



AT UNDECIDED MOMENTS IN HISTORY, THE SUBJECTIVE FACTOR IS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT: BRING ON THE NEW PARADIGM!

December 7, 2016—The formal transition to the next Presidency of the United States--we have 45 days until Inauguration Day for Donald Trump—is getting incessant attention in the U.S. and other media, but the historically significant transition in the world at large, is: how fast and surely will the U.S. and Europe exit the geopolitical, casino-economic system, and enter the new win-win world paradigm? Enlisting people to help make this critical transition happen is the challenge. This involves their making a subjective shift, to becoming active, no longer passively watching and waiting. There are moments in history when the subjective factor is all-important. We are in such a time.

The circumstances are dramatic. Further initiatives toward peace and development come this week from Russia and China.

In Moscow today, Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev hosted Turkish Prime Minister Binali Yildirim in many meetings, including with President Vladimir Putin. Along with key economic commitments, such as nuclear power plant construction and the TurkStream Pipeline, the leaders confirmed what Yildirim called, the need for a new, international security architecture to vanquish terrorism, and a new dialogue with Western powers on that basis.

In Tokyo yesterday, a Chinese official from the powerful National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), made the offer to link up the Belt-and-Road program, with the economic "blueprints" of Japan and South Korea. Mr. Cao Wenlian, Director General of the NDRC's International Cooperation Center, spoke of enhancing the complementarity of the economic activity of the three nations, which already together account for 36 percent of the world GDP. Cao was speaking on the occasion of the First Forum of Industrial Capacity Cooperation, between the three countries. The thrust of China's offer puts aside years of subservience of Japan to Trans-Atlantic economic and military gamesmanship.

Even Henry Kissinger--whose personal history can be said to span very undesirable paradigms--is speaking out on behalf of U.S.-China cooperation. Kissinger met with President Xi Jinping in Beijing on Dec. 2. Today he met with Donald Trump in New York City. Last

night, at a Manhattan event, Kissinger replied to a question by LaRouchePAC's Daniel Burke, who asked: "Mr. LaRouche is strongly in agreement with you that the U.S. and China must cooperate. And he's emphatic that the U.S. and China can cooperate on the One Belt One Road policy, that this would be a clear way to rebuild the United States's collapsing economy...." Kissinger replied, "I think the One Road, One Belt [sic] concept is an important item. I think that China can and should find a way of talking about it. It's one of the issues in which cooperation probably is possible..."

This week in Washington, D.C., LaRouchePAC activists from several Eastern states will be leading the charge on Capitol Hill, to bring reality and policy to bear, on moving the United States into the era of the new paradigm, beginning with re-instating Glass Steagall, and proceeding to taking the actions laid out in LaRouche's {Four Laws.}

Yesterday at a Washington, D.C., event, both Vice President Joe Biden and Thomas Hoenig, Vice President of the Federal Deposit Guarantee Corp. (FDIC), spoke out in favor of the Glass-Steagall law. Biden condemned his own vote to repeal Glass-Steagall in 1999 (the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act) as "the worst vote I ever cast in my entire time in the U.S. Senate." But then he twisted around to say, that's why we now "can't allow the repeal of Dodd-Frank," because we need "an umpire on the field."

However, Hoenig expressed support for reinstating Glass-Steagal, explaining that its 1999 repeal led to the risks which created the 2008 crisis. "You allowed the commercial banks with the government safety net" to engage in all kinds of activities, and even "provided them with an expanded subsidy to do trading..." Hoenig is a potential Trump appointment to be vice-chairman for banking supervision at the Federal Reserve.

Stepping back from history, you can see that certain moments stand out, for being a time of decisive subjective change. This week, we gravely think of Dec. 7, 1941, Pearl Harbor Day, when American citizens changed, as a nation, overnight.

Now, today, understand that we are all called upon to actively intervene to help determine the outcome of history.