



The press welcomes you

Delegates, chaperones, guests,

It is my pleasure to welcome you all!

Model United Nations is an academic simulation of UN organs, committees or conferences, where students step into the role of ambassadors of UN member states to debate issues on the organization's agenda. CicMun adopts the simulation of the General Assembly and counts with the participation of several schools (8 schools this year). You, delegates, must employ a variety of communication and critical skills in order to represent the policies of your country/organization. At the same time, you'll be given the opportunity to present conflicts, solutions and discuss global issues, while you meet new people and make friends.

To those who will repeat this experience of MUN, we expect that you'll enjoy more than or as much as you've enjoyed before. Welcome once again!

To the new ones in this world of MUN, it is a pleasure to have you with us! Be certain that you will learn a lot and have even more fun. Just spread everything you

have to say and you'll make of your delegation a huge contribute to this conference.

Model simulations are older than the United Nations. Records show that, as early as the 1920s, students in the USA were participating in simulations of the League of Nations, the predecessor to the United Nations. Today, more than 200.000 high school college/university students all over the world participate in MUN conferences. It is also proven that many world leaders participated in MUN during their academic careers. According to this, you should feel privileged for being here!

Our challenge is: give your best in these two days of conference. Immerse in the spirit of United Nations, and you'll make of this CicMun 2009 a remarkable experience. And always remember that you're the (future) leaders of the world!

Sara Tavares (Press Editor)

"More than ever before in human history, we share a common destiny. We can master it only if we face it together. And that, my friends, is why we have United Nations."

(Message for the new Millennium) **Kofi Annan**

Keynote Speaker

Richard Reiter

Richard Reiter is the Counselor for Political and Economic Affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon. He took up these duties in August 2008.

Mr. Reiter joined the U.S. State Department in 1992, and has served in Recife, Brazil; Toronto, Canada; Zagreb, Croatia; Brasilia, Brazil; at the US mission to NATO in Brussels, Belgium, in Uruzgan Province, Afghanistan; and in the State Department headquarters in Washington DC.

Mr. Reiter earned two degrees from Columbia University in New York City, studying Economics and International Affairs. He served for two years as a U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer in Jamaica.

WHAT YOU CAN FIND INSIDE "THE INSIDER":

- ◆ THE PRESS WELCOMES YOU
- ◆ KEYNOTE SPEAKER
- ◆ MEET YOUR PRESIDENT
- ◆ UN'S SECRETARY GENERAL
- ◆ WHAT'S BEING DISCUSSED
- ◆ SCHEDULE / PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS
- ◆ GAMES

U.S. Embassy in Lisbon

Meet Your President

Imunion Press- Hello Miguel Marques, thank you for making this interview possible. Our first question is: how important is CicMun for you?

Miguel Marques- CicMun is an important part of my life. I believe that CicMun gives a good experience to young people like us and allows us to communicate with persons of other countries. It is an outstanding experience.

Imunion Press- What was your best MUN experience?

Miguel Marques- The best experience was in my first SaiMun, when I went to Ireland. It was a very good conference, with interesting people and great experiences, which helped me to increase my knowledge. I enjoyed visiting this country and all the lovely places I've seen.

Imunion Press- How do you describe the sensation of being president of CicMun 2009?

Miguel Marques- It is the first time I am playing this role and I would like to repeat it, although it involves a very hard work. But I have the great help of the vice-president, Raquel Pereira. The sensation of being president of CicMun is great because I have the opportunity of doing it with my friends... None of this would be possible without them.

Imunion Press- What changes would you make in CicMun?

Miguel Marques- I think CicMun should last more days and have more people involved.

Imunion Press- What are your expectations for this conference?

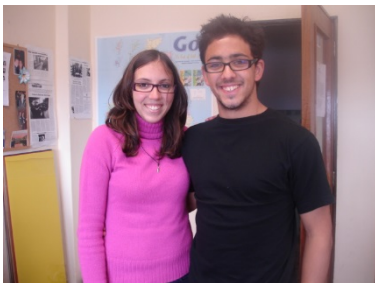
Miguel Marques- I expect an effort from everyone's part to construct good resolutions that could be all approved on the "D" day.

Imunion Press- Could you describe CicMun in a word?

Miguel Marques- Outstanding

Imunion Press- Thank you very much Miguel, for this interview. One last question: Since it is your last year in CicMun, what do you wish for?

Miguel Marques- I hope to amuse myself as never before.



Rita Quintela

Mister President and Madame Vice-President

UN's Secretary-General

“Global Classrooms are a cinch, with the help of Merrill Lynch.
When you put the org in Google, partnerships go truly gloooobal.
There is hope for Earth's salvation, with the Cisneros Foundation.
With Jay-Z there's double strife, life for children and water for life.
Human health will get ahead, with the valiant work of (RED).
For the poor and doing good, stays the job of Robin Hood.
UN stays on the front burner, thanks to our champ Ted Turner.
And whole revolutions stem, from the work of UNIFEM.
But tonight my special shout-out, goes to one I can't do without.
We have traveled up and down, Frisco, Atlanta, Chicago town.
Yes, the king of all the doers, is my trusty friend Bill Luers.”



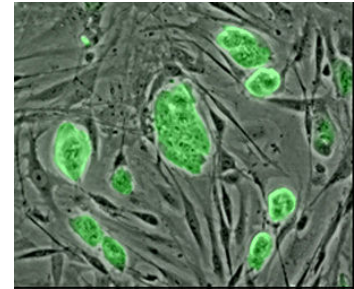
Ban at the 2008 Global Leadership Awards Gala, held October 1, 2008 by the United Nations Association of the United States of America. It's a "lyric acknowledgment"—inspired by honoree Jay-Z—of the award winners, sung by Ban as a rap.

Sara Tavares

What's being discussed

Issue: The question of stem cells research
Chairs: Inês Regina and Miguel Lopes.

Stem cells are cells found in most, if not all, multi-cellular organisms. These cells are characterized by the ability to renew themselves through mitotic cell division (method of dividing the living cell, where the new cells have less than half of the chromosomes that the parent cell) and the possibility to turn into many different cell types through a process called "differentiation". Serving as a sort of repair system for the body, they can divide without limit to replenish other cells as long as the person or animal is still alive.



In a near future the research of stem cells could revolutionize the treatment of many forms of "deadly diseases" such as strokes, diabetes, heart disease and even paralysis. Scientists hope to manipulate adult stem cells so that instead of producing red blood cells they can produce only cells of the brain, liver, heart and nerve cells.

There is a widespread controversy over human embryonic stem cell research that generates from the techniques used in the creation and use of stem cells. This research is controversial because, with the present state of technology, starting a stem cell line requires the destruction of a human embryo and/or therapeutic cloning.

Opponents of this research argue that embryonic stem cell technologies are a dangerous way to reproductive cloning and can devalue human life. Those in the pro-life movement argue that a human embryo is a human life that is entitled to protection. On the contrary, supporters of embryonic stem cell research argue that such research should be continued because the resultant treatments could have significant medical potential.

Inês Catarina

Issue: The question of nuclear weapons and material
Chairs: Afonso Canelas and José Morais

Nowadays, every single one of us is concerned with the "health" of our planet, the Earth. Since the non-renewable energies are relatively close to exhaustion, such as oil and natural gases, we urgently need to find other methods of producing energy.

To pursue this goal, many countries suggest the nuclear energy as the only way out of a gloomy future. Countries such as the United States, Russia and China already have nuclear power stations. However, new countries have tried to be accepted into the small circle of countries which are allowed to it such as Iran, but were considered bad candidates, since they were not truly concerned with environmental improvements. According to opinions manifested in UN forums, these countries are only worried about providing themselves with ammunitions so they may be able to attack other countries.

Some countries believe that new standards to evaluate those countries conditions to obtain the approval needed should be implemented. The countries which receive a positive answer should be compelled to sign a peace deal but if that country breaks this deal it will become an outcast, without the possibility to import any food, consumer goods or other materials, concluding deprive that country of all that is indispensable for the human being.

Issue: The question of Israel and Palestine
Chairs: Tiago Devesa and Daniela Marques

For many years, Palestine has been a target for several UN assemblies due to an entire history of problematic issues raised among their society and territory. These complications emerged when Palestine was considered a good candidate to become a home for Jews, as they were given a small portion of land, property of Palestine.

However, this decision was not accepted among Palestinians who suspended a serious of confrontations during the time British armies controlled the settlement of the new occupiers. As they retrieved, hostilities between Palestine and Israel began to strengthen, causing a serious of wars still remaining the present day. During those conflicts, many Israelites managed to escape into Palestine, crossing borders uncontrollably and creating considerable amounts of deaths.

There have been occurring, since then, moments of calm disagreements and more preoccupying offensives, results of all the political, social, economic and even ethical issues these circumstances have created, for which UN has not been able to find an effective solution yet.

João Araújo

Joana Faria