CONFERENCE THEME

The Second Coming of Journalism? Rebirth, resurrection, renewal, resistance, resurgence.

Journalism Education and Research Association of Australia 2017 conference

University of Newcastle
4-6 December 2017

Conference Book

The Second Coming

William Butler Yeats

Turning and turning in the widening gyre
The falcon cannot hear the falconer;
Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned;
The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity.

Surely some revelation is at hand;
Surely the Second Coming is at hand.
The Second Coming! Hardly are those words out
When a vast image out of *Spiritus Mundi*
Troubles my sight: somewhere in sands of the desert
A shape with lion body and the head of a man,
A gaze blank and pitiless as the sun,
Is moving its slow thighs, while all about it
Reel shadows of the indignant desert birds.
The darkness drops again; but now I know
That twenty centuries of stony sleep
Were vexed to nightmare by a rocking cradle,
And what rough beast, its hour come round at last,
Slouches towards Bethlehem to be born?

Source: *The Collected Poems of W. B. Yeats* (1989)

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Conference theme:

In a spirit of optimism, the conference theme explores, analyses and contests the idea of a resurging journalism and how that idea fits into the following themes:

- Truth in a post-truth world
- Fake news: opinions vs facts vs alternative facts
- Comedy and news: a marriage of convenience?
- Beyond the capitals: is the future of journalism in the regions?
- Advocacy journalism: collaboration for a community outcome
- How do we best prepare contemporary undergraduate and postgraduate students?

Organisers' Welcome

Welcome to #JERAA17! And welcome to Newcastle – the traditional country of the Awabakal and Worimi people. We pay our respects to elders past and present.

The second largest city in New South Wales is in transition. You may have alighted from a train at the recently opened Newcastle Interchange, built after the NSW Government truncated the heavy rail line at Wickham on Boxing Day 2014 in spite of fierce opposition. Or maybe you landed at Newcastle Airport, which sits in the shadow of the Williamtown RAAF Base.

The local newspaper *The Herald* published a series of articles on the contamination of water sources by fire-fighting foam runoff from the base. 'The Foam and the Fury' won its reporting team a 2016 Walkley. Last week, one of the reporters on that team, Carrie Fellner, won her third Walkley for reporting on a cancer cluster in Cabbage Tree Road and Joanne McCarthy – who holds an honorary doctorate from this University – racked up her fourth Walkley for articles on the medical catastrophe of transvaginal mesh.

We are delighted that Carrie and Joanne will be speaking at #JERAA17. Group Managing Editor of Fairfax in Newcastle and the Hunter Chad Watson will deliver a keynote, provocatively outlining the opportunities for media organisations in regional Australia through not just setting agendas, but changing them altogether.

The construction you see outside the spanking-new NeW Space building where we gather for our conference is for a light rail to run along Hunter St. Wander from NeW Space towards the coast and you'll end up in Newcastle East where you might see the final dismantling of the recently held Supercars Newcastle 500 race. Opposition to the building of a racetrack in the middle of a heavily populated heritage area has dominated the news for months.

The people of the Hunter have a history of being involved in struggle. It was on the Hunter Valley coalfields where unionism in Australia won its first substantial following. It was in the steelworks of the BHP where massive migrant migration battled racism to work the blast furnaces that made steel. And in June 1942, Big Harry's Place was the target of 34 shells from Japanese submarine *I-21*.

If you walk beside the harbour on your way to Newcastle East you'll see our famous Queen's Wharf Tower, slated for demolition next year, so make sure you pause to take in this outstanding erection. On your way back, swing past our magnificent Christ Church Cathedral, and spare a thought for the victims of sexual abuse by members of the Anglican clergy in that parish (and others), who last year gave evidence of their torment to the Royal Commission in the newly built Law Courts, which you will pass on your way back to NeW Space.

Beyond the capitals, there's a lot going on.

The conference theme 'The Second Coming of Journalism? Rebirth, resurrection, renewal, resistance, resurgence' is designed to provoke a conversation in a spirit of optimism in these most difficult of times.

Topics across a broad range of keynotes, panels and presentations include fake news, comedy and news, regional journalism, advocacy journalism, changes and adaption in curriculum direction and the expectation and aspirations of students studying journalism.

President of JERAA Professor Matthew Ricketson says that journalism education and research have never been more urgently needed than today.

"Yes, we know the practice of journalism is being pushed and pulled in various directions as the business of media has fragmented and become prey to a global duopoly – Google and Facebook – the size and scale of which we've never seen before, but that is precisely why the activity of journalism, especially journalism in the public interest, is so important today," he says.

Conference organisers are especially delighted that head of policy at Facebook Mia Garlick will deliver a keynote on the Future of Journalism project. Professor Sophia A. McClennen, Associate Director

of the Pennsylvania State University's School of International Affairs and the Director of the Center for Global Studies, is presenting a keynote on Trump, politics and satire. Other keynotes address hyperlocal journalism, media for kids, local news, and data journalism.

Panels on advocacy journalism, work-integrated learning, the future of journalism research, and women in the academy contribute to the contemporary nature of the 2017 program.

We appreciate that many of you have travelled far to be here. As well as Australia and New Zealand, keynotes and delegates have come from the UK and the US. We hope all of you enjoy everything this region has to offer.

Welcome to Newy and #JERAA17.

Felicity Biggins, Janet Fulton, Christina Koutsoukos and Paul Scott.

JERAA17 organising committee.

Our most sincere thanks to:

The University of Newcastle and the **Faculty of Education and Arts** and **School of Creative Industries** (SOCI).

Melanie James, former, interim head of our previous school, DCIT for her enthusiastic support and giving us the go-ahead.

The head of **SOCI**, Paul Egglestone, for his enthusiastic support soon after his arrival from the UK, suggesting one of our keynotes and indeed opening the conference – cheers mate!

Our friends at the ***Mindframe*** **National Media Initiative, Everymind**, for their generous sponsorship of our conference, including our Morning Tea on Tuesday.

Warm thanks to the **Reporting Islam** team for sponsoring the lunch for our pre-conference day on Sunday.

The **academic, professional and technical staff** of SOCI for always going above and beyond.

A special mention must go to **Christy Hay, Activities and Events co-ordinator in the School of Creative Industries**, who has made the task of organising the conference so much easier with her can-do efficiency.

A big thank-you must also go to **our colleagues from around the country and overseas** for adding to their onerous workloads by refereeing abstracts and papers and for "volunteering" to chair conference sessions.

To our **extraordinary keynotes**, especially those who have endured long flights for short stays, we say a very heartfelt thank-you and to our **invited panellists from industry** we are very grateful for your time and expertise.

We also warmly thank **our students** who have been enthusiastic in their support of the conference as volunteers. They have taken up the opportunity a collegial conference like this presents and we hope they enjoy the opportunity to meet, listen and exchange ideas with academics whose disciplinary work they've learnt from. A big thank-you to Zoe, Sarah, Jenna, David, Jordyn, Simone and Javez.

And we want to thank you, **the delegates to JERAA17**, for coming to Newcastle to be part of this talkfest. May a thousand ideas bloom.

Conference Information

JERAA Annual General Meeting

The JERAA AGM will be held on Tuesday 5th December at 5.00pm. The venue is the Main Conference Room (X5.02) at the University of Newcastle New Space Building. An agenda and other documents have been distributed to members. JERAA members are welcome to attend.

Certificate of Attendance

If you require a certificate of attendance, please email the convenors at jeraa2017@newcastle.edu.au.

Conference daily information

Extra information and updates will be posted by the conference registration desk and on Twitter, #jeraa17. For any questions, email jeraa2017@newcastle.edu.au at any time or ask one of the conference assistants.

Conference dinner

The conference dinner will be held at Longworth House in Newcastle. Registration for the dinner should be organised before the conference (for catering purposes) and costs $120. Spaces may become available during the conference so if you didn't book and would like to come, please email jeraa2017@newcastle.edu.au.

Coffee, refreshments and meals

Morning tea, lunch and afternoon tea will be served during each day of the conference near the main conference room for registered conference guests.

Outside these times, you are welcome to purchase from various venues. There is a café on the ground floor of the New Space building and several cafes near the campus.

We are trying to be as environmentally friendly as possible. You are very welcome to bring a water bottle. Each floor has bubblers available where you can refill your bottle.

Internet access

We have arranged Internet access on the University campus. Login details will be made available to the delegates on registration.

Registration

The registration desk will be open on Monday at 8.00am and 8.30am on other days. It will be staffed during the days of the conference from 8.30am until 5.00pm each day.

Social media

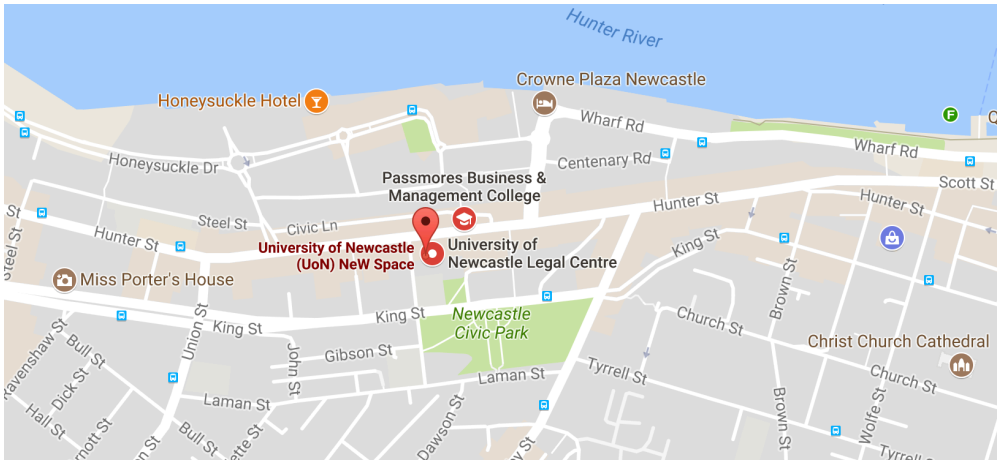
Join in the tweeting by following @JERAAus or #jeraa17.

Venue

The conference is held at the University of Newcastle New Space Building, Cnr of Auckland and Hunter Streets, Newcastle. The main conference room is X5.02 on the fifth floor of the building with breakout rooms X4.01 and X4.02 on the fourth floor and X6.02 on the sixth floor. There are elevators and stairs for the delegates' use.

All UON campuses are smoke-free.

Where is the University?



Daily Overview

Sunday 3rd December – Workshop day (New Space Building X4.02)	
11.00am	**Reporting Islam: Train the Trainer session** Presented by A/Prof Jacqui Ewart
1.00pm	Light lunch - provided by the Reporting Islam Project
1.30pm	**Master Class on practice-based and practice-led journalism research for HDR/Honours students and supervisors** Presented by A/Prof Mia Lindgren
3.30pm	**How to make a podcast** Presented by Todd Sergeant, content creator and Breakfast announcer at 2NURFM
Monday 4th December	
8.00am	**Registration opens**
9.00am	**Conference welcome** *Main Conference Room - New Space X5.02* Welcome to Country – Uncle Kevin McKenny (Chairperson of Wandiyali ATSI Inc) Welcome to JERAA – Professor Matthew Ricketson (President of JERAA) Welcome to the University of Newcastle – Professor Paul Egglestone (Head of School of Creative Industries, UON) Conference attendee information – Janet Fulton
9.30am	**Keynote address - Andy Dickinson** Journalism, multimedia, digital educator and trainer. *Main Conference Room - New Space X5.02*
10.30am	**Morning Tea**
11.00am	**Anne Dunn award presented by JERAA President** *Main Conference Room - New Space X5.02*
11.10am	**Panel 1 – Advocacy** *Main Conference Room - New Space X5.02*
12.30pm	**Lunch –** Grab your lunch and join in with the UniPollWatch panel: Beyond UniPollWatch, introducing *The Junction*
1.30pm	**Parallel Session 1**
2.45pm	**Afternoon tea**
3.05pm	**Keynote address - Professor Sophia A. McClennen**

	Main Conference Room - New Space X5.02
4.05pm	**Plenary session - Women in j-education** *Main Conference Room - New Space X5.02*
5.30pm	**Welcome to JERAA event** Drinks and canapes
Conference ends 7.00pm	
Tuesday 5th December	
8.30am	**Information desk opens**
9.00am	Conference starts
9.00am	**Keynote address - Saffron Howden** Founder and editor of *Crinkling News*, the national newspaper for Australian kids. *Main Conference Room - New Space X5.02*
10.00am	**Morning Tea**
10.30am	**Parallel Session 2**
11.45pm	**Panel 2 – Work Integrated Learning** *Main Conference Room - New Space X5.02*
12.45pm	**Lunch –** Time for catching up and networking
1.30pm	**Keynote address - Chad Watson** Group Managing Editor Newcastle-Hunter, Fairfax Media *Main Conference Room - New Space X5.02*
2.30pm	**Parallel Session 3**
3.45pm	Afternoon tea
4.00pm	**Parallel Session 4**
5.00pm	**JERAA Annual General Meeting** All JERAA members welcome *Main Conference Room - New Space X5.02*
7.30pm	**Conference dinner** Longworth House - arrive at 7.00 for dinner at 7.30

Wednesday 6th December	
8.30am	**Information desk opens**
9.00am	**Keynote address - Future of Facebook Project** Dr Andrea Carson - University of Melbourne Mia Garlick - Head of Policy at Facebook *Main Conference Room - New Space X5.02*
10.00am	**Morning Tea**
10.30am	**QandA** *Main Conference Room - New Space X5.02*
11.30am	**Keynote address - Kevin L Davis** *Main Conference Room - New Space X5.02*
12.30pm	**Lunch –** Grab your lunch and join us in congratulating our colleagues who have published books this year
1.15pm	**Parallel session 5**
2.30pm	**Panel - How should journalism research in Australia be assessed beyond ERA 2018?** *Main Conference Room - New Space X5.02*
3.30pm	**Afternoon tea**
4.00pm	**Conference close**

Keynote Speakers JERAA 2017

Andy Dickinson

Professor Sophia McClennen

Ms Saffron Howden

Chad Watson

Facebook: Future of Journalism Project

Dr Andrea Carson (University of Melbourne)

Mia Garlick (Head of Policy at Facebook)

Kevin L Davis

Andy Dickinson

Biography

Andy Dickinson is a journalism academic and trainer and is a well-known and influential voice in the online journalism community. For nearly 20 years, he has helped students navigate the changing landscape of online and digital journalism balancing skills and a critical view of the industry. He also provides training and consultancy, helping journalism organisations and hundreds of local journalists, explore the opportunities and challenges of digital disruption. He is currently exploring the ways local and hyperlocal journalism can embrace the explosion of data and data journalism, to re-imagine accountability at a local level and make a change in the communities they represent.

For more information, see Andy's University Research Page or his personal site.

Keynote: Grounding journalism education

Journalism education is a tricky balancing act. On one side is industry who, reacting to the near constant disruption of digital, demand an increasing level of skills, innovation and responsiveness from our graduates. On the other is the requirement to service the critical and theoretical demands of education and research. Issues of time and resources weigh heavy on both sides.

The best of journalism education responds to these competing demands with a dynamic mix of practice and theory. We teach and learn by doing real journalism in the communities around us. Those communities also become the testing ground for our research and experiments in innovation. But at the same time, we know that local journalism is under extreme pressure from budget cuts and newsroom closures. Now, many of the communities we work and live in have little or no media representation or access to independent mechanisms for accountability.

In a time of unprecedented political and social change, our focus is often drawn to the world stage. Global perspectives increasingly dominate our thinking and demand a response of journalism education. But perhaps there is as much of a pressing need to reflect on our commitment to those communities in which we test those responses and where students draw the stories they use to learn their trade.

As we continue to ask the questions of ‘why?' and ‘how?' we do journalism, questions that drive our approach to a journalism education that is ‘fit for purpose’, it is timely that we ask ‘Who is journalism education for?’

Professor Sophia A. McClennen

Biography

Sophia A. McClennen is Associate Director of the Pennsylvania State University's School of International Affairs and the Director of the Center for Global Studies. She has written ten books, two of which focus on satire and politics. In her weekly column for Salon she covers the intersections between media, culture, and politics.

Sophia has recently published, *Is Satire Saving our Nation? Mockery and American Politics* (Palgrave 2014), co-authored with Penn State communications undergraduate Remy Maisel and also published research on satire, politics, social media, and the millennial generation.

Sophia's personal website is sophiamcclennen.com and further information can be found at her Pennsylvania State University research page. Find her on Twitter @mcclennen65.

Keynote: Trump is a Joke: Why Satire Makes Sense When Politics Doesn't

The election of 2016 was a watershed moment for U.S. politics. Donald Trump won the presidency with more experience on reality TV than in politics; the rise of fake news on social media allowed hysterical stories to circulate broadly at unprecedented levels; and we learned more about current events from comedians than we did from the mainstream media. *Trump is a Joke* asks why satire is better at exposing the absurdity of the Trump age than traditional news outlets and it considers whether the increasing power of satire is healthy for our democracy. While satire has played a larger and larger role in shaping public debate since 9/11, the Trump presidency has ushered in an era when comedians have been increasingly successful in helping us understand serious issues. From John Oliver to Stephen Colbert, from Samantha Bee to Seth Meyers, from Michael Moore to Alec Baldwin and Melissa McCarthy, a wide range of satirists has worked to rescue the American public from the madness of the Trump era. *Trump is a Joke* explains why political satire is on the rise and how its comedy keeps us sane.

Saffron Howden

Biography

Saffron Howden is the founder and editor of *Crinkling News*, the national newspaper for Australian kids. Saffron recently ran a successful crowdfunding campaign to continue publishing the newspaper.

Saffron has been a journalist for over 16 years, starting as a cadet reporter at Australian Associated Press and working at the *Daily Telegraph*, *Sydney Morning Herald* and regional newspaper the *Northern Star*. She also worked in the press gallery at Parliament House in Canberra.

In November, *Crinkling News* hosted the first ever media literacy conference for young people to develop guidelines and an action plan to improve news and media literacy among young Australians. Media Literacy Leaders, aged from 10-15, ran working groups and a public debate, guided by journalists, social media experts, academics, and covered the conference as junior reporters.

Keynote: Catching the NewsBugs: Why Ignoring Kids is Bad for Journalism

Children aged under 15 make up almost 20 per cent of Australia's population. Yet, until last year, there was just one significant news media outlet aimed especially at kids.

A generation ago journalists and the established news media could afford to overlook children. As adults, they would pick a preferred publication or broadcaster to get their daily dose of current affairs: it might be Channel Nine news at 6 o'clock, it could be *The Sydney Morning Herald* or *The Australian*, or it might be the car radio tuned permanently to Radio National. Somehow or other much of the population would end up hearing the news of the day from experienced, professional journalists guided by ethics and driven by a desire to inform.

Journalists and their bosses got complacent. We shut ourselves away in big city office buildings and decided we knew best - our readers, listeners and viewers didn't need to know what we did or how we did it.

So when information exploded on the Internet, the news media was faced with a big problem: nobody knew journalism had any worth.

Reinvigorating the role of journalism in civil society starts with the youngest news consumers - children.

Chad Watson

Biography

Chad Watson started as a journalism cadetship with the Newcastle Herald in 1989, about the same time the World Wide Web was invented.

He spent his formative years covering police rounds, football, surfing and rock'n'roll, running the newspapers-in-education program and writing feature stories.

He progressed to newsroom leadership roles with The Sun-Herald and Sydney Morning Herald before returning "home" to the Newcastle Herald, becoming editor in 2012.

The masthead went on to win four consecutive Pacific Area Newspaper Publishers' Awards as newspaper and news website of the year. Chad was also part of a Herald team that received a Walkley Award for coverage of community and regional affairs.

In 2015, Fairfax Media appointed him group managing editor of Newcastle and the Hunter, a role overseeing a dozen titles, including the Herald.

Chad, a University of Newcastle graduate, serves on the University's Alumni advisory committee as well as the Communication degree's external advisory board. He has taught part-time at the University, Hunter TAFE and the Workers Education Association (WEA).

He is a White Ribbon anti-domestic violence ambassador, a Hunter Region Sporting Hall of Fame committee member and part of Mindframe's national group advising on the media portrayal of suicide and mental illness. He also sits on the boards of the Joy Cummings Centre Reserve Trust and Newcastle Football.

Keynote: Campaign journalism and community engagement: When setting the news agenda is no longer enough

Newspapers have long been highly regarded for setting the news agenda. Now we are encouraged, expected even, to not only set agendas but shift agendas. Too many investigations and inquiries in recent years have shown that we Australians can't rely on our civic leaders, or others in positions of authority, to consistently act with the best interests of our communities in mind.

Society seems to be losing in this power struggle where private interests and private fortunes result in privileged positions on a tilted playing field. Advocacy journalism can address that. We can be the referees in this uneven match of consequence. We can be even more than that.

Regional and rural mastheads, in particular, can unite our communities in a way that those other game officials, as in our elected representatives, can only dream of.

Kevin L. Davis

Biography

Kevin Davis is the principal of KLJD Consulting, a strategic revenue and development practice specializing in assisting independent news & information companies increase revenue and impact.

Davis was formerly the inaugural CEO and Executive Director of the Investigative News Network (INN), now known as the Institute for Nonprofit News, a consortium of more than a hundred nonprofit newsrooms in the U.S.

For the organization's first five years of operation, Davis oversaw efforts to promote the sustainability of its member organizations, and increase the impact of the public service journalism by nonprofits, in collaboration, via digital distribution.

As a former publisher and digital business entrepreneur, Davis has over 20 years of experience in strategic development and growth at news and media organizations. Before joining INN, Davis was responsible for operations at Los Angeles-based news organizations TheWrap.com, Variety.com and 411 Publishing.

Davis has spoken and lectured about the nonprofit and independent journalism sector at conferences and institutions globally.

Currently Davis spends his time working with mission-driven and nonprofit news organizations, public media stations and good government organizations in the US and Europe.

Davis is a regular guest lecturer at the Stockholm School of Economics in Riga, Latvia where he focuses on teaching marketing and revenue development to journalists and media managers from Eastern Cooperative Countries. Davis was also recently a Senior Fellow at the USC Annenberg Norman Lear Center's Media Impact Project.

Keynote: The Engaging Newsroom

Today, many leading journalism organizations around the globe are (re)discovering the need to better serve the individuals that make-up the audiences and communities that they serve. Now, the nameless, faceless aggregate that were packaged and sold to advertisers are being invited into the news making process and engaged with on multiple meaningful levels. Why? Because people who see themselves, their values and their concerns being met by a news organization are more likely to pay for that news and information and frequent the businesses that recognize those needs. News organizations that adopt engagement and which reflect the needs of the community, rather than the needs of shareholders or advertisers, are building strong membership files and capturing more revenue from the people they serve. In his keynote, Kevin L J Davis will examine the public-powered journalism model and the implications it and other forms of meaningful community engagement is beginning to have on journalism and the news business moving forward. Davis will also look at the new set of skills that news organizations of all sizes will need to invest in and, therefore, the skillsets that graduating students of journalism will need in the rapidly changing world of engaging news.

Facebook: The Future of Journalism Project

Dr Andrea Carson (University of Melbourne)

Mia Garlick (Facebook Head of Policy)

The University of Melbourne will present the results of its ***Future Newsroom*** research. Funded by Facebook, the study examines what the future newsroom looks like, and what has changed and will change with respect to the skillsets of journalists.

On the internet, everyone can play the role of journalist and publisher — capturing and sharing stories, images and video about how they experience the world around them and their thoughts and opinions. In some instances, citizen journalists have help mainstream media extend their coverage from live at the scene events. In other instances, citizen journalists share content that can be shared rapidly and create confusion about the authenticity of a story. In a world where everyone is a publisher, Dr Carson's research looks at what has changed and predicts what is to come

Facebook will also give an update on its Facebook Journalism Project – a global initiative to partner with the publishing industry. Through FJP, Facebook has met with several thousand publishers around the globe to create a dialogue around how publishers use its products and how it could make improvements to better support publishers' needs. This includes close collaboration on product development, training and tools for journalists and training and tools for an informed community.

Abstracts of Panels JERAA 2017

(Peer Reviewed)

Reporting the Royal Commission – from the micro to the macro. What's the next story?

(Dart Centre sponsored panel)

Chaired by: Cait McMahon (Dart Centre Asia Pacific)

Melissa Davey (Melbourne Bureau Chief, Guardian Australia)
Gemma McKibb (Melbourne University)
Matthew Ricketson (Deakin University)

The Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse is scheduled to hand its final report to the federal government on 15 December 2017. The royal commission has been an event of historic importance in Australia, and indeed globally. It has focussed national attention on the shocking prevalence of child sexual assault in Australian institutions both historically and into the current day. Equally if not more important it has shone forensic light on how so many institutions have failed so many children for so many years. These institutions have included churches, governments, schools, both private and public, non-government welfare agencies, sporting bodies, the scouts and the Australian Defence Force. In 57 public hearings conducted across all states over 400 days between 2013 and 2017, the royal commission has heard from 1200 witnesses. As with almost any issue of such magnitude, the role of the news media also has been important, whether in writing stories that put pressure on governments to act, or in reporting the commission's regular hearings, or in providing a platform for wider discussion of the issues thrown up by the commission's work. The news media coverage has raised thorny issues for journalists as it has for policymakers seeking to respond to the royal commission's interim reports as well as to its final findings. A panel at the annual JERAA conference is a good venue to begin considering these issues. These range from those at the micro level, including the personal psychological impact of reporting on a long-term story involving regular disclosures of disturbing evidence, to macro issues such as what forces were at work in institutions to create cultures that first condoned and then covered up behaviours that society experiences as abhorrent. The panel will further examine whether and how institutions such as the courts and legal profession were complicit in this dynamic. This panel will build on a day-long workshop convened by the Dart Centre Asia-Pacific near the beginning of the royal commission's public hearings; that workshop included journalists, representatives of survivor groups and the chief royal commissioner, the Hon. Justice Peter McLellan. The panel intends to stimulate discussion about rarely examined issues such as trauma associated with long-term reporting assignments, and organisational and cultural mores concerning child sexual abuse, to open up a new discourse around institutional responses to child sexual abuse.

Melissa Davey

Melissa Davey is Melbourne Bureau Chief for The Guardian. She has been reporting on the child abuse royal commission and family violence for almost four years. Her coverage of Cardinal George Pell's evidence before the child abuse royal commission saw her nominated for a Walkley Award for journalism with her colleague David Marr in 2016. She has previously worked for the Sydney Morning Herald and the Sun Herald.

Dr Gemma McKibbin

Dr Gemma McKibbin is a Research Fellow at the University of Melbourne, and has a background in gender studies and worked previously at WIRE, Women's Information delivering information, referral and support to Victorian women within a feminist framework. Gemma is a postdoctoral research fellowship in collaboration with Mackillop Family Services. The fellowship involves action research that aims to prevent harmful sexual behaviour and child sexual exploitation in

out-of-home care settings. Gemma has a strong interest in preventing harmful sexual behaviour by children and young people, as well as protecting children and young people from sexual exploitation. Gemma was a co-author on a report commissioned by the Royal Commission into institutional responses to child sexual abuse titled, 'The role of organisational culture in child sexual abuse in institutional contexts'.

Dr Cait McMahon OAM (panel chair)

Cait McMahon OAM is the founding Managing Director of the Dart Centre for Journalism and Trauma - Asia Pacific. McMahon has been working with the media since 1988. As a 'trauma and journalism' expert and psychologist, Cait is responsible for creating and facilitating training programs across the Asia Pacific region. McMahon is the only Australian psychologist to be published on this topic. She has a PhD on journalists and trauma, examining posttraumatic stress and posttraumatic growth in trauma-exposed Australian media professionals.

She is a national and international speaker on psychological trauma as it affects journalists, and the only known psychologist to work fulltime with the media on this topic in the world. In 2016, she was awarded a Medal of the Order of Australia for her work with journalists experiencing trauma exposure. In 2014 Cait organised the Dart Centre full-day workshop for journalists - Ethical Reporting on the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.

Dr Matthew Ricketson

Matthew Ricketson is an academic and journalist. He is professor of communication at Deakin University. He has worked as an academic at RMIT University and the University of Canberra where he was inaugural professor of journalism. He has worked on staff at The Australian and Time Australia magazine and as Media and Communications editor for The Age*. He is the author of three books and editor of two. In 2011, he was appointed by the federal government to assist Ray Finkelstein, QC, in an inquiry into the news media. The inquiry included examination of journalistic standards and how best to improve them. Matthew has a longstanding interest, as a practitioner and academic, in how the news media covers social justice issues. He is developing a long-form journalistic project about the work of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.*

A survey of podcasting as a new journalism genre

Siobhan McHugh (University of Wollongong)
Mia Lindgren (Monash University)
Britta Jorgensen (Monash University)

The evolution of podcasting as a medium over the last thirteen years is well documented (Berry 2016, Bonini 2015), but its impact as a new journalism genre is only beginning to be understood. There are three main podcast journalism formats: (1) gabfests, panels of experts who riff on the news and seem to share insights as openly as if they were talking to friends at the pub: hence this format's alternative name, 'chumcast'. (2) the extended interview, which has migrated readily from radio to become colonised by comedians as well as journalists. (3) the crafted narrative format: seeking to emulate the extraordinary popularity of Serial (it now has over 250 million downloads for its two seasons) newsrooms unleashed their longform investigative journalism teams on iTunes, with more than a little success. The panel will examine the evolving relationship between legacy newsrooms and podcast formats, with a particular focus on The Age's successful podcast, Phoebe's Fall and the New York Times' The Daily. It will consider the growing number of personal storytelling podcasts and the ethical issues they raise. It will also survey the burgeoning of independent podcast producers in Australia who come from non-traditional journalistic backgrounds and how that may extend current categories of journalism practice. If emerging genres can be both medium and outcome of textual practices, as Luders et al propose (2010: 947), then podcasting can be thought of as a new media genre. This panel, in short, considers how journalism intersects with the podcasting genre and what the implications of that are for journalism content, grammar, aesthetics and impact.

Propagating Podcasts: how print journalism can exploit digital audio formats

Siobhan McHugh
University of Wollongong

Print journalism is increasingly turning to podcasting to extend its reach and amplify its impact. In the US, *The Atlanta-Constitution Journal* is into its second season of a true crime podcast, *Breakdown*, while the *Cincinatti Post* achieved acclaim for *Accused.* In Australia, two newspapers delivered episodic podcast storytelling to powerful effect: *The Australian's Bowraville* examined the unsolved murders in 1990---91 of three Aboriginal children; while *The Age*'s *Phoebe's Fall* focused on the bizarre death in a garbage chute of a young woman and the flawed police investigation that followed. *Bowraville* won a Walkley award and was instrumental in having a suspect re---tried. *Phoebe's Fall* won gold at the New York Radio Festival, two national industry awards and triggered a review of the Coroner's Act in Victoria. Public intellectuals such as Malcolm Gladwell of *The New Yorker* also converted to the podcast form (*Revisionist History*), while with *The Daily,* a twenty-minute survey of topical issues, the *New York Times* has developed a popular news commentary format. But diverse as these formats appear, the successful ones have one thing in common: they pay overt attention to the audio medium, exploiting its strengths and avoiding its weaknesses (McHugh 2016). To this end, the *New York Times* hired six audio producers, while *Revisionist History* is helmed by former NPR veteran Julia Barton. *Bowraville*'s Dan Box is a former BBC reporter, while *Phoebe's Fall* commissioned audio specialists Julie Posetti and author of this paper, Siobhan McHugh, as consulting producers.

This paper surveys the taxonomy of journalism podcasting, from news---centric formats and panels to crafted storytelling. It examines what audio can bring to print reportage, how podcasting differs from radio – and how podcasting can scaffold print journalism in the digital age.

Siobhan McHugh is an internationally recognised writer, oral historian and podcaster/broadcaster and the founding editor of RadioDoc Review, the first scholarly journal dedicated to critical analysis of the crafted audio feature/podcast form. Her work has numerous awards including gold and bronze awards at the New York

Radio Festival. McHugh's article, "The Affective Power of Sound: Oral History on Radio" is among Oral History Review's most cited. She was consulting producer on the investigative storytelling podcast, Phoebe's Fall, produced by The Age newsroom in Melbourne (2016). She is Senior Lecturer in Journalism at the University of Wollongong.

Personal storytelling: conceptualizing journalistic podcasting as a field

Mia Lindgren
Monash University

Personal stories permeate the contemporary media landscape, where human experiences are used to sell products, promote public health messages and of course, attract audiences to journalistic content. Rosalind Coward (2013) maps the history of personal and confessional journalism from New Journalism in the US in the late 1960s via tabloidization in the 1980s to today's self-reporting in online environments, including podcasting. Coward (ibid) describes personal and confessional journalism as stories where the subject's lived experience takes centre stage and/or where journalists themselves become characters in their stories. This cultural form, focused on the personal and emotional aspects of human life, is at the centre of recent blockbuster podcast productions, most recently S-Town, attracting millions of listeners to its audio storytelling. Since podcasting is a medium that privileges the intimacy of voice, these audio 'stories' can be seen as a perfect place for interpretation of social and cultural life through a subjective and often emotional lens. This 'obsession' with personal stories is raising questions about the ethics of using people's secrets and pain for podcast entertainment (Goudeau, 2017). Furthermore, since the term 'storytelling' is increasingly used to describe a variety of journalistic audio formats and practices, as scholars we need to discuss and define what we actually mean by storytelling and what methods we might use to study podcasting forms. This paper gives a broad interdisciplinary review of the storytelling literature across disciplines. It argues that that we are beginning to see the development of a journalistic field with common elements of genrehood, which requires a set of criteria to be used when critiquing the form. Understanding journalistic podcasting as a field will provide fruitful opportunities for further research into this contemporary audio development.

Associate Professor Mia Lindgren is Foundation Head of School of Media, Film and Journalism at Monash University, Australia. She is co-author of two books about broadcast; Australian Broadcast Journalism is now in its third edition (OUP, 2013). She works across traditional and non-traditional forms of research, publishing her work in peer-reviewed academic journals and as radio productions; in the areas of journalism studies/practice, journalism education, memory and trauma and radio studies. She is co-Editor of The Radio Journal: International Studies in Broadcast & Audio Media and Associate Editor of the online journal RadioDoc Review.

Podcasting the podcasters – using practice-led research to document the methodologies of emerging producers in Australia

Britta Jorgensen
Monash University

Podcasting is breaking ground as a platform for evolving forms of journalism and provides an opportunity for new audio genres and new producers. However, little is known about who they are and how they are experimenting with podcasting. This paper looks at one approach to mapping this relatively uncharted corner of the journalism sphere through practice-led research. My doctoral research uses the audio medium itself as an experimental research tool to document the production processes of a selected group of emerging radio producers and podcasters in Australia, including myself, and communicate the research findings in a three-part self-reflexive radio documentary/podcast series about the growing radio community in Australia. Five producers will be followed over the course of two years in a series of ongoing interviews and will keep audio diaries about their production processes.

This type of project addresses the dual challenge of documenting and communicating non-traditional research findings to both media researchers and a broader audience by using the untapped audio medium as a research tool in itself. It also addresses the need for more research into independent, casual or volunteer producers and argues in favour of painting a broader picture of journalism practice, particularly in the area of radio, building on the work of Lindgren (2013). It will make a significant contribution to both the under-researched field of radio journalism and the growing but still limited body of practice-led journalism research.

Britta Jorgensen is a PhD candidate at Monash University in Melbourne, Australia, undertaking a practice-led thesis in radio journalism. She is also a radio producer, with a strong background in community radio and podcasting, currently working as a supervising producer for All the Best, the national Australian documentary slot for FBI community radio. She has previously worked on national current affairs program, The Wire, the 2015 CBAA's National Features and Documentary Series, as an executive producer at Edge Radio in Hobart and she has also produced stories for 936 ABC Radio, All the Best, Audiocraft and independent podcast SleepTalker.

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Three takes on journalism redundancies

Lawrie Zion (La Trobe University)
Penny O'Donnell (The University of Sydney)
Andrew Dodd (Swinburne University)
Tim Marjoribanks (La Trobe/Swinburne)
Merryn Sherwood (La Trobe University)
Matthew Ricketson (Deakin University)

The significant cuts to Australian journalism jobs in 2012, when an estimated ten per cent of the total journalism workforce became redundant, formed the impetus for the New Beats Project. Since then, many more journalism jobs have been lost, and there are still no signs of an abatement of the radical restructuring of Australia's news media that has flowed from digital disruption. The classified advertising business model that once supported print has been shattered, and hard won online advertising revenue for news organisations has also been depleted, thanks to the migration of audiences to Facebook and Google. What has this meant for the thousands of journalists whose positions have been made redundant? And for the media, which has lost so many of its most experienced practitioners? Since 2014, our team has been following the post-redundancy careers of a cohort of these journalists through four annual surveys, the last of which has just been completed. The trends and themes that have emerged over the course of this project will be discussed in our first paper. We have also undertaken, in association with the National Library of Australia, to complete 60 'whole of life' interviews with survey participants to establish an oral history collection of the lives of journalists in Australia. Findings from these interviews and our planned companion book, will be discussed in paper two. Our final paper focuses on media coverage of redundancies over the last five years, the practical and conceptual challenges faced by our own research team when trying to verify the precise extent of journalism job loss in Australia, and the extent to which journalists have communicated their own reflections on their careers and the media as they leave the buildings they have worked in for the bulk of their professional lives.

Where do journalists go after newsroom job cuts? Four years of surveys of journalism redundancies in Australia

Dr Merryn Sherwood
Dr Penny O'Donnell
Professor Timothy Marjoribanks

New Beats annual surveys of journalists who took redundancies from Australian newsrooms in 2012, 2013 and 2014 provide a rich data set documenting our cohort's demographics, details of jobs lost and gained, and perceptions of industry change along with qualitative insights into the financial, well-being and emotional costs associated with redundancy and the challenges of moving. With the final online survey delivered in late 2017, this paper is the first to present a longitudinal overview of these four surveys and their major findings.

There are a number of key themes that have emerged over time that will be addressed. The first key theme is re-employment, and whether or not participants still worked within journalism post-job loss. While 60 per cent of respondents to the 2014 survey continued to work wholly or partly in journalism roles (Zion et al, 2016), this pattern has become more complicated over time for reasons that will be outlined. A second major theme is around types of work and employment status. Our initial survey noted that while many still remained in journalism, they had moved to more precarious forms of work – contact, casual and freelance. This paper will explore the types of work participants engaged in over time, and whether or not this move to an environment of precarious work was sustained.

Thirdly, while participant's income was revised sharply down in the first survey compared to pre- redundancy levels, particularly for those who stayed working within journalism, subsequent surveys have noted an income recovery, with half of the participants noting they earned more than the year before. This paper will be able to present an analysis of income over time. In addition to broad overviews of these key themes, variables such as age and gender will be applied to explore the data further.

This paper will help further inform the growing literature on newsroom change, precarious work and professional identity in journalism (Deuze & Witschge, 2017; Nikunen, 2014; Meyers & Davidson, 2016; Sherwood & O'Donnell, 2016). Additionally, in a time when journalism redundancies have only become more common, with an estimated 3000 jobs cut from the Australian media since 2012, it will also aim to provide practical insights into potential career pathways for journalists – both inside and outside newsrooms.

Capturing the Wisdom: Recording whole-of-life interviews with redundant Australian Journalists.

Andrew Dodd
Matthew Ricketson
Lawrie Zion
Penny O'Donnell

One of the major outcomes from the New Beats project is a series of sixty interviews with journalists for the National Library of Australia's oral history collection. The participants were selected to represent a wide range of journalistic traditions, beats and mediums but they all had one thing in common, having been subjected to either a voluntary or involuntary redundancy since 2012. As long-form interviews, some extending to eight hours in duration and conducted using oral history techniques, each conversation spans the entirety of the participant's life – from earliest memories and childhood experiences to their activities post-redundancy, whether inside or outside the news media. These 'whole-of-life' interviews will add to the rich collection of archived voices in the National Library's collection. Collectively their stories also form a reservoir of wisdom in the form of anecdotes, experiences and insights, about the nature and practice of reporting in Australia. Our intention is to collate these in at least two radio documentaries and in a book called 'Lives in Journalism', which will include hundreds of stories about the major moments in these reporters' careers. The book's chapters will cover topics such as: earliest influences, the first job interview, newsroom mentors, dealing with trauma and the challenges of chasing difficult stories. The book will chart the way journalism changed as new technology affected business models and how working conditions and staff morale were impacted by tighter budgets and the looming threat of mass-sackings. Several chapters will focus on the redundancy experience, including the lead up to dismissal and the often-defining moment when a veteran reporter was escorted to the door carrying their belongings in a box after a career as a loyal reporter for the company that has just dispensed with their services. This paper discusses some of the lessons learned from conducting these interviews and the ways in which this approach can help us preserve some of what has been lost from the Australian news media for the benefit of future generations.

What the journalist redundancy timeline tells us

Lawrie Zion
Matthew Ricketson
Andrew Dodd

So just how many journalism job redundancies have there been? This is the most common query we have received since the commencement of the New Beats project in 2014. It has proved a tricky question to answer, but our attempts to come up with meaningful responses have also revealed much about the recent history of the disruption of journalism as a profession in Australia. This paper examines the challenges and complexities of chronicling the scale of the redundancies of thousands of Australian journalists through media coverage of job cuts. Using the lens of the New Beats project's redundancy timeline at http://www.newbeatsblog.com/redundancy-timeline/ we have sought to capture the reportage of job losses across a five-year period in an aggregated chronological format.

This paper will argue that assessing the scale of journalism job losses has been exacerbated by the lack of agreement as to what kinds of news workers should be counted as journalists. Another challenge has been that large media companies have, to varying degrees, been circumspect about the number of journalism redundancies. Fairfax and News Corp, which have experienced the largest numbers of redundancies, have both reported on their own job losses at times, but the decline in the number of mainstream media reporters in Australia has meant that smaller digital outlets such as Crikey and Mumbrella have played a more prominent role in covering the exodus of staff from newsrooms. That said, coverage of redundancies in The Australian's Media Diary has at times been revealing of job shedding in both Fairfax and News Corp, and has been broadly sympathetic to all journalists experiencing job loss, including those leaving rival companies.

Another theme explored is the gradual change over the lifespan of this project in the way that journalists have been provided with opportunities to 'sign off' with final farewell pieces in their publications where they have reflected on their careers and on the practice of journalism. In some cases, those journalists have also been the subject of tributes from colleagues and even politicians. This trend reflects a growing sense of resignation across media industries of the inevitability of the downsizing of newsrooms, and a recognition of the significance the loss of some of the media's highest profile journalists. The paper also considers the social media responses to some of these farewells.

Dr Penny O'Donnell, *penny.odonnell@sydney.edu.au is a senior lecturer in international media and journalism in the Department of Media and Communications at the University of Sydney. In her role as a chief investigator on the New Beats project, she is responsible for liaising with the Media Entertainment and Arts Alliance and for internationalising the project through collaborations with Canadian, German and UK colleagues. Previously she was lead Chief Investigator on research into the future of Australian newspapers with Associate Professor David McKnight (UNSW) and Jonathan Este (Walkley Foundation).*

Dr Merryn Sherwood, *m.sherwood@latrobe.edu.au lectures in journalism at the Department of Communication and Media at La Trobe University in Melbourne and is a Chief Investigator on the New Beats project. She is a former newspaper journalist who has also worked in communications for the International Triathlon Union. Her PhD investigated the influence of public relations on sports news, and her research and teaching engage with journalism practice, media disruption, sports media and gender. She coordinates the sport journalism major within La Trobe's Bachelor of Media and Communication degree.*

Professor Lawrie Zion, *l.zion@latrobe.edu.au is the lead Chief Investigator of the News Beats project and Director of La Trobe University's research focus area, Transforming Human Society. A former head of the Department of Communication and Media, he was one of the founders of the online magazine upstart (www.upstart.net.au) which showcases student writing. His new book, The Weather Obsession, which was published by MUP in August, examines how digital media has reconfigured our relationship to weather and climate. Prior to joining La Trobe in 2006, he worked as a journalist, broadcaster, and documentary maker for more than 20 years.*

Associate Professor Andrew Dodd, *adodd@swin.edu.au in Convenor of Journalism at Swinburne and a Chief Investigator of the New Beats project. A journalist for over 25 years, he has worked in print, broadcast and online. He was a media and business writer with the Australian and a broadcaster with ABC's Radio National, where he presented many of the network's programs and founded the Media Report. In 2016 he led the UniPollWatch project, which involved students from more than 20 universities in coverage of the federal election. In December, 2017, he takes up the role of Director of the Centre for Advancing Journalism at the University of Melbourne.*

Professor Matthew Ricketson, *matthew.ricketson@deakin.edu.au, has recently taken up the role as professor of communication at Deakin University after eight years as the University of Canberra's inaugural professor of journalism. A Chief Investigator of the News Beats project, he was previously Media and Communications editor for The Age (2006 to 2009), and also led the journalism program at RMIT for 11 years, and has worked as a journalist for The Australian, Time Australia, and the Sunday Herald, among other publications. He is the author of three books and the editor of two more. His most recent publication is a revised edition of Writing Feature Stories, which he co-authored with Caroline Graham.*

Professor Tim Marjoribanks, *t.marjoribanks@latrobe.edu.au is a Chief Investigator on the New Beats project and was a professor of management and Associate Head, La Trobe Business School before joining Swinburne University in October this year. His research and teaching engages with debates in organisational behaviour and transformation, and management practice, both in Australia and internationally, with a particular focus on media industries, journalism practice, sport, and new technologies.*

How should journalism research in Australia be assessed beyond ERA 2018?

Moderated by Dr Kayt Davies
Associate Professor Johan Lidberg
Professor Chris Nash

The assessment of all Australian research, currently conducted under the Excellence in Research Australia (ERA) framework every third year, does matter as it influences how research funding is distributed both internally at universities, and externally via funding bodies such as the Australian Research Council.

After close to a decade of discussion of how journalism research is best assessed, this panel will bring together different perspectives that are vital to the journalism research community in Australia.
The core question addressed by the panel is how journalism research should be assessed to capture and reflect the research in the fairest way possible.

In the July issue 2017 of the Australian Journalism Review (AJR), the journal published a number of discussion papers addressing this question. The papers also summarised the outcomes of the first three ERA rounds (ARC 2010; 2012; 2015) in regards to journalism research in Australia and provided various perspectives on where to next for journalism research assessment in Australia. This is a discussion of great strategic importance for the Australian journalism research community.

The panel members will be invited based on their contributions to this series of discussion papers. The panel will provide a short summary of their AJR papers and ample time will be dedicated to questions and discussion.

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Abstracts of Papers JERAA 2017

Peer reviewed (Alphabetical by author)

Wikipedia – a collaborative juggernaut that aggregates, synthesizes and publishes breaking news

Dr Bunty Avieson
University of Sydney

In 2015 The New Statesmen called Wikipedia the "most influential source of information in the world" and "our first destination when we want to understand something". Within hours of a major news event occurring, such as the Paris terrorist attacks or the Manchester bombing, Wikipedia contributors from around the world converge in a virtual newsroom to report the events, followed closely by readers, seeking to be informed. The breaking news pages are among the site's most read and most edited. Wikipedia's protocols of verifiability mean the contributors rely almost solely on online news organisations for their information, which they collate and re-purpose. Despite the claim that 'anyone can edit', the online site operates within an established hierarchy, much like editors and reporters on a traditional newsdesk, with experienced Wikipedians determining what information is included and what is deleted, according to various, often-contradictory, policies. While the site makes explicit claims around its news reporting practices, eg that it doesn't report breaking news or regurgitate media coverage, those claims do not stand up to scrutiny. The online encyclopedia emerged alongside the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in the US and breaking news is in its DNA. In multiple ways the online encyclopedia shadows, mimics and competes with news organisations. This places it within the news media ecosystem and worth examining through a journalism studies lens.

Behind each Wikipedia page is embedded the history of its creation, including every edit and the discussions among contributors as they wrestle with knowledge construction and the role of Wikipedia in the media landscape. Using quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis, this paper investigates the roles performed by the 176 contributors who worked on the 2014 Café Lindt page as the news event unfolded. It demonstrates there is a hierarchy of editors who bring oddly skewed international influences and operate in ways that reflect, reject and reinterpret established newsroom practices.

Internationalising Journalism Education: The Foreign Correspondent Study Tour

Saba Bebawi and Andrew Dodd
University of Technology, Sydney
Swinburne University

The annual Foreign Correspondent Study Tour (FCST) to Jordan is a highly practical international learning experience led by the University of Technology Sydney (UTS) in partnership with Swinburne University. The program, which has been running for three years, is supported by DFAT's Council for Australian-Arab Relations (CAAR) under its 'media interns' flagship program. The tour allows students to experience what it means to be an international reporter by actually becoming one. Through an exclusive partnership with SBS Online, the program offers students opportunities to file news stories on the ground with real deadlines. This emulates the 'foreign correspondent' experience and provides real audiences with fresh insights on a little-understood region. The trip exposes students to an international study experience outside the classroom while providing them with the tools to do journalism within another culture. This paper discusses how the FCST internationalises journalism education - by balancing scholarly interaction with local host universities, industry visits, journalism training seminars and meetings with experts in the field - while encouraging practical application of the conceptual frameworks students have studied as part of their degree.

'The Perfect Storm'?: Understanding the 'fake news' phenomenon

Jennifer Beckett and David Nolan
The University of Melbourne

While on the surface 'fake news' refers to the phenomenon of the purposeful manufacture of fabricated stories for the purposes of politics and profit, this paper seeks to position it as symptomatic product of a drastic reshaping of mediated politics. To this end, it adopts a genealogical approach to analysing

the shifting relations through which contemporary news forms emerge. In doing so, it seeks to contribute to a 'history of the present', identifying a series of factors and areas of change that may be seen to have contributed to such transformation, positioning these historically in order to gain perspective on aspects of continuity and change. Some key transformations – the rapid deterioration of legacy media business models, the rise of news as entertainment, changed modes of consumption, the converged media environment, the need to draw advertising revenue, the algorithmically driven advent of filter bubbles – are about the changing face of the industry. Others, however, speak to complex changes in the relations between online media business models, long-term transformations and emergent practices in the field of politics, and emergent knowledges surrounding media users.

This paper considers the particular significance of user practices in the converged media space that centre on the human desire for affinity and belonging. The deliberate targeting of such affective desires in the 'like economy', through practices such as the preferencing of affective journalism in the form of opinion and clickbait headlines as a way to increase engagement metrics is central to the environment in which 'fake news' has flourished. Such targeting explicitly impacts neurophysiological pathways through the provision of opportunities for people to affirm their identity and worldview via likes and supportive commentary triggering a dopaminergic response, one that lies at the heart of addictive behaviour. Of key concern is the way in which entrepreneurs, hoaxers and political marketers alike, in the words of early Facebook investor Sean Parker, "exploit this vulnerability in human psychology" (CNN interview, 2017).

While the significance of 'fake news' and how to combat it remain a focus of substantial debate, the scandal and debates surrounding it highlight significant questions surrounding journalism's shifting boundaries, and raise pressing questions for boundary-drawing practices and possibilities in a forward environment. In engaging with these questions, this paper aims to provide a resource for consideration of journalism's current and future performance as a 'technology of citizenship'.

Changing with the times? The impact of social media on local newspapers in Australia and Canada

Kathryn Bowd
The University of Adelaide

The impact of social media on journalism practice has not been confined to major metropolitan news outlets – localised media have also been affected by the growth of platforms such as Facebook and Twitter. While in many cases smaller news outlets have been slower than their big-city counterparts in making the leap to social media, engagement with one or more social media platforms is now integral to news communication for both corporate-owned outlets and independent news providers outside major cities. This is not only changing the ways in which journalists and newsrooms operate, but also has the potential to affect ongoing relationships between news outlets, journalists and news audiences. However, the impact of social media on journalism outside major cities has so far been the subject of relatively little academic exploration. This paper focuses on the preliminary results of a survey of journalists employed by smaller newspapers in two Australian states and one Canadian province. The online survey was distributed to newspaper journalists in New South Wales, southern Queensland and British Columbia, with the aim of exploring their perceptions of the impact of social media on their professional practice and their relationships with the communities served by their newspapers. The survey found that journalists in both countries considered social media engagement integral to their work, but that platforms such as Facebook and Twitter presented both benefits and challenges in navigating relationships with news audiences. While there was a sense of guarded optimism among respondents from both countries about the future of regional/community journalism, there also appeared to be a great deal of uncertainty around how this type of journalism might be sustained in an ongoing 24/7, social-media driven news environment.

Identifying the needs of journalism amidst the rise of online news

Marc Bryant, Sara Bartlett, Jennifer Howard and Brydie Jameson
Hunter Institute of Mental Health

As journalism continues its transition from print to online news, there has been a steady rise in 'clickbait' and sensationalised media. This is successfully driving traffic to news sites, but at what cost?

Two topics frequently reported in Australian mass media are mental illness and suicide. Not only are they subjects of public interest, it is important that they are discussed in the public forum. It is imperative, however, that reporting is done in a sensitive and ethical manner to ensure vulnerable people are kept safe, and discrimination and stigma doesn't occur.

The immediacy of online news and the diminished reliance on sub-editors increases the chances of high-risk, sensitive content to be published unfettered.

Mindframe's evidence-based guidelines have supported the Australian media for almost two decades in the responsible reporting of mental illness and the safe discussion of suicides that are of public interest.

Mindframe continues to work with current and future journalism educators and students to assist future media practitioners in mitigating risk to vulnerable readers and promoting help-seeking behaviour. *Mindframe* does this by responding to the needs of media and journalism students and professionals through pre and post engagement evaluation with users.

In light of the 24-hour news cycle, now more than ever, *Mindframe's* guidelines are relevant and necessary to ensure vulnerable people are protected, and mental illness and suicide are not used as clickbait. This oral presentation will explore the contribution and need for *Mindframe* in a changing journalism landscape, to ensure the quality and accuracy of mass communication about suicide and mental illness is not compromised.

Collaboration for Change

Marc Bryant, Sara Bartlett, Jennifer Howard and Brydie Jameson
Hunter Institute of Mental Health

Mental illness and suicide are widely reported in the Australian mass media. The way that these topics are reported and communicated can influence community attitudes, and can even lead to stigma and discrimination.

The National Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Communication Charter (the Charter), along with *Mindframe* guidelines, have been developed to enable Australian journalists to report on mental illness and suicide safely and accurately.

Since 2002 *Mindframe*, managed by Everymind, has developed evidence-based guidelines for Australian media and communication practitioners to support safe, accurate and effective communication of suicide and mental illness.

In 2014, the National Mental Health Commission established the Charter, which supports a national approach for health communication practitioners when developing mental health and suicide prevention messages. *Mindframe* is the Charter's 'steward' and aims to ensure collective responsibility and consultation for its ongoing development and implementation.

In 2007, the University of Melbourne and the University of Canberra conducted the media monitoring study *Change in media reporting of suicide and mental illness in Australia since 2001*. The study showed that since implementation of *Mindframe* in 2002 there had been an increase in the number of stories published about suicide and mental illness, as well as an improvement in the quality of reporting on this subject.

Mindframe is committed to ensuring that communication professionals implement the Charter and take ownership of its ongoing use and development.

This presentation will address:

- the rationale behind the Charter
- the level of skills and competencies expected of communication professionals when reporting on mental illness and suicide
- ways in which *Mindframe* can support communication professionals to take ownership of the Charter to portray safe messages about mental illness and suicide.

Rebirth or resistance? Reimagining Photojournalistic Routines in the Australian news

Helen Caple
The University of New South Wales

The fact that the staff position of the photojournalist has been all but eradicated is widely acknowledged in the journalism literature (Anderson

2013; Allan 2015; Thomson 2016), and Australia is no exception. Photographic departments at Fairfax and News Corp have been decimated, again (Battersby 2017; Meade 2017). The ABC has for a long time been relying on reporters, editors, producers, and presenters to supply news imagery, especially on regional happenings. Some news organisations blame layoffs on the ubiquity of free imagery online (Lang 2011, referring to CNN's decision to lay off 50 photojournalists, technicians and librarians), and a key question emerging from this trend is whether citizens and organisations outside of journalism, through their engagement with the digital economy, are re-shaping and re-defining photojournalistic practice.

To address this question, I explore the sourcing of news imagery by the major news providers in Australia: Fairfax, News Corp, and the ABC, including the relative newcomer to the Australian market, Guardian Australia. I combine large-scale quantitative surveys of the sourcing of news images in the Australian news media with qualitative ethnographic interviews with industry professionals in order to yield multiple perspectives on the massive cultural shifts being experienced by the journalism industry today and to assess their ability to adapt positively to change.

Three case studies, investigating the sourcing and use of news photography in the reporting of special events – the federal election of 2016, Australia Day 2017 – and of a spot news event – the major storms of September 2016 in South Australia – are complemented by a study of routine everyday reporting throughout 2017. By examining both special news events and the more mundane reporting of everyday events/happenings, this study provides the most comprehensive study of photojournalism in Australia today. My conclusions show that rather than relying on the freely available online imagery produced by citizen witnesses, the Australian news media continue to source images from professional photographic sources: among them former employees now working as freelancers. Thus, we see a reconfiguration of work routines in the Australian photojournalistic community, routines that are much diminished in terms of stability, security, and remuneration.

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What it means to 'do' media criminology

Katrina Clifford and Rob White
University of Tasmania

For the most part, scholarly research and the literature on the relationship between media and crime has derived primarily from sociological and criminological perspectives with an under-developed regard for an applied or 'working knowledge' of journalism and other media practices. The result has been a mostly one-dimensional interpretation of the media-crime nexus that over-emphasises and perpetuates the idea that mediated representations of crime, criminality and criminal justice are 'bad news'

oriented and distorting in content. This both negates the fact that positive portrayals are possible, and do indeed occur, as well as the ways in which media (in its broadest terms) can offer marginalised individuals a platform from which to 'speak back' and lobby for change. Whilst the provincialism evident within the practice of media criminology may not be problematic in itself, we argue that there is much to be gained – in terms of richer, deeper, reflexive, nuanced and applied forms of analyses – from a more deliberate coupling and convergence of the empirical knowledge, conceptual approaches and research methodologies specific to the disciplinary fields of criminology and journalism and media studies. This paper shares the experiences of a recent collaboration of this kind. It explores the ways in which we have both been challenged by the perspectives and specialist language of the other, but have ultimately come to conclude that this is not reason enough to abandon the interdisciplinary enterprise; the benefits can far outweigh the drawbacks. In particular, we suggest that bringing together the best of both disciplinary backgrounds, experiences and expertise can create a space in which to critically discuss, debate and learn from one another in creative and productive ways. More importantly, it offers a chance to try and understand, negotiate and realise what it means to 'do' media criminology, especially within a changing media environment.

"Humanity can never let this happen again:" Remembrance, resistance and the alt-right©

Dr Caryn Coatney
University of Southern Queensland

An online resurgence of Holocaust denial has sparked a movement of citizen activists who have staged their own media theatres of justice to challenge the alt-right, or ultranationalism, in Australia. This paper asks: how have professional journalists responded to the politics of emotion in the online representations of Holocaust denial, evasion and protest? Certainly, there has been little news analysis on the re-emergence of the formerly fascist slogan, Australia First, and its historical underpinnings in the Australia First Movement of Nazi sympathisers during World War II. This study has examined the media portrayal of the related historical terms, Australia First and Holocaust denial, in online news articles during the past year. This paper draws upon Theodor W. Adorno's concept of remembrance and Michel Foucault's regimes of truth. Contemporary journalists often showed that the citizen activists accomplished, using Adorno's terms, an ability for working through the past as a dynamic communication process by posting online videos to resist Holocaust denial. As the *Guardian* (27 April 2017) quoted a Jewish student union representative, the activists intended to attract media attention towards the need for remembrance and critical reflection to ensure that "humanity can never let this happen again". Many news reports represented a tendency to correct the alt-right attempts to disseminate regimes of post-truth, a term coined by Jayson Harsin. Yet the news analyses rarely mentioned the problematic legacy of the Australia First Movement. The slogan, Australia First, has reappeared in mainstream political efforts to appeal to disaffected voters. The contemporary rhetoric has mitigated the slogan as a historical euphemism for Nazi support. This paper also shows the capacity of journalism education to shed light on the Adornian view of breaking a captivating spell from the past.

Journalism in regional Australia: How regulating local content is a necessary evil in the digital age

Harry Criticos
University of Newcastle

At the beginning of 2015, the Prime Media Group, owners of Prime Television, closed down its Tamworth production studios and newsroom, choosing to centralise their operations in Canberra. While the company has maintained journalists to report stories in the Tamworth region, the loss of local production added to the loss of local content and local newsrooms in print, television and radio across regional Australia. This then raises the question of whether the push by media companies for changes to media ownership laws will result in restoring those newsrooms and production facilities that were closed down. The Save Our Voices campaign by regional television stations Prime, Win, Southern Cross Austereo (SCA) and Imparja, argues that changes to the media ownership laws will "ensure a strong regional media, and a stronger voice for regional and rural Australia" (SOV, 2017). Radio networks, like television, have also centralised their newsrooms resulting in fewer journalists in regional areas since

deregulation in 1992. However, going against this trend of contraction, Southern Cross Austereo have made the first move by employing around 80 journalists in regional New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria. While this is good news for the regional areas, the downside is that the news will be compiled and broadcast from a SCA hub. The question is, if this can happen under the current 'regulated' environment, is there a need for changes to media ownership laws? There is an argument here that the future for journalism in regional Australia relies on regulation to play its role in ensuring that the voices and stories of regional Australia continue to be told. Conversely, is a neoliberal approach of 'let the market decide' a more practical approach in the digital age? Since much has been written over the years on the loss of newsrooms around Australia as a result of broadcasters looking at minimising their costs (Hess, Waller, & Ricketson, 2014; Zion, Sherwood, O'Donnell, Dodd, Ricketson, & Marjoribanks, 2016), this paper will take a different perspective of journalism in regional Australia with a discussion on deregulation, the importance of news media - community links in regional areas, and the role of a journalist within a network.

Comedy Techniques in Social Commentary

Robert Crosby and Michael Meany
University of Newcastle

This paper provides an overview of three keys concepts that link the use of comedy to the practice of journalism in the coverage of social issues: framing (Burke, 1937); comedy as a social corrective (Bergson, 1911; Ziv, 1988); and truth and "bullshit" (Frankfurt, 2005). It references popular television programs that mix news, comedy and social commentary. Further, to illustrate the concepts it takes as a case study, Tom Ballard's comedy lecture "Boundless Plains to Share". The purpose of the analysis is to critique the relationship between comedy as a social corrective, news and social issues.

Humour is the ability to perceive or express the intentional or unintentional comic elements of life. Humour has been theorized using a range of disciplinary approaches (c.f. Attardo, 1994; Raskin, 2008). Comedy, by contrast, is an intentionally structured cultural product that employs particular forms and conventions to create the affect of amusement in an audience. Theories of comedy are frequently more heuristic than formal in nature. The majority of comedy 'how-to' texts devote a chapter, or at least some space, to the consideration of humour theories (c.f. Byrne, 2002; Carr & Greaves, 2007; Schreiber, 2003; Vorhaus, 1994). An intention of comedy may be to act as a social corrective. "Bergson described humor and laughter as essentially social and shared. Laughing at someone, on the other hand, functions as a means of exclusion, and hence as a social corrective and form of social control" (Kuipers, 2008, p. 368).

Written and performed by Australian comic Tom Ballard, "Boundless Plains to Share" examines Australia's immigration history, culminating in a critique of how the refugee issues are presented in the contemporary social and media landscape. Framed from a comic perspective, the comedy lecture presents an account of refugee discourse by employing a range of comedy techniques.

In conclusion, the paper argues that the relationship between comedy and news allows for unique discussions of contemporary issues. However, the concept of comedy as a social corrective problematic for at least two reasons. First, the concept implies that there is a consensus position on what is and what is not appropriate social behavior. Second, that comedy needs to justify itself by serving a social purpose greater than providing laughter and enjoyment.

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Preparing journalism graduates for a lifetime of work

Trevor Cullen
Edith Cowan University

Government reports on the future of work in 2016 and 2017 reveal that today's graduates face up to seven career changes in their working lifetimes. This finding does not imply that there will be fewer jobs in the future, but rather that there will be different and varied ones. Therefore, it is vital for graduates to develop skills to adapt to these transitions. Capstone units and experiences have been chosen by the Australian higher education system as the most appropriate mechanism for assisting final-year undergraduate students to manage the transition from university to professional life. Capstone units are also favoured by journalism educators in Australia. This paper reports the findings and agreements of an 18-month Australian National Teaching Fellowship study that investigated how capstones are viewed and used by journalism educators. The study involved face-to-face interviews with 30 journalism educators from 18 universities in Australia from late 2015 to early 2017. One major outcome of the study was agreement on the aims and types of capstones, together with the principles and a list of skills to be demonstrated by graduates. The second part of this paper argues that current journalism capstone design is often limited to the demonstration of knowledge and skills, but in the ever-changing world of work, graduates also need well-developed personal and professional identities, solid reflective practices and life-long learning skills. The ultimate goal is to use capstone units to prepare journalism graduates for a lifetime of work, not just their first professional job.

Media frames of climate change: A comparison between India and Australia

Jahnnabi Das
University of Technology, Sydney

Despite an increasing attention to the issues of climate change in recent years, there has been a lack of focus on how the media frames various speakers in environmental coverage. According to some critics (Carragee & Roefs, 2004; Ytterstad, 2015), framing is not only concerned with what and who are included in the media, but also what and who are excluded and why. In this way, framing relates to the contestation of power within the broad political and social contexts (Carragee & Roefs, 2004; Luedecke & Boykoff, 2017). However, while it is easy to determine the presence of anything in the media coverage, it is difficult to observe absences of issues or speakers by examining only the published content. The closest one can get to such an analysis is to compare different editorial decisions taken between available options in comparable situations (Metag, 2016). To conduct a frame analysis of inclusion and exclusion, I examine the media coverage of climate change from India and Australia during COP21 (Paris, 2015) and COP22 (Marrakech, 2016) with a specific focus on the 'marginal' actors (Manning, 2000), such as environmental activists. I identify the frames as well as the presence or absence of various speakers or actors to understand the contestation of power in the media framing process. The finding suggests that, unlike previous investigations where environmental activists usually received a significant traction in the climate change coverage (Reber & Berger, 2005), there is a declining presence of them as sources both in India and Australia. This finding may suggest a potentially changing relationship between the environmental activists and media organisations.

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Editorial work in the magazine industry: How the digital shift is changing it

Kayt Davies
Edith Cowan University

Despite morbid predictions, magazines are still with us and some are doing well. This paper presents results of a series of interviews with Australian editors of print and digital women's and lifestyle magazines about the impact of the digital shift over the past seven years on how editors perceive their role. Specifically it explores the concept of curation of both content and audiences and how online interactivity has changed the nature and meaning of that work. The semi-structured interview format allows exploration of a number of themes. These include journalistic integrity, advocacy, and the extent to which magazine editors see themselves as agents of cultural change. Another major theme is 'interactivity'. Editors' views on the benefits of interactivity will be documented, as will their concerns. The interviews, conducted in 2017, will enable documentation of the shift in the type of work editors do, and the extent to which new practices have been forced by the requirements of new media business models and how much they have been the result of editors creatively exploring new ways to achieve their goals. The baseline data this study comes from an ethnographic study of magazine editors in Australia, completed in 2008 (Davies, 2009). Duffy's (2014) writing on shifts in the magazine industry provided guidance on the selection of themes and questions for the 2017 interviews.

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Understanding each other: A collaboration between Australian and Indonesian journalism schools

Andrew Dodd and Sue Green
Swinburne University

In 2016 journalism staff and students at Swinburne University in Melbourne and Universitas Multimedia Nusantara in Tangerang, Indonesia devised an innovative way of working together to promote greater cultural awareness. The exercise, called Proyek Sepaham (Project Understanding), involved each university working separately to write and produce multimedia feature-length reports in response to questions provided by the other university's students. Students chose topics on which they felt they lacked understanding about the other country. They swapped topics, which ranged from serious issues like religion and law and order to quirky subjects such as vegemite and sink holes. The students then produced journalism aimed at providing insights into their own country for readers at the other university. The results were published on two inter-connected websites under the banner Proyek Sepaham. This paper discusses the evolution of this project, key

lessons learned and how future such cross-cultural collaborations could be conducted based on those lessons.

Telling the story of the Warrigal Creek Massacre

Andrew Dodd and Lisa Gye
Swinburne University

In June 1843 as many as 150 Gunai Kurnai people, living on land that is now called Gippsland in Victoria, were massacred in a reprisal raid following the murder of a white settler. The person widely acknowledged as the leader of the raiding party was Angus McMillan, the man after whom the Federal electorate of McMillan is named. This paper discusses how students and staff from Journalism and Media and Communications at Swinburne University worked together with local historians and Gunai Kurnai people to produce a film to tell the story of the massacre.

The project was designed as a pilot educational project to help media and journalism students develop a better understanding of the political and ethical sensitivities of working with Aboriginal communities to tell stories about what are often complex and contested histories in this country. It entailed an extensive field trip to important Indigenous sites and to the site of the massacre. The paper explores how this process unfolded and what we learned as educators from the project.

Verification, fact checking, traffic and partnerships: deceptive changes in news

Cate Dowd
UNE

Storyful was one of Rupert Murdoch's media ventures after the demise of the News of the World. The initial focus at Storyful was on the verification of social media stories for news, but by 2016 the focus shifted to 'branding and advertising for social video content and social media intelligence for Corporations and Government agencies, and news media agencies' (Storyful 2016). Storyful had turned into a bargaining chip for Murdoch's media empire, enabling entry into other worlds of 'big data' and predicative analytics. Although Google has many advantages in machine intelligence, Facebook also uses intelligent semantic search systems, which are powerful systems for data analytics and discovering new markets. As early as 2014 'Facebook's Newswire was powered by Storyful' (Facebook, 2014), and this partnership, amongst powerful media players, marked a serious crossing of the Rubicon between news verification and social media. By 2016 Facebook had also signed contracts with '140 media companies and celebrities to create videos for its live streaming service' (Perlberg & Seethharaman, 2016), including a contract with the New York Times. Even though some contracts were not renewed in 2017, the deals were attempts to boost online traffic, at the expense of news. However, data farming and data mining for predicative analytics, embedded in semantic search and algorithms, are a bigger problem for news and journalism, that go beyond the mere influence of data analytics on editorial decisions. The power of predicative analytics on the integrity of news and journalism is also aligned with the utilitarian function of viral stories, user comments, fake news, fact-checking and verification, which have become industries in their own right. These industries are supported by media moguls and social media entrepreneurs, because they increase online traffic and advertising dollars, and not necessarily for perceived ethical reasons.

Experimenting with the hyperlocal in Southeast Queensland

Scott Downman and Richard Murray
The University of Queensland

For more than a decade the term hyperlocal journalism has been used to describe a variety of journalism models. From university-based blogs, to grassroots community news sites, to professional and commercial operations run by mainstream media organisations – hyperlocal journalism has become a label for a diverse range of media-based enterprises. However, unpacking what is meant by hyperlocal journalism is difficult. Hyperlocal journalism is often experimental and organic making it difficult to pigeon-hole in terms of business models and practice-based paradigms. This paper uses a case study approach and explores the concept of hyperlocal journalism 'plants' by Fairfax in Southeast Queensland. The case study investigates four start-ups that have been developed in high-growth areas around Brisbane and looks at the strategies used to build hyperlocal

audiences in communities with pre-existing, long-term local media outlets. The study uses Castiglione's notion of the 'renaissance man' as a theoretical framework for exploring the skill-set required by journalists and media organisations in hyperlocal contexts.

The paper explores the triggers that prompt the need for hyperlocal journalism. These triggers include a range of factors such as a lack of local news diversity, the issue of local 'news deserts' and environmental factors such as the influence of fake news and 'thin' news in local communities. Secondly, it examines the thorny issue of business models and the economic viability of producing hyperlocal news. Lastly, the role of hyperlocal audiences and their connection with hyperlocal journalism enterprises is outlined.

New sporting horizons: a content analysis of newspaper coverage of AFLW and Super Netball

Peter English, Angela Calder, Simone Pearce and Katy Kirby
University of the Sunshine Coast

The introduction of two new professional sporting competitions in 2017 provided a long-awaited boost for women's sport in Australia. Through the emergence of Super Netball and the Australian Football League Women's competition, female professional athletes were provided with a centre stage to display skills which had often been pushed to the background – or shut off from broadcasts completely. In this new environment, stadiums were sold out and matches were shown live on prime time television, including on free-to-air channels and online platforms. Newspaper coverage was also more prominent, reflecting the growing commercial and public interest in female sport.

But what did the stories include? Did the reports reflect the professionalism of the sport, through aspects such as tactical analysis? Or did they contain the historically dismissive and patronising elements that have been a feature of women's sports coverage? Using a media framing framework, this study will examine reporting of the Super Netball season to provide insight into newspaper coverage of women in sport, as well as suggestions for future sports reporting.

This study utilises a content analysis to explore the print coverage of the first season of this professional sporting competition. Specifically, it measures the amount and tone of coverage, the types of stories, and descriptions employed in articles. Data has been collected from the newspaper sports pages in the home city or region of each of the eight Super Netball teams. The results also allow for comparisons with traditional, male-dominated media coverage.

Food reviews: lifestyle journalism or an extension of marketing?

Peter English and David Fleischman
University of the Sunshine Coast

When *The Weekend Australian's* national restaurant critic John Lethlean delivered a review of 0 out of 5 for upmarket restaurant Hill of Grace in Adelaide in 2016, there was a widespread reaction and threats of legal action. The rating and the response highlighted the contemporary role of journalistic reviewers in terms of independent and detached reporting, which are key traits of traditional journalism. It also provided insight into the commercial forces operating within the media, including in lifestyle journalism. That Lethlean's review rating of zero was unusual raised issues over reader and restaurant expectations toward critical reviews in traditional media. Were journalists employed to give a detached, balanced critique of a kitchen and dining room experience, or charged with promoting the establishments through their reviews and overall marks? These questions provide a base to examine in this pilot study whether newspaper food reviewers are more influenced by the traditional approach to journalism, or players within the food industry who are more inclined to praise than dismiss. In this climate, it is therefore valuable to examine the reviews of food critics in a comparative study of four broadsheet/quality newspapers in Australia and the United Kingdom. The nations were selected due to operating in similar Western media systems and sharing Commonwealth histories. Broadsheet/quality titles were chosen because they focus on audiences more aligned with aspects of middle class, taste, identity and status.

In total, the ratings from 550 restaurant reviews from *The Weekend Australian*, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Guardian* and *The Times* were

examined across the three years of the study. The overall mean of review ratings was 69.37 per cent – or almost 7 marks out of 10. However, examining the highest and lowest marks provides an indication of how generous or critical the reviewers were. Only six restaurants were judged to be in the 91-100 per cent bracket. The number of restaurants that "failed" – receiving a mark of less than 50 per cent according to the reviews – was 45. At the bottom end of the "fail" scale, there were two reviews between 0 and 10 per cent, and six more between 11 and 20 per cent. Overall, the results reflect aspects of independent and detached journalism as well as the impact of marketing and promotional elements in food reviews.

#Guptaleaks, scorpions and dungbeetles: The resurgence of [independent, "outside"] investigative journalism in South Africa

Anthea Garman
Rhodes University School of Journalism and Media Studies, South Africa

In this presentation I look at a recent, sudden, and very interesting resurgence of investigative journalism in South Africa against the backdrop of a major attack on the country's democratic institutions engineered by the Gupta family (with their global empire spanning media, mining and IT) who have a questionable association with President Jacob Zuma. This resurgence of very brave, investigative journalism is exemplified by the collaborative #Guptaleaks scrutiny. Based outside the traditional mainstream media newsroom, this major investigation has used the forms, sources and tools of Wikileaks to put out an overwhelming amount of damning information (100 000 plus leaked emails) so as to make a powerful, immediate, public impact. The investigative team consists of the independent investigative unit Amabhungane (which used to work in association with the Mail & Guardian) and a new investigative unit called Scorpio started by South Africa's only new online mainstream news publication, The Daily Maverick. Stalwart journalists schooled in newspaper investigative techniques as well as young reporters who have only known digital journalism make use of a range of digital tools to mount investigations that are no longer supportable by the legacy media "inside" newsrooms. Through textual analysis and interviews I explore the interplay of old-school journalistic knowledge and know-how with new tools of digital newsgathering and dissemination. I look at the relationship between journalism "outside" the formal newsroom and "inside" the institutional media. These forms of interplay are crucial for educators in journalism programmes to understand so that they can better prepare media students to forge careers in what has become a very complex journalism environment with an eroding financial base.

Global network journalism and the rise of the global fourth estate

Amanda Gearing and Peter Berglez
QUT and Örebro University, Sweden

This paper examines the particular characteristics of global network journalism, which is still under- theorized and under-researched. It is argued that an understanding of the technological and epistemological character of global network journalism requires three interrelated analytical operations. To begin with, there is the empirical reality of emerging examples of transnational investigative reporting and storytelling – despite language and cultural differences - such as the ICIJs Luxembourg Leaks and Panama Papers investigations (Walker Guevara 2014; Ryle et al. 2013; Walker Guevara 2013). The Panama Papers coverage by 370 reporters of the activities of Panamanian global law firm Mossack Fonseca in more than 100 news organisations around the world in April 2016 was the largest cross-border journalism collaboration ever undertaken (The International Consortium of Investigative Journalists 2016; Wayne et al. 2014). Second, the emergence of global network journalism needs to be understood in relation to the ever-greater importance of a global fourth estate, in which domestic journalism's democratic role becomes "transnationalised" (Gearing 2016). Third, a deeper understanding of global network journalism requires an analytical combining and merging of two theoretical concepts that are still rather separated, more precisely global journalism (Cottle 2009; Berglez 2008; Reese 2016) and network journalism studies (Heinrich 2012; Gearing 2016). Time is of the essence in the transition from nation-based journalism to global network journalism because of the sudden and sharp contraction in media organisations that are closing foreign bureaus, cutting travel budgets and disbanding investigative teams. The public is therefore losing its eyes and ears around the world precisely when they are most needed (Keena 2014).

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Fact-checking on Wikipedia: an exercise with Journalism undergraduate students

Marcio Gonçalves
Ibmec/Facha/Estácio, Brazil

In 2016, the Oxford Dictionary revealed the word of the year was adjective "post-truth." The term was chosen because its frequency of use increased by 2000% over the previous year. Hence, fake news created in digital environments arise and, consequently, an issue must be addressed: how to trust what is read on the Internet? What path should journalism take when opinions and facts mingle to catch the attention of a scattered audience?

Darnton (2017) states that fake news has always existed. Procopius was a 6th century Byzantine historian who wrote secret text "Anekdota", through which fake news was spread. Pietro Aretino (1492-1556), journalist and adventurer, is considered the main fake news propagator. In 1522, he wrote short poems, sonnets, and glued them to the statue of Pasquino, in Rome. Every day, he defamed one of the cardinals in the running for Pope. In 1770, in London, there were so-called "paragraph men," who gathered gossip and drafted them into a single paragraph, selling them to printers/publishers, which printed them as short, often defamatory reports.

Christofoletti and Laux (2008) consider the news propagation speed an increasingly decisive criterion in the reliability of content. Fact-checking workshops, a fake news fighting tool, held with journalism undergraduate students, use *Agência Lupa*'s methodology and enable future journalists to broaden their view regarding this scenario. Students analyze Wikipedia information. According to the Wikimedia Foundation, Wikipedia is one of the five most visited websites in the world, with over 400 million unique visitors per month, which represents 5% of the world population.

Wikipedia uses press content as reference sources. In the footer, there are hyperlinks with digital addresses of the referred to journalistic content. Fact-checking provides 8 labels to the information found: True – the information is demonstrably correct True, but – the information is correct, but the reader deserves further explanation Too early to say: the information can be true, but it is not yet Exaggerated – the information is on the right path, but exaggerated Contradictory – the information contradicts another previously disclosed by the same source Unsupported – no public data support the information False - the information is demonstrably incorrect, and Eye Tracking - a monitoring label.

Students must answer the following questions when starting the process: Did you check the publication date? Is the URL reliable? Is the author reliable? What is the source of the source? Have you ever heard of the website you read the news from? Has the information become viral in the

timeline? Does the title have catchy adjectives? Does the text have errors in Portuguese? From the answers, students identify the sources and start checking.

In 100% of the cases, entry data is unsupported and can be considered flawed for becoming part of an encyclopedia. In this sense, students realize the importance of information production in today's society and conclude that journalists must properly check the facts, since the production of fake news tends to grow in proportion within our interconnected society.

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Journalism Studies: which bedrock in a sea of change?

Beate Josephi
The University of Sydney

Journalism studies fought hard – both conceptually and within university administrations – to achieve the status of its own distinct discipline. Its research concentrated on and critiqued the core business of news provision from the bedrock of institutions. Digital transformations to news provision have caused severe fault lines in this bedrock. Journalism studies, however, need not be swept away by any ensuing tsunami. Adaptability has always been one of journalism's strong points (but also something of an Achilles heel), and journalism studies are already proving to be adaptable.

This contribution will argue that journalism studies may lose some of its centrality in the ongoing changes in as much as their focus was embedded in legacy journalism. In research, journalism studies are likely to shed some distinctiveness in the process of becoming part of a larger inquiry into digital news provision, public communication and social media behaviour. Also, global data on journalists forces us to acknowledge that journalism has been a more transitory occupation than portrayed and that journalists see themselves decreasingly as a coherent body.

This may prompt journalism studies to recast notions of essentialism, and define their boundaries by delineating what is considered 'journalistic'. This should be aided by the fact, observable in Australia, that while the research focus is changing, the teaching of journalistic skills has remained remarkably steady. In fact, it can be argued that it is this adaptable and expandable skills base, which makes for the bedrock of journalism.

Best practices in Australian staff-student collaborative publishing: an overview

Professor Matthew Ricketson, Dr Jennifer Martin and Lucy Smy
Deakin University

The number and scope of staff-student collaborative publishing ventures in Australian journalism schools has grown in the past decade, ranging from staff-supervised news bulletins prepared for community radio stations to group investigative projects housed inside particular subjects, to a "wheel and spokes" model where almost all stories produced by students enrolled in a journalism program are fed to a central publication point. Most recently, the UniPollWatch project has expanded substantially the possibilities inherent in journalism schools. The aim of this presentation is to take stock of the range of staff-student collaborative publications and gauge both best practices, and what can be learnt from past projects. The presentation will draw on interviews with those journalism academics engaged in supervising the collaborative projects and will ask what scope there is to expand such publishing ventures, especially in light of the emerging democratic deficit in some parts of the overall reporting landscape.

A 'very private fragility': The lack of a language for reporting mental health

Jon Jureidini and John Walsh
The University of Adelaide

Elite sportsmen, either active or recently retired, frequently come to media attention because they are said to have developed a mental disorder. Such events are often accompanied by pleas for decreased stigmatisation and increased recognition of mental illness in young men.

The breakdown and recovery of the elite Australian Rules footballer, Lance Franklin, in 2015–2016 was extensively reported in the media. We carried out a language analysis of all reporting in the Melbourne Age and Herald Sun from August 2105 to April 2016.

We found 439 statements related to mental health in 106 articles. We concluded that there was an impoverished language to describe Franklin's predicament. Over two-thirds of labels applied were empty terms such as 'issue' or generic medical terms such as 'mental illness'. There is a stark contrast with the reporting of physical illness in athletes.

There are a number of reasons for this pattern of reporting. Journalists did not appear to have access to information and were constrained from speculating out of a wish to respect privacy and perhaps a wariness of breaking formal and informal codes for reporting mental illness. More importantly however, we argue that this case study illustrates the lack of a useful public language of psychiatry beyond reductive psychiatric labels.

A second important observation with implications for mental health reporting was the way agency was attributed. Most often, possibly in the service of reducing stigma, Franklin was depicted as the passive recipient of his mental health 'issue'. This has the effect of establishing the illness as an entity to be treated by a doctor with the patient himself as an interested bystander. We argue for a different approach that preserves agency for the sufferer without increasing stigma.

Journalists have found a language to talk about racism, and, in collaboration with the AFL, have made a significant contribution to changing public attitudes. Mental health provides different challenges. If following the advice of successive chairs of Beyond Blue (Kennett, Gillard) we strongly encourage players to talk about their 'issues', how do they talk about these matters? Based on our analysis, we offer some tentative suggestions for how the language of mental health reporting might be improved.

It is likely we don't talk about mental illness because it is stigmatised – and it is stigmatised because we don't talk about it. Perhaps the media/journalists have a role in interrupting this circularity by developing and using language which is meaningful and medically accurate.

Title: Whitefella broadcasting: Why non Indigenous journalists struggle to tell Aboriginal stories in Australia.

Vicki Kerrigan
Menzies School of Health Research

At the Australian Broadcasting Corporation [ABC] the dominant worldview is white and western. This is despite various strategic plans which focus on increasing cultural diversity of staff with the intention of increasing the diversity of stories told from differing cultural perspectives. As an ex-ABC employee with a career spanning more than two decades, I was complicit in reinforcing the dominant hegemony and neo-colonial values which effectively silenced Aboriginal people from public debate. However, there were also opportunities to work in a way which allowed the subjugated Aboriginal perspective to be aired. Working at the national youth ABC network Triple J in the year 2000, I secured an interview with Bonita Mabo, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander activist. When producing that interview, I became acutely aware of the differences between the Anglo Australian culture I operate within and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture.

This paper explores the culture of journalism, entrenched implicit bias among non-Indigenous journalists and employing institutions, and the intercultural differences which all contribute to substandard reportage on Aboriginal affairs by ABC radio broadcasters. To that end, ABC journalists in the Northern Territory currently struggle to fulfil their fourth estate function in regard to Aboriginal issues. The paper also includes a case study where I reflect on my own journalistic practice around reporting on Indigenous people.

Reform and Defend: Fake News discourse as problem and opportunity

Christopher Kremmer
The University of New South Wales

Donald Trump's self-serving 'Fake News' discourse has rallied American news media in defence of journalistic values of verification, fairness and speaking truth to power. But does this justifiable resistance to Trump's

dishonesty and totalitarian tendencies threaten to bury equally important critiques of contemporary news media practices? We live in a world in which tribal loyalty to a contested discipline like journalism is increasingly problematic, given its association with large media corporations that on occasion have sought advantage by using journalists as political shock troops. Debate about fake news offers an important opportunity for introspection and discussion among journalists about what ails news media, as well as what is genuinely important and good about it. It challenges us to ask whether fake news may be theorised in a way that encourages a genuinely open critical discourse? In an approach influenced by concepts of polyphony and dialogism explored by Bakhtin, this paper argues that such a discourse should stand on two pillars. Firstly, a commitment to defend, extend and entrench journalistic freedoms and the protection of journalists. Secondly, a strong commitment to journalism ethics, accountability to the public, and a vigorous engagement with new media approaches that seek to critique, revise and reform traditional journalistic practices and our understanding of what we call 'news.'

It not all blood and guts - Differing outcomes of trauma exposure: posttraumatic growth and moral injury

Cait McMahon
Dart Centre Asia Pacific

Since PTSD was defined in 1980 there has been a plethora of research on this syndrome and it has driven our understanding of negative outcomes of trauma exposure. More recently the discussion has been broadened to other outcomes of trauma exposure. Moral injury and posttraumatic growth are just two that have come to the fore.

This paper will present Dr McMahon's recent research on posttraumatic growth (PTG), a measurable, positive outcome of trauma exposure. McMahon has examined this phenomenon amongst 115 Australian, trauma-reporting journalists.

McMahon's research outcomes identified that war reporters, freelancers and photojournalists reported higher levels of PTG than other journalists. PTG measures higher rates of functioning post-trauma in areas such as sense of self; deeper personal relationships and enhanced existential experiences than pre-trauma functioning. This was often related to what she terms the 'journalist-person' dilemma.

Further, the concept of moral injury is a nascent theory amongst journalists. The term is beginning to be used openly by journalist's blogging about their trauma exposure (e.g., Dean Yates, Reuters) and some research is emerging (Feinstein & Storm, 2017) yet the term is little understood in relation to trauma experiences in journalists.

Learning outcomes:

- Deeper understanding of trauma outcomes.
- Skills to educate journalism students to think more deeply about trauma outcomes for themselves and their interview subjects.

Meet you over at the Guardian: rationalising participatory journalism at end of in-house news commenting

Fiona Martin
The University of Sydney

From 2015 onwards many large and small news organisations internationally abandoned their in-house commenting systems. Instead they encouraged audiences to engage with them via branded social media channels, over which journalists have little editorial control or monitorial capacity. Yet this transformation of the conditions for so-called 'participatory journalism' has been little discussed. How do audiences feel about the loss of these environments, or other major changes to the participative contracts they have with online news providers? What are their rationales for contributing to news talk? And what are the problems of design, registration, interaction, participation and governance they identify, that hinder their social interactions?

Drawing on critical discourse analysis, textual analysis and participation theory (Carpentier, 2011, 2016) this paper considers news commenting not simply as a form of personal expression or political action, but as dialogic media—a form of social and cultural capital building that evidences the

formation of community despite conditions of transience, churn and what Slavoj Žižek calls objective violence.

To make this case it analyses the representation and substance of users' textual responses to three narrative events, each of which evidences ruptures in participative journalism relations: a Guardian journalists' proposal to discontinue comments; user reactions to the Australian Broadcasting Corporation's closure of its opinion site; and the New York Times initiative to introduce verified commenter status. In examining how users frame these events and their experience of commenting, the paper explores how they conceive the conditions for, and ideological limits of, news journalism as a means of generating public discourse, social bonds and creative relationships. It suggests the need for journalism to rethink its commitment to valuing dialogic media and providing better ways to govern it.

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Bizarre News Triangle: North Korea, defectors and foreign correspondents

Richard Murray
The University of Queensland

There are few places more difficult to cover than North Korea. The regime in Pyongyang has built a reputation on keeping the outside world out, and, when it does let people in, making sure visitors see a managed and curated view of the country. This careful management extends to what the North Korean government shares with the world via state controlled news agencies whose offerings often border on the bizarre. This has led to a vacuum in reliable coverage on the state; a vacuum that is nevertheless filled by a news media desperate to meet the seemingly insatiable demands for stories on the country. This study looks at the construction of news on North Korea by investigating the relationship between those covering the country and their sources. It should be stressed this paper is not about how North Korea communicates with the rest of the world. Rather, this about the practice of journalists reporting on North Korea for the foreign news media. Specifically, this paper interrogates the use North Korean defectors living in South Korea by foreign journalists reporting for the foreign news media. Since 2012, the period immediately after the death of Kim Jong-il and rise of Kim Jong-un, demand for news on the country has increased, and questions have emerged within the foreign journalist community covering North Korea from Seoul over the motives behind some of the "big name" celebrity defectors who are often relied upon in lending credibility and authenticity to news stories on North Korea. Fifteen journalists from prominent wire services, legacy mastheads and digital start-ups based in Seoul were interviewed in order to gauge how they use defectors in their work and the issues facing the industry over reliance on and use of defectors in reporting North Korea. This study forms part of a much larger framing study looking at how both North Korea and South Korea are framed in a disrupted Australian news industry.

Cardinal: a case study of methodology in journalism

Chris Nash
Monash University

Louise Milligan's book Cardinal: The Rise and Fall of George Pell (2017) is a prize-winning account of the argument that Cardinal George Pell has a compelling case to answer against allegations of personal sexual abuse of minors. Pell is the former Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne and subsequently Sydney, and currently the third most senior leader in the Vatican hierarchy, in charge of the Church's finances. The book canvases information already on the public record about Pell in relation to institutional failures with respect to the protection of children, and presents new, original research that accuses Pell of personal acts of child sexual abuse. Pell has since been charged by Victorian police with multiple child abuse offences and will face court in Melbourne in July 2017.

This paper examines the argument in the book for its methodological adequacy, and presents it as a case study in the larger debate about whether journalism as such can be sufficiently rigorous and reflexive to merit scholarly status. For the larger debate it draws on the framework advanced by Nash (2016) that rigorous journalism is necessarily interdisciplinary and also draws on geography, history, sociology and art for theoretical validation of its methods.

The paper draws its empirical evidence from a close reading of the evidence and text of Cardinal, supplemented by data from in-depth interviews with the author, ABC television reporter Louise Milligan. After presenting an overall review of the narrative structure and authorial reflexivity presented in the book's argument, the paper focuses on three key methodological issues in the allegations made against Pell by the author. The first one relates to the spatio-temporality of offences alleged against Pell in regional Victoria while a priest before he became a bishop, and at St Patrick's Cathedral in Melbourne while he was Archbishop there. This analysis draws on the Harvey-Lefebvre General Matrix of Spatio-temporalities advanced by David Harvey (2006) and deployed with respect to journalism by Nash (2015, 2016).

The second methodological issue relates to Milligan's news sense or intuition in following her research leads, and examines them with respect to Bourdieu's theory of habitus and spatio-temporality (Nash, 2017). The third issue involves inter-disciplinary issues in forensic psychology, in particular with respect to the credibility of survivors of alleged child abuse as prosecution witnesses. Milligan identifies such survivors to be suffering from PTSD, and references academic research to support her argument that substance abuse and mental health concerns should not be used to discount the veracity of such evidence – indeed, she argues the contrary, that PTSD can be taken as evidence of credibility.

The paper concludes that Cardinal is an exemplary instance of journalism as scholarly research, and provides a contemporary demonstration of the argument advanced by Nash (2013, 2014, 2016) that rigorous journalism can be readily defended methodologically to be accorded scholarly status. Indeed, Milligan's canvassing of the psychological scholarship on PTSD with respect to witness credibility is a compelling instance of collegiate interdisciplinarity.

'The Second Coming of Media Doctor': A resurrection for the digital world

Caitlin Parr, Amanda Wilson and Craig Hight
University of Newcastle

Most people, including health professionals, learn about new health interventions though the media, and many people make important health decisions based on this information. The rise of online health information and 'fake news' makes it difficult to know which information is relevant for individuals, and which information can be trusted. When health news is unreliable or misleading, and has poor information or advice, it can result in public panics, the wrong health choices, increased medical costs, and even death. The public's reliance on media for health information can be seen in the publicity surrounding Kylie Minogue's 2005 breast cancer diagnosis, which resulted in a 100-fold increase in the number of young women booking mammograms. No extra cancers were detected because for most women of this age there is no benefit in having a mammogram. Instead these women were unnecessarily exposed to radiation, anxiety and cost. This was a direct result of media coverage, despite most stories stressing the fact that mammograms were inappropriate and discussing other forms of breast checks. Young women were worried enough by the news to seek reassurance in the form of an invasive, uncomfortable, expensive and potentially harmful procedure.

Media Doctor is a globally recognised public health initiative aiming to address these issues, and improve the quality of health reporting in the digital age. Media Doctor Australia, established in 2004, developed a 'rating system' for health journalism, with the aim of helping journalists improve their craft, and increasing the health literacy of the general public. The project inspired international ventures in America, Japan, Sweden, Canada, Hong Kong and Germany, before going into hiatus in Australia in 2012. The team is currently regenerating the Media Doctor Australian project for the age of the citizen journalist. Media Doctor will be an open access online resource where interested people can be trained to assess the accuracy of

health news stories. The site will use crowdsourcing to build a community of volunteers to analyse media content, and post the results for the wider community. The project is also using crowdfunding to re-establish itself in Australia, and as such, offers interesting insights on the potential collaborative links between communities, media, and health professionals for research in the new media ecology. This paper explores the potential of such links, and outlines the larger aims and benefits of the regeneration of Media Doctor, including improving health literacy in the community, increasingly accuracy of health reporting, and training future journalists in effective health reporting.

The value of Australian journalists' personal narratives: case studies of Annabel Crabb's & Shannon Harvey's nonfiction writing

Varunika Ruwanpura
The University of Adelaide

The range of nonfiction books written by Australian journalists indicates public appreciation of book-length journalism. Scrutinising these texts reveals that local journalists' nonfiction writing is often shaped by their individual news reporting style and personal convictions on wider societal issues or themes. This paper presents case studies of Annabel Crabb's book, *The Wife Drought* (2014), and Shannon Harvey's book, *The Whole Health Life* (2016), and insights from conversations with these authors. It is based on a broader study of Australian journalists' nonfiction writing being undertaken for a master's research project. The paper explores the value of Crabb's and Harvey's highly personal nonfiction narratives and how their book-length journalism serves as authentic voices in an age of fake news. The research and writing effort these journalists put into their nonfiction books also transfers back into public confidence in their day-to-day news reporting. In other words, their book-length journalism contributes to an enhanced public following for their mainstream news reporting.

Theoretical perspectives used to analyse Crabb's and Harvey's nonfiction writing are Gieber's (1964) argument that the creation of a news narrative is an intensely personal experience for reporters, Sim's (1984) theories on authorial voice and the need for accuracy in literary journalism and Tulloch's (2014) views on the construction of an authentic narrative voice in long form journalism. Although news practice norms have changed considerably since Gieber's argument, his basic premise regarding the personal quality of news narratives is still relevant. Crabb's news reporting displays an almost larrikin humour and take on politics that feeds into her nonfiction writing. Similarly, Harvey's heavily-researched book (2016) was inspired by her personal experience with autoimmune disease. By weaving their personal experiences into their nonfiction narratives, these writers provide unique insights that enhance the story. By writing true stories they are also contributing to the slow journalism movement that is increasingly becoming a counterpoint to the fast news cycle of daily news reporting.

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Regulating Hate Speech on Social Media: A Tool for Social Cohesion or A Slippery Slope of Censorship?

Amy Kristin Sanders
Northwestern University, Qatar

In light of recent terror attacks in Europe, a number of leaders have banded together espousing an agenda to combat terrorist propaganda. At the center of this plan are proposals targeting speech on social media sites, including Facebook, Twitter and other Internet-based platforms. In Germany, for example, the Social Media Networks Enforcement Law would hold sites accountable for the speech published in their forums with the hopes of curtailing the spread of offensive speech. This debate, with particular focus on hate speech, is not unique to Europe. Throughout Asia and even in Australia, governments and civic groups are waging wars over whether, and how, to limit speech targeting particular groups of society that many people find offensive. This paper examines global efforts to combat hate speech,

contrasting them with the American approach, which protects hate speech under the auspices of the First Amendment's freedom of speech guarantee. It outlines the legal protections and legislative justifications present in the United States with regard to protected speech. It suggests not only that efforts to outlaw hate speech are largely unrealistic given technological advancements but also that allowing speakers to air their views openly encourages civic discourse. First, the paper asserts that holding social media sites and other networks accountable for speech published on their sites serves as a substantial chilling effect, encouraging both publishers and distributors to engage in self-censorship. Doing so, removes significant amount of speech from the marketplace of ideas. Second, restricting offensive speech won't accomplish the desired social cohesion that politicians desire. Relying largely on Thomas Emerson's work on dissent and Lee Bollinger's work on tolerance, this paper argues that suppression of hate speech does not promote social stability but instead inhibits it. As a counter, this paper argues that countries should permit peaceful expression of even hateful messages while encouraging counter-speech as a fundamental part of civic discourse in a democratic society.

Intersections and interruptions: social media and sports journalists in Newcastle, Australia

Paul Scott
University of Newcastle

The introduction of social media has had a major effect on both sports and media organisations. Matthews and Anwar (2013) argue that social media is an important avenue to break sporting news, and to be able to disseminate news quickly, such as the latest team and injury updates for sports fans. This has helped in the production of sporting stories, intensifying the amount the media content of sports news and information that is available, creating different ways of thinking for athletes, journalists, sporting organisations and the fans about the interaction between sport and the digital media platform (Hutchins 2011).

Social media is a fundamental and central tool in the process of sharing of information by athletes and sporting organisations seeking direct communication with fans. Such immediacy and direct connection has redefined the role of the sports journalist that has not been met with universal enthusiasm. Kian and Murray's (2014) study found an unexpected negativity toward social media from sports journalists in the USA. They found many sports journalists don't like social media, some have a disdain for social media and the "online-first" publishing priority that has penetrated newsrooms and that others resented the expectations of ongoing interaction and the amount of time they felt obliged to maintain an online presence – even while acknowledging social media's utility to contribute to their work. This negativity toward social media from sports journalists is partly due to its influence on sports journalism practices and its effects on "professionalism", and the abstract definition of professionalism within this space.

This paper reports on a study undertaken with sports journalists in Newcastle, Australia. The research did not seek to replicate Kian and Murray's study, but sought to determine how Newcastle sports journalists use social media in their work and their attitude and approach to engaging with, and using, social media. In this study, social media describes interactive and interconnected networks and platforms and includes Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn and Tumblr.

Interviews were conducted with 11 sports journalists who work in Newcastle, with 10 male sports journalists, and one female sports contributor. The sports journalists whose views were sought to inform the study work in print media, radio and television and all have a social media presence. The responses of interviewees regarding their attitudes toward and experience with social media are analysed to identify both thematic similarities and differences.

Journalism, fandom or activism? The motivations of women who create independent sports media in Australia

Merryn Sherwood
La Trobe University

Women have historically been excluded from sports media in Australia. Surveys of sports journalists assert that newspaper sport departments are at most 11% women (Henningham, 1995; Nicholson, Lowden & Zion 2011),

and female athletes and women's sports make up less than 10% of sports media coverage (Lumby, Caple & Greenwood, 2014). Both these low numbers have previously been attributed to the lingering historical sexism present within sport media, that generally delegitimises and devalues women's contributions (Fink, 2014; Sherwood et al., 2016). Yet recently there is evidence that women in Australia are making a contribution to the sports media discourse in new ways, through developing independent sports media products. These products, mostly websites and podcasts, that focus on both sport more widely and women's sport and female athletes specifically, have not just attracted audiences, they have been legitimised into the media landscape. Websites such as The Women's Game (female football), and witsup (women in triathlon), regularly secure media accreditation from sports organisations bodies to cover events in the field. Their reporting has also influenced mainstream media coverage. A survey run by The Women's Game made the back page of Melbourne newspaper The Age, for its findings that a majority of players were interested in defecting to the AFL's women's competition (Lynch, 2016). The despicable comments made by Collingwood president Eddie McGuire about respected Age journalist Caroline Wilson on live radio were only brought to account when The Outer Sanctum podcast, six women talking about AFL (Perkins, 2016), discussed them in an episode.

This study aimed to explore who these women are and why they create digital sports media products, through in-depth qualitative interviews with 10 women. It found that largely in Australia these women have a mix of backgrounds, some have worked as journalists or in other media roles, some were simply sport fans. In exploring their motivations, this study found women who produce independent sports media in Australia were likely to have similarities with two related but distinct independent media producers - sport bloggers and citizen journalists (McCarthy, 2014: Wall, 2015). They were sport fans, similar to sport bloggers, but also adhered to some journalistic ideals and practices, traits seen in citizen journalism. However their work also contained traits of activism, the common reason why they started their product was to address the lack of women's sport coverage in mainstream media. This paper contributes to the broader field of citizen journalism, independent media and sports media in Australia, offering an insight into an understudied area – women who create independent sports media products.

Violence Against Women: A Media Intervention

Margaret Simons, Jennifer Morgan, Denis Muller and Annie Blatchford
Monash University and University of Melbourne

In this paper we report on the findings of an ARC Linkage Project that explored whether and how news agendas around Violence Against Women have changed, whether we can expect any changes to be of longstanding and how media reporting of VAW can be improved.

The news media have been identified in numerous Australian state and national policy documents as a priority area for action on preventing violence against women. Yet Australian and international research has consistently identified problems with the way journalists report on Domestic Violence, including a neglect of social context, sensationalism, perpetuating myths and misrepresentations, victim blaming and overreliance on law enforcement sources at the expense of other forms of expertise.

To date, most research has focussed on news media outputs, divorced from an examination of the newsroom and journalistic processes that lead to those outputs. We draw on interviews with journalists, focus groups with media audiences and the results of a "media intervention" - the Uncovered website and social media presence, which was established as part of the ARC Linkage Project.

Through focussing on the exigencies of journalistic practice and the impact of media outputs on the audience, we conclude that consistently improving media reporting requires a focus on journalistic sources and sourcing practices. Without this, recent increases in the quantum of reporting VAW as an important social issue are unlikely to be maintained. Media training for victims and survivors should be a high priority in primary prevention, as well as training for journalists and journalism students. We conclude that the many guidelines for media generated by DV sector and other organisations have limited impact on their own, but are more effective when accompanied by networking and contact building activities. We suggest

ways that these might be maximised within current primary prevention activities. Finally, we find that social media is increasingly important in how journalists report VAW, and in this context the Uncovered intervention has demonstrated promise as a flexible means of engaging and assisting journalists and building useful source relationships.

Stories the walk with you: Opportunities in locative audio for feature journalism

Jeanti St Claire
Southern Cross University

Location and proximity have gained new meanings in journalism since inbuilt locative and mapping capacities have been added to the mobile phone, now a key device for media consumption. These technologies provide rich opportunities for news production (Goggin et al 2015, Schmitz Weiss 2014, Oie 2013 and Nyre et al 2012 amongst others). Yet, faltering media economies have largely curtailed journalistic experimentation with locative technology, beyond customising news delivery according to a user's location. Unlike GPS-driven augmented reality game Pokémon Go, which used locative technology to activate and take players into urban and community spaces, news organisations' use of locative technology has been focused mainly on connecting audiences to advertisers. News organisations most commonly use locative technology to localise news and weather on websites, and location-based directory searches which can tie user data to advertising revenue streams. However, locative technology has other potential applications in journalism which can, as Wilken and Goggins (2012) theorise, generate emplaced narratives which are consumed by moving through place.

One field of locative production that works to achieve this aim, and which has close connections to audio feature journalism through radio and podcast documentary, is the locative audio walk. Locative audio walk platforms use GPS or Bluetooth beacon technology to track a user's journey through a place. When the user is in proximity to specific, and usually narratively meaningful, locations along the route, audio content will play on the user's mobile device. Locative audio productions have gained support in the tourism and museums sectors as immersive visitor experiences. However, there is scope for journalists to also embrace locative audio walks. These can provide a means to tell newsworthy, place-based feature journalism and documentary narratives 'in situ' with implications for active user engagement with place and content. Farman (2012) suggests such narrative engagements have political capital to exert, and can contest dominant narratives about a place. Therefore locative audio walks may marry well with news reporting, which also 'calls power to account' and explores alternative perspectives. This presentation explores several Australian examples on the Soundtrails locative audio platfom which can be seen to bridge the divide between tourism/museum guides and journalistic audio features. Finally, the presentation touches on the application of locative audio production as an extended learning activity in a university audio journalism class as a means to developing students' understanding of emplacement, proximity and immersive audio design.

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Virtual reality journalism: a fad or the way forward?

Ben Stubbs
University of South Australia

While it's not difficult to find content and commentary lamenting the crisis facing journalism (Josephi 2014, Simons 2017) among the job cuts and content shrinking within the media, there is room for optimism. In 2012 USC Annenberg Journalism Professor Nonny de la Peña created the first mainstream virtual reality journalism stories with her Hunger in LA (2012) production when she combined narrative, news values and technology to open a new arena for journalism storytelling.

De la Peña's work paved the way for more mainstream virtual reality journalism content from The New York Times and their Google cardboard initiative, CNN VR, Euro News and many more in the US and Europe looking to embrace this new form of journalism engagement, which was labeled as the ultimate "empathy machine" by VR producer Chris Milk. There have also been advancements in the VR journalism education space with a research concentration from the TOW Centre for Digital Journalism Research (Owen 2014), the 'Jovrnalism' project from Associate Professor Robert Hernandez (2017) at USC Annenberg and the University of Texas' work in the immersive space with the Knight Foundation.

Despite this advancement and optimism, the VR journalism landscape in Australia has remained relatively quiet. From this prompt, this presentation will look at the evolution of VR journalism and the motivation to create the 'Immersible' VR journalism project at UniSA. Our team created an authoring app and we have recently completed a pilot study with final year journalism and media students in VR storytelling–one of the first of its kind in Australia. We will be looking at the results of the study, the content they produced and what implications this has for the future of VR journalism and education in Australia.

By the numbers: comparing historic and contemporary audience reach of fake news

Margaret Van Heekeren
The University of Sydney

The recent proliferation of fake news has identified social media as a causative factor, enabling widespread dissemination. This paper argues that such reasoning arises from technological determinism and ignores the historic reach of traditional media and, therefore, the pervasiveness and impact of earlier fake news scandals. A data-based approach is taken to compare the distribution and audience reach of two infamous fake news scandals; the corpse factory story of 1917 and the Pope endorses Donald Trump ruse of 2016. The analysis uses readership and circulation data from Australia, Great Britain and the United States to examine the impact of the 1917 story and reported statistics of shares and reach for the 2016 report. Whilst limitations to the availability of circulation and readership statistics prevent definitive findings, indicative results reveal a similar, if not greater, level of audience saturation than that of contemporary times. The paper then offers a comparative discussion as to the identification of the fakery of both examples and the ways in which news reports negating the initial stories were disseminated. It considers the temporal differences in publication lead times between twentieth and twenty first century media and the impact of these differences in exposing fake news. This leads to the conclusion that, despite its speed in disseminating fake news, social media combined with the re-reporting of social media content by legacy news media, enables a swifter and more effective 'antidote' to fake news than legacy print news media alone. From this analysis, the paper makes the argument that, social media, in its relationship to fake news, is not only a disseminator but also an effective suppressant in fake news penetration.

Renewal & resurgence of foreign broadcasters: The changing geography of news broadcasting in the Asia Pacific

Alexandra Wake
RMIT University

This paper scopes the current pattern of news broadcasting in the Asia Pacific. Specifically, it notes the extent to which government-funded news agencies are represented. It discusses the changes with reference to the axing of the Australia Broadcasting Corporation's shortwave services from Australia to the Asia Pacific, the rise of China's Xinhua news agency as a provider of news in the region, and the extension and contraction of other news services including the BBC and Al Jazeera. The literature focuses on how the the provision of news in the Asia Pacific grew out of historic and political linkage to the Pacific and Asia, providing a vital tool for soft

diplomacy to colonial and neighbouring countries. Discussion will look at how new technologies are impacting on distribution of news in the region, and more widely on changing patterns of news production and consumption. This study is based on an analysis of available broadcast material in the Asia Pacific.

"I want to read it in my hands": A Uses and Gratifications study into the aesthetic attraction between young adult female readers and independent women's magazines in Australia.

Sarah Webb and Janet Fulton
University of Newcastle

This presentation is reporting on a research project that is examining how young Australian women (18-24 years) engage with independent women's magazines and whether hard-copy independent women's magazines offer an aesthetic media experience to its female readers that is considered more authentic than their online counterparts. The study is seeking to understand the potential aesthetic attraction that may exist between said young adult females and women's independents, by giving voice to their reasons for magazine consumption. There's a small, but growing body of evidence that suggests that printed independent magazines are thriving even as mainstream publications falter in Australia's print industry. The aim of the research was to discover whether the continued success of independents could be partly due to the editors, owners and publishers placing greater emphasis on aesthetic aspects of their publications, as a response to changing reader expectations, and whether there is a demand to connect aesthetically with the independent women's magazines female readers consume.

The research employed a survey and focus group with young adult female readers (18-24 years), using Blumler and Katz's Uses and Gratification theory as a theoretical framework, to reveal how and why this demographic – the industry's audience for years to come – engages with independent women's magazines. If the relationship between readers and print is a form of experience, this connection might highlight different aspects regarding the place of media in people's lives. Such aspects could include the aesthetic aspects that can be central to understanding the continued appeal and use of independent magazines, but also content, entertainment, escape, collection, value, habit and ease of use. In an age where 'digital' is often regarded as the norm, it would seem that young adult female readers are seeking inspiration and expression once again from the print medium of independent women's magazines.

Journalist---Source Relationship in Crime and Court Reporting: An Analysis of Sources in Newspaper Coverage of High Profile Murders in Australia, Hong Kong and Mainland China

Yanzhu Xu
Monash University

Journalists gather information from different social actors (institutions, organizations and individuals) to construct their news stories. The various social actors are important (potential) news sources for journalism; but one the other hand, they also pose constraints on the journalistic field, thus affecting the autonomy of journalism (Bourdieu, 1998). A good understanding of the journalist---source relationship is especially important for understanding crime and court reporting, as many sources in such reporting are interested parties involved. Their relationships with journalists have impacts on whether journalists can get timely, accurate information to inform the public.

Using a content analysis approach, the present study aims to contribute to the understanding of the journalist---source relationship in crime and court reporting in different countries/regions. It adapted Sigal's (1973) model to examine the sources cited in news coverage of one high profile murder case from two newspapers in Australia, Mainland China, and Hong Kong. The three were chosen as representatives of countries/regions with liberal democratic culture and political system, Chinese culture and political system, and a combination of the two, respectively.

Results show that newspapers in Australia and Mainland China used a high proportion of sources gathered through enterprise channels – by interviews conducted at the reporter's initiative or independent research involving quotations from materials such as reports and statistical data. They also paid considerable attention to voices of people from the public, and those close to

the victims and defendants – their family, friends and acquaintances. By contrast, the Hong Kong newspapers relied heavily on information gathered through court proceedings; in other words, most of the coverage was based on what journalists heard in the courtroom. The results also show that official authorities outside the criminal justice system were important sources for the Australian papers, while these voices were rarely cited in the Hong Kong and Mainland China papers.

Taking the differences in the press systems and the legal systems into consideration, this article suggests that China's press has more leeway to report information about criminal cases as Mainland China follows a civil law system. However, their low use of official sources also reveals the Chinese journalists may have difficulties in obtaining information from the police and courts. The article also suggests that the Australian journalists have a close relationship with the police, with the later playing an important role in providing information about ongoing cases. By contrast, the Hong Kong press seems to have more difficulties in obtaining information from the police.

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How the weather became the news

Lawrie Zion

La Trobe University

The digital revolution has transformed the way that we engage with the weather through the media. One manifestation of this is increasing prominence of weather stories in online versions of traditional mastheads and other high profile news sites. This paper examines the growth of weather as news, especially in The Age online, the ABC and in news.com.au. The argument developed is that weather stories, especially those that cover weather 'events', have become a news genre in their own right, and this has in turn changed the role of the Bureau of Meteorology in the 24/7 news cycle, as well as providing prominent coverage of 'citizen weather' enthusiasts such as storm chasers, and crowdsourced material from those close to the action of major storms.

Questions that have emerged from this are: what is the role of journalists in shaping the themes of these stories? What kind of 'weather literacy' is assumed when it comes to mainstream media consumers? How has the popularity of these stories changed the way that the Bureau of Meteorology engages with media? And to what extent do stories connect severe weather stories to climate change?

One argument advanced is that the history of weather in the media is a story of constantly unmet demand. To some extent, this may reflect the true extent of an innate human interest in the elements. But the way that this is manifest varies considerably according to local climate conditions, and also, crucially, to the kind of journalistic resources that are allocated to coverage of weather stories.

The paper draws on themes developed in the recently published book, The Weather Obsession, and the more than 50 interviews conducted as part of the research for the book.