

## Chapter 1 : Journalism ethics and standards - Wikipedia

*Featuring a new code of ethics for journalists and essays by 14 journalism thought leaders and practitioners, The New Ethics of Journalism: Principles for the 21st Century, by Kelly McBride and Tom Rosenstiel, examines the new pressures brought to bear on journalism by technology and changing audience habits.*

August 15, Enroll Now Watch and listen to the original one-hour Webinar in its entirety. A Guide for the 21st Century Type: August 15, Time Estimate: One hour for the main presentation and questions. Sometimes presenters stay longer to answer additional questions from participants. About Webinars In this virtual classroom, participants can join in a seminar led by Poynter faculty and visiting faculty. This screencast includes live audio and a slideshow presentation in which participants can post questions and respond to poll questions posed by the host. As the practice of journalism has evolved dramatically, the language we use to describe our ethical values has remained static. Principles for the 21st Century , have articulated a new set of principles to guide journalists through ethical decisions and help educators prepare students for the modern pressures they will face in their journalism careers. This Webinar will guide you through a new framework for ethical decision-making--helping you address and adjust to the changing expectations brought about by the evolution of technology and audience consumption habits. What Will I Learn: Anyone who works in a traditional newsroom, as well as other content creators on blogs, entrepreneurial websites, social media and more. This Webinar also is for journalism educators who want to equip their students with the framework for ethical decision-making in a changing media landscape. Principles for the 21st Century. She conducts workshops in newsrooms and at journalism conventions across the country. Twice she has traveled to South Africa to lead advanced reporting and writing seminars geared toward reporters working in a young democracy. You can follow her on Twitter at kellymcb. Ethics and Excellence in Journalism Foundation Ethics and Excellence in Journalism Foundation was established in by Edith Kinney Gaylord to support projects designed to improve the quality and ethical standards of journalism. The Foundation provides grants to journalism institutions nationwide. An Advisory Committee meets periodically to review requests and recommend grants, after which the Directors act on the recommendations and if approved, distributions are made. EEJF underwent a strategic planning process in to redefine areas of interest in order to increase its impact in grant-making. This Webinar contains audio. Please adjust your headphones or speakers. We strongly suggest viewing our Webinars with a wired connection. If this is your first Poynter NewsU Webinar, please test your connection. Read our Webinar FAQ or contact us at webinars newsu. To watch Webinar replays, your iPad must be able to view Flash media players. The Live Webinar experience on your iPad is very similar to watching it from your computer. You can watch the video, follow the presentation, respond to polling questions, ask the presenter questions and participate in any discussion forums. Download the free Adobe Connect app from iTunes here. The virtual room will automatically load. Browse and download an app from iTunes that allows your device to view a Flash video player. There are multiple apps to choose from, some are free with ads and there are others for purchase. Related Courses and Content.

## Chapter 2 : New Journalism - Wikipedia

*Featuring a new code of ethics for journalists and essays by 14 journalism thought leaders and practitioners, this authoritative, practical book examines the new pressures brought to bear on journalism by technology and changing audience habits.*

Evolution and purpose of codes of journalism[ edit ] This section needs expansion with: You can help by adding to it. January The principles of journalistic codes of ethics are designed as guides through numerous difficulties, such as conflicts of interest , to assist journalists in dealing with ethical dilemmas. The codes and canons provide journalists with a framework for self-monitoring and self-correction. Journalism is guided by five important values. The first is honesty: The second is independence: The third is fairness: The fourth is productiveness: The last value is pride: The written codes and practical standards vary somewhat from country to country and organization to organization, but there is substantial overlap between mainstream publications and societies. The International Federation of Journalists IFJ launched a global Ethical Journalism Initiative in aimed at strengthening awareness of these issues within professional bodies. This coalition of international and regional media associations and journalism support groups campaigns for ethics, good governance and self-regulation across all platforms of media. One of the leading voices in the U. The Preamble to its Code of Ethics states: The duty of the journalist is to further those ends by seeking truth and providing a fair and comprehensive account of events and issues. Conscientious journalists from all media and specialties strive to serve the public with thoroughness and honesty. The Radio Television Digital News Association , an organization exclusively centered on electronic journalism, maintains a code of ethics centering on public trust, truthfulness, fairness, integrity, independence, and accountability. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. June The primary themes common to most codes of journalistic standards and ethics are the following. Accuracy and standards for factual reporting[ edit ] Reporters are expected to be as accurate as possible given the time allotted to story preparation and the space available and to seek reliable sources. Events with a single eyewitness are reported with attribution. Events with two or more independent eyewitnesses may be reported as fact. Controversial facts are reported with attribution. Independent fact-checking by another employee of the publisher is desirable. Corrections are published when errors are discovered. Defendants at trial are treated only as having "allegedly" committed crimes, until conviction, when their crimes are generally reported as fact unless, that is, there is serious controversy about wrongful conviction. Opinion surveys and statistical information deserve special treatment to communicate in precise terms any conclusions, to contextualize the results, and to specify accuracy, including estimated error and methodological criticism or flaws. Slander and libel considerations[ edit ] Reporting the truth is almost never libel, [15] which makes accuracy very important. Private persons have privacy rights that must be balanced against the public interest in reporting information about them. Public figures have fewer privacy rights in U. In Canada , there is no such immunity; reports on public figures must be backed by facts. Publishers vigorously defend libel lawsuits filed against their reporters, usually covered by libel insurance. Harm limitation principle[ edit ] During the normal course of an assignment a reporter might go about gathering facts and details, conducting interviews , doing research and background checks , taking photos , and recording video and sound. Harm limitation deals with the questions of whether everything learned should be reported and, if so, how. This principle of limitation means that some weight needs to be given to the negative consequences of full disclosure, creating a practical and ethical dilemma. Use special sensitivity when dealing with children and inexperienced sources or subjects. Be sensitive when seeking or using interviews or photographs of those affected by tragedy or grief. Recognise that gathering and reporting information may cause harm or discomfort. Pursuit of the news is not a license for arrogance. Recognise that private people have a greater right to control information about themselves than do public officials and others who seek power, influence or attention. Avoid pandering to lurid curiosity. Be cautious about identifying juvenile suspects or victims of sex crimes. Be judicious about naming criminal suspects before the formal filing of charges. Self-regulation[ edit ] In addition to codes of ethics, many news

organizations maintain an in-house ombudsman whose role is, in part, to keep news organizations honest and accountable to the public. The ombudsman is intended to mediate in conflicts stemming from internal or external pressures, to maintain accountability to the public for news reported, to foster self-criticism, and to encourage adherence to both codified and uncoded ethics and standards. This position may be the same or similar to the public editor, though public editors also act as a liaison with readers and do not generally become members of the Organisation of News Ombudsmen. An alternative is a news council, an industry-wide self-regulation body, such as the Press Complaints Commission, set up by UK newspapers and magazines. Such a body is capable of applying fairly consistent standards and of dealing with a higher volume of complaints but may not escape criticisms of being toothless. Ethics and standards in practice[ edit ] Main articles: Sensationalism is also a common complaint. Minor factual errors are also extremely common, as almost anyone who is familiar with the subject of a particular report will quickly realize. There are also some wider concerns, as the media continue to change, for example, that the brevity of news reports and use of soundbites has reduced fidelity to the truth, and may contribute to a lack of needed context for public understanding. From outside the profession, the rise of news management contributes to the real possibility that news media may be deliberately manipulated. Selective reporting spiking, double standards are very commonly alleged against newspapers, and by their nature are forms of bias not easy to establish, or guard against. This section does not address specifics of such matters, but issues of practical compliance, as well as differences between professional journalists on principles. Standards and reputation[ edit ] Among the leading news organizations that voluntarily adopt and attempt to uphold the common standards of journalism ethics described herein, adherence and general quality vary considerably. The professionalism, reliability, and public accountability of a news organization are three of its most valuable assets. An organization earns and maintains a strong reputation in part through the consistent implementation of ethical standards, which influence its position with the public and within the industry. Genres, ethics, and standards[ edit ] This section does not cite any sources. December Learn how and when to remove this template message Advocacy journalists "a term of some debate even within the field of journalism" by definition tend to reject "objectivity", while at the same time maintaining many other common standards and ethics. Civic journalism adopts a modified approach to objectivity; instead of being uninvolved spectators, the press is active in facilitating and encouraging public debate and examining claims and issues critically. This does not necessarily imply advocacy of a specific political party or position. Creative nonfiction and literary journalism use the power of language and literary devices more akin to fiction to bring insight and depth into the often book-length treatment of the subjects about which they write. Such devices as dialogue, metaphor, digression and other such techniques offer the reader insights not usually found in standard news reportage. However, authors in this branch of journalism still maintain ethical criteria such as factual and historical accuracy as found in standard news reporting. They venture outside the boundaries of standard news reporting in offering richly detailed accounts. Investigative journalism often takes an implicit point of view on a particular public interest, by asking pointed questions and intensely probing certain questions. With outlets that otherwise strive for neutrality on political issues, the implied position is often uncontroversial—for example, that political corruption or abuse of children is wrong and perpetrators should be exposed and punished, that government money should be spent efficiently, or that the health of the public or workers or veterans should be protected. Advocacy journalists often use investigative journalism in support of a particular political position, or to expose facts that are only concerning to those with certain political opinions. Regardless of whether or not it is undertaken for a specific political faction, this genre usually puts a strong emphasis on factual accuracy, because the point of an in-depth investigation of an issue is to expose facts that spur change. Not all investigations seek to expose facts about a particular problem; some data-driven reporting does deep analysis and presents interesting results for the general edification of the audience which might be interpreted in different ways or which may contain a wealth of facts concerned with many different potential problems. A factually-constrained investigation with an implied public interest point of view may also find that the system under investigation is working well. New Journalism and Gonzo journalism also reject some of the fundamental ethical traditions and will set aside the technical standards of journalistic prose in order to express

themselves and reach a particular audience or market segment. These favor a subjective perspective and emphasize immersive experiences over objective facts. Tabloid journalists are often accused of sacrificing accuracy and the personal privacy of their subjects in order to boost sales. The News International phone hacking scandal is an example of this. Supermarket tabloids are often focused on entertainment rather than news. A few have "news" stories that are so outrageous that they are widely read for entertainment purposes, not for information. Some tabloids do purport to maintain common journalistic standards but may fall far short in practice. Others make no such claims.

Relationship with freedom of the press[ edit ] In countries without freedom of the press , the majority of people who report the news may not follow the above-described standards of journalism. Non-free media are often prohibited from criticizing the national government, and in many cases are required to distribute propaganda as if it were news. Various other forms of censorship may restrict reporting on issues the government deems sensitive. Under the First Amendment, the government is not allowed to censor the press. The government does not have the right to try to control what is published and cannot prevent certain things from being published by the press. Prior constraint is a term used to describe an attempt by the government to prevent the expression of ideas before they are published. Some countries that have freedom of the press are the U. Laws concerning libel and slander vary from country to country, and local journalistic standards may be tailored to fit. For example, the United Kingdom has a broader definition of libel than does the United States. Different organizations may balance speed and accuracy in different ways. The New York Times , for instance, tends to print longer, more detailed, less speculative, and more thoroughly verified pieces a day or two later than many other newspapers. Because of the fast turn-around, reporters for these networks may be under considerable time pressure, which reduces their ability to verify information. Laws with regard to personal privacy , official secrets, and media disclosure of names and facts from criminal cases and civil lawsuits differ widely, and journalistic standards may vary accordingly. Different organizations may have different answers to questions about when it is journalistically acceptable to skirt, circumvent, or even break these regulations. Another example of differences surrounding harm reduction is the reporting of preliminary election results. In the United States, some news organizations feel that it is harmful to the democratic process to report exit poll results or preliminary returns while voting is still open. Such reports may influence people who vote later in the day, or who are in western time zones, in their decisions about how and whether or not to vote.

**Chapter 3 : The new ethics of journalism : principles for the 21st century in SearchWorks catalog**

*The New Ethics of Journalism is a Poynter blog dedicated to examining how the transformation of media is changing the ethics of journalism. For the longest time, it seemed our ethical values would.*

Park, for instance, in his *Natural History of the Newspaper*, referred to the advent of the penny press in the 1830s as "new journalism". Murphy noted that "MacDougal devoted the preface of the sixth edition of his *Interpretative Reporting to New Journalism* and cataloged many of the contemporary definitions: Dennis, came up with six categories, labelled new nonfiction reportage, alternative journalism "modern muckraking", advocacy journalism, underground journalism and precision journalism. Stead, social reformer and journalist of the "New Journalism" magazine of the 1890s and 1900s. Talese and Gay Talese in *Gay Talese* was one of the pioneers of New Journalism. How and when the term New Journalism began to refer to a genre is not clear. Trying to shed light on the matter, literary critic Seymour Krim offered his explanation in *In* about April of 1964 he called me at *Nugget Magazine*, where I was editorial director, and told me he wanted to write an article about new New Journalism. It was to be about the exciting things being done in the old reporting genre by Talese, Wolfe and Jimmy Breslin. He never wrote the piece, so far as I know, but I began using the expression in conversation and writing. It was picked up and stuck. Wolfe wrote that his first acquaintance with a new style of reporting came in a *Esquire* article about Joe Louis by Gay Talese. It was like a short story. It began with a scene, an intimate confrontation between Louis and his third wife *Esquire* claimed credit as the seedbed for these new techniques. *Esquire* editor Harold Hayes later wrote that "in the Sixties, events seemed to move too swiftly to allow the osmotic process of art to keep abreast, and when we found a good novelist we immediately sought to seduce him with the sweet mysteries of current events. Talese and Wolfe, in a panel discussion cited earlier, asserted that, although what they wrote may look like fiction, it was indeed reporting: The four techniques of realism that he and the other New Journalists employed, he wrote, had been the sole province of novelists and other literati. They are scene-by-scene construction, full record of dialogue, third-person point of view and the manifold incidental details to round out character. It consumes devices that happen to have originated with the novel and mixes them with every other device known to prose. The disclaimers have been erased. The screen is gone. The writer is one step closer to the absolute involvement of the reader that Henry James and James Joyce dreamed of but never achieved. Scene is what underlies "the sophisticated strategies of prose. The first of the new breed of nonfiction writers to receive wide notoriety was Truman Capote, [29] whose best-seller, *In Cold Blood*, was a detailed narrative of the murder of a Kansas farm family. Capote culled material from some 6,000 pages of notes. Murphy, "emerged as a manifest of sorts for the nonfiction genre," [29] was published the same year. In his introduction, [32] Wolfe wrote that he encountered trouble fashioning an *Esquire* article out of material on a custom car extravaganza in Los Angeles, in *Finding* he could not do justice to the subject in magazine article format, he wrote a letter to his editor, Byron Dobell, which grew into a page report detailing the custom car world, complete with scene construction, dialogue and flamboyant description. *Esquire* ran the letter, striking out "Dear Byron. This new genre defines itself by claiming many of the techniques that were once the unchallenged terrain of the novelist: The new journalism, though often reading like fiction, is not fiction. It is, or should be, as reliable as the most reliable reportage although it seeks a larger truth than is possible through the mere compilation of verifiable facts, the use of direct quotations, and adherence to the rigid organizational style of the older form. Rivers disparaged the former and embraced the latter, concluding, "In some hands, they add a flavor and a humanity to journalistic writing that push it into the realm of art. He concluded that the new literary form was useful only in the hands of literary artists of great talent. Its virtue was precisely in showing me the possibility of there being something "new" in journalism. What interested me was not simply the discovery that it was possible to write accurate nonfiction with techniques usually associated with novels and short stories. It was the discovery that it was possible in nonfiction, in journalism, to use any literary device, from the traditional dialogisms of the essay to stream-of-consciousness Fiction techniques had not been abandoned by these writers, but they were used sparingly and less flamboyantly. In 1964, Joe Nocera published a postmortem in the

Washington Monthly blaming its demise on the journalistic liberties taken by Hunter S. It is an artistic, creative, literary reporting form with three basic traits: Subjectivism is thus a common element among many though not all of its definitions. Much of the critical literature concerns itself with a strain of subjectivism which may be called activism in news reporting. In another article under the same title, Ridgeway called the counterculture magazines such as *The New Republic* and *Ramparts* and the American underground press *New Journalism*. Another version of subjectivism in reporting is what is sometimes called participatory reporting. Robert Stein, in *Media Power*, defines *New Journalism* as "A form of participatory reporting that evolved in parallel with participatory politics But a significant portion of the critical literature deals with form and technique. Its traits are extracted from the criticism written by those who claim to practice it and by others. The new nonfiction were sometimes taken for advocacy of subjective journalism. As intensive reportage[ edit ] Although much of the critical literature discussed the use of literary or fictional techniques as the basis for a *New Journalism*, critics also referred to the form as stemming from intensive reporting. Consequently, Stein concluded, the writer is as much part of his story as is the subject [56] and he thus linked saturation reporting with subjectivity. For him, *New Journalism* is inconsistent with objectivity or accuracy. As Wolfe put the case: I am the first to agree that the *New Journalism* should be as accurate as traditional journalism. In fact my claims for the *New Journalism*, and my demands upon it, go far beyond that. I contend that it has already proven itself more accurate than traditional journalism" which unfortunately is saying but so much The basic units of reporting are no longer who-what-when-where-how and why but whole scenes and stretches of dialogue. The *New Journalism* involves a depth of reporting and an attention to the most minute facts and details that most newspapermen, even the most experienced, have never dreamed of. The *New Journalist*, he said, must stay with his subject for days and weeks at a stretch. It maintains elements of reporting including strict adherence to factual accuracy and the writer being the primary source. To get "inside the head" of a character, the journalist asks the subject what they were thinking or how they felt. In *The New Journalism*: Each is stylistically unique, but all sharing common formal elements. Thompson, Dan Wakefield and Tom Wolfe. Christgau, however, stated in a interview that he does not see himself as a *New Journalist*. Essentially two different charges were leveled against *New Journalism*: Howard, wrote that the new nonfiction writers rejected objectivity in favor of a more personal, subjective reportage. The important and interesting and hopeful trend to me in the new journalism is its personal nature" not in the sense of personal attacks, but in the presence of the reporter himself and the significance of his own involvement. This is sometimes felt to be egotistical, and the frank identification of the author, especially as the "I" instead of merely the impersonal "eye" is often frowned upon and taken as proof of "subjectivity," which is the opposite of the usual journalistic pretense. Lester Markel polemically criticized *New Journalism* in the *Bulletin of the American Society of Newspaper Editors* , he rejected the claim to greater in-depth reporting and labelled the writers "factual fictionists" and "deep-see reporters. The lack of source footnotes and bibliographies in most works of *New Journalism* is often cited by critics as showing a lack of intellectual rigor, verifiability, and even author laziness and sloppiness. More reasoned, though still essentially negative, Arlen in his "Notes on the *New Journalism*," put the *New Journalism* into a larger socio-historical perspective by tracing the techniques from earlier writers and from the constraints and opportunities of the current age. But much of the more routine *New Journalism* "consists in exercises by writer. Reaction notably from *New Yorker* writers, was loud and prolonged, [74] c but the most significant reaction came from MacDonald, who counterattacked in two articles in the *New York Review of Books*. It is a bastard form, having it both ways, exploiting the factual authority of journalism and the atmospheric license of fiction. He charged that Wolfe "takes a middle course, shifting gears between fact and fantasy, spoof and reportage, until nobody knows which end is, at the moment, up". He argued that most of the contentions arose because for traditional literati nonfiction should not succeed" which his nonfiction obviously had. Some editors and reporters vigorously defend it. Others just as vigorously attack it. Criticism against *New Journalism* as a distinct genre[ edit ] Newfield, in , changed his attitude since his earlier, , [34] review of Wolfe. There is only good writing and bad writing, smart ideas and dumb ideas, hard work and laziness. It is a gimmick to say there is Story telling is older than the alphabet and that is what it is all about.

### Chapter 4 : Five Principles of Ethical Journalism - Ethical Journalism Network

*Ethics and Excellence in Journalism Foundation was established in by Edith Kinney Gaylord to support projects designed to improve the quality and ethical standards of journalism. The Foundation provides grants to journalism institutions nationwide.*

He lifted material from other newspapers and wire services. Ethics in journalism are based on professional conduct, morality and the truth. Not adhering to these fundamental principles leads to misrepresenting or misleading members of the public, and in some cases jeopardizing their lives. Professionally, betraying media ethics could result in a journalism career being destroyed. Give credit to the sources of information you have employed, whether you are paraphrasing or using a direct quote. Do not fabricate sources or quotes from actual sources, events, information, statistics, experiences or scenes. Do not distort photographs or videos this could lead to a misrepresentation of the truth. Strive to uncover the truth to the best of your abilities in order to avoid misrepresentation and oversimplification for subjective means. Seek to cover all angles and thoroughly research multiple, reputable sources. That being said, unofficial sources can also be credible. Journalists Respect Human Rights In some cases, the identity of your sources may need to be anonymous for their own personal and professional safety. Respect this and acknowledge them as a source chosen to be unnamed. Respect the privacy of those dealing with tragedy and avoid providing potentially harmful information such as the name of a minor, a victim of a sex crime or the address of a lottery winner. For example, be wary of naming suspects before they have been formally charged. As a photojournalist, be conscious of your behavior. The former should be written as objectively as possible. You should not purposefully hide or omit information in order to further support your own personal agenda. Stay clear of any potential conflicts of interest. Avoid showing preferential treatment to corporate, political or public groups. Every entity should be reported on equally. Hold yourself and others accountable to journalism ethics. Journalism Ethics in New Media Media ethics are not limited to traditional print publications. Ethics in journalism also extend to all forms of new media, including social media, online magazines and newspapers, blogs, newswire websites and other forms of digital media. The same journalism ethics apply. Journalism Ethics are not always cut and dry.

**Chapter 5 : Ethical Standards in Journalism**

*Does journalism need new guidelines? EJNI supporters do not believe that we need to add new rules to regulate journalists and their work in addition to the responsibilities outlined above, but we do support the creation of a legal and social framework, that encourages journalists to respect and follow the established values of their craft.*

Ethics asks what we should do in some circumstance, or what we should do as participants in some form of activity or profession. Ethics is not limited to the acts of a single person. Ethics is also interested in the correct practices of governments, corporations, professionals and many other groups. To these issues, ethics seeks a reasoned, principled, position. An appeal to existing practice or the command of a powerful leader is not sufficient. To answer such questions in a consistent, reasoned manner may take us far a-field. Some ethical questions will require reflection on our basic values and the purpose of human society. Ethics is the difficult practical task of applying norms and standards to ever new and changing circumstances. Ethical questions arise most typically in cases where there is genuine puzzlement about what should be done in various types of situations. There is usually some practical importance or urgency to such questions. Is it ethical for journalists to reveal their sources to the courts, despite their promises of confidentiality? Is it ethical of journalists to invade the privacy of politicians to investigate allegations of unethical conduct? People inquire ethically because they are puzzled about how existing principles apply in a concrete situations. Tensions inevitably arise over what constitutes correct conduct or fair practice wherever humans live and work together. Disagreements arise not only over specific practices, but also over the interpretation of principles. Ethics is sometimes identified with an inflexible set of rules and self-righteous moralizing. It is said that rules are rules "an action is either right or wrong. This view over-simplifies ethical thinking. Ethical thinking requires the guidance of rules but it should not be shackled to them. No principle can anticipate all possible situations and, in any case, principles will conflict. Moreover, we need to evaluate the very principles that we rely on, according to whether they continue to be useful guides amid changing social conditions. Complex ethical thinking, bringing principles and facts together for reflection, is inescapable. Therefore, ethics is the dynamic, evolving activity of applying, balancing, and modifying principles in light of new facts, new technology, new social attitudes and changing economic and political conditions. Range of Ethics The boundaries of ethics are ever changing. Slavery was once acceptable. Now it is unethical. Ethical inquiry covers a wide range of possible subjects, such as: There are two main types of ethical inquiry: Theoretical ethics and applied ethics. Theoretical ethics is concerned with understanding the nature of ethics, ethical language and ethical reasoning. The focus of applied ethics is more practical "it wants to reach a practical judgment about what should be done in situation x, or what is the most coherent ethical view to take towards a serious issue, such as abortion or euthanasia. It is a matter of emphasis and interest. Any serious ethical thinking will include practical and theoretical considerations. The theoretical study of the main concepts and methods of ethics. Major questions include the nature of ethical language, the objectivity of ethical beliefs, and the nature of ethical reasoning. Ethical philosophy, for example, is the systematic study of ethical experience and the justification of moral notions, beginning with those that historically and by current estimation are the most important. The application and evaluation of the principles that guide practice in particular domains. Applied ethics concerns the issues and problems specific to the field in question. Professional ethics is a major division of applied ethics. It is the application and evaluation of norms in various professions. Since the mids, many institutes, centers and journals have been established to study and enhance nursing ethics, business ethics, biomedical ethics, journalism ethics, and the ethics of government and corporate governance. Types of Theories In theoretical and applied ethics, philosophers and other writers have advanced numerous theories to answer one or more major ethical questions. The number of theories, and their many variations, are too numerous to list here. However, there are several ways in which we categorize and group together the many theories. For example, we focus on a major aspect of ethical action "such as goods, rights or virtue; or we can categorize theories according to how they justify ethical judgments. Focusing on a major aspect: One way to approach ethics is to focus on one of four recurring aspects of ethical actions: These three aspects provide a way to

categorize ethical theories. Theories are categorized depending on whether they think the good, the right, communal relations or virtue is the most important feature of ethics. For these theories, ethics is primarily about bringing about goods, the most goods, or the good life. One form of consequentialism is utilitarianism, where valuable outcomes are defined in terms of utility. The classic definition of utility is the greatest happiness of the greatest number. For these theories, ethics is primarily about the rights and duties of agents. Rights and duties allow people to interact in responsible ways. Ethics is less about individuals seeking to maximize their goods and more about right relations among people. Therefore, concepts of justice and fairness figure prominently in duty theories. This group of theories is distinguished by their view that basic rights and duties should restrain individual or group pursuit of the good. Basic rights and duties to others cannot be overridden by the wishes of the majority, or utilitarian calculations about what would make most people happy. Ethical systems in this tradition include the philosophy of Immanuel Kant and John Rawls. For these theories, ethics is concerned with developing virtuous persons and civic-minded citizens. Ethics is not primarily about formulating an unchanging set of principles or duties. Nor is it about enjoying various benefits. It is about developing ethical character and the practical wisdom to choose the right thing to do in complex situations. Here, ethical education and development plays a central role. Ethical thought in this tradition derives from the virtue ethics of Plato and Aristotle, with its stress on achieving the good life, through a character of virtuous dispositions. This three-fold division may be too simple. Perhaps a theory of ethics should make room for all three aspects – goods, duties, and virtues. Some ethical systems cut across the three categories. Yet he also develops principles of justice that restrain the pursuit of the good. The ideal society finds a proper balance between pursuing goods and respecting the rights of others. Also, Aristotle develops an ethics of virtue. Yet he also relies on a rich conception of what is good for humans. In fact, a virtuous life is supposed to lead to the supreme good of happiness. Focusing on how judgments are justified: Ethical theories can be categorized according to where they place the source of ethical authority. Ultimately, how are ethical judgments to be justified? Ethical rules are valid if they are the rules of a deity, an inspired leader, are part of a divine world order, are based on tradition, revelation or a holy book. Ethical judgments are based something natural about humans or their natural world. Theories of this group have based ethics on natural feelings, conscience or reason within all humans – not on supernatural authority. For example, ethics may be based on universal sentiments or feelings, such as benevolence and sympathy, pleasure, or happiness. Universal principles may be recognized by the faculty of reason as valid for all rational beings. One species of naturalistic theory is contract theory. On this view, ethical and political rules and arrangements are valid insofar as they are the result of a fair agreement among all interested parties. Historically, this agreement has been interpreted as an implicit, or explicit, social contract, or a hypothetical contract. We thank Stephen for his many contributions, including this one.

### Chapter 6 : New Ethics in the Era of New Media - Ethical Journalism Network

*Journalism Ethics in New Media Media ethics are not limited to traditional print publications. Ethics in journalism also extend to all forms of new media, including social media, online magazines and newspapers, blogs, newswire websites and other forms of digital media.*

New Ethics of Journalism The New Ethics of Journalism is a Poynter blog dedicated to examining how the transformation of media is changing the ethics of journalism. For the longest time, it seemed our ethical values would remain exactly the same. While our publishing platforms, business models and story forms evolved, we hung onto three core principles -- truth, independence and minimizing harm -- to guide the ethical decisions we made in journalism. But the more things changed, the more we found that this specific articulation of values was an unhelpful starting point when confronting new challenges. Truth remains our most important goal. Transparency and community rise in prominence. The New Ethics of Journalism is a Poynter initiative to encourage all who practice journalism to embrace principles that serve democracy. They are one articulation of the values of journalism in the 21st century. It is through this framework that we intend to explore the process that newsrooms and others use to produce the news and opinion that populates our marketplace of ideas. We hope that you, our Poynter audience, take these Guiding Principles and put them to good use. Debate them, debunk them. Break them apart and use the pieces to build your own set of guiding principles.

Guiding Principles for Journalists

1. Seek truth and report it as fully as possible. Be vigorous in your pursuit of accuracy. Be honest, fair and courageous in gathering, reporting and interpreting information. Give voice to the voiceless; document the unseen. Hold the powerful accountable, especially those who hold power over free speech and expression. Show how the reporting was done and why people should believe it. Explain your sources, evidence and the choices you made. Reveal what you cannot know. Make intellectual honesty your guide and humility rather than false omniscience your asset. Describe how your point of view impacts the information you report, including how you select the topics you cover and the sources that inform your work. Acknowledge mistakes and errors, correct them quickly and in a way that encourages people who consumed the faulty information to know the truth. Engage community as an end, rather than as a means. Make an ongoing effort to understand the needs of the community you seek to serve and create robust mechanisms to allow members of your community to communicate with you and one another. Seek out and disseminate competing perspectives without being unduly influenced by those who would use their power or position counter to the public interest. Seek publishing alternatives that minimize the harm that results from your actions and be compassionate and empathetic toward those affected by your work. Allow and encourage members of the community to self-inform. Make journalism a continuing dialogue in which everyone can responsibly take part and be informed. The New Ethics of Journalism: Principles for the 21st Century will be available Aug. The book is a compilation of essays and case studies edited by Kelly McBride and Tom Rosenstiel, with a foreword by Bob Steele, for use in newsrooms, classrooms and other settings dedicated to a marketplace of ideas that serves democracy. You can find more information about the book [here](#).

### Chapter 7 : [PDF/ePub Download] the new ethics of journalism eBook

*The New Ethics of Journalism: A Guide for the 21st Century by Kelly McBride and Tom Rosenstiel provides an authoritative and practical book on Poynter's "green light" process in ethical decision making for journalists and journalism students.*

### Chapter 8 : Ethics in a Nutshell – Center for Journalism Ethics

*The goal of The New York Times is to cover the news as impartially as possible – "without fear or favor," in the words of Adolph Ochs, our patriarch – and to treat readers, news sources.*

Chapter 9 : The New Ethics of Journalism: A Guide for the 21st Century

*Our Mission. To encourage the highest standards in journalism ethics worldwide. We foster vigorous debate about ethical practices in journalism, and provide a resource for producers, consumers and students of journalism.*