



**INTERNATIONAL PRESS
CORPS ~BACKGROUND
GUIDE~**

Letter from the International Press Facilitators

Greetings international press corps,

We feel extremely honored to invite you to be a part of International Press at the **FairGaze MUN in association with United Nations Information Centre for India and Bhutan (UNIC).**

“Journalism can never be silent: that is its greatest virtue and its greatest fault. It must speak, and speak immediately, while the echoes of wonder, the claims of triumph and the signs of horror are still in the air.”

This quote by Henry Grunwald, best summarizes journalism as a whole. The anthem of the press is to be fearless and without any bias. The vision here is to create a journal which echoes the power of the press. We are here, to simulate articles and artworks which give the readers food for thought combined with well-placed satire.

On the journey of being a press representative, all you need is the knowledge that ink is extremely powerful and in your hands is the power to change world-wide views and perspectives. Remember, an ideal press member is an interjector during simulations of international organizations and whose think-tanks require more research and presence of mind than an international delegate.

Hopefully this guide is helpful in your journey as International press delegates.

Editor in Chief

Divija Manaktala

Overview and insight

As a journalist, your task is to cover the proceedings of a specific committee and provide comprehensive reports or pieces that reflect your own perspectives on the agenda. It is imperative that your articles demonstrate originality, sensibility, and uniqueness, while maintaining a tone of diplomacy, formality, and impartiality throughout. Your articles should aim to represent both the collective discussions and your individual insights. To achieve this, you are expected to present your observations and research in an informative and engaging manner that captures the reader's attention. Your articles should not only inform but also be thought-provoking, leaving a lasting impression on the reader.

Guidelines for task submission

1. The tasks can be submitted online via mail to divijamanaktala6@gmail.com
2. The tasks are to be submitted in PDF format only.
3. Title the document as {Name_Committee_Task_Day}
4. The formatting should be as follows
 - (i) Font: 'Times New Roman'
 - (ii) Title: 16 pts in size, center aligned, bold
 - (iii) By-line: 14 pts in size, center aligned, italicized
 - (iv) Article Body 12 pts in size, left aligned
5. Adhere to word and time limit, failure of which will lead to loss of marks.
6. Overall presentation must be neat and concise. Make sure to check for any and all grammar and spelling errors. All factual information must be cross-checked.
7. Avoid using abbreviations. Only standard acronyms and approved abbreviations should be used. For example: ECOSOC, WHO, UNGA, NATO, UK, UN, US, and the USSR.
8. Use the official portfolio names while naming countries.
9. Be mindful when using quotations. Name the person and what they have said,

accurately.

10. Nowhere shall anything, but abbreviations, be capitalized. Boldface should not be used in the article. In case of need for emphasis, the text should be italicized.
11. Title and byline are extremely important as they give the audience a first impression of your message. Regardless of the format, these are an essential part of the article and in no case, should be omitted. The title and byline are excluded from word limit.

Style Guide

Throughout the conference, you will be tasked with composing a diverse range of articles, each pertaining to various issues. While the specifics of each assignment will be revealed at a later time, it is paramount to grasp the distinct forms of writing in order to preempt any potential hurdles that may arise during the writing process.

Unquestionably, the starting point of any article is of utmost importance. A riveting title, succinctly worded to capture the reader's attention with ease, is a crucial first step. Following the title, the by-line - denoting the journalist's name - should be prominently displayed at the commencement of the article. It is imperative to note that the journalist's name should appear at the onset of the article and not at the conclusion.

Types of articles

The types of articles mentioned below are the ones expected to be followed during the reports. Not adhering to one type and including different styles into one article will result in deduction of marks.

1) BEAT ARTICLE

It is a widely known fact that reporters do not simply report on any topic that piques their interest. Rather, they are assigned a “beat” - a specific area or topic - to cover extensively. When composing an article, it may take the form of an elaboration on one or several statements, delving deep into the intricacies of a particular event.

To write a compelling article, it is crucial to provide a comprehensive account of the events that led up to the discussion, as well as the aftermath - including the reasons, counter-arguments, and ultimate conclusion. Furthermore, the title of the article should be written in a news headline format that captures the essence of the "beat" and piques the reader's interest, making it the central focus of the article.

2) OPINIONATED EDITORIALS

Op-Eds, or opinionated editorials, provide a platform for journalists to express their viewpoints and stances on a given agenda. These articles entail commentary on the committee's proceedings and the opinions formed based on factual events and evidence. It is crucial to note that Op-Eds must maintain a respectful tone, regardless of whether the opinions expressed are positive or negative.

In crafting an Op-Ed, clarity of opinion is of utmost importance and must be established from the onset of the article. To capture the reader's attention, the title of the article should be both captivating and reflective of the journalist's stance. By doing so, the article will resonate with the reader and enable them to better understand the journalist's viewpoint on the matter at hand.

3) NEWS REPORTS

News reports are a crucial aspect of journalism and serve to inform readers of the events and occurrences happening within the committee. These reports should focus on providing a comprehensive account of the context and direction of the deliberations, including quotes from delegates, significant facts, and other pertinent information. Accuracy is of utmost importance, and the report must be both concise and comprehensive.

To structure the report effectively, journalists should follow the Inverted Pyramid model, which emphasizes the most important information at the beginning of the article and gradually works its way down to less significant details. The entirety of the committee's discussions should be emphasized, without resorting to sensational journalism.

By adhering to these guidelines, journalists can provide readers with a clear and accurate picture of the events transpiring within the committee, enabling them to stay informed and up-to-date on the proceedings.

4) FILLERS

Filler articles, while brief in nature (no more than 100-150 words), are a valuable addition to any journalist's repertoire. These pieces offer an opportunity to incorporate humor or satire and can be presented in an informal and lighthearted manner.

Although they need not be directly related to the conference's agenda, fillers provide a platform for journalists to offer comical commentary on the delegates or the happenings within the committee. These pieces can be submitted at any point throughout the conference, allowing for spontaneous and creative contributions to the overall coverage. By injecting humor into the proceedings, fillers offer a refreshing break from the more serious coverage and add a touch of levity to the conference.

MARKING CRITERIA:

1. Originality
2. Creativity and use of arguments
3. Grammar and Vocabulary
4. Content and Structure
5. Journalistic Aptitude
6. Adherence to Word Limit
7. Adherence to Time Limit

CARICATURE

STYLE TIPS

1) Know the issue

Thorough research is key to creating an impactful caricature. Start by reading background guides and conducting internet searches for relevant information about the issue, including perspectives from different people and countries. Once you've done this, choose a stance and consider how you'll visually portray your perspective through the cartoon. Will you attack or defend? Support or counter? By selecting your stance and using your research to your advantage, you can create a powerful and thought-provoking caricature that effectively communicates your message on the issue.

2) Use Symbolism

Political cartoons can effectively convey complex ideas through the use of symbols or images. To ensure a clear focus, it's important to decide on the specific element of your cartoon that will represent your chosen idea before starting to draw. This can be something as simple as a flag or emblem, or a more intricate symbol that requires careful consideration. By using a clear symbol or image, you can make your point quickly and effectively, and ensure that your message is conveyed clearly to your audience.

3) Add Dialogue and Captions

To add depth to your caricature, consider incorporating dialogue using speech bubbles or thought bubbles. And don't forget to give your cartoon an interesting and catchy caption. Remember, taking reference is one thing, but copying an exact replica is another. It's important to strive for originality while still using references for composition. As Pablo Picasso once said, "Good artists copy, great artists steal." So take inspiration from others, but put your own spin on it to create something unique and truly your own.

