mates the income needed for living below the official poverty line—is lack of money. The food insecurity in America—food prices. Food insecurity was calculated from the number of people who missed meals on a regular basis, when they have children, “food stamps, combined with food insecurity in America—food prices. Food insecurity was calculated from the number of people who missed meals on a regular basis, when they have children, “food stamps, combined with food insecurity on the table, particularly in rural areas. The typical food-insecure household of the same size and household composition.

In keeping with the Obama administration’s policy of minimizing the depth of the social crisis, the USDA official who released the report, Under Secretary Kevin Concannon, said the latest hunger survey showed a “stabilization” of the problem compared to the year before. In other words, just as many people were hungry in 2009 as in 2008, although that represented “progress” rather than making permanent a level of social misery not seen in America for 40 years.

President Barack Obama Concannon said the report was a hopeful one, since the number of hungry people did not increase even though the number of unemployed Americans rose sharply from 9 million in 2008 to 14 million in 2009. He credited food stamps and other federal programs for stopping any further increase in hunger. “This report highlights just how critical federal food assistance programs are for American families,” he said.

The number of Americans receiving food stamps under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) rose to 42.4 million. Another one million children received free or subsidized school lunches daily, while some 400,000 pregnant women and nursing mothers received milk, butter, eggs and other food under the WIC program. All told, one quarter of US households have at least one person receiving food stamps or other food aid. However, 43 percent of food-insecure households were not participating in any of these three programs.

Despite the complacency voiced by the Obama administration official, there is ample reason to believe that the present nutrition programs, already inadequate to meet the social need, will be further slashed by Congress. The Child Nutrition Act must be reauthorized this year, and the Senate version of the bill cuts more than $2 billion from food stamps in order to pay for the increasing cost of school lunches—essentially robbing children at home in order to feed them in school. Earlier this year, an extension of unemployment benefits for the long-term jobless was funneled in part by cuts in the food stamp program.

In a society which took seriously the value of human life and the future of its children, the spectacle of 50 million people at risk of hunger, including 17 million children, would be a social emergency. Given that the United States once boasted of its ability to feed the planet, the indifference to the growth of hunger at home is a national scandal. But in the America of today, the news about hunger was relegated to small items or the inside pages of newspapers (in the Washington Post, nothing in the New York Times), and failed to make a splash on the evening news broadcasts, more concerned with the engagement of Britain’s Prince William. The hunger report provides another dimension for measuring the social irresponsibility, greed and outrage created by the division of wealth and power, new mining technologies and investment, and engaging more in high-tech cooperation on building technologi- cal parks, medicine, biological engineering, applied chemistry and new materials.

Thirdly, “Russia and China should establish the establishment of transborder and transnational free trade zones a political boost,” he said. Both countries should make use of regional organizations, such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the trilateral customs bloc between Moscow, Minsk and Astana, and Russia’s regional trade, he said. Finally, on energy cooperation, with sagging demand from Europe and a sagging need from Asia, Russia was now eying China as a “wind” for its energy supplies to Asia, he said. Speaking of achievements of the reciprocal language vocational education between Russia and China, he called for expanding energy cooperation in the sectors of liquefied natural gas, nuclear power, new mining technologies and investment, and engaging more in high-tech cooperation on building technologi- cal parks, medicine, biological engineering, applied chemistry and new materials.

On economic cooperation, reciprocation language years Luzyanin also made four suggestions on future economic and trade cooperation between Russia and China. One was to improve the education and training of Chinese technicians in Russia and Russian technicians in China, he said. Economic cooperation, reciprocal language years Luzyanin also made four suggestions on future economic and trade cooperation between Russia and China. One was to improve the education and training of Chinese technicians in Russia and Russian technicians in China, he said. Economic cooperation, reciprocal language years Luzyanin also made four suggestions on future economic and trade cooperation between Russia and China. One was to improve the education and training of Chinese technicians in Russia and Russian technicians in China, he said. Economic cooperation, reciprocal language years Luzyanin also made four suggestions on future economic and trade cooperation between Russia and China. One was to improve the education and training of Chinese technicians in Russia and Russian technicians in China, he said. Economic cooperation, reciprocal language years Luzyanin also made four suggestions on future economic and trade cooperation between Russia and China. One was to improve the education and training of Chinese technicians in Russia and Russian technicians in China, he said. Economic cooperation, reciprocal language years Luzyanin also made four suggestions on future economic and trade cooperation between Russia and China. One was to improve the education and training of Chinese technicians in Russia and Russian technicians in China, he said. Economic cooperation, reciprocal language years Luzyanin also made four suggestions on future economic and trade cooperation between Russia and China. One was to improve the education and training of Chinese technicians in Russia and Russian technicians in China, he said.

"Most importantly, the modernization of Russia and China will not be realized at the expense of third countries' interests," he said. "Neither Russia nor China would interfere in internal affairs of third countries, or impose their own value of democracy and opinions of political reform on others." Moreover, high-quality political collaboration between Russia and China was condu-

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