



# Study Guide IPC



International Press Corps

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# Word of Welcome

To our beloved SGMUN delegates, welcome to SGMUN 2022! We would like to congratulate you on being chosen to participate in this Conference and we are looking forward to meeting you in the coming weeks. The Secretariat of SGMUN has planned a fantastic Conference in St. Gallen, which will truly stand out as an MUN conference to remember.

Esteemed delegates, or better yet, journalists, welcome to the International Press Corps (henceforth IPC). Greeting you are the chairs of this committee, Marc Zabeland Mary Absawy. Please note that you have picked the best committee of any conference you could attend. The IPC is a unique committee in that you will be assuming the role of international news agencies, covering the major events across all the substantive organs or committees of SGMUN.

As a journalist, you will have the opportunity to interview prime actors of the committees, write news articles and editorials, conduct press conferences, and design creative content for social media channels provided. You will be responsible for reporting the conference's occurrences with clarity and objectivity, holding the delegates accountable for their inconsistencies and decisions. By the end of the committee sessions, IPC reporters will have improved their writing, research, and public speaking skills considerably while also having experienced the many aspects of the conference to its fullest; represent an entity, meet other cultures broadly, win an award, improve academically and socialize. While the main mission of the IPC is to recap and highlight some of the moments during the conference, much of its work throughout SGMUN 2022 could affect the reputation of individual committees. We are thus elated to present you with this study guide and hope it serves you as a vital and supportive tool for the entirety of the conference.

Now for a short introduction of the duo behind this study guide:

My name's Marc and I'm a 2nd year student of Political Science and Economics at the University of Mannheim in Germany. I'm incredibly interested in global inequality differences, the role of civil liberties worldwide, and of course international affairs in general. My MUN journey began only last year, but I've since fully delved into the world of Model United Nations. In my short time as a member of the MUN community, I've become President of MUN Mannheim, our local university MUN society and chaired the UNEP committee at another conference in Malta. So, I hope I will be able to use my newly acquired expertise to lead this committee to the great success I believe it can achieve.

My name's Mary and I'm a 3rd year student of Communications and Arts at Tel Aviv University in Israel. I would say my interests mainly focus on the role of Media and its effects on our aviating civilization. That's why you would find me listening to the radio, reading news, being on social media 24/7, analyzing user activity, and watching TV. My MUN career started only a year ago when I decided to join the Tel Aviv University Model United Nations, and a year later became a board member, currently serving as Head of Operations. So far, I have chaired simulations as well as in-society sessions, and acquired journalistic experience from my studies and current job as a Media Specialist. I hope to showcase my experience in a way that will benefit you and manage to lend you toolkits that will aid you in your journey as a journalist during SGMUN 2022.

We are so excited to get to know you all and we believe in the power and wisdom of each one of you. Let's make this conference the best and most fruitful of all, and make the most of the most extra committee in SGMUN 2022! We kindly note that the chairs are your main contact people and are available for any inquiry. So, please feel free to contact us at any time and reach out if you happen to have any queries or worries.

Until then, take care!

Best,  
Mary & Marc

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# A Brief Introduction of Press and Journalism

## 1. Importance of Journalism and Historical Background

Investigations, stories, reports. These three words might at first sight seem quite benign, but they are in fact critical to the foundations of our communities and societies: the dissemination of information with journalistic intent. Without doubt, if there had been no outlet for any type of information, we would not know, remember, or care about some of the most important events in history. Being remarked as ‘the fourth pillar of democracy’, journalism plays a crucial role in controlling and checking events and different actors’ actions. With roots going all the way back to the Roman Republic, when Julius Caesar created the ‘Acta Diurna’ in 59 BCE<sup>1</sup>, the first known newspaper of western civilization, in 59 BCE<sup>2</sup> news has since then kept its integral role in society. The press has followed almost every significant event, human achievement, or decision in world history, and is now facing a rebirth in the globalized age.

The internet, social media, and ‘fake news’ are transforming news and the press as we know it, and more than ever, do they have the potential to influence and shape mentalities. By presenting multiple different well-written pieces and articles, journalists can make entire populations question themselves. Even just a simple attention-grabbing headline could suffice to completely alter the narrative. These wild shifts are only made possible by the freedom of press, a gift that should not be taken for granted. The existence of the freedom of press as a universal human right is one of the cornerstones of modern democracies. Citizens are offered a voice and are given the power through the freedom of press to openly state their positions.

On a day-to-day basis, journalists and media workers are frequently harassed, threatened, and attacked. Nevertheless, the crucial role played by journalists should by no means be understated. Sadly, due to the immense power that journalists have, considering that the media is the 4th estate<sup>3</sup> or 4th power because of its capacity to frame political issues and expose corruption, they are often censored, imprisoned, or killed. According to Reporters without Borders, over 50 journalists and media workers were killed in 2021, and almost 320 were imprisoned<sup>4</sup>. These numbers bring dire consequences into play, often stoking fear into would-be journalists and lessening the overall integrity of news all around the world. These numbers make us question again the true meaning of journalism, together with its incredible and unmatched ability to destabilize societies and our traditional aspects and values.

The map below displays the current Press Freedom Index by Reporters without Borders<sup>5</sup>. The more blue, the more free the press, and the more red, the more the press has been constrained and censored. A simple glance at the map can already display the message that the free press to this day is under attack. We hope that all the aforementioned information can give you a good idea on the current role and state of the press, but throughout the duration of SGMUN 2022, please remember to represent your news agency as best as possible, irrespective of whether it represents the ideals of the freedom of press.

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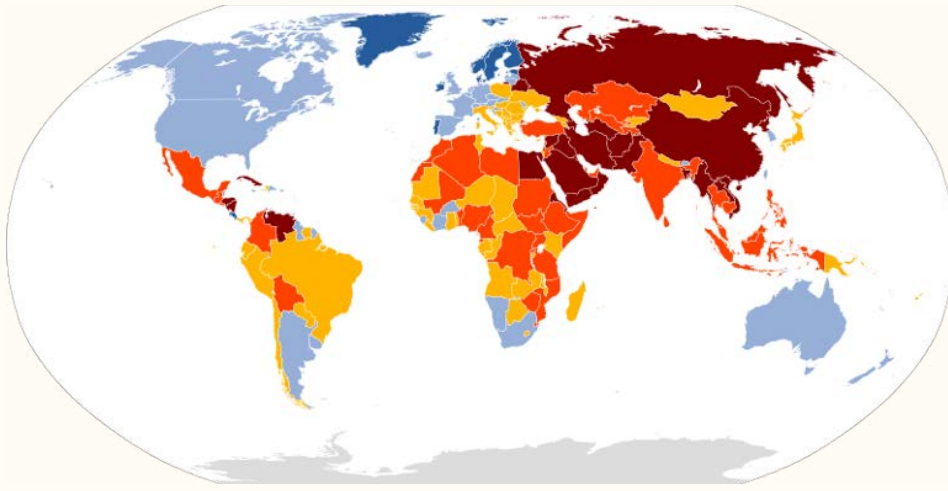
<sup>1</sup>(PDF) „Ancient Rome’s Daily News Publication With Some Likely Implications For Early Christian Studies,“ TynBull 67.1 (2016): 145-160 | Brian J. Wright - Academia.edu

<sup>2</sup>(PDF) „Ancient Rome’s Daily News Publication With Some Likely Implications For Early Christian Studies,“ TynBull 67.1 (2016): 145-160 | Brian J. Wright - Academia.edu

<sup>3</sup>Fourth estate Definition & Meaning | Dictionary.com

<sup>4</sup>Barometer | RSF

<sup>5</sup>Index | RSF



## 2. The Role as a Journalist - Form vs. Format

A journalist who wants to achieve great quality must always keep the two main pillars of reporting in mind. The first one, the form, relates to how the writer is approaching the topic in question, using data and contextual information to either support or criticize a current event. The form must be in accordance with the newspaper's beliefs and ideology, and it must present the topic in the clearest way possible, avoiding any possible ambiguity and misinformation. The second pillar, the format, which refers to the visual presentation of text, must also be in accordance with the respective newspaper. In the IPC, the format of the texts may vary vastly in different

newspapers but all of them should follow the base given in this Study Guide.

# Functioning of the Committee

## 1. Committee Director / Editors

The committee directors take the role of editors in the IPC and are responsible for leading, coordinating, and organizing the entire press team and its delegates. Their role involves moderating the debates within the committee, as is the case with 'standard' committees, deciding which delegates/journalists cover which committee during the sessions, and reviewing any press articles sent by delegates before publishing and sending them to the rest of the delegates of SGMUN 2022. If any member of the IPC should have any queries, complaints, or help needed pertaining to either the committee or the conference itself, the committee directors, or editors, should be their first point of contact.

## 2. Delegates / Journalists

The delegates are expected to represent a single news agency throughout the entirety of the conference. As such, they must represent the policies, ideologies, and written/spoken style of their allocated news agency when debating during committee sessions, interacting with delegates within and outside of the IPC committee (i.e. during interviews), and when writing articles. They are expected to produce articles based on or commenting on the events taking place in their allocated committee and send their pieces to the IPC committee directors.

### 3. Position Paper

To familiarize yourself with your role in preparation for the conference, you are asked to submit a Position Paper before the conference starts. Whereas the Position Papers of ‘standard’ committees requires one to shortly summarize how one would represent a country on one or more specific pre-chosen topics, the Position Paper of the IPC committee requires one to express in which committee (In SGMUN 2022, the choices are between COP27, the European Council, G20, Historical Committee, UNHRC, and UNSC) one is interested in writing articles about, conducting interviews, and holding press conferences in. Thus, there should be a couple of questions your Position Paper should answer:

1. What is some general information (history, ideology, average reader, etc.) about the news agency that you are allocated to?
2. What are you hoping to achieve as the journalist of your news agency for the duration of the conference?
3. As the journalist of your news agency, which committees (max. 2) and which topics are you most interested in covering and why?

We are aware that not all information regarding your news agency is accessible online in a language one understands, so answering the aforementioned questions can either be done factually or speculatively. A template for a position paper will also be available on the SGMUN website, so for any visual assistance, please refer to the template, as it should offer a good idea on how a Position Paper is supposed to look like. Only delegates that submit their Position Paper on time are eligible for post-conference awards.

### 4. Committee Schedule

The first session of the conference will involve a Press workshop, where delegates can get to know each other and ask questions to the committee directors. Later on, they will introduce their news agencies for the first time via the general speakers’ list so that every member of the IPC knows what to expect and what the ideologies of the other news agencies are.

Every day, there will be two mini-sessions during which delegates are expected to be in the Press committee room. In the morning sessions, at the beginning of each day, delegates need to open the debate, set the daily agenda, and advocate for their desired committee which they want to cover. As each news agency has different political affiliations and beliefs, there will be much to debate and negotiate.

The IPC delegates will be informed on the topics and agendas that are being discussed in the different committees by the committee directors of the IPC, allowing them to choose their allocation for the rest of the day. Delegates should decide each day to which committee they want to be allocated. In order to do so, after learning about the agenda of the other committees, delegates have to hold an opening speech, outlining where they would like to be allocated, what they plan to report on, and why they are the best option for that specific committee. The debate on allocations and negotiations of alliances between press delegates will be regulated by the normal Rules of Procedure.

Before the end of the day, 30 minutes before the last committee sessions close for the day, there will be a short debrief to see how the IPC delegates are doing. In this final session delegates may step out of their roles and share their experiences.

### 5. Press Conferences

The IPC can host a Press conference. The delegates may decide which committee they want to interview, and the committee directors of the IPC will rule on how many journalists can be present in the room in accordance

with the chairs of the chosen committee in question. The chairs of the chosen committee will rapidly brief the IPC delegates on what is going on in their debate and will also suggest some questions to be asked to shake up the debate. Next, the committee directors of the IPC will declare the Press conference open and will let the journalists intervene orderly, giving them the possibility to ask questions on the debate to whichever delegate they desire. The Press conference shall last for a maximum of 30 minutes. After the Press conference, each journalist who has participated in it shall write a brief article of about 100 words on what they have discovered throughout the duration of the Press conference.

## Content and Guidelines

Each day, the IPC delegates' articles will be published by the delegate together with the committee directors. These articles must be written under the criteria and ideology of the media outlet represented and provide relevant information on the respective committee. You will be able to label the articles online, so that all delegates can easily filter through every release made by the IPC. Press delegates are expected to send in work throughout the day and follow the expected minimum of one full article (at least half-page long) and two breaking news and/or press releases per day. More work is highly encouraged. We have also added citations to good examples for each type of media contribution. In the case of breaking news and press releases, no exact real-life examples can be offered, as they are quite particular to Model United Nations.

### 1. News Report<sup>6</sup>

A straightforward, accurate, and seemingly unbiased relay of events or information. Its purpose is to notify the reader about the current events happening around the world. A news report follows the structure of a so-called Inverted Pyramid. It starts with a catchy headline, followed by the lead paragraph that answers the rule of the 5 W's (who, what, where, when, why), whilst the body gives more accurate information about the event, and the tail closes the overall report with some final statements.

### 2. Opinion Piece<sup>7</sup>

A brief article that mainly reflects the author's and their allocated agency's opinion about a subject supported by facts, figures and statistics that, when utilized, normally contribute to their opinion. Introduce the issue with a narrative body, which does not necessarily include factual information about the topic at hand, but instead make it catchy and interesting for the reader. It is up to the delegate on how they wish to structure the narrative body. Nevertheless, please remember that opinion pieces, similarly to other articles in the IPC, should not be written dramatically. Following that comes the introduction, which is absolutely essential, explaining in detail the concepts in order to avoid any possible confusion. The central portion of the piece is structurally unregulated, so that delegates may express their opinion and that of their agency in any way they wish. The conclusion should end with a final summary on what you or your agency wishes to give the reader on their way and the main points discussed previously. While the structure of opinion pieces are very open to the delegates wishes, please remember to structure it in such a way that it remains coherent and comprehensive.

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<sup>6</sup>US Ambassador summoned after President Biden calls Pakistan 'dangerous' having nuclear weapons | CNN Politics

<sup>7</sup>US disinformation campaigns on Xinjiang: A playbook of „thief crying ‚stop thief“ - Opinion - Chinadaily.com.cn

### 3. Featured Article<sup>8</sup>

An in-depth exploration of an issue. They can be opinionated, according to the policy of your news agency, and have a less formal tone, but should in no way be opinionated from the view of the journalists themselves. It is essential to be well prepared about the topic or subject of the article because the key role is in the detail of the information that the article offers. Featured articles, in comparison, are much more in-depth than a regular news report, offering not only important facts, but also providing detailed descriptions about entities, events, solutions, etc. They can often be used to shine a spotlight onto certain actors and their actions.

### 4. Interview<sup>9</sup>

The result of a meeting between a journalist and the subject of the interview is a structured conversation. By following a sequence of questions to the interview, the journalist shall collect information about the themes that have been decided before the interview. Face-to-face interviews help create a better connection and avoid misunderstandings in the communication process. Unmoderated caucuses are the best and only opportunity to interview any delegates.

### 5. Press Release

Press releases are brief and yet compelling news statements that provide essential information about a specific event. This includes the 5 W's (who, what, where, when, why), quotes, and sources. While similar to a news report, press releases are shorter. They are designed solely as a short relay of basic information about one singular specific event that readers may quickly and briefly comprehend. News reports on the other hand, may offer more accurate and insightful information in the main body pertaining to the event or events.

### 6. Breaking News

The release may include additional crisis-like information by reporting on violations of human rights, new military movements, new alliances between countries, or any type of information that might be relevant to a committee. However, this needs to be well researched and approved by the chair of the committee in question before being published to avoid malfunctioning of the committee itself. If the chair of the committee believes the information may be published to spice things up in the debate, the press delegate will be allowed to release it as breaking news. Usually, breaking news just includes a picture and an attention-grabbing headline.

### 7. Social Media

The use of social media to publish and promote your articles is authorized under the discretion of the committee directors - it will include an Instagram page for news releases. The committee directors have access to the Instagram account, and journalists who want to publish an item will be asked to send the specific publication to one of the committee directors, upon which they will decide if it is fitting and upload it to the social media page. If you want to publish anything on social media, please remember to stay in line with your news agency's outlet.

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<sup>8</sup>Does China's 'palace diplomacy' benefit Africa or Beijing? | Features | Al Jazeera

<sup>9</sup>Interview with Henry Kissinger: For War in Ukraine, „There Is No Good Historical Example“ - DER SPIEGEL



# The News Agencies

The IPC committee is a special committee that deals with multiple newspapers and news sites with different ideologies from around the world. While it is critical to represent the viewpoint, style, and substance of your news agency as best as possible, it is just as important to understand the ideologies of the news agencies of your fellow delegates. Every delegate must be aware that the role of the IPC is to first and foremost inform and possibly influence the work and proceedings of other committees. Since there is no intrinsic topic for the IPC committee, specifically chosen news agencies will be provided, along with a short description of each one. Please read over the description and short summary of the news agency you have been allocated to, so that you have an idea of what you should publish, how you should write your texts, and what issues you should focus on. Furthermore, for a deeper insight, it is strongly advised that you read some articles published by your news agency, be it an opinion piece, a featured article, a standard news report, etc. This will allow you to be able to better represent your news agency and more accurately emulate its ideology and style.

## 1. China Daily - People's Republic of China

China Daily, established in 1981, is the only national English-language newspaper in China owned by the Chinese Communist Party State Council Information Office. The average daily circulation is more than 200,000, one-third of which is abroad in more than 150 countries and regions. China Daily debuted in Beijing as the first national English-language newspaper in the country, with Jiang Muyue and Liu Zunqi appointed publisher and editor-in-chief respectively. This newspaper is committed to helping the world know more about China and the country's integration with the international community, China Daily is regarded as one of the country's most authoritative English media outlets and an important source of information on Chinese politics, economy, society, and culture<sup>10</sup>.

China Daily is often called the 'Voice of China' or 'Window to China'. It also serves as an important source for high-end Chinese readers who want to know more about the world. Furthermore, the group plays an important role as a channel for information exchanges between China and the rest of the world. However, the non-governmental organization Reporters Without Borders has accused China Daily of engaging in censorship and propaganda, and recently, in 2020, was accused of disseminating misinformation. Many other media outlets reported that China Daily, among many other actions, censored references to the origin of the COVID-19 pandemic from an opinion piece authored by European Union ambassadors. Thus, The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Daily Telegraph, and Nine Entertainment Co. ceased publishing China Daily's 'China Watch' insert in their newspapers<sup>11</sup>.

## 2. The New York Times - U.S.A

The New York Times is a morning daily newspaper published in New York City. It was established in 1851 by Henry Jarvis Raymond and George Jones, is the longest newspaper of record in the United States, and one of the world's great newspapers. Its strength is in its editorial excellence and its mission to seek the truth and help people understand the world, a mission that has remained constant.

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<sup>10</sup>[https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/e/static\\_e/about](https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/e/static_e/about)

<sup>11</sup> The investigation of China Daily

The New York Times started out as a penny paper that would avoid sensationalism and report the news in a restrained and objective fashion. Its editors set a pattern for the future by appealing to a cultured, intellectual readership instead of a mass audience. Its high morality was, however, of no asset to them in competition and was thus losing money up until Adolph Simon Ochs bought it in 1896. Ochs built the Times into an internationally respected daily. Aided by an editor he hired from the New York Sun, Carr Van Anda, Ochs placed greater stress than ever on full reporting of the news of the day, maintained and emphasized existing good coverage of international news, eliminated fiction from the paper, added a Sunday magazine section, and reduced the paper's newsstand price back to a penny.

The paper's imaginative and risky exploitation of all available resources to report every aspect of the sinking of the Titanic in April 1912 greatly enhanced its prestige. In its coverage of the two world wars the Times continued to enhance its reputation for excellence in world news<sup>12</sup>. The Times continued to utilize technology to expand its circulation, launching an online edition in 1995 and employing color photography in its print edition in 1997. Over time, It has earned a national and international 'reputation for thoroughness', which makes it very popular with journalists . It is also considered the 'most respected newspaper in the world'<sup>13</sup>.

### 3. BuzzFeed - U.S.A

Founded in 2006, based in New York, and created by Jonah Peretti and John S. Johnson II, BuzzFeed started as a side project of Peretti thanks to a partnership with John Johnson, while he was working for the Huffington Post<sup>14</sup>. It is an American Internet media, news and entertainment company concentrated on digital media. Its content is famous for the online quizzes, pop culture articles, the company has developed into a global media and technology company, providing coverage on a large spectrum of topics counting politics, animals, and business. Despite the prizes and the reputation, in the United States it is considered, according to a 2014 Pew Research Center report, an "unreliable source" by a large part of respondents, disregarding the political affiliation<sup>15</sup>. After the results of the study, BuzzFeed decided to dedicate Buzzfeed News its own section on the website. The work is published daily thanks to the production of staff reporters, contributors, and syndicate cartoon artists. The website content is made from lists, videos and quizzes.

Initially, there were no writers or editors, it was supposed to be a 'cull' for viral content (breaking news and reported articles) from all over the web. It was an instant messaging client, BuzzBot, which would send clients to the popular content. Later the website began collecting the most notorious links that BuzzBot had found. Peretti decided to hire someone to cure the website and its content. In 2011, Ben Smith, previous political blogger, signed up to assemble the news that was being published. In the following years BuzzFeed disjointed BuzzFeed News and the newly created BuzzFeed Entertainment Group. In 2016 there were correspondents in 12 countries around the world, with 1,700 employees. In 2019 BuzzFeed signed an arrangement with Universal Television that would produce content based on its stories<sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup>Britannica - New York Times

<sup>13</sup>About NYT

<sup>14</sup><https://www.zippia.com/buzzfeed-careers-17691/history/>

<sup>15</sup> Pew Research Center report, 2014

<sup>16</sup> BuzzFeed's secret

## 4. Sputnik News - Russian Federation

Sputnik News is a Russian state-controlled news agency, news website platform, and radio broadcast service<sup>17</sup>. Created by the Russian government-owned news agency Rossiya Segodnya in 2014. The agency defines itself oriented towards global politics and economics and aims for an international audience, with headquarters from Washington to Beijing. The New York Times described it as a Russian propaganda outlet; such a definition was later rejected by the Russian government<sup>18</sup>. In 2019 CNN Business noted how Facebook removed many pages on its social media, previously considered independent, but which were under the surveillance of the Sputnik employees, demonstrating a complete use of censorship<sup>19</sup>.

The agency operates in 31 languages, with more than 800 hours of radio broadcasting content daily and 24/7 newswire service. Launched in 2014 it aims to give a full view of the worldwide events against the current uni-polar vision. The President of the agency itself described the goal of the agency as oriented towards breaking the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon global information streams<sup>20</sup>.

## 5. Al Jazeera - Qatar

Al Jazeera is a state-owned Arabic language TV broadcaster which brings in an incredibly high number of viewers throughout the Arab world. This TV broadcaster is one of many which follows the constant 24/7 model. Al Jazeera is owned completely by the state of Qatar, but it classifies itself as a “private foundation for public benefit”<sup>21</sup>, meaning that the broadcaster receives funding from the government of Qatar, but still maintains its editorial independence. Al Jazeera echoes in many parts of the world, strongly shaping the opinions of many Arab viewers<sup>22</sup>, but has received criticism in the past from different organizations and nations of being Qatari propaganda<sup>23</sup>. Al Jazeera’s immense role in the Arab world has grown so large and important, that a coalition of multiple countries led by Saudi Arabia isolated Qatar due to their alleged support for terrorism<sup>24</sup>, with one of the demands being the closure of Al Jazeera.

## 6. Magyar Nemzet - Hungary

Magyar Nemzet, meaning ‘Hungarian Nation’ in English, is a newspaper published in Hungary. The moderate conservative daily newspaper was founded in 1938 and had its major rival in Népszabadság, the communist party’s newspaper. Magyar Nemzet long shaped the conservative voice of Hungary, especially after the fall of the iron curtain. Due to financial problems of the newspaper, publication of Magyar Nemzet ended on April 11, 2018, but was revived on February 6, 2019 and has since then become more of a national conservative newspaper. The newspaper is very critical of socialist and liberal parties and in 2021 stated that it was “close to the current Hungarian government led by Viktor Orbán”<sup>25</sup>. This news agency may especially focus on the European Council Committee, offering a viewpoint alternative towards mainstream news.

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<sup>17</sup><https://sputniknews.com/docs/index.html>

<sup>18</sup>Sputnik as a russian propaganda - NYT

<sup>19</sup>Facebook takes down anti-NATO pages linked to Russian news agency Sputnik

<sup>20</sup>Sputnik news strategy

<sup>21</sup>Al Jazeera pushes back on GOP effort to force it to register as a foreign agent | Washington Examiner

<sup>22</sup>Al Jazeera breaks new record in digital media | Al Jazeera Media Network

<sup>23</sup>Inside Al Jazeera: Is the pan-Arab channel a propaganda outfit or an essential voice?

<sup>24</sup>Doha’s Actions May Destabilize the Region: Saudi Minister

<sup>25</sup>Davos-era neocommunist | Visegrád Post

## 7. Der Spiegel - Germany

Der Spiegel, meaning ‘The Mirror’ in English, is a German weekly news magazine founded in 1947. It is currently the largest weekly news magazine in Europe and is one of the continent’s most influential magazines<sup>26</sup>. Der Spiegel is well known for its investigative journalism, having been involved and having uncovered numerous scandals, such as the Spiegel scandal of 1962, credited with altering the political culture of post-WWII Germany, changing the country from a classical authoritarian state to a modern democracy. In 2000, Der Spiegel was recognized by the International Press Institute as one of 50 World Press Freedom Heroes<sup>27</sup>. Since 2013, however, Der Spiegel’s monopoly on investigative journalism came to an end, as more and more outlets began extensively covering political scandals<sup>28</sup>. Der Spiegel also has an online news website which launched in 1994 and is currently the largest German news website.

## 8. Fox News - U.S.A

Fox News, often abbreviated as FNC, is a 24/7 TV news broadcaster which was launched in 1996 by Rupert Murdoch, an Australian-born media mogul in an effort to appeal to an American conservative audience. Nowadays, Fox News is the most dominant U.S. cable news network and has incredible influence on the political landscape of not only the U.S., but also the rest of the world. Fox News has been accused of a strong bias in favor of the Republican party, a political party more in line with conservative view- and talking points<sup>29</sup>. In similar fashion, Fox News has often portrayed the Democratic party and its politicians in a negative light<sup>30</sup>. Even in light of these accusations, Fox News has repeatedly denied any form of bias towards any political alignment<sup>31</sup>. Overall, critics say that the existence and popularity of the TV channel is harmful towards the general integrity of news<sup>32</sup>.

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<sup>26</sup>His country’s mirror | The Economist

<sup>27</sup>Rudolf Augstein on Der Spiegel

<sup>28</sup>As One German Weekly Falts, Another Celebrates Big Gains - The New York Times

<sup>29</sup>Fox News has avoided talking about Jared Kushner’s security clearance

<sup>30</sup>Propaganda, Persuasion, or Journalism?: Fox News’ Prime-Time Coverage of Health-Care Reform in 2009 and 2014

<sup>31</sup>White House Escalates War of Words With Fox News - Political News - FOXNews.com

<sup>32</sup>Theory and Method in Historical Ethnomusicology

# Appendix

## 1. Useful Resources on the IPC and Journalistic Writing

[Journalistic Writing](#)

[Journalistic Writing Style, Features & Examples](#)

[A Guide to Model UN Press Corps Committees](#)

## 2. Guidance

### a. Guiding Questions

1. To what extent is the media controlled by private or public factions in your organization's home country?
2. How does the degree of press freedom in your organization's home country affect reporting?
3. What are some possible biases of your news organization?
4. Does your news agency make use of auxiliary media pieces, such as pictures or videos to reinforce their narrative? If so, what types of auxiliary media pieces help or harm your journalistic credibility and intent?
5. If your organization does not have to worry about press freedom, does that mean it is completely neutral and unbiased? Why or why not?
6. What kind of articles receive most coverage by your news organization? Why do you think this is the case?
7. Who is the main audience of your news organization?
8. What platforms should be utilized to display the news?
9. What are some innovative ways to display the news to a variety of audiences?
10. What is the goal of your news organization?

### b. Research methodology

1. Go through the backgrounds of each committee for a basic understanding of their agenda and then through the documents and links it mentions. The background guide may be obtained from the website of the conference and upon request of the chairs of the committee in question.

2. Form an opinion about each agenda item of every committee.
3. Try to understand the legal, social, cultural, and economic implications of the debate held in the committees.
4. Read about the foreign policy and agenda of nations that you think will majorly impact the debate.

### c. General tips

1. When interviewing a delegate, avoid asking yes-or-no questions, as these will not produce very interesting quotations. Instead, leave your questions open-ended and give your subjects the chance to explain themselves in their own words.
2. Keep your sentences concise and informative.
3. Accuracy is crucial. Facts, quotes, and names must be double-checked. Make sure to always verify the details of your article and cross-check the facts and statistics provided by you in your report.
4. An article's introduction may be clever or witty, given that the subject is lighthearted. However, a more serious subject, that is of 'breaking news' character, should be treated with the same seriousness; direct and to-the-point.
5. Know your audience and write accordingly.
6. No personal opinions should be included in any press statements, as only opinions of the respective news agencies can be used.
7. Journalism, not creative writing: articles should be reported strictly in a factual sense. Remember to avoid overusing too many adjectives and flowery words.

## 3. Bibliography

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