January 2007

Book Reviews: Volume 10

Follow this and additional works at: https://arrow.tudublin.ie/icr

Part of the Communication Technology and New Media Commons

Recommended Citation
doi:10.21427/D77X46
Available at: https://arrow.tudublin.ie/icr/vol10/iss1/7

This Book Review is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals Published Through Arrow at ARROW@TU Dublin. It has been accepted for inclusion in Irish Communication Review by an authorized administrator of ARROW@TU Dublin. For more information, please contact yvonne.desmond@tudublin.ie, arrow.admin@tudublin.ie, brian.widdis@tudublin.ie.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 License
Tony Harcup *The Ethical Journalist*

London: Sage Publications, 2006. 224pp., £60.00 £19.99 (pbk.)

Michael Foley

Tony Harcup insists that this book is not another book about ethics, but a book about journalism, and he is correct. There are no mentions of Plato, Aristotle or Kant nor is there anything about deontology, utilitarianism, relativism or consequentialism. What it is about is journalism, but within an ethical context. It is a work that is designed to encourage journalists to think about doing journalism, to reflect critically on journalism while they are doing it.

Journalists in Britain and Ireland have famously brushed ethics aside as something that might stop them doing their jobs, that would put obstacles in their way, as if ethics was something real hacks knew nothing about and were better hacks for that.

Harcup takes a different view:

> Whether we recognise it or not ethics are involved in every story we follow up or ignore; every quote we use or leave out or tidy up; every bit of context we squeeze in, simplify or exclude; every decision to create (sorry report) a ‘row’; every photograph we select or ‘improve’; every sound bite we choose to use; every approach from an advertiser trying to influence editorial copy; every headline we write, every question we ask or don’t ask. For the ethical journalist, it is not enough to have a bulging contacts book or a good nose for news, being an ethical journalist also means asking questions about our own practice. (p. 6)

In other words, ethics is where the big questions are asked such as: What is good journalism? What is the purpose of journalism? What are news values? In other words, Harcup puts ethics central to journalism and journalism education.

There is good reason for this. In Britain and Ireland journalism education comes out of a vocational tradition that placed emphasis on how to do it, with little reflection on why. As journalism has developed as an academic area of study, it has struggled to establish a theoretical base. It has often borrowed from areas of communications or media studies that are not particularly relevant or fruitful as they do not focus on the essence of journalism as a field of professional practice.

Into this came ethics as a subject that had already been adopted as a place where discussion could reflect on what journalism was about. It has been assumed that this came from the US where ethics has played a major role in academic journalism, for a number of reasons, mainly, I believe, because it offered something approaching academic respectability within the US system.

This has not been the case this side of the Atlantic, especially in Britain and Ireland. As is the case with a number of journalism academics here who now teach and write about ethics, Harcup come from activism within journalism. He has been involved in the alternative press, has been an activist in the National Union of Journalist and has been a member of the NUJ’s ethics council. The concerns of union activists over the past 20 years are evident in the issues Harcup has chosen to raise, especially his comments on how journalists can take action to defend ethical standards and the role of collective action in this. The immensely practical nature of this work is an indication of Harcup’s background as a working journalist, involved for many years with people who thought
about what they do, not in an academic context but in the newsroom, at meetings and
with other journalists. It is also evident in how the book is put together. As well as
showing an impressive grasp of recent scholarship, he also includes many interviews
with journalists, and it is refreshing to hear the voices of journalists talking about their
practice.

It is that background that makes this book a surprisingly optimistic work. His
examples of where journalists have served society and democracy well are here
alongside the bad examples. At the same time he is not complacent. This book
chronicles the bad and the ugly as well as the good.

He is particularly good on the British regulatory system, a chapter we in Ireland
should read carefully. The model planned for this country has already taken on some of
the criticism Harcup makes of the British Press Complaints System (PCC), especially the
make up of the press council itself. Unlike the British model it is planned that our
Council will not merely include editors as is the case in the UK, but also working
journalists and members of society who are not journalists. Harcup talks of the PCC’s
‘narrow remit’ and the fact that ‘from the start it was based on the model of a customer
complaints department rather than on an engagement with journalism and ethics as
components of citizenship, social responsibility and democracy’. The PCC was the
regulatory model most favoured by Irish proprietors and the editors of the British
newspapers in Ireland. Read Harcup and you will understand why.

However, where this book scores is in how journalists can take control themselves in
defending journalism standards, which is probably the most important thing we can
teach our students. He gives examples, from the Daily Express to local newspapers, to
journalists in Russia, Greece, and Ukraine, during the Orange revolution, who took
action to defend editorial freedom, to oppose censorship, or to offer society a vision of
what journalism can do. It has not always worked but sometimes it does. In the UK
journalists seeking higher ethical standards received no help from the PCC.

This is Tony Harcup’s second book. His first was Journalism Principles and Practice,
published in 2004. That was hugely well received. It attempted to bridge the gulf
between the practice of journalism and the theory. Failure to find that bridge leads
young journalists to replicate the mistakes of their elders and continues the anti-
intellectualism within journalism that discourages questioning or reflection. This book
carries on the work of the first. The Ethical Journalist, as the title implies, puts ethics
and reflection back onto the journalist and makes it central to what he or she does while
emphasising the importance and role of journalism in democracy.

As with his previous book there is a very comprehensive and useful bibliography.
One small correction. The Guardian newspaper’s readers’ representative, which he
praises and claims as the inspiration for such offices in many parts of the world, was in
fact inspired by the readers’ representative at The Irish Times, as The Guardian
acknowledged when its office was established.
Notes for Contributors

*Irish Communications Review* aims to provide a forum in Ireland for research, analysis and discussion of all matters relating to media communications and to communications studies. Media communications encompasses broadcasting, film, journalism, public relations, advertising, media education, etc. Studying the media within their political, cultural, economic and historical contexts, it seeks to encourage the exchange of ideas and experiences, and to present information on new developments relevant to the field. International as well as national issues will be examined. *Irish Communications Review* covers research reports, analytical articles, documents, statistical data and book reviews.

Irish Communications Review welcomes contributions from practitioners, academics and researchers. They should be addressed to: The Editors, *Irish Communications Review*, Department of Communications and Journalism, Dublin Institute of Technology, Aungier St., Dublin 2, Ireland.

Contributions to the journal may be made under any of the following headings: a) Articles, normally 4,000 to 6,000 words, excluding tables, illustrations and references; b) Reports and commentary accompanying documents or data, 2,000 to 4,000 words; c) Book reviews, not exceeding 1,000 words; d) Thesis abstracts, 500-700 words; and e) Pictorial, photographic and visual essays. While we welcome unsolicited book reviews, potential reviewers should consult the editors before undertaking a review.

Publication is not automatic and all editorial decisions are taken by the editors based on advice given in blind reviews of all contributions. Submissions may be accepted, rejected or accepted with major or minor revisions based on such reviews.

Contributions must not have been published elsewhere with substantially the same content or simultaneously be under consideration for publication elsewhere.

Contributions should be submitted both electronically and in hard copy. They should be double spaced, 12 point font size in Times New Roman style and with generous margins. The hard copy should be single-sided. A separate sheet should contain the title, author’s name and affiliation(s) in the form required for publication, and a biographical note of not more than 100 words. Contributors of articles are asked to submit an abstract of 300 words.

British spelling should be used. The text should be sub-divided by section headings.

Footnotes, numbered consecutively, should be use sparingly and placed at the end of the article: they should apply only for substantive material whose inclusion in the text would be distracting. Citations in the text should follow the author-date-page system, e.g. Sheehan (1987:5) or (McLoone and McMahon,1994:10) or (Clancy et al., 1986).

References, under the heading ‘References’ should be placed alphabetically at the end of the text. The Harvard style should be used as follows:


Multiple entries by an author or set of authors in the same year should be postscripted a,b,c (1988a, 1988b, 1988c) etc.

Tables should be numbered consecutively, with clear and full captions. Illustrations, tables or maps borrowed from published sources are accepted with the proviso that written permission has been obtained from the copyright holder, a copy of that permission accompanies the manuscript.

Copyright in publication rests with the publisher (Dublin Institute of Technology), although it is accepted that the publisher will not place restrictions on the author’s use of material contained in the paper in subsequently published work.