

Cheese, Please: The Swiss Cheese Union's Latest Directive Cuts to Grow

By: *USA Today*

When imagining a union, we often think of officials collaborating to solve a common problem. We do not imagine this problem to be about cheese production, but the Swiss Cheese Union has gone against all odds.

On the morning of January 18, 1960, this cheese cartel (composed of cheese producers and syndicate higher-ups) met to address a bump in the road: they have lost their tight grip on cheese production, as producers outside the Union forced a glut of lower-quality cheese that is not up to the Union's standards.

While there were many plans to solve the problem of overproduction and rebellious producers, only one plan had no "holes" (pun definitely intended)!

The "Cut to Grow" directive, spearheaded by two cheese producers and one head of Supermarket Affairs, will solve both problems efficiently. They understood that some producers of cheese have lost money because their products are not in demand, while others grow more prosperous by the second by selling popular cheeses. In the end, the individuals creating this directive aimed to gradually balance out production.

These officials wished to cut production of cheeses that do not sell well, thus abating the plug-in



Liam Leeger (left), Florentius Reichenbach (middle), and Niklas Knecht (right), pinpointed introducing new cheeses in place of those that do not sell well.

supply. This would allow new, and hopefully more favored, high-quality cheeses to be introduced, funded, and produced by the Union.

Incentives would be provided for those compelled to gradually ease production. Liam Leeger, Head of SuperMarket Affairs, stated that these incentives would focus on buying stock in the Union.

These same enticements would be used to rope more producers into the rigid system of the Union, preventing them from banding with rebellious farmers they previously got their dairy from. By eliminating manufacturers from

this loop, production outside the Union would slow, and they would gain a greater monopoly on all things cheese.

"Our directive decreases production while compensating producers, keeping their loyalty," says Niklas Knecht in regard to these enticements. They ensure this directive solves both problems of overproduction and rebellious producers in a careful manner. These officials hope their plan will work well in a world still reeling from World War II and inhabited by people that crave new first-rate cheeses. If not, they'll be as dismal as "blue" cheese.

Op-Ed: NGOs are the Godly Forces Needed to Combat corruption.

By: *El Tiempo*

We all, as sane individuals, can come to the conclusion that corruption is overtly evil, especially on those who are significantly down in life.

However, it still happens everywhere; from the rich, developed countries of the European Union and North America, to the poor, undeveloped countries of Africa and Central America, cooperation doesn't discriminate.

Furthermore, we can work together to stop or significantly lower the influence of corruption on societies.

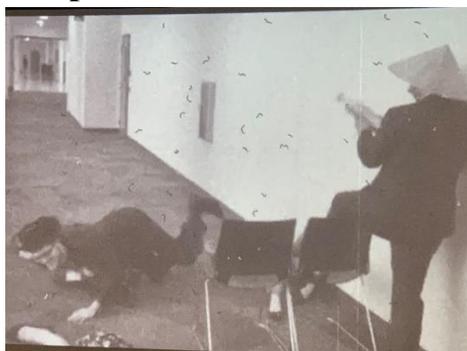
The United Nations Commission on Social Development, founded in 1946, aims to confront and counter inequalities based on social inclusion and economic prosperity through policies. At the annual CSD meeting, several member countries have voiced their concerns and opinions on nongovernmental organizations taking on the task of combating corruption in least developed countries. While each delegation did have effective talking points and resolution, there were a few that stood out from the rest like a sore thumb.

The delegation of Peru has a solid plan to counter corruption, specifically in education. Education is the driving force fueling a society's success for the present and future. The delegation is planning to send more NGO's to developing countries with the goal of convincing the importance of education.

Think of it like this, if the general population under the hands of a corrupt power were educated on the oppression that the corruption is causing, then they could see why education matters to the advancement of society.

This will ultimately break the cycle, so social-economical status will skyrocket, maybe even transforming the LDC's to developed countries.

BBC: First Victory for Japan



The Japanese are in control of the borders of Korea all the way up to Port Arthur. They attempted to attack Port Arthur but Russian defense was prepared and Japan lost 20,000 men and Russia 15,000.

Ensuring Safety for Women from Natural Disasters

By: *USA Today*

In the Commission on the Status of Women committee (CSW) delegates were discussing how to provide humanitarian relief and aid to women after natural disasters. During the rise of climate change, natural disasters have intensified dramatically and have caused many problems for the women population.

The Dominican Republic advocated for focusing on already implemented programs for women, such as the "He for She" program. The Dominican Republic delegate also voiced that since climate change has become such a growing concern for fueling so many natural disasters, countries should take steps to ease into a more "greener economy." Estonia offered similar ideas by suggesting education for women in agricultural, rural areas. Through education, women in

agricultural occupations can start to use greener, more sustainable, and environmentally-friendly practices to limit the occurrence of natural disasters.

While those countries focused more on the aspects of preventing natural disasters for women, others chose to discuss how to aid women post-disaster. One of the countries that that focused on post-disaster solutions was Ecuador.

The Ecuador delegate spoke on implementing a campaign titled "Women's Empowering Aid Program" which would provide natural disaster relief, educational resources, and protection for women.

Albania also advocated for protecting women after natural disasters by ensuring well-maintained and secured shelters so women do not have to fear sexual assault while staying in them.

After natural disasters, many women go through menstrual health complications, so some countries incentivized the importance of ensuring women could have access to hygiene products and proper healthcare after natural disasters.

Switzerland stated that improving healthcare universally is a priority for women and lowering the cost of healthcare so women can actually afford to be treated. Algeria wanted to subsidize reproductive health products and formed a block with Bulgaria and Canada which plans on subsidizing women's menstrual and hygienic products.

Overall, women's safety has been such a featured concern since the dramatic increase of natural disasters due to climate change. Delegates from around the world are trying their best to come to a consensus about what approach is best to secure the safety of women. The many different aspects, such as preventative-practices, education, security, and healthcare, all must be taken into consideration to ensure that women can overcome natural disasters and prosper.