yasmin Poole: vaccine distributions in the US and I found it really interesting because this person use an intersection will frame through vaccines.

112

00:19:36.840 --> 00:19:42.120

Yasmin Poole: And they talked about distributing it not only around the increasing vulnerability to infection.

113

00:19:42.540 --> 00:19:52.410

Yasmin Poole: but also social vulnerability because, for example, around race, ethnicity housing gender occupation, because they realized that these that will sort of health issues.

114

00:19:53.400 --> 00:20:01.680

Yasmin Poole: And, as a result, the framework factored into that social vulnerability, as well as as a criteria around health, I thought that was really fascinating.

115

00:20:02.640 --> 00:20:11.910

Yasmin Poole: But essentially intersection ality can be applied across the education system, the legal system health system housing finance system transport to name a few.

116

00:20:13.020 --> 00:20:23.100

Yasmin Poole: But ultimately it is around challenging the norm and who we are treating as as the norm and the group the main group and what communities may be rendered invisible as a result.

117

00:20:24.930 --> 00:20:31.590

Yasmin Poole: So, as I said before, I ultimately think that this comes down to being open minded and being willing to ask questions around the space.

118

00:20:33.210 --> 00:20:45.930

Yasmin Poole: intersection ality is complex, but I think that it's powerful because there's so many people is to these questions that we're addressing and, as a young person looking on and seeing the impacts of curve 19.

119

00:20:47.190 --> 00:20:55.350

Yasmin Poole: I hear leaders saying things like we're all in this together, but I see the way that our systems impact women and different types of groups of women differently.

120

00:20:55.740 --> 00:21:01.770

Yasmin Poole: I can't help but think how powerful, it would be for researchers across the board to mainstream this idea of intersection ality.

121

00:21:02.190 --> 00:21:16.950

Yasmin Poole: and always be factoring into diversity across their recommendations and how much better off, we may be, as a consequence, so it's my dream to scenes intersection ality mainstreamed and policy, I think it could really help shape our society for the better.

122

00:21:18.270 --> 00:21:26.100

Yasmin Poole: So as a concluding night before I jump into QA I wanted to say that we all come from different intersections through this life.

123

00:21:26.850 --> 00:21:38.220

Yasmin Poole: But ultimately it's the power of our diversity that gives us strength, hopefully, this could provide a starting point for all of you and thank you so much for listening to my presentation.

124

00:21:42.270 --> 00:21:44.220

Peter D'Onghia: it's very much it has been, I think.

125

00:21:44.790 --> 00:21:45.150

Yasmin Poole: It is.

126

00:21:45.180 --> 00:21:54.660

Peter D'Onghia: More than a starting point and I have some questions sent to me by people, and you know the Q amp is calculated So hopefully they're not going.

127

00:21:56.070 --> 00:21:56.370

Peter D'Onghia: To.

128

00:21:58.380 --> 00:22:06.570

Peter D'Onghia: refer you I don't know let's find out So these are quite a few i'm gonna start picturing because you did outline and not to quite a few through the session.

129

00:22:07.110 --> 00:22:22.590

Peter D'Onghia: But there was one here that I quite liked in and you did touch another little bit, but let's just go into a bit more so, as a young and early career researchers are you seeing intersection ality being embraced more in certain shows and others.

130

00:22:25.050 --> 00:22:33.900

Yasmin Poole: yeah, I think, to an extent, I mean the obvious kind of spaces, where you'd hear about intersection ality is maybe things like gender studies and things that may maybe it.

131

00:22:34.200 --> 00:22:39.720

Yasmin Poole: Quite naturally, you could see it fitting into that conversation because that's really the intersection ality started.

132

00:22:40.710 --> 00:22:49.230

Yasmin Poole: But I think it definitely has a long way to go and that's why I mentioned my experience, particularly with law and more conventional kind of research areas.

133

00:22:49.830 --> 00:23:00.990

Yasmin Poole: I think that intersection ality is something that young people are really confronting actually outside of university, so I think about the impacts of black lives matter around young people and, at least for my.

134

00:23:01.500 --> 00:23:07.890

Yasmin Poole: social media was filled with young people, sharing resources and really challenging their peers to reflect around their own standing.

135

00:23:08.790 --> 00:23:13.860

Yasmin Poole: And while I think that was super encouraging, I think that universities shooting can do a lot more.

136

00:23:14.130 --> 00:23:23.370

Yasmin Poole: to teach students that again those tools of self reflection, because I think that universities can often focus on these issues in the abstract and talk about communities in the abstract.

137

00:23:23.730 --> 00:23:36.000

Yasmin Poole: But I think a more powerful ways to think about again, where do you come from and how can you map your position in society, how might that shape your your assumptions as well, but it goes across disciplines i'm also studying.

138

00:23:36.450 --> 00:23:50.340

Yasmin Poole: relations and again the feminist theory is very much a sideline issue, but when women a half of the population and wonder why is it always a footnote, instead of maybe a more central discussion around these causes.

139

00:23:53.130 --> 00:23:59.370

Peter D'Onghia: The queue is a few more here and i'll jump straight into them, so the economic crisis, driven by coded.

140

00:23:59.940 --> 00:24:17.040

Peter D'Onghia: and other responses to covert, as you pointed out, where we're saying to be to disproportionately affect women and other communities so So how can we can, can we ensure that the next steps to financial responses, even the vaccine rollout etc don't have the same issues.

141

00:24:17.610 --> 00:24:18.510

Yasmin Poole: yeah and.

142

00:24:19.050 --> 00:24:20.190

Yasmin Poole: I think it starts with.

143

00:24:20.460 --> 00:24:30.690

Yasmin Poole: I mean the basic level is asking the women question asking where are the women and even raising that simple point and something that I was really stressing last year.

144

00:24:31.440 --> 00:24:40.050

Yasmin Poole: in regards to the collaborative response was you know why hasn't there been things like agenda budget if we know how women have disproportionally shoulder the burden of care in this crisis.

145

00:24:40.380 --> 00:24:50.820

Yasmin Poole: Almost performing I think double the amount of unpaid time compared to men, why is agenda budget not considered now, why are we measuring work in terms of paid work, and not informal an unpaid work either.

146

00:24:51.210 --> 00:24:59.040

Yasmin Poole: You know what, why are we not getting gender gender desegregated data in this crisis to pull out that again the agenda nature of our economic system.

147

00:24:59.400 --> 00:25:10.230

Yasmin Poole: Because these problems didn't just emerge from carbon these were already existing floors within our systems around us that reflects how women for very long time haven't been involved in these conversations.

148

00:25:10.530 --> 00:25:19.260

Yasmin Poole: So I think for researchers and people in these spaces it's just simply raising emphasizing the importance of this point, to ensure that we never saying that it's.

149

00:25:19.530 --> 00:25:27.870

Yasmin Poole: Urgent to address issues of gender inequality, because the realities it's actually more urgent that we are just didn't gender equality, because if we don't.

150

00:25:28.290 --> 00:25:37.830

Yasmin Poole: Then that gap or in the increase so again it's looking around the room and it's it's right it's using ones power and privilege and and platform to emphasize that importance.

151

00:25:40.020 --> 00:25:58.590

Peter D'Onghia: Thank you so um I was reading something you write a while ago about and younger women entering politics, essentially, so do you think younger women just women in general, at the moment and less likely to look at careers in politics, given the current allegations in camera.

152

00:25:59.640 --> 00:26:12.450

Yasmin Poole: yeah and I wonder if the article you're referring to you might have been my first article, I think our first year and I remember, I was writing about this topic as a first year and even me now.

153

00:26:12.990 --> 00:26:16.350

Yasmin Poole: If she had known, I guess, all the allegations that were going on in Parliament.

154

00:26:16.950 --> 00:26:21.900

Yasmin Poole: I would have been horrified because what I was talking about was just the idea of pregnant and the media and treatment and the.

155

00:26:22.380 --> 00:26:32.790

Yasmin Poole: Treatment some level of discrimination, but with the recent allegations that has been, I guess, I can speak for most rising incredibly shocking and deeply disturbing.

156

00:26:33.180 --> 00:26:47.550

Yasmin Poole: And again, I think that this shows how for very long time, like institutions haven't placed power in women and the way that our institutions are actually relied on women's silence in order to justify getting harder and harder to X.

157

00:26:48.660 --> 00:26:56.100

Yasmin Poole: And, as a young woman, I learned about these stories and even, I am quite intimidated in thinking about politics in that space.

158

00:26:57.330 --> 00:27:03.120

Yasmin Poole: And I think now it's up to the government to really be able to put their money where their mouth is in an independent response.

159

00:27:03.450 --> 00:27:10.320

Yasmin Poole: and ensure that we're creating systems in place to ensure that this can never happen again because it's not just reprimanding one person.

160

00:27:10.590 --> 00:27:16.470

Yasmin Poole: This needs to be a culture shift, and this needs to be shifting the power to women and to survivors as well, so.

161

00:27:16.950 --> 00:27:23.820

Yasmin Poole: I absolutely think that this is just one of many things that will make women and young women think twice.

162

00:27:24.240 --> 00:27:32.130

Yasmin Poole: Especially again if we're bringing intersection ality culturally diverse women face another pedestal of racism on top of their experience of sexism as well.

163

00:27:32.670 --> 00:27:39.750

Yasmin Poole: These combined and it's up to our institutions to be able to nurture our talented young leaders from all walks of life.

164

00:27:40.080 --> 00:27:49.560

Yasmin Poole: To be confident to step into politics and know that their structures in place that can address forms of discrimination, and I think when very often that reality right now.

165

00:27:52.110 --> 00:27:59.280

Peter D'Onghia: it's a bit so growing up, I have a couple more hopefully getting them through before we finish, and you have to leave at 1130.

166

00:27:59.970 --> 00:28:15.900

Peter D'Onghia: So here's one that asks about learned society so alone and societies in a special or unique position to ensure intersection ality is front of mine for the members and are there, specific opportunities to embrace this very unique to these organizations.

167

00:28:16.320 --> 00:28:20.640

Yasmin Poole: hmm I mean I think across workplace organizations, there are.

168

00:28:21.120 --> 00:28:28.230

Yasmin Poole: lots of different ways to address it, the first is being willing to have willing to have challenging conversations and I remember.

169

00:28:29.250 --> 00:28:40.920

Yasmin Poole: I worked for all the trade, which is a Trade Organization last year, and they had these wonderful events where every week, they would have things like this is during carnival they talked about Asian Australian racism during quoted.

170

00:28:41.550 --> 00:28:47.370

Yasmin Poole: The next week, though, talking about you know indigenous issues, and these were panels of Asian Australians are indigenous leaders.

171

00:28:47.730 --> 00:28:58.200

Yasmin Poole: And that was really powerful because it was saying we recognize that the workplace is not separate from these wider social questions and we should be challenging ourselves to always be grappling with.

172

00:28:58.620 --> 00:29:04.350

Yasmin Poole: You know how we understand these issues to be listening and learning from these communities, so I really appreciated that.

173

00:29:04.680 --> 00:29:14.580

Yasmin Poole: I think there's intersection ality again in that idea of looking around the room any verizon diversity, how can that be addressed, and how can we create not only inclusion, but a sense of belonging.

174

00:29:15.060 --> 00:29:20.220

Yasmin Poole: And that starts with thinking about those intersections ideas of diversity and inclusion and.

175

00:29:20.850 --> 00:29:28.440

Yasmin Poole: it's still quite I think almost a topic that's still being developed in that space, so the people that are championing that really are thought leaders around there as well.

176

00:29:29.220 --> 00:29:33.450

Yasmin Poole: And then again when it's thinking about research questions to be emphasizing that point of.

177

00:29:33.810 --> 00:29:40.980

Yasmin Poole: Who might be missing in this conversation who's who might be invisible or not heard, and how can we challenge that.

178

00:29:41.340 --> 00:29:47.880

Yasmin Poole: And I think corvids a perfect example of being prompted to think more deeply about who is being most affected by these.

179

00:29:48.570 --> 00:30:04.410

Yasmin Poole: intersecting issues as well, so whether it's hiring practices to research questions to having those challenging conversations it's being willing to step forward and that discomfort and encourage us to think broadly broadly, and I think that's probably the first step.

180

00:30:07.500 --> 00:30:25.260

Peter D'Onghia: Thank you, unfortunately we've run out of time JASMINE but, thanks, very much for that I think we've all learned a lot and a lot more work to do, yes, absolutely because so um Thank you again, congratulations for everything you want, and everything you've done so thanks again.

181

00:30:25.830 --> 00:30:27.510

Yasmin Poole: Thanks Dan thanks everyone.

182

00:30:28.560 --> 00:30:28.830

Peter D'Onghia: bye.

183

00:30:31.830 --> 00:30:43.380

Peter D'Onghia: Alright, so go to the next section no gap here, and so I guess it's an historic day here with our first vaccine rollout and the weekend today so that's something to cheer about our guest and.

184

00:30:44.730 --> 00:30:49.830

Peter D'Onghia: On that we're going to talk now about the ongoing and underwriting process at the moment kind of 19.

185

00:30:50.460 --> 00:30:56.310

Peter D'Onghia: joining us first for that conversation is Professor Mary Louise macaws from the University of new South Wales.

186

00:30:56.760 --> 00:31:05.370

Peter D'Onghia: And then she'll move straight on to gabrielle built from the University of Queensland by speakers and incredibly experienced in their fields and have a unique window.

187

00:31:05.760 --> 00:31:11.190

Peter D'Onghia: into what the virus has taught us so far i'm really looking forward again to hearing all the questions so that.

188

00:31:11.610 --> 00:31:26.430

Peter D'Onghia: will be some Q amp a at the end of both speakers so i'm White for that and also please join us at the end of today 145 Eastern daylight savings time for an open forum Q amp a will be joined again by most of our speakers so over to you there noise.

189

00:31:27.630 --> 00:31:29.910

Mary-Louise McLaws: Thank you, Peter Can you see my slides okay.

190

00:31:30.990 --> 00:31:43.800

Mary-Louise McLaws: I can great welcome everyone and i'm going to give you an overview of how evidence and knowledge has been collated at who.

191

00:31:44.850 --> 00:32:04.200

Mary-Louise McLaws: First of all, i'd like to acknowledge the medical people were my university is located and i'd like to pay my respects to elder's past present emerging and extend that respect to other indigenous aboriginal and Torres strait islanders who are present here today.

192

00:32:06.360 --> 00:32:09.570

Mary-Louise McLaws: So we have learned, of course, that.

193

00:32:11.010 --> 00:32:36.570

Mary-Louise McLaws: Evidence in the time of covert is very fluid and the very well respected students and Hopkins was no and was outed by saying at the moment we're having science by press release and, of course, that was then that idea was then continued because a Minister in the UK had talked about.

194

00:32:37.950 --> 00:32:51.180

Mary-Louise McLaws: Issues such as variance before actually talking to the lead, scientists and even you know lead infection control experts hadn't yet.

195

00:32:51.750 --> 00:33:05.160

Mary-Louise McLaws: been advised about this, and of course they've been a peer review, although often you can't do peer review, can you but normally you do share this information with the leaders in the country.

196

00:33:05.790 --> 00:33:16.050

Mary-Louise McLaws: before you start doing press releases, so I quite like that, because we are seeing more and more science by press release, particularly at the beginning.

197

00:33:16.380 --> 00:33:32.700

Mary-Louise McLaws: of hearing about the research about the vaccines and of course now we've had several papers that have been peer reviewed, but there's an awful lot of science by by release.

198

00:33:33.330 --> 00:33:41.760

Mary-Louise McLaws: So let me tell you how fast, who has worked there's been criticism of who, and I take this.

199

00:33:42.690 --> 00:34:03.330

Mary-Louise McLaws: on board as a member of several of the groups, but at the same time, many of of the criticisms have been political which doesn't help and also misinformed so just to remind you that, who can only do what it can do with information, like most of us and.

200

00:34:04.410 --> 00:34:27.840

Mary-Louise McLaws: They were told by China in December of a cluster and then, of course, before you call it a pandemic, you have to call it a public health emergency of international concern and just to correct any misconception, it is the Members who.

201

00:34:28.860 --> 00:34:30.000

Mary-Louise McLaws: sit on the.

202

00:34:31.080 --> 00:34:46.830

Mary-Louise McLaws: Emergency Committee and not Dr tetris or any other staffers, it is the Members who sit there, and when the first Emergency Committee was called on January 2 at 22nd and 23rd.

203

00:34:47.850 --> 00:34:58.560

Mary-Louise McLaws: They could not come up with a consensus about what was happening in China as being and, of course, a couple of cases in Japan and Thailand.

204

00:34:59.520 --> 00:35:17.490

Mary-Louise McLaws: and career in Nepal as being a public health emergency of international concern and i'll just remind you that when you are a member of the UN and a member of who each country has a WHO.

205

00:35:19.080 --> 00:35:31.200

Mary-Louise McLaws: liaison officer and so Australia, along with America and the UK and all others would have known that the first Emergency Committee was being called.

206

00:35:31.710 --> 00:35:45.720

Mary-Louise McLaws: So they should have been on tender hooks that this was potentially a problem so by the time Dr tetris and come back from Beijing to explain to them the Members sitting on the Emergency Committee.

207

00:35:46.230 --> 00:36:00.210

Mary-Louise McLaws: What he had seen they then decided that it was a time to declare that this was an emergency so Dr tetris a declared this on the 30th of January.

208

00:36:01.260 --> 00:36:20.040

Mary-Louise McLaws: So that's really you know 31 days since who had I been told about the cluster now the idea of a pandemic is only an administrative idea, the basic the system, who is cross to administrative borders.

209

00:36:20.820 --> 00:36:32.580

Mary-Louise McLaws: You are legally obliged, as a Member to start preparing start getting ready for the week so in the meantime, who 11 days after that.

210

00:36:34.020 --> 00:36:51.840

Mary-Louise McLaws: Fake was called we were several others well there were about 300 scientists and about 100 potential donors, that will call to Geneva to start working on the first roadmap for the novel coronavirus.

211

00:36:53.490 --> 00:37:01.020

Mary-Louise McLaws: And so we were asked to go into us these theme areas epidemiology.

212

00:37:03.660 --> 00:37:05.730

Mary-Louise McLaws: and animal modeling.

213

00:37:10.380 --> 00:37:21.330

Mary-Louise McLaws: Vaccines etc, and I was put initially into the epidemiology and because my area of expertise is infection control and prevention, I was also moved over to that one.

214

00:37:21.720 --> 00:37:30.600

Mary-Louise McLaws: So I was privy to how each of the groups decided that I was on decided, where the gaps were these were the questions were asked the soul.

215

00:37:31.320 --> 00:37:42.990

Mary-Louise McLaws: What were the key research questions that needed to be studied to then generate knowledge and evidence and how to establish an approach to develop and implement a research agenda.

216

00:37:43.440 --> 00:37:56.940

Mary-Louise McLaws: For the future, and future variance because, of course, one was always aware that future variance we're going to continue so that occurred over two day meeting in Geneva.

217

00:37:57.450 --> 00:38:23.610

Mary-Louise McLaws: And at the same time, a Kovacs allocation facility was being developed by the vaccine group and that group just didn't work in a silo that worked with multiple experts coming together to talk to to the group on what they understood about vaccines what it would take to get the vaccine.

218

00:38:24.750 --> 00:38:39.900

Mary-Louise McLaws: To production and delivery, so this schema shows you that there was an ad hoc consultation group about the clinical manifestations, there was sage that gave expertise on.

219

00:38:41.130 --> 00:39:02.430

Mary-Louise McLaws: Policies and then there was the framework that set the overarching public health goals and priorities and they all came together under this one wing, so no one group, no one expert or who staffer makes any decision.

220

00:39:03.990 --> 00:39:18.510

Mary-Louise McLaws: So who continue to evaluate evidence Now this is very difficult to get evidence, particularly in a brand new area I mean that initially on February 11 and 12.

221

00:39:19.050 --> 00:39:31.440

Mary-Louise McLaws: We understood that it was human to human that we had had experts from whoo Han talk to us about the epidemiology, we had had experts in vectors and.

222

00:39:32.190 --> 00:39:53.760

Mary-Louise McLaws: Animal on diseases as doing those things, giving us ideas about what they were seeing and what their knowledge was and there was already an amazing amount of knowledge, but also an amazing amount of gaps, so of course because everyone's interested in the vaccine who held.

223

00:39:55.050 --> 00:39:58.230

Mary-Louise McLaws: Many consultations with the other.

224

00:39:59.370 --> 00:40:10.710

Mary-Louise McLaws: teams, and so we would come together regularly gosh I think the first one was July last year and then every few months and we regularly have.

225

00:40:11.310 --> 00:40:36.240

Mary-Louise McLaws: These group meetings and also, who has opened several of these to the public to interested scientists, they are not privy to all meetings, but they are certainly privy to overarching meetings about the vaccine, so this particular one that you've got the picture up I talked about.

226

00:40:37.290 --> 00:40:44.400

Mary-Louise McLaws: methodological approaches to assessing how the variant would impact the vaccine efficacy.

227

00:40:45.720 --> 00:41:04.200

Mary-Louise McLaws: And we also had a closed one just with the themes and one of the overarching issues was, and that was in July, what happens if we find this these particular vaccines are potentially us significant Ali.

228

00:41:06.030 --> 00:41:07.980

Mary-Louise McLaws: efficacious should.

229

00:41:09.060 --> 00:41:21.000

Mary-Louise McLaws: Protocol be breached and the epidemiology, the infection control group, and there was a consensus across all groups that the protocols needed to be continued.

230

00:41:21.510 --> 00:41:45.660

Mary-Louise McLaws: And that was interesting because then we started to get science by press release with Pfizer the astros Annika all coming to the press to say watch this space there vaccine worked very well, and there was a sense of urgency, requiring the public to allow them to break.

231

00:41:46.830 --> 00:42:03.570

Mary-Louise McLaws: The protocols not saying that they would have but they of course the public wanted an end to this nasty disease and then of course we started to see the first publications hit in December.

232

00:42:04.950 --> 00:42:11.520

Mary-Louise McLaws: So, since then, in 2021 we've already had a four.

233

00:42:13.350 --> 00:42:20.190

Mary-Louise McLaws: roadmap meetings so January 12 there was a consultation on the variance.

234

00:42:21.090 --> 00:42:28.350

Mary-Louise McLaws: January 15 there was another consultation on the implications for infection control about the variants.

235

00:42:28.740 --> 00:42:42.210

Mary-Louise McLaws: January 21 there was one about the delivery strategies and what our group would have to think about for infection controls, for example, do we think about glove use for the injectors.

236

00:42:42.540 --> 00:42:59.250

Mary-Louise McLaws: And that would require about 7.7 billion pairs of gloves being used, so we will be talking about those implications and on January 28 a multidisciplinary group discussing transmissibility.

237

00:43:00.960 --> 00:43:25.920

Mary-Louise McLaws: So my group, the infection prevention and control are the steps we go through to look at evidence to develop evidence based guidelines, who is very careful that we don't just develop guidelines based on highly precautionary principle that is up to countries to do that.

238

00:43:26.940 --> 00:43:40.950

Mary-Louise McLaws: So, first of all, who engages experts in Meta analyses and rapid reviews so, for example in Australia, we have the Commonwealth panel, and then we have every state and territory, having their own panel.

239

00:43:41.520 --> 00:43:50.400

Mary-Louise McLaws: And usually they're probably a dozen people or so they couldn't possibly get through doing a Meta analysis and I was on.

240

00:43:50.880 --> 00:44:04.560

Mary-Louise McLaws: A rapid Meta analysis for how many what the proportion was very symptomatic cases, led by Professor Paul blasio at bond university outside of WHO and that took.

241

00:44:05.130 --> 00:44:15.870

Mary-Louise McLaws: gosh over a month to do, and they are experts in Meta analyses and rapid reviews of all publication so it's critical reviews so.

242

00:44:16.710 --> 00:44:24.930

Mary-Louise McLaws: As a group, presenting to chief health officers are unlikely to be able to do this in a very.

243

00:44:25.860 --> 00:44:46.290

Mary-Louise McLaws: Correct epidemiological manner so often, we will have the benefit of Harvard University Oxford University and many other great universities that will do this they present us with the evidence after they've collected it and, of course, who is often criticized for the slowness well.

244

00:44:47.460 --> 00:44:58.470

Mary-Louise McLaws: Can you imagine how long it takes of all the many research questions just in my area to then do Meta analyses or rapid reviews.

245

00:44:59.370 --> 00:45:18.510

Mary-Louise McLaws: So that presentation is done to the expert group, we have been a discussion and we asked questions to these experts, they then leave our group we come to a consensus, and then the guidelines are either revised or wait for more evidence.

246

00:45:20.760 --> 00:45:36.300

Mary-Louise McLaws: So, for example, just the other week we talked about issue X around a very important issue, and the members of the theme of infection control talk about this.

247

00:45:36.960 --> 00:45:59.220

Mary-Louise McLaws: Experts develop this rapid review they then, for example, the Center for evidence based medicine group at the University of Oxford and Harvard came together for this particular issue which I can't tell you about just yet, we discussed it, not just with infection control, but with.

248

00:46:00.810 --> 00:46:24.570

Mary-Louise McLaws: Scientists engineers and a group of experts that pertain to this particular issue and we both have to wait for more evidence, because the evidence that had occurred between last year and this year was based on often sadly very poorly developed.

249

00:46:26.310 --> 00:46:27.480

Mary-Louise McLaws: Study designs.

250

00:46:28.560 --> 00:46:45.990

Mary-Louise McLaws: So, how does who find this information, and this idea that five g or Bill Gates is out to take over your body when it comes to rolling out the vaccine and vaccines cause injuries and death.

251

00:46:47.520 --> 00:46:50.040

Mary-Louise McLaws: Well, they develop what's called.

252

00:46:51.120 --> 00:46:55.560

Mary-Louise McLaws: info dimmick there's an info dynamic and how well to.

253

00:46:57.000 --> 00:47:17.730

Mary-Louise McLaws: challenge in for democrats that are basically based on poor science and poor understanding of the science and we saw just recently over the weekend, a group of anti vaccine was deciding that vaccines are dangerous and they had in a lot of states and territories.

254

00:47:18.990 --> 00:47:25.590

Mary-Louise McLaws: A March and yet no one's forcing any of these anti vaccine to take the vaccine.

255

00:47:26.700 --> 00:47:30.570

Mary-Louise McLaws: And it's very hard to fight.

256

00:47:31.920 --> 00:47:58.230

Mary-Louise McLaws: This some anti science and group of people that are want to evaluate the science, with a vision of that is biased so who has this page that talks about check for updates access the actual source of the information identify the credible sources and evaluations.

257

00:47:59.250 --> 00:48:25.020

Mary-Louise McLaws: Requiring asking people to go beyond just the headlines in newspapers and also check your own bias, how are you coming to this story with anxiety or bias identify top level authors and where the information is being published and, of course, turn to the fact checkers.

258

00:48:26.100 --> 00:48:39.270

Mary-Louise McLaws: So that's all I have today and i'll stop there, and enable the next speaker gabrielle to come on to give her update.

259

00:48:46.740 --> 00:48:50.670

Gabrielle Belz: Thanks Mary Louise, so I hope everyone can see those slides okay.

260

00:48:51.630 --> 00:49:10.740

Gabrielle Belz: um so what i'm going to tell you a little bit about is the journey that we had over the last 1214 months, while coma was going on, but from the perspective of running a lab and, in fact, moving labs so i'm the Chair of immunology the diamond Tina institute I started.

261

00:49:11.340 --> 00:49:13.860

Gabrielle Belz: My life as a veterinarian.

262

00:49:14.550 --> 00:49:27.270

Gabrielle Belz: But then went and trained environment immunology with Peter doty in memphis and its work in biological modeling of viral infections at the princeton Institute of advanced studies.

263

00:49:28.170 --> 00:49:33.000

Peter D'Onghia: So i'm sorry sorry to interrupt can we can see your notes as well if you wanted to.

264

00:49:34.050 --> 00:49:34.980

Peter D'Onghia: change that view.

265

00:49:41.220 --> 00:49:41.880

Gabrielle Belz: Is that better.

266

00:49:43.590 --> 00:49:44.100

Peter D'Onghia: perfect.

267

00:49:45.690 --> 00:49:46.080

Gabrielle Belz: So.

268

00:49:47.310 --> 00:49:53.760

Gabrielle Belz: um so so our major interest really is in understanding how you generate protective immunity.

269

00:49:54.420 --> 00:50:02.100

Gabrielle Belz: And how we can generate protective vaccines, so in the time of code then that's high on the agenda.

270

00:50:02.580 --> 00:50:18.090

Gabrielle Belz: But i'm also an intern deputy editor of a number of journals in immunology and so brings together how we actually have discussions and communicate some of the research that we want to get to the the Community and that communities both scientists and the general public.

271

00:50:22.290 --> 00:50:32.280

Gabrielle Belz: So our work is in immunology and on the left hand side aren't just caught the history of pandemics and while we talk about this being a once in a century event.

272

00:50:32.940 --> 00:50:41.460

Gabrielle Belz: pandemics of various sizes occur every 10 to 15 years so we're now just so 10 years away from the next pandemic.

273

00:50:42.210 --> 00:50:56.370

Gabrielle Belz: And we really need to understand more about how the immune system and how viruses actually work and that's become more evident in this year, where this pandemic has affected the entire world in knowing that noise, you know how a vaccine might work.

274

00:50:57.420 --> 00:51:08.130

Gabrielle Belz: What we've seen, though, is that almost everybody's an expert, and this is really important, because it underlines the types of messages that the public or the government or actually encountering.

275

00:51:08.970 --> 00:51:17.100

Gabrielle Belz: And what's more is, we have to distinguish what his opinion from facts and our previous two speakers have have spent a little bit of time on that.

276

00:51:18.270 --> 00:51:25.560

Gabrielle Belz: in Australia we're very, very fortunate that the Australian Academy of science initiated or what's known as the rapid research information forum.

277

00:51:26.100 --> 00:51:40.290

Gabrielle Belz: And this was a mechanism in which they were able to our scientists in specialist areas to quite quickly go through the data and generate a synopsis of the current understanding of where a particular.

278

00:51:40.800 --> 00:51:49.290

Gabrielle Belz: Subject might be in the vaccine arena, and this was able to inform what the government was able to do and a number of these have been published.

279

00:51:51.090 --> 00:52:03.390

Gabrielle Belz: Now what happened in normal research well there was a lot of excitement about code related research, and this was a bit of a challenge in Australia, because we didn't have really very many code cases.

280

00:52:04.290 --> 00:52:13.320

Gabrielle Belz: What also happened is that a lot of people are studying things of vast importance to society, and this time research was really benched.

281

00:52:13.830 --> 00:52:24.900

Gabrielle Belz: So there was a shutdown of that time, research, and this is really astonishing, because we know that pandemics, a really highly predictable in the number will have in a century.

282

00:52:25.710 --> 00:52:35.700

Gabrielle Belz: And that governments should really be prioritizing preparedness for these different types of infections, so this isn't something that we just pick up when we have a pandemic.

283

00:52:37.620 --> 00:52:42.000

Gabrielle Belz: And there's a different diff disproportionate impact on different members of the Community.

284

00:52:42.450 --> 00:52:54.480

Gabrielle Belz: And you haven't really touched on this, and this wasn't something that just happened in the research field, this is something that really mirror the social imbalances and the privileges, we have across different countries.

285

00:52:55.620 --> 00:53:02.520

Gabrielle Belz: We also had many public health learnings so simply the way in which we behave in society.

286

00:53:02.940 --> 00:53:19.710

Gabrielle Belz: Which is often reflected by the level of privilege could influence the way in which we could manage the sort of panic dynamics, we were having so in real time learning, we found that social distancing allowed people with chronic lung diseases to have one of the best use of their life.

287

00:53:22.170 --> 00:53:31.980

Gabrielle Belz: So the question is how do we prioritize research funding in Australia, with a really low caseload this was a challenge to actually do experiments on code itself.

288

00:53:32.970 --> 00:53:42.600

Gabrielle Belz: How do we share samples and data across the world at a local level, this is really aspiration to break down some of those barriers but still remains quite.

289

00:53:42.990 --> 00:53:54.030

Gabrielle Belz: A big hurdle to actually be able to overcome all the paperwork that's necessary for people to collaborate and So how do we really streamline these regulatory impediments.

290

00:53:55.530 --> 00:54:06.120

Gabrielle Belz: And what do some of the numbers mean, is it really that devastation has been reported in a lot of the social media and usually ports with publication by headlines.

291

00:54:07.140 --> 00:54:18.600

Gabrielle Belz: Or are we actually creating some of the conditions by which some of the things that we have to tackle now are rising, simply by our connectedness our ability to undergo a travel.

292

00:54:20.370 --> 00:54:26.790

Gabrielle Belz: The actual impacts in the live were quite profound so nearly half of scientists lost some of their work.

293

00:54:28.050 --> 00:54:35.520

Gabrielle Belz: A lot of the white labs closed down dry labs by magicians stayed open, which was a fantastic thing for everybody.

294

00:54:36.720 --> 00:54:42.750

Gabrielle Belz: Eight of 10 scientists couldn't perform their experiments and what this is related resulted in.

295

00:54:43.260 --> 00:54:50.100

Gabrielle Belz: There are people who are complaining PhDs or would normally have gone overseas at this point in their lives and really have no home.

296

00:54:50.670 --> 00:55:02.250

Gabrielle Belz: And so, this really challenged us to think of this, not as a closed door, but how do we enable these emerging leaders to actually have an experience of stretches then beyond the conventional.

297

00:55:02.940 --> 00:55:19.110

Gabrielle Belz: Because I think covert has shown us that we're very locked into the conventional we're very locked into the single demographic dictating instructing us into how we will go about business and that that format has other ways in which you can be mapped out.

298

00:55:20.640 --> 00:55:28.500

Gabrielle Belz: A lot of scientists wrote up that data and literature that had been not necessarily a priority, before we went to Coleman.

299

00:55:29.760 --> 00:55:45.660

Gabrielle Belz: Some of the clinical trials were to or actually stopped, and if you are a person who had cancer or had to have a particular operation, you can only imagine how much impact that had on your daily life, and besides that behind the scenes.

300

00:55:47.100 --> 00:55:54.390

Gabrielle Belz: Scientists have a lot of other things that they have to get done, for example, they have to care for cells or care for experimental animals or.

301

00:55:54.660 --> 00:56:06.000

Gabrielle Belz: curated resources so that those particular types of resources are readily available when called on to form the necessary experiments for us to actually understand how vaccines work.

302

00:56:07.680 --> 00:56:14.130

Gabrielle Belz: And at the end of the day, although scientists are actually humans and are struggling with a number of things in society.

303

00:56:14.490 --> 00:56:20.760

Gabrielle Belz: So I have some collaborations with people in America and every week, we would meet via zoom.

304

00:56:21.270 --> 00:56:41.280

Gabrielle Belz: and discuss a project and one day we turn up and there were six met six deaths that were being talked about amongst the panel or four people, so the struggle of the impact of carbon is not only aspirational we what we want to solve, but it was read raw in the conversations.

305

00:56:42.750 --> 00:56:51.420

Gabrielle Belz: On the flip side of the equation, we had real opportunities so we, we were able to utilize technology such as nano string.

306

00:56:51.870 --> 00:57:04.020

Gabrielle Belz: And this is where we're able to look at RNA analysis on tissue sections, and so we collaborated with people in Brazil, who could who were at the front in icu icu units.

307

00:57:04.770 --> 00:57:22.890

Gabrielle Belz: harvesting tissues, for us to analyze sent them to john Hopkins University, who cuts slides for us who walk them around the corner to how RNA analysis performed, so that by magicians and he knows in Australia could perform some very novel and detailed analysis of these tissues.

308

00:57:24.000 --> 00:57:31.950

Gabrielle Belz: So coven has actually opened a lot of doors and actually in technologies that would have not arrived on our doorstep for years.

309

00:57:33.270 --> 00:57:52.560

Gabrielle Belz: But this process is really brutal, we all know that research doesn't always work and that those small steps forward in understanding why things don't work help us have this very pioneering and rapid induction of vaccines that something like we've never seen in the world, this year.

310

00:57:53.610 --> 00:57:57.750

Gabrielle Belz: So the UK vaccine was abandoned, not all science.

311

00:57:59.340 --> 00:58:12.720

Gabrielle Belz: Has the outcome that we want and this science was abandoned, not because it didn't work it's highly robust, but because of the wrinkles to the design really influence how people believe the vaccine will work.

312

00:58:14.460 --> 00:58:25.950

Gabrielle Belz: It was amazing learning experience the team were devastated and I think that week is hd into my brain, as everybody rally to try and support that team and that work now it's moving forward.

313

00:58:26.790 --> 00:58:35.580

Gabrielle Belz: With redesign and for future thinking of other vaccines and that's an amazing group of people who've worked fervently to try and progress that work.

314

00:58:36.660 --> 00:58:44.610

Gabrielle Belz: So how do we educate the public, how do we are scientists or publishers interact with the public, convey our messages to government.

315

00:58:45.240 --> 00:58:52.170

Gabrielle Belz: encourage innovative reporting and many of your be quite aware of the very rhetorical.

316

00:58:52.740 --> 00:59:01.470

Gabrielle Belz: types of questions that are being asked in some of the media at the moment, rather than encouraging people to stretch their imagination, as to how we might actually.

317

00:59:02.070 --> 00:59:10.830

Gabrielle Belz: develop new ways of working forward more integrative ways create more intersection ality and bring more diversity to the equation.

318

00:59:12.000 --> 00:59:30.570

Gabrielle Belz: And i'd asked what is the role journals in publishing negative data many times journals are really trying to capture that very cutting edge piece of work, but without all the other data, the vaccine would still be in a lab somewhere, rather than today going into people's arms in Australia.

319

00:59:32.490 --> 00:59:36.990

Gabrielle Belz: So I think communications never been more important than it is today.

320

00:59:38.040 --> 00:59:47.370

Gabrielle Belz: Governments have invested in a vast number of different aspects of size, not just medical research is the combination of these different aspects of the discipline, there are critical.

321

00:59:47.910 --> 00:59:56.580

Gabrielle Belz: For example, communication technologies, and we had many discussions about the role, out of communication in Australia and how inadequate of these.

322

00:59:57.270 --> 01:00:14.040

Gabrielle Belz: But will all probably agree that the communication has stood the test of time during coven it may not be perfect, but it really has allowed us to connect internationally we've not been able to travel.

323

01:00:15.150 --> 01:00:22.590

Gabrielle Belz: that's sometimes not a great thing, but in this case, it turned out to be fantastic we're not spending all our time in airports.

324

01:00:23.100 --> 01:00:36.810

Gabrielle Belz: It broke down a lot of barriers allow people to simply ring people up or engaging zoom and not have to do that social dance that takes hours weeks and months in order to establish a collaboration.

325

01:00:37.680 --> 01:00:44.280

Gabrielle Belz: So our group itself stairway three very multi disciplinary international console here.

326

01:00:45.210 --> 01:00:57.000

Gabrielle Belz: And so the group is really excited about being able to discuss questions and often not the original question that we pose, but the question that's come out of the distillation of the conversations of the team.

327

01:00:58.590 --> 01:01:09.570

Gabrielle Belz: Nationally these sorts of communication technologies that kept everyone connected it's also allowed different personalities to shine so not everybody is a white male.

328

01:01:10.230 --> 01:01:24.510

Gabrielle Belz: Highly extroverted individual there are vast numbers of other types of personalities in that equation, not all of whom have felt very comfortable about interacting in the way that we usually deliver information or receive information.

329

01:01:25.770 --> 01:01:37.110

Gabrielle Belz: it's challenged junior people to actually not rely so much on more senior people to make the types of connections that are going to be important not only for their careers, but for the development of the world.

330

01:01:39.540 --> 01:01:46.560

Gabrielle Belz: So political leaders are really locking down borders and doing that, at the drop of a hat on the moment which creates.

331

01:01:47.370 --> 01:02:05.370

Gabrielle Belz: Enormous disruption, but also has allowed us to reopen very quickly many scientists really see that the cooperation on big problems as the most urgent need and that this is Roy being facilitated by implementing very quickly these communication strategies.

332

01:02:06.750 --> 01:02:12.420

Gabrielle Belz: And so it's also worth remembering that these communication platforms are awesome.

333

01:02:12.990 --> 01:02:23.220

Gabrielle Belz: But the humans really are hardwired to connect so even the most introverted person that i'm aware of felt the need to actually reach out and have a cup of coffee.

334

01:02:23.640 --> 01:02:32.130

Gabrielle Belz: or to have a conversation with another human being, at least once every week or once every month, so no one's an island in in this situation.

335

01:02:33.810 --> 01:02:45.480

Gabrielle Belz: So scholarly communication for the research world has changed forever it's actually in this global archival delivery process so by archives and so forth.

336

01:02:45.990 --> 01:02:53.970

Gabrielle Belz: And this is different to some disciplines already had this type of format, but that format was largely restricted to the discipline.

337

01:02:54.510 --> 01:03:02.910

Gabrielle Belz: Whereas now these by these archival formats are actually very much open to public access and public debate.

338

01:03:03.510 --> 01:03:19.440

Gabrielle Belz: And that comes with it, the possibility that they'll be used in ways that we were probably not fair to happen and the emergence and contribution to fake news and these heady headlines that really get us excited every morning.

339

01:03:21.120 --> 01:03:28.440

Gabrielle Belz: there's enormous competition on what journals take so despite the enormous effort the people going to in writing up all their information.

340

01:03:28.890 --> 01:03:44.070

Gabrielle Belz: there's is treadmill of researchers having to go to model journals in order for our publications to actually reach that high quality peer reviewed level in our respective journal or online platform.

341

01:03:46.080 --> 01:03:57.120

Gabrielle Belz: Rapid publication, it raises a number of questions about the quality, the quality of the work before after peer review So what does what does.

342

01:03:57.660 --> 01:04:13.830

Gabrielle Belz: The work and it's thousands and thousands of publications have gone on to the archival services and our groups have contributed to some of those, how do we provide a scaffolding for people to sift through that information know what is good information and what might be a bit dodgy.

343

01:04:15.300 --> 01:04:31.050

Gabrielle Belz: And how do we value the scientists output, so we need some metrics around that and that has been incredibly difficult up until the point the covert actually set foot in the main arena, but now, how do we value that is it about output simply.

344

01:04:32.250 --> 01:04:47.820

Gabrielle Belz: Is it about the volume that we generate is it about the quality, or is it as many politicians would think how we distill that into the response and return on dollar value, and these are really very difficult questions that will have to sort through.

345

01:04:49.560 --> 01:04:53.670

Gabrielle Belz: And I think it's really important to ask what do the research community want from a publication.

346

01:04:54.420 --> 01:05:07.230

Gabrielle Belz: They make a major contribution to what happens in the publication arena in providing the science they review the publications and So what do publishers return to that that landscape.

347

01:05:07.710 --> 01:05:25.710

Gabrielle Belz: How do they contribute to actually taking the opportunity that I think is now available through the process of code to engage people much more broadly in the conversation and how we deliver really high quality information, whether that's real conventional publication or an online setting.

348

01:05:27.540 --> 01:05:34.140

Gabrielle Belz: So the long range implications for universities think are fast and have not fully been recognized yet.

349

01:05:34.890 --> 01:05:46.680

Gabrielle Belz: But, young people and students are really the future of where we're going and they're also both the consumers and a lot of the people who are doing a lot of the research of these learning organizations.

350

01:05:47.340 --> 01:05:58.740

Gabrielle Belz: And it's really quite striking to think about that, because they undergo these very extensive apprenticeships and generate the knowledge on which we build, but often not really part of the conversation.

351

01:06:00.300 --> 01:06:06.840

Gabrielle Belz: revving up of universities, has been very difficult opening is shutting which with such rapidity.

352

01:06:07.740 --> 01:06:21.840

Gabrielle Belz: is actually quite similar to how you might open and shut and a restaurant it's very, very difficult to manage from a day to day basis and from the long term, financial management and stability of the organization.

353

01:06:22.560 --> 01:06:27.180

Gabrielle Belz: So this simple uncertainty and research is going to affect an entire generation.

354

01:06:28.140 --> 01:06:36.930

Gabrielle Belz: It will affect how publications play out in the future, so how are we keep a steady flow of research going into the publication pipeline.

355

01:06:37.590 --> 01:06:44.820

Gabrielle Belz: And how do we engage emerging leaders in conversations with innovative design, given that, even during covert we've had.

356

01:06:45.660 --> 01:06:59.100

Gabrielle Belz: particular groups of people who allowed us in the conversations and not necessarily able to stand in the feed on the shoes of other groups who really need to be part of that conversation.

357

01:07:00.840 --> 01:07:18.570

Gabrielle Belz: So the art of silence occurs at universities, they don't operate in a vacuum and oftentimes we talk about them in a way in which they're separate from what happens in the publishing world or in the local newspapers, but it is a synergistic interaction that really should occur.

358

01:07:19.890 --> 01:07:37.800

Gabrielle Belz: University has has had to deal with what they think is going to be the future for them with a lot of students not able to make our shores policymakers have often been slow, but the long term social implications aren't really just about the dollar value for university but.

359

01:07:38.970 --> 01:07:56.670

Gabrielle Belz: it's about how research makes us very dramatic contribution to health and capability and how we're actually able to an organization, such as the Australian Academy of science, or the World Health Organization to develop our processes and information around how we deal with the pandemic.

360

01:07:57.990 --> 01:08:14.760

Gabrielle Belz: there's also this potential for very enhanced instructor competition, and this is particularly concerned when there is relatively poor funding models limited funding and there's not an appetite for truly transformational conversations around how we might move forward.

361

01:08:16.350 --> 01:08:31.920

Gabrielle Belz: So should we get back to normal, and I would argue that probably not our old normal exclusive personalities and discussions quiet and introverted people gender disparities and certain demographics just simply not part of the conversation.

362

01:08:33.090 --> 01:08:41.100

Gabrielle Belz: it's exclude a lot of junior people early career researchers and they view where they might be in 510 15 or 20 years.

363

01:08:41.670 --> 01:08:55.020

Gabrielle Belz: And while an older researcher my bring some really important long term historical information and thought provoking things for the future, the future really lies with these early career researchers.

364

01:08:56.070 --> 01:09:08.010

Gabrielle Belz: The old normal is really slow to implement new technologies and yet code has allowed those to come in at lightning speed which creates a landscape for researchers, that is super exciting.

365

01:09:09.270 --> 01:09:19.500

Gabrielle Belz: it's slow discussions about publishing the publishing directions and the sort of models that we might we might use and its really highlight and amplified societal disparities.

366

01:09:20.880 --> 01:09:37.920

Gabrielle Belz: And finally, I think, hybrid really puts on the agenda, public health and social implications for the future, these are really highly predictable and she'll be the things that we're thinking about how we use the dollar, to invest from governments where we have research moving forward.

367

01:09:39.900 --> 01:09:50.700

Gabrielle Belz: So Stephen Hall, recently said that scientists need to excite the public about their work and that's in part because they pay for it, but I would argue, simply paying for it is not sufficient.

368

01:09:51.330 --> 01:09:58.710

Gabrielle Belz: Is that science really has very, very important things to say about the biggest things biggest problems that we face in society.

369

01:09:59.460 --> 01:10:03.240

Gabrielle Belz: And it provides the data or which we can make decisions about society.

370

01:10:03.900 --> 01:10:14.040

Gabrielle Belz: Science is really often taken for granted, so most of you wouldn't have thought about the glass of water, you had this morning, whether taking a SIP from that water would actually cure you.

371

01:10:14.790 --> 01:10:28.200

Gabrielle Belz: And it's that comfort that we have that comes from science and bring those things into our society, that means that most things, during the day we don't really have to worry about, but is based on the investment in science.

372

01:10:29.580 --> 01:10:36.690

Gabrielle Belz: So what makes good science is that the immediate value for money as we've heard quite a lot about over the last couple years in Australia.

373

01:10:37.290 --> 01:10:49.500

Gabrielle Belz: Or is it about innovative discovery reaching out thinking for this for the future ultimately really providing transformational change that you might not even recognize the value of at this point in time.

374

01:10:50.610 --> 01:11:01.320

Gabrielle Belz: How do we communicate and disseminate this science, not just for the general public but also for scientists, with the overwhelming amount of data that's in the public domain now.

375

01:11:02.100 --> 01:11:16.860

Gabrielle Belz: it's confusing for many scientists, as it is for the layperson or person walking down the street in teasing apart, what are the elements that make good science as opposed to an overwhelming volume of information.

376

01:11:17.970 --> 01:11:23.490

Gabrielle Belz: And how do we manage research data for privacy protection and for equitable outcomes.

377

01:11:24.000 --> 01:11:33.720

Gabrielle Belz: Data sharing has to be local and internationally across borders and breaking down those particular barriers that stop us in generating trust.

378

01:11:34.230 --> 01:11:55.350

Gabrielle Belz: They need to be more same as pathways spending months, and sometimes even years trying to get confidentiality agreements and mta in place really leave itself freedom to discuss what's going on and also limits the actions of organizations such as individual governments or who.

379

01:11:56.760 --> 01:12:08.010

Gabrielle Belz: So, moving on from code, I think there needs to be certain amount of nimbleness amongst everybody in society, but particularly between scientists and pop and publishers.

380

01:12:08.430 --> 01:12:16.320

Gabrielle Belz: So that we have mutually beneficial outcomes, I think we have to balance Community communication styles so they're actually inclusive.

381

01:12:16.920 --> 01:12:22.380

Gabrielle Belz: And we have to prioritize communication, rather than just saying we need to communicate effectively.

382

01:12:23.010 --> 01:12:36.660

Gabrielle Belz: This needs to be bread and butter of all sizes coming through so that we can reach out effectively to other scientists, but also have a conversation with our grandparents about really how this works what the implications would be for them.

383

01:12:37.830 --> 01:12:47.940

Gabrielle Belz: We need science without borders, how do we prevent organizations are getting these artificial borders, and I think many of us understand why Sometimes these are necessary.

384

01:12:48.450 --> 01:12:59.700

Gabrielle Belz: But I think survey has shown by their enormous global leaders leadership across global partners us how we can place the opportunity to do that sort of thing.

385

01:13:00.060 --> 01:13:16.350

Gabrielle Belz: And how that as a ready package to go for vaccine development and certainly some of these organizations really have to be credited with the enormous amount of effort that they put in allowing us to just launch into within 12 months having a vaccine.

386

01:13:17.700 --> 01:13:24.840

Gabrielle Belz: And finally, I think the science and publishing world needs to develop a business collaboration with a social soul.

387

01:13:25.560 --> 01:13:36.870

Gabrielle Belz: So what does this model look like, I think the conversations have started, but it isn't just about publishing and making money or isn't about science and publishing publishing papers.

388

01:13:37.350 --> 01:13:51.120

Gabrielle Belz: is about taking the opportunity between these different organizations and creating the capacity to stem and disseminate really elegant and high quality science, but also using that opportunity to give a.

389

01:13:52.140 --> 01:14:07.170

Gabrielle Belz: conveying information that society might need, and I think there are some very fabulous opportunities out there that engage more broadly with the Community and particularly young people coming through that would really change the complexion of how we do business.

390

01:14:08.370 --> 01:14:12.510

Gabrielle Belz: So with that I will stop talking and.

391

01:14:14.610 --> 01:14:16.980

Gabrielle Belz: happy to continue the conversation.

392

01:14:19.680 --> 01:14:27.630

Peter D'Onghia: Thanks very much gabrielle that was excellent, as usual, I know you've joined a number of seminars and every time it's been fantastic.

393

01:14:28.230 --> 01:14:42.720

Peter D'Onghia: So I have a number of questions sending to me and some may well be to Maria Luisa so maybe gabrielle but absolutely feel free to chime in with his time, so we got about 15 minutes for questions so that's good.

394

01:14:43.440 --> 01:14:53.640

Peter D'Onghia: And there's one here, I guess, this is probably from Mary Louise, and that is deep the US pulling out of the who have any immediate material effect.

395

01:14:55.560 --> 01:15:06.810

Mary-Louise McLaws: Thank you for that question of certainly we didn't have the CDC overtly participating in discussions about evidence.

396

01:15:08.610 --> 01:15:19.860

Mary-Louise McLaws: But from a wider perspective, in fact, it could be seen as a good thing, because the other Members had to realize how much the Americas.

397

01:15:20.790 --> 01:15:39.930

Mary-Louise McLaws: pay for the membership and the rest of the Members needed to reconsider just how underfunded, who had been so sadly we didn't get our CDC group but they're back and they came back instantly which was lovely.

398

01:15:43.440 --> 01:15:54.810

Peter D'Onghia: Thank you and he's fun to you gabrielle and you mentioned that competition in journals in sorry journals take is harder than ever.

399

01:15:56.220 --> 01:16:06.210

Peter D'Onghia: In what journals take i'm sorry, and then the publication of negative results is more important than ever, as well, is the answer, sound science journals or are they more options to be explored.

400

01:16:07.920 --> 01:16:17.070

Gabrielle Belz: that's really good question we've been having a bit of a conversation about what publishing should look like or could look like for a few years.

401

01:16:17.760 --> 01:16:24.270

Gabrielle Belz: And the culture at the moment has really swayed around from swayed away from negative data.

402

01:16:25.020 --> 01:16:34.050

Gabrielle Belz: What has emerged over the last few years are a number of journals particularly online journals where negative data or data without a mechanism could be published.

403

01:16:35.040 --> 01:16:43.950

Gabrielle Belz: In general, these are probably not thought of or undoubtedly not thought of as highly as say science nature and some of these other journals.

404

01:16:44.610 --> 01:16:51.210

Gabrielle Belz: But I think without the sort of data, I mean we can't have the building blocks of how to get a vaccine.

405

01:16:51.810 --> 01:17:03.750

Gabrielle Belz: And that is even more critical now and we see different strategies around vaccines it's all very well to think Okay, we have you know the Pfizer vaccines rolled out quickly.

406

01:17:04.260 --> 01:17:16.950

Gabrielle Belz: But that's going to attend to what happened in our very privileged society, what happens in developing worlds, we still need a lot of these other platforms and we need people to be building on those platforms.

407

01:17:17.400 --> 01:17:22.680

Gabrielle Belz: So I think it provokes a real rethink of how we present some of these data.

408

01:17:23.490 --> 01:17:30.540

Gabrielle Belz: A lot of pressure on journals not just present things that might be the equivalent of what's on the front of the newspaper.

409

01:17:31.080 --> 01:17:40.050

Gabrielle Belz: and provides probably an opportunity for particularly online platforms to create discussion groups around some of the day that might not.

410

01:17:40.440 --> 01:17:52.500

Gabrielle Belz: be on the front page or the these big journals and started value add and to value that data more highly and to understand where that fits into the equation in the publishing world.

411

01:17:54.360 --> 01:18:08.040

Gabrielle Belz: it's absolutely pivotal that we have all the data that we have in order to build these models, we couldn't have done what we're doing now, with our everybody making those sometimes incremental and sometimes big steps in that process.

412

01:18:10.710 --> 01:18:14.220

Peter D'Onghia: Thanks, so I guess going on from that.

413

01:18:16.110 --> 01:18:16.380

Peter D'Onghia: Is.

414

01:18:17.790 --> 01:18:21.540

Peter D'Onghia: about the global communication, the global sharing of the data.

415

01:18:23.310 --> 01:18:28.290

Peter D'Onghia: between institutions globally, do you think that will continue much longer after code.

416

01:18:29.430 --> 01:18:48.810

Gabrielle Belz: that's a really good question, I think one of my big concerns, particularly in Australia, because even though we feel like we've gone through a lot, and we have compared to other countries it's minuscule we've been extraordinarily privileged and lucky.

417

01:18:49.890 --> 01:18:57.540

Gabrielle Belz: And even with small lockdowns we pretty much will have completely open borders moral is continuously now most likely.

418

01:18:59.820 --> 01:19:09.360

Gabrielle Belz: What we don't want to lose or the gains that we've made from code, and that is this greater communication and that pressure to just step up and initiate.

419

01:19:09.870 --> 01:19:24.690

Gabrielle Belz: Discussions and that provokes universities and individuals to work out how we can sort of protect people's data and sharing in such a way that we can enable this to happen.

420

01:19:25.860 --> 01:19:28.440

Gabrielle Belz: Australia, has a lot of.

421

01:19:29.640 --> 01:19:36.840

Gabrielle Belz: Red tape around some of the processes that it has and so couldn't implement some things as quickly as other countries could.

422

01:19:37.290 --> 01:19:49.350

Gabrielle Belz: And so I think there still needs to be pressure on lowering those barriers to a point where we're still protecting people, but really fostering that collaboration, I think, from our discussions.

423

01:19:49.980 --> 01:19:57.720

Gabrielle Belz: What really emerged is people don't want to just generate data and get publications, they want to contribute to something that's going to make a difference.

424

01:19:58.110 --> 01:20:12.810

Gabrielle Belz: Not just in a lifetime, but for the future, and I think that was one of the most reassuring things that came out of everyone's discussion and why the first questions we came together to discuss are often not the last questions that we're going to answer.

425

01:20:16.140 --> 01:20:32.010

Peter D'Onghia: was a great answer this maybe mainly to you, Mary Louise but i'm sure everyone might have something it send it to me, and that was one of the top three lessons covert has taught us and i'll add a bit facetiously to, that is, how long we should be forget all those lessons.

426

01:20:33.330 --> 01:20:41.610

Mary-Louise McLaws: Well that's a nice question and I also noticed there's a really nice question that kind of reminds me of that one from lily so.

427

01:20:42.390 --> 01:21:06.990

Mary-Louise McLaws: i'll just remind your your participants that are 2019 there had been an independent a report written for who warning everybody that there was an upcoming pandemic and that was in September and Lo and behold, there was, of course, the outbreak in will hunt.

428

01:21:08.250 --> 01:21:12.990

Mary-Louise McLaws: And that report basically said watch this space get ready.

429

01:21:14.100 --> 01:21:27.510

Mary-Louise McLaws: This is going to happen, and it was Julie ignored then September last year, an independent report was written that said you've all been asleep at the wheel.

430

01:21:27.960 --> 01:21:48.210

Mary-Louise McLaws: And you really weren't ready and get your act together, basically i'm just i'm cutting through to the to the conclusion of that report and still a when I did an analysis, a quick one of GDP and number of cases wickedly.

431

01:21:49.680 --> 01:22:00.270

Mary-Louise McLaws: The high GDP countries had most of the cases Australia was very fortunate down with Norway, they quickly decided not to do the Swedish.

432

01:22:01.620 --> 01:22:04.020

Mary-Louise McLaws: dance with with covert.

433

01:22:05.430 --> 01:22:07.200

Mary-Louise McLaws: New Zealand and other.

434

01:22:08.280 --> 01:22:11.040

Mary-Louise McLaws: areas, including China and Taiwan.

435

01:22:12.150 --> 01:22:25.740

Mary-Louise McLaws: and South Korea and Singapore all did very well because they used low tech interventions and they started learning, but not only that it to have you can have good.

436

01:22:26.880 --> 01:22:37.920

Mary-Louise McLaws: leaders, although the other countries, those are the high income countries had incredibly poor leadership and incredibly poor followership.

437

01:22:38.550 --> 01:23:03.030

Mary-Louise McLaws: And I think we need more publications about followership it's all very well for leaders to plead but, in fact, some of these high income countries didn't even have that so they value independence and individuality and, of course, without any disrespect to vaccine makers, we all love vaccines.

438

01:23:04.050 --> 01:23:14.160

Mary-Louise McLaws: Relying on that high tech solution and relying on that has basically meant that the low income countries who had.

439

01:23:14.700 --> 01:23:33.960

Mary-Louise McLaws: Can when you look at it by per million header population they had less numbers, then we in high countries high income countries and, of course, their infrastructure just doesn't allow them to get on board quickly with the public health messaging so.

440

01:23:35.160 --> 01:23:42.780

Mary-Louise McLaws: We need to learn lessons fast and we need to set an example, we cannot always rely on.

441

01:23:43.800 --> 01:23:51.000

Mary-Louise McLaws: whiz bang vaccine back sinologist coming up with vaccines at the speed of light and and sadly the.

442

01:23:51.780 --> 01:24:10.950

Mary-Louise McLaws: The Community within those countries going on this is something's wrong with this so and I take gabriel's of one of her last slides basically saying scientists need to communicate, but so do the leaders as well, that these things don't happen without a great deal of.

443

01:24:12.510 --> 01:24:26.490

Mary-Louise McLaws: support by the government and the world to get vaccines up and running safely so we've had the warning that you didn't listen and this year I predict that the warning will be.

444

01:24:27.030 --> 01:24:37.680

Mary-Louise McLaws: And this is back to lily's one question of climate change, so I was tasked with an incredibly I think my one of my most difficult projects from who.

445

01:24:38.160 --> 01:24:50.190

Mary-Louise McLaws: And that was imagine what the health system is going to be like by 2050 in the western Pacific region, I kept coming up with antibiotic resistance, training, health.

446

01:24:50.940 --> 01:25:04.350

Mary-Louise McLaws: care workers, etc, all being impacted by climate change, every single issue and, of course, climate change will increase the coming together of humans.

447

01:25:05.100 --> 01:25:17.760

Mary-Louise McLaws: And vector borne diseases and we will have another pandemic so for governments to say we don't need quarantine stations, we don't need to worry after this.

448

01:25:18.270 --> 01:25:35.910

Mary-Louise McLaws: Well, we do we need to prepare and make Australia and the Asia Pacific region, the thought group of viruses and vaccines and productions and productions have personal protective equipment as well, so that we can.

449

01:25:36.930 --> 01:25:49.770

Mary-Louise McLaws: Not just deliver it to our own people and healthcare workers, but to all of our neighbors because we aren't safe to wear all safe so they're my predictions and does that answer the question.

450

01:25:51.330 --> 01:25:54.060

Peter D'Onghia: does carry on, do you have anything to add to that.

451

01:25:55.890 --> 01:26:14.670

Gabrielle Belz: um yeah look, I think, just to reiterate everything that Mary Louise I said, I think we we forget very quickly, and I think that is the, that is the real challenge in Australia, but none of this is a surprise what's going on, and there is a real.

452

01:26:16.290 --> 01:26:22.080

Gabrielle Belz: A real impetus for people to invest in short range goals which scientists can energy.

453

01:26:23.430 --> 01:26:27.360

Gabrielle Belz: Really, we should be thinking in long range goals.

454

01:26:28.410 --> 01:26:47.160

Gabrielle Belz: because these are the ones that are required at global collaboration and for people to actually get on board to solve big problems, not just small incremental problems and yeah The question is where will we be in 2015 the vax, as I said, the vaccine, we had a year and a bit now.

455

01:26:48.420 --> 01:26:52.620

Gabrielle Belz: relying heavily on a single technology to get us out of this whole.

456

01:26:54.450 --> 01:27:06.540

Gabrielle Belz: Number of public health, low tech low cost strategies really need to back all this up, because, as the virus mark mutates there's nothing to say that these will.

457

01:27:07.200 --> 01:27:15.510

Gabrielle Belz: be reliable, vaccines in 10 years time, and that we all need other strategies and will have opportunities to.

458

01:27:16.170 --> 01:27:33.600

Gabrielle Belz: You know rejig the vaccines, but like influenza we're still dealing with influence at every single year, and so it may become a situation like that, if we don't back it up with these public health strategies continue to social distance wash our hands use mass.

459

01:27:34.650 --> 01:27:48.150

Gabrielle Belz: We we really weren't in the evolution of the virus with the immune system, the virus will actually win because their objective is to co evolved with humans, so that we both live happily together.

460

01:27:49.770 --> 01:28:00.480

Gabrielle Belz: So we're always sort of playing catch up, and if we ignore ignore the simple things that we we now basically have a roadmap of what those things are and what the priorities should be.

461

01:28:01.740 --> 01:28:11.760

Gabrielle Belz: But there'll be a real impetus that those aren't you know the front line headline of a newspaper, and therefore they won't be embraced by by governments around the world.

462

01:28:12.750 --> 01:28:23.160

Gabrielle Belz: So I think somehow we need to convey those messages that it might not sound really sexy, but it might be the thing that we really need in society.

463

01:28:24.600 --> 01:28:35.880

Mary-Louise McLaws: May I add one thing to gabriel's discussion around this is, you know her mentioning of headlines and mostly our journalists.

464

01:28:36.360 --> 01:28:55.350

Mary-Louise McLaws: in Australia we're very fortunate, not necessarily in other countries have really stepped up and talking to scientists to really understand what they're going to report on and they're not necessarily going for the headline anymore, and so they going for the science don't you think gabrielle.

465

01:28:56.070 --> 01:29:01.500

Gabrielle Belz: yeah I have to agree what's emerged and these people existed before Corbett, but there are a number of.

466

01:29:02.040 --> 01:29:16.110

Gabrielle Belz: reporters who really are in that deeply investigating the science space and dabbling down all the hysteria around it, and so I think those people are real examples to.

467

01:29:16.830 --> 01:29:25.260

Gabrielle Belz: You know some of the avenues that I think people finishing their degrees might think about science communication now that's a real opportunity.

468

01:29:26.520 --> 01:29:31.350

Gabrielle Belz: With some really great role models in that space and the opportunity to.

469

01:29:33.180 --> 01:29:36.660

Gabrielle Belz: help those people, help us convey the right messages.

470

01:29:36.660 --> 01:29:38.400

Mary-Louise McLaws: motive and to the public.

471

01:29:38.700 --> 01:29:40.290

Gabrielle Belz: And it's very untapped at the moment.

472

01:29:40.950 --> 01:29:52.980

Mary-Louise McLaws: yeah because it's true it's a two way learning process, you know, there we teach them about the science and they teach us about how to communicate effectively so i'm I concur with you.

473

01:29:55.440 --> 01:30:04.830

Peter D'Onghia: Thank you, both i'm going to leave it there, because we have less than a minute left and just thank you very much for helping us and trying to understand a bit more about that.

474

01:30:05.340 --> 01:30:08.430

Peter D'Onghia: But I certainly do we will have a short break.

475

01:30:09.270 --> 01:30:19.830

Peter D'Onghia: I believe gabrielle and Mary Louise will be back with us at 145 so bit more q&a which is going to the do you have a few more questions here, no doubt that we weren't coming in, so please everyone else.

476

01:30:20.340 --> 01:30:24.870

Peter D'Onghia: Can you get a break 15 minutes and then we'll be back told me that the nexus and thank you again.

477

01:30:26.820 --> 01:30:27.300

Thank you.