



COMMITTEE

IPC

**STUDY  
GUIDE**



# Chair's Letter

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the International Press Corps at MCGSMUN 2024! My name is Harsh Jain, and I have the distinct pleasure of serving as your Chair, my Vice-chair is Sargam Jain. We cannot wait to work with you this April! As you all may know; the IPC is a unique experience like no other committee. It is hard to imagine delegating at a MUN conference without the constant raising of placards and reciting speeches off the podium. However, I am confident that your IPC experience will be very enjoyable, albeit in a slightly different way. As members of the IPC, you will be required to write one article per committee session and use writing as your primary medium. The role of the IPC is to stay true to the essence of journalism and report on world issues and countries' stances on them. Do not be afraid to speak out against countries; the truth must be told, no matter how ugly it is. However, do not let this discourage you from being creative with your articles. Be bold with your words; do not hesitate to praise or criticize a country's stance and solutions. We highly encourage you to write as many high-quality pieces as you can. Come ready to write with a prepared template beforehand, but you do not have to follow any template. You only need to stay true to yourself and true to the core of the IPC.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us @ [harsh.adv@outlook.com](mailto:harsh.adv@outlook.com) or [jainsargam0407@gmail.com](mailto:jainsargam0407@gmail.com) We wish you all the best of luck in your preparations and look forward to meeting you all in person soon!

Sincerely,

Harsh Jain and Sargam Jain

Chair and Vice-chair of IPC - MCGSMUN 2024

## 1. Abstract

The objective of this paper is to introduce the proceedings of MCGSMUN's International Press Committee to individuals who applied to be journalists at our United Nations simulations. The readers will be informed of the journalism's sphere of action at an international event such as a United Nations conference, as well as the types of publications that will circulate at our event and the means accessible to generate them. They will be exposed to the guidelines of the world's leading news outlets to understand how to convey information from many perspectives. As our Model United Nations aims to replicate a real UN meeting, the journalistic body should be able to maintain a dignified posture while performing its reporting duties.

## 2. Purpose

Information is crucial to the democratic growth of a society. The primary purpose of the media is to inform the audience about an occurrence to depict the scenario. Typically, the only method to mediate in conferences as important as the United Nations is through the news and reporting provided by the press. This journalistic organisation does not belong to the United Nations: it is composed of journalists from all over the world from numerous press agencies who are present to cover the debates by gathering and sharing information. Therefore, the press is not subject to any other committee or their will and cannot be censored by any nation or the United Nations itself.

It is hard for media outlets to report with complete objectivity. The reporter's beliefs, political stance, agency policies, or country's attitude are always intertwined with his or her coverage of a scenario, which explains why there are so many varied interpretations of the same event. It is implausible to believe that the publications, opinions, and actions of journalists during such events do not affect the broader public. This is why the IPC has so many distinct vehicles: to convey as many diverse perspectives on truth as feasible.

Recognizing this, MCGSMUN established its own International Press Committee (IPC), whose primary purpose is to provide real-world experience about the effects of the press at such significant global conferences. Those who choose to join this committee will be directly involved with journalism and should adhere to the principle of providing the public with clear information, taking into account the simulations' historical context and attempting to fit the content into the approach that each editorial policy mandates. At the same time, the other delegates, participating in different committees, will be required to deal with the repercussions of their decisions being reported by the event media. Correspondingly, what is disclosed to a journalist cannot be kept secret unless previously agreed upon (what the international media refers to as "off the record"). The committees are accountable for what they communicate to the media, while the Press Committee is accountable for the authenticity of what is transmitted.

During the conference, the IPC delegates will utilise several methods to make the experience as authentic as possible, including interviewing the other delegates, taking photographs, and utilising social media. Each delegate will be allocated to one of the eight other committees to report on the debate and any additional facts that may influence the conference. When presenting these findings, they should select one or two editorial policies that better reflect the situation of the country they are discussing. The reports can be created using text, photography, or video, and the responsible journalist should discuss with the IPC board the optimal medium for delivering each piece of information. In addition to reporting the simulation, the journalist may be asked to assist the chairs in creating a false news story or "crisis" to contribute to the delegate's debate and keep the conversation on track.

As quickly as possible, these reports and "crisis" should be transmitted to the IPC editorial board, composed of its directors, for publication. As in a genuine newspaper, the news will undergo a brief editing process. Not only will its content be edited to correct grammatical and typographical issues, but also to determine if it adheres to the editorial policy intended. It is not the responsibility of the directors of IPC or the directors of the committee simulated to agree with how the news was written; rather, it

is their responsibility to certify that the contents adhere to the values of the press the journalist chose to simulate.

In addition to the reports, closer to the breaks(tea/snacks), the delegates will be expected to have prepared a quick summary of the day's activities in committees to film as daily briefings.

### 3. Resources

#### 3.1. Position Paper

At the beginning of the Conference, every delegate of the IPC has to submit a Position Paper in less than 500 words that outlines the stance of the assigned News Agency on a particular issue or topic being discussed within the assigned committee.

#### What is a Position Paper?

A position paper is a document that outlines a delegate's stance on a particular issue or topic being discussed within a committee or conference. In Model United Nations (MUN) and similar simulation conferences, delegates are often required to submit position papers to articulate their country's or organization's perspective on the topics being addressed.

Key components of a position paper typically include:

1. **Introduction:** The introduction provides an overview of the topic and its importance, as well as a brief introduction to the country or organization/news agency being represented.
2. **Background Information:** This section provides context and background information on the topic being discussed, including relevant historical, political, economic, and social factors.
3. **Country/Organization's Stance:** The position paper articulates the delegate's country's or organization's stance on the topic, including its main objectives, concerns, and proposed solutions or recommendations.
4. **Policy Recommendations:** Delegates often include specific policy recommendations or actions that they believe should be taken to address the issue at hand. These recommendations should be feasible, practical, and aligned with the delegate's stance.

5. **Supporting Evidence:** Position papers should be supported by evidence, data, and examples to lend credibility to the arguments presented. This may include references to relevant treaties, resolutions, laws, and statistics.
6. **Conclusion:** The conclusion summarizes the key points made in the position paper and reiterates the delegate's stance on the topic.

Position papers serve several purposes in MUN and similar conferences:

- They help delegates clarify their thoughts and organize their arguments before the conference.
- They provide a framework for delegates to communicate their country's or organization's position to other delegates during formal debate and negotiation.
- They serve as a reference point for other delegates and committee members to understand the perspectives and proposals put forth by each delegation.
- They contribute to the overall discussion and decision-making process within the committee by highlighting areas of consensus and disagreement among delegates.

Overall, position papers are valuable tools for delegates to effectively engage in diplomatic negotiations, advocate for their interests, and work towards consensus-based solutions to global challenges.

## 3.2. Articles

### 3.2.1. Beat Articles

While the agenda forms the umbrella that shall reign over the committee on these two days, deliberation shall extend to every sphere of relevance. The delegates pursue all strands of contention related to the issue at hand and seek to delve more into this sub-topic. Beat-based article is a type of article that revolves around a subject, known as the beat. It is a specialised piece which requires in-depth research and offers more knowledge to the reader. The beat is to be taken from the proceedings and happenings of the committee and must be a topic important enough to attract readership. It will take the mantle as the core concern of the article, and the content should obsequiously conform to the central idea.

To capture the beat, ensure that you are actively present in the committee to be able to identify the form and shape of the discussion. You can use the first half of the day to collect

data select the core idea of your article, and utilise the remaining time to give a factual backing to the same.

- A beat-based article is a specialised, factual article, and can include direct quotes from delegates, and/or statistical data.
- It has no requirement of a personal opinion, and is only restricted to the happenings in the committee around the beat, and the facts attached to the same.
- The data used in a beat-based article should use the correct data, including the names of delegates and the facts stated.
- The inclusion of factual details and direct quotes of the delegates enhances the credibility of the article.
- Once the beat is identified in the committee, the reporter also has the liberty to shed light on a segment of the topic based on his/her research.

**Citations (here, direct quotes) from the content verbalized by any delegation are to be entertained.**

### 3.2.2 Opinionated Articles/Opinion Editorials

Opinion Editorials are articles wherein the journalists are expected to express their point of view. Op-eds can be based on the agenda of the committee discussion. Here, the journalist talks not only about the discussion at hand, she/he also offers their point of view.

We expect the Journalists to be well-read with the agendas of their specific committees so that the articles put forward show their research as well as their knowledge. Having an opinion is of utmost importance in an Op-ed, and this has to show through the style of writing chosen. Some of the functions that op-eds perform include, but are not restricted to:

- Debating a proposition and/or providing rebuttals.
- Providing background and/or historical perspective on a contemporary issue.
- Highlighting aspects/dimensions that are hitherto not covered by 'news pieces'.
- Provide suggestions and/or map out a plan of action
- Explain an idea, or concept in immense detail
- Share expertise

As mentioned above, one of the key features of an Opinion Editorial is research. One cannot form an opinion if they aren't well-researched, and under-researched articles lack quality. Further, your articulation needs to be such that your point is put forward clearly. Remember,

we're not looking for an essay, which is somewhat holistic and neutral in its approach- we're looking at an article that puts down your thoughts clearly, taking sides, for your opinion cannot be neutral. Constructive Criticism is of key here, i.e., putting out criticism in a manner that puts forward your thought clearly without hurting the sentiments of a Member Nation and helps them work on the said points.

### 3.3. Reports

News reports are the primary work instrument of any journalist. They are the most frequent format for conveying information and should provide the general audience with the most updated details. The IPC will work with reports whose primary audience should be the delegates of the committee the journalists are covering; however, this is not a requirement. To maintain a continual flow of information, these reports will be published as soon as they have been written and edited by the editorial board. The editors of IPC should add a header on each piece of news they receive, so readers will know in which newspaper the news will be published based on the editorial decisions made when writing the report. To accomplish this, each journalist must prepare his or her news based on a single editorial policy, which may vary throughout the sessions and must be indicated in the report provided to the editorial board.

### 3.4. Press Release

Press releases are pieces distributed by institutions or organisations to supply the media with information. In MCGSMUN, the information provided to journalists by committee chairs will be considered press releases. As stated previously, chairmen typically manufacture "crisis" to participate in the discussion. The journalists should accept this "crisis" as a press release and rewrite its content to fit a press vehicle with a journalistic purpose. The report, which will be based on the publication, must be approved not only by the IPC's editorial board but also by the committee chairs, who are responsible for its publication.

### 3.5. Photographs

Even while photojournalism will not be the primary genre for MCGSMUN press coverage, it is highly unlikely that such events will not be covered using photographs. Journalists who are not professionals may use their equipment (smartphones, tablets,



iPods, compact cameras, DSLR cameras, disposable cameras) to keep track of the simulations. Internet-connected devices can have the ability to share content via Instagram and Twitter. It is essential to understand what to photograph. There should not be more than one or two photographs of the entire room per day, barring extraordinary circumstances. A picture could be taken of an excellent delegate, a delegate who hears news concerning his or her country, or a particularly heated debate. We can also focus on lighter topics, such as something amusing a delegate did or someone who is not paying close attention to the conversations. Simplify things; you should not use any filters or frames, but you should always provide a caption with the photograph. If the photograph depicts an extremely significant fact, it should be referred to the editorial board for inclusion in a report.

### 3.6. Interviews

Interviews are one method of investigation among many others. We strongly urge the IPC media to conduct numerous interviews with the delegates prior to submitting their stories. However, these interviews should not interfere with simulation dialogues and discussions. We must remember that the journalist is an invited participant in these dialogues and refrain from interrupting. Thus, interviews must be conducted outside of the conference rooms, at the conclusion or beginning of a session, or even in the hallways. A delegate may occasionally ask journalists to conduct an interview. This is a typical practise in all spheres of politics, and it is a means of establishing vital ties with delegates. However, journalists should be cognizant of the purpose of the material they receive. There may be press conferences to which all IPC journalists are invited. At a press conference, a journalist must not only pay attentive to who is speaking, but also gather historical information in order to ask the delegates intelligent, sophisticated questions. Depending on the editorial philosophy the journalist has decided to represent, their questions may lead to one or another conclusion; therefore, before conducting an interview, the journalist must select for which publication they will write.

Remember that many United Nations sessions are closed to the public and even journalists. The IPC delegates seeking information might wait for the session to begin

or for someone to leave. If another delegate gives you a declaration in the halls or if you are merely talking facts with a colleague, you may use this information to create a report while respecting the source's anonymity wishes.

### 3.7. Features

Features are articles where a journalist gets to show his/her creativity to the maximum. Not essentially as important or relevant as an Op-ed or a Report/Beat, features allow the journalist to unleash their creativity in the form of poetry, prose, diary entries, open letters and a lot more. These, however, need to be committee-centric; otherwise, they do not serve the purpose of being a part of a MUN newsletter.

Points to remember while writing a feature:

- Make them as creative as possible,
- Make sure they are committee-centric,

### 3.8. Daily Briefings

At political conferences lasting more than a day, it is customary for the press to provide daily updates on the status of the negotiations. In light of this, IPC journalists should be prepared to deliver information about the day's most significant events until the time of our coffee break.

These briefings will be videotaped as "stand-ups" in which each journalist explains to the general public the most significant events of the previous day's and night's sessions. Realizing that each journalist will be responsible for covering one committee, they should produce a brief text on the simulations they will be covering and be ready to shoot beginning two hours before the coffee break.

## 4. Guideline

It is a field of “production and circulation of senses” (Benetti 2008, 107).

When producing news, journalism affects reality since it reproduces a past event using one of many available points of view. Thus, it is not impartial or just a mirror of reality, since it takes part in changing the way an event is told to people. Telling a history using certain kinds of words or focusing on certain details instead of others are

choices that demonstrate reality comprehension. With that said, we will analyse how news is made, its characteristics and particularities.

#### 4.1. News Values

News values are criteria used by journalists in order to list what should be reported and what should not. They operate a selection and construction of what is selected (Bourdieu apud Traquina 2002, 186) in other words, they demonstrate and interfere in a given event. They are fundamental to understanding news production and the choices editors and other journalists face when deciding which piece of information is news while another is not. They are the basis from which the journalist will select the occurrences, which should be transformed into the news. On the other hand, construction news values operate “backstage”, suggesting “what should be stressed, what should be omitted, what should be a priority in this construction” (Traquina 2002, 186-187). The news’ values, according to Traquina (2002) are:

**Prominence:** meaning that occurrences featuring well-known individuals or institutions are more news-worthy than occurrences with some other person;

**Proximity:** considering that a news vehicle is geographic-based, the occurrences closer to their readers will be news, while if the same fact occurs in another country, it may not;

**Impact:** the number of people whose lives will be influenced must be taken into consideration;

**Novelty:** the journalistic world is interested in what is rare or what happens for the first time;

**Timeliness:** as the proximity, the more recent events are more newsworthy. Sometimes, a recent discovery of something that happened a long time ago is considered news too;

**Notability:** is the quality of being visible is a value which guides journalists, what can be best pictured by the public is notable and is a news value;

**The bizarre:** more than rare, the unusual, unorthodox, or unexpected attracts attention; **Conflict:** controversy and open clashes are newsworthy, inviting attention on their own, almost regardless of what the conflict is over; and

**Death:** according to Traquina (2002), death is a key-news value, since it breaks life normality. And, a priori, where there is rupture, there is news.

#### 4.2. News Lead

In journalism, the term "lead" typically refers to the first paragraph of a story. It is written with the understanding that not every reader will be able to read the complete report, therefore it should highlight the most essential facts. Typically, it is composed by answering simple questions such as "what?" "Who?", "where?", "how?", and "why?" Occasionally, not every component is crucial to the content and should be left for the text to explain. In subsequent paragraphs, it is possible to provide additional contexts, such as background information on a subject or the potential ramifications of a decision. When writing the lead, you must assume that a reader with limited knowledge of the topic will be able to understand what occurred after reading the first paragraph of your work. If they do so, they may find the rest of the report interesting and continue reading.

#### 4.3. Structure

When discussing written news, several newspapers employ writer's guides to maintain consistency. At MCGSMUN, we will not require you to fit your content into preconceived boxes, but we do hope to provide a simple structure upon which you might base your writing if you are not accustomed to doing so. As previously discussed, the most significant component of a news story is typically delivered towards the beginning of the text, but should also be highlighted in the title. The title is a crucial element that should be distinct from the text, which means that it should not be the first line. Misleading titles interrupt the flow of information and are frequently employed to distort the news. When vital information is omitted from the title, the reader experiences confusion and doubt. You should also keep in mind that a title is a potent tool for presenting the viewpoint of a news source. There are no news

stories without a title and a lead, and only after that should you address the specifics. At the MCGSMUN, we anticipate concise yet substantive reports. In longer reports, such as those published in magazines, it is permissible to make parallels, provide historical context, and discuss similar circumstances. However, the writing you generate for our model should be more than half a page and should still include brief context.

#### 4.4. Editorial Policies

To participate in the MCGSMUN International Press Committee, you will be required to publish your articles with one or more of the world's largest communications firms. Each of these publications has its editorial norms and interests and will be more or less inclined to cover certain United Nations committee-related topics. We chose various periodicals, stations, and agencies that you might simulate. The greater your knowledge of these vehicles, the easier it will be to choose which report will best suit their needs. Here, we describe briefly how the content you will provide should be edited, depending on the official rules offered by these companies as well as the typical reader or viewer profile.

##### **The New York Times**

The New York Times (the Times or NYT), also referred to as the Gray Lady, is a daily newspaper based in New York City with a worldwide readership reported in 2022 to comprise 740,000 paid print subscribers, and 8.6 million paid digital subscribers. It also is a producer of popular podcasts such as The Daily. Founded in 1851, it is published by The New York Times Company. The Times has won 132 Pulitzer Prizes, the most of any newspaper, and has long been regarded as a national "newspaper of record". For print, it is ranked 18th in the world by circulation and 3rd in the United States. The newspaper is headquartered at The New York Times Building in Times Square, Manhattan.

## **The Washington Post**

*The Washington Post* (also known as the *Post* and, informally, *WaPo*) is an American daily newspaper published in Washington, D.C. It is the most widely circulated newspaper within the Washington metropolitan area.

The *Post* was founded in 1877. In its early years, it went through several owners and struggled both financially and editorially. Financier Eugene Meyer purchased it out of bankruptcy in 1933 and revived its health and reputation, work continued by his successors Katharine and Phil Graham (Meyer's daughter and son-in-law), who bought out several rival publications. The *Post's* 1971 printing of the Pentagon Papers helped spur opposition to the Vietnam War. Reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein broke the story about a break-in at the Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate in Washington D.C. and the cover up that followed. The Watergate scandal resulted in the 1974 resignation of President Richard Nixon. In October 2013, the Graham family sold the newspaper to Nash Holdings, a holding company owned by Jeff Bezos, for \$250 million.

As of 2020 the newspaper had won the Pulitzer Prize 65 times for its work, the second-most of any publication (after *The New York Times*). It is considered a newspaper of record in the U.S. *Post* journalists have received 18 Nieman Fellowships and 368 White House News Photographers Association awards. The paper is one of the few remaining American newspapers to operate foreign bureaus.

## **The Wall Street Journal**

The Wall Street Journal is an American business-focused international daily newspaper based in New York City with international editions published in Chinese and Japanese. The Journal and its Asian editions are published six days a week by Dow Jones & Company, a division of News Corp. The newspaper is published in broadsheet format and online. The Journal has been printed continuously since its inception on July 8, 1889. The Journal is regarded as a newspaper of record, particularly in terms of business and financial news. The newspaper has won 38 Pulitzer Prizes, the most recent in 2019.

The Wall Street Journal is the second largest newspaper in the United States by circulation with a circulation of about 1.01 million in the U.S. and 2.834 million globally, including nearly 1,829,000 digital sales, as of August 2019, compared with USA Today's 1.62 million. The Journal publishes the luxury news and lifestyle magazine WSJ, which was originally launched as a quarterly but expanded to 12 issues in 2014. An online version was launched in 1995, which has been accessible only to subscribers since it began. The editorial pages of the Journal are typically conservative in their positions.

### **The Hindu**

It is one of the two Indian newspapers of record and the second most circulated English-language newspaper in India, after The Times of India. It is recognised for its role as one of the many newspapers to report the discriminatory policies of the British rule in India and while it began as an initially liberal agency, it seems to be considered left leaning in the modern day Indian political scenario and therefore accused of left-wing and pro-Sinhalese bias in its articles.

### **The Indian Express**

Published in ten Indian locations, The Indian Express is a daily newspaper reporting in the English language. Its articles are known to be challenging and thought provoking and often asking questions that Indian leaders shy away from. This has given the agency a largely unbiased review. Its perspective on Indian foreign policy seems critically objective and similar to that of the Ministry of External Affairs but it lacks proper nationwide coverage of news.

### **Reuters**

Thomson Reuters owns the multinational news agency Reuters, whose CEO is James C. Smith. Reuters employs around 2,500 journalists and 600 photojournalists in approximately 200 sites across the globe. Paul Reuter launched the agency in 1851 in London. In eight categories, the news agency has been awarded the highest honours. Therefore, it has a solid reputation among journalists and critics. The organisation has

more than 33 million monthly viewers and more than 750 television broadcasts in 115 countries. According to AllSides, Reuters's level of bias is neutral.

### **BBC**

The British Broadcasting Corporation, founded in 1922, is the oldest and biggest broadcaster in the world. Created under a Royal Charter<sup>7</sup>, its main goal was to spread the British culture, reinforcing the motto “Nation shall speak peace unto Nation”. It is maintained, mainly, by an annual television license fee, which is charged to all British households, companies, and organizations using any type of equipment to receive, or record live television broadcasts. It offers five radio networks in Britain, ranging from popular music to news and information services, as well as national television channels and international online news. By the early 21st century, the service broadcast in more than 40 languages to roughly 120 million people worldwide. Under its charter, the BBC may not advertise or broadcast sponsored programs. On paper, it is required to refrain from broadcasting any opinion of its own on current affairs and matters of public policy and to be impartial in its treatment of controversy. Nevertheless, the majority of accusations received are the critics of bias against the centre-right politics and the Conservative Party, and their journalists have handled with a positive view on complicated issues such as immigration and the legalization of drugs.

### **The Guardian**

The British daily newspaper founded in 1821 as The Manchester Guardian changed its name in 1959. The Guardian is renowned for "protecting journalistic freedom" and "liberalism."

It includes a wide variety of authors and themes that vary from politics to lifestyle. Katharine Viner is the current editor-in-chief, having succeeded Alan Rusbridger in 2015. The news appears to be well-liked by men and women aged 25 to 44. All Sides has assigned the guardian a neutral rating in terms of prejudice.

### **Al Jazeera**



Created in 1996 by the Royal Qatar family, the channel mixed Pan-Arabism, Islamic feelings and a liberal perspective and was a very important vehicle in the democratization of the Middle East. Embracing the slogan “the opinion and the other opinion”, the paper intends to show both sides of the event, although the same sentence has led them into controversy regarding the accusations in reflecting Qatar’s interests in political and economic issues (Daher2011).

Al Jazeera is the most popular Arabic television channel an independent television company supporting the people of the region in their struggle. One example of that is the Arab Spring, which lead Egypt cut their transmission in the country. Yet, some countries accuse the channel of promoting Arab propaganda and supporting region groups as Al-Qaeda (Week 2011). However, the channel main goal is to emphasizing news from the developing world, without an Anglo- American world-view.

## **Haaretz**

Haaretz, 'News of the Land [of Israel]', is an Israeli newspaper. It was founded in 1918, making it the longest running newspaper currently in print in Israel, and is now published in both Hebrew and English in the Berliner format. The English edition is published and sold together with the International New York Times. Both Hebrew and English editions can be read on the internet. In North America, it is published as a weekly newspaper, combining articles from the Friday edition with a roundup from the rest of the week. It is considered Israel's newspaper of record. It is known for its left-wing and liberal stances on domestic and foreign issues.

As of 2022, Haaretz has the third-largest circulation in Israel. It is widely read by international observers, especially in its English edition, and discussed in the international press. According to the Centre for Research Libraries, among Israel's daily newspapers, "Haaretz is considered the most influential and respected for both its news coverage and its commentary

## **Wafa**

Wafa (acronym from its full name in Arabic: Wikalat al-Anba al-Filastiniya), also known as the Palestine News Agency and the Palestinian News & Info Agency, is the

news agency of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA), and was "the P.L.O.'s news agency" in the years before the formation of the PA.

Wafa provides daily news from Palestinian territories, Israel and the Middle East, and is available in English, Arabic, French and Hebrew, making it a major source of information over current events for those regions. Wafa, like PNA's other media outlets, are considered to be aligned with Fatah.

Following a decision at the Palestinian National Council's special session in Cairo in April 1972, the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization announced the establishment of Wafa in Beirut on June 5, 1972. The same year Radio Palestine was also founded. While initially Wafa focused on giving official statements, its work gradually expanded to include different types of news. It began issuing *felasteen el-thawra* (meaning "Palestinian revolution"), a weekly magazine headed by Ahmed Abdel-Rahman.

During PLO's presence in Lebanon, Wafa was frequently quoted by foreign correspondents and news agencies. According to Kenneth R. Timmerman, writing for *Commentary*, Wafa was instrumental in shaping the Western narrative of the 1982 Lebanon War. In 2019, Wafa won the Federation of Arab News Agencies's award for best report.

## **ABC**

The Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) is the national broadcaster of Australia. It is principally funded by direct grants from the Australian Government and is administered by a government-appointed board. The ABC is a publicly-owned body that is politically independent and fully accountable, with its charter enshrined in legislation, the *Australian Broadcasting Corporation Act 1983*. ABC Commercial, a profit-making division of the corporation, also helps to generate funding for content provision.

The ABC was established as the Australian Broadcasting Commission on 1 July 1932 by an act of federal parliament. It effectively replaced the Australian Broadcasting Company, a private company established in 1924 to provide programming for A-class

radio stations. The ABC was given statutory powers that reinforced its independence from the government and enhanced its news-gathering role. Modelled after the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), which is funded by a television licence, the ABC was originally financed by consumer licence fees on broadcast receivers. Licence fees were abolished in 1973 and replaced by direct government grants, as well as revenue from commercial activities related to its core broadcasting mission. The ABC adopted its current name in 1983.

## **Breitbart**

Breitbart News Network (known commonly as Breitbart News, Breitbart, or Breitbart.com) is an American far-right syndicated news, opinion, and commentary website founded in mid-2007 by American conservative commentator Andrew Breitbart. Breitbart News's content has been described as misogynistic, xenophobic, and racist by academics and journalists. The site has published a number of conspiracy theories and intentionally misleading stories. Posts originating from the Breitbart News Facebook page are among the most widely shared political content on Facebook.

Breitbart News became a virtual rallying spot for supporters of Donald Trump's 2016 presidential campaign. The company's management, together with former staff member Milo Yiannopoulos, solicited ideas for stories from, and worked to advance and market ideas of neo-Nazi and white supremacist groups and individuals. After the election, more than 2,000 organizations removed Breitbart News from ad buys following Internet activism campaigns denouncing the site's controversial positions. Breitbart News has promoted climate change denial and COVID-19 misinformation.

## **The Spectator**

The Spectator is a weekly British magazine on politics, culture, and current affairs. It was first published in July 1828, making it the oldest surviving weekly magazine in the world.

It is owned by Frederick Barclay, who also owns The Daily Telegraph newspaper, via Press Holdings. Its principal subject areas are politics and culture. It is politically

conservative. Alongside columns and features on current affairs, the magazine also contains arts pages on books, music, opera, film and TV reviews. In 2021, it had an average circulation of 102,212.

Editorship of *The Spectator* has often been a step on the ladder to high office in the Conservative Party in the United Kingdom. Past editors include Boris Johnson (1999–2005) and other former cabinet members Ian Gilmour (1954–1959), Iain Macleod (1963–1965), and Nigel Lawson (1966–1970). Since 2009, the magazine's editor has been journalist Fraser Nelson.

In 2020, *The Spectator* became both the longest-lived current affairs magazine in history and the first magazine ever to publish 10,000 issues.

### **The Times of India**

The Times of India, also known by its abbreviation TOI, is an Indian English-language daily newspaper and digital news media owned and managed by The Times Group. It is the third-largest newspaper in India by circulation and largest selling English-language daily in the world. It is the oldest English-language newspaper in India, and the second-oldest Indian newspaper still in circulation, with its first edition published in 1838. It is nicknamed as "The Old Lady of Bori Bunder", and is an Indian "newspaper of record".

### **CNN**

Cable News Network (CNN), a subsidiary of Time Warner Inc., was the first 24-hour news programme on American television when it debuted in 1980. With headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, the company matured and expanded alongside the cable industry, retaining a loyal following by providing what the major networks at the time did not: comprehensive, continuous coverage of all news events, both large and small, with a focus on scandals and other dramatic events. As of February 2015, about 96,289,000 cable, satellite, and telco television homes (82.7% of all households with a television) in the United States had access to CNN. CNN International provides coverage in over 200 nations and territories worldwide.

CNN, in an effort to accommodate its global audience, has implemented a policy prohibiting the use of exclusionary words and phrases such as "foreign" and "at home" in its newscasts. Although the channel has been accused of having a liberal bias in the United States due to its strong criticisms of the Republican Party and the Bush administration, after 9/11 and the Afghanistan and Iraq Wars, the situation altered slightly. The Executive Vice President and General Manager of CNN International at the time, Rena Golden, stated, "it wasn't a matter of government pressure but a reluctance to criticise anything in a war that was obviously supported by the vast majority of the people" in regards to the self-censorship that the majority of the American media was accused of after changing their stance on President Bush.

### **Sputnik International**

Sputnik International News is a state-run news agency that was established in November 2014, following the breakup of RIA Novosti and Voice of Russia. Vladimir Putin, the president of Russia, signed a proclamation transferring all RIA Novosti assets to Rossiya Segodnya, a firm tasked for providing coverage of Russian state policy and public life in the federation. The current head of the new media conglomeration, Dmitry Kiselyov, is notoriously ultraconservative. Due to the fact that the previous agency had some issues with Russia's politics, it is expected that Sputnik, which will target foreign countries, will vigorously defend Russia's independent politics and national interests, using modern language and new technologies to show the world the Russian truth.

### **XINHUA**

This Chinese online news provider was created in 1997 with the purpose to set a good image of China abroad and report news from all around the world. Xinhua net, established in 2000, is most often the first to report China's major breaking news events (Xinhua net 2010). The journal is the state press agency related to the Communist Party and due to this fact, the paper publishes some news in a diplomatic writing. Some news from Xinhua is published in another government media, People's Daily, which is known by an authoritative character that is not seen in Xinhua releases. In this context, the term "authoritative" refers only to commentary that

speaks for People's Daily as an institution and, by extension, for the People's Communist Party Central Committee.

### **The Huffington Post**

The Huffington Post is a network founded in 2005 by American activist Arianna Huffington as a liberal equivalent to the conservative news and opinion website Drudge Report. More than 1,600 unpaid bloggers from the fields of politics, entertainment, and academics contribute blogs to the website, which is free to access and makes cash through advertising.

Among other content providers, the website has content-sharing arrangements with TMZ.com, People, Rolling Stone, Variety, and Yahoo! the Huffington Post was acquired by AOL in 2011, renamed the Huffington Post Media Group, and launched editions in Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Japan, Greece, Brazil, India, South Korea, and Tunisia. The company produced Huffington, a weekly digital magazine that offers members unique feature-length articles augmented by video clips, infographics, and other multimedia. Huffington focuses on women's issues, gay rights, black voices and minorities. In 2012, HuffPost Live, an online network that eschewed traditional television programming styles and emphasised viewer engagement, was introduced.

### **EL CLARIN**

El Clarín is the largest Argentina's newspaper. Created in 1945, it was first published with a national approach. Clarín group also owns radio stations and television channels, including ARTEAR producer and broadcaster of various TV channels, one with the biggest audience in the country. El Clarín is known for disputes with current President Cristina Kirchner, who is trying to implement media regulation law projects, and for its right-wing approach when it comes to social and political issues.

## **5. Endnote**

The International Press Corps is a committee which can single handedly change one's perspectives and reporting such events with sophistication and caution is one of the most cogent yet delicate duties of the International Press. As the only body capable of

monitoring all activities, IPC delegates should be able to note the developments and setbacks faced while seeking to establish solutions to the world's most pressing issues. This permits them the freedom to either support or critique actions pertaining to any agenda that is being discussed. Henceforth, I look forward to conquering all such cogitations and reaching a consensus for the same.