

LaRouche's Role in the Post-Obama Administration

Economist and leading statesman Lyndon LaRouche kicked off the July 6th edition of the LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC) Weekly Report with a special announcement, that is bound to send shockwaves through the political landscape in the United States.

Referring to the dialogue he held with U.S. leading economists, and representatives of China, Russia, and India on April 29 — a dialogue which appears in the July 2 edition of EIR Online and on the LaRouche PAC website — LaRouche declared that the program he outlined in that event formed the basis of an operating agreement, a program, which would kick in immediately upon the constitutional removal of President Obama from office.

LaRouche began his discussion in this way:

"This particular event, has proven to be one of the most important strategic developments in recent times, because it is established, not just for those persons, but with institutions in general, a pattern, which sets the pace for what would follow, if the impeachment or ousting of President Obama were to occur on time.

"Under those conditions, as I now know what they are, I would play a key role in a post-Obama government, not as a member of the government, but as an advisor with many connections, pulling many strings together, to advise on how we bring the world out of the present mess.

"The dangerous part of this: If that does not occur somewhere between late July and late September, the United States will disintegrate. Europe will probably disintegrate before the

United States, Western Europe. The Atlantic region as a whole will disintegrate. And then, as a result of the degree of collapse of the world economy, in the trans-Atlantic region, the trans-Pacific and Indian Ocean region will collapse, too. This would bring on a prolonged new dark age, after which, probably we will have, instead of 6.8 billion people on this planet, we will have less than 2. That's the process."

During the course of the hour-long dialogue which followed, LaRouche returned several times to the nature of the role he will be called upon to play, in directing a successful revival of the world economy following the removal of Obama—starting with the restoration of Glass-Steagall, and moving on to the issuance of masses of government-backed credit to rebuild the U.S. physical economy. In this context, he elaborated:

"I mean, if we just wipe out all this worthless money, and stick to a Glass-Steagall standard, the Federal government will then be able to launch an authorization of credit, an issue, under which we launch a set of programs: We can take banks which are essentially bankrupt, put them under bankruptcy protection for reorganization; we can recover those banks by loaning them Federal money in trust, for them to continue to conduct their business. We will have guidelines on what they will use that money for. It will be largely for infrastructure projects which are necessary to develop industry in general, industry and agriculture. And that should be the priority. And we will also have it available for other necessary things, to staunch the flow of blood, in terms of economic blood.

"So in that period, we still have an opportunity, right now, to save the United States, and if we save the United States, I can guarantee, that we will have partnership in countries such as Russia, China, and India, and also, probably you will have, if you do it in time, you will save Germany, you could save France — the current President of France is not in a secure position now, so he could be changed — and you have forces in northern Italy, which will be useful.

"So therefore, we would have combination, immediately, of the United States. You would have on the Asian side, you would have not only Eurasian Russia; you would have South Korea, you would have Japan, you would have China, you would have India, and you would have other countries associated with the Pacific Basin or the Indian Ocean Basin. With that combination, and with certain countries in Europe and with the United States, we have the ability to save this system. This is our last chance.

"Now, my role in this, since I will be 88 years of age on Sept. 8th, my role is not to become a President—that is not really a career opportunity for me, at this time. But I do have the knowledge, which other people don't have, relevant for this situation. And I have collaborative relations with people in various countries, that if Obama is out, I can see, very clearly a probable chain-reaction under which we can recover. And I have a very specific role to play, in organizing the economic aspect of that recovery."

*The full video can be viewed at:
LaRouchePAC.com*

An Extraordinary International Dialogue with Lyndon LaRouche

On April 29, Lyndon LaRouche engaged in an extraordinary dialogue with a group that had gathered in New York to discuss various elements of LaRouche's proposed Four Power Agreement and related issues. The group was comprised of policy makers as well as a distinguished group of academicians from leading American universities that included Stanford University, University of California at Berkeley, MIT, Princeton, and Columbia University. Representatives from Russia, China, and India also participated. A number of journalists were also invited to audit the proceedings, although they did not have speaking rights. Although the seminar was convened as a private discussion, there was common agreement among the participants that, given the intensity of the current global financial and economic crisis, and the extraordinary nature of LaRouche's remarks, it would be nothing less than a travesty to not make those remarks publicly available. What follows is an edited transcript of the proceedings. The moderator was Debra Hanania Freeman, who serves as Lyndon LaRouche's national spokeswoman.

Prior to Mr. LaRouche joining the group live, participants listened to a briefing LaRouche had delivered to associates on April 24 entitled The Case Of Arkady V. Dvorkovich.

Freeman: Lyn, the first question came up as a result of some things that went on here this morning. As you know, yesterday there were two events in Washington: one was the first meeting of the Peterson commission, this austerity commission, and there was also the economic

summit that was pulled together under the auspices of the Peterson Foundation. During the course of that discussion, former President Bill Clinton made a couple of points that were outrageously distorted in the press.

One of the things that came up in Clinton's remarks, which the press erroneously portrayed as a defense of Goldman Sachs, when in fact, it's quite clear that that was not the intent of his remarks, what he did say, is that under the current conditions, under the current legal structure in which just about everything has been deregulated, that he was not entirely certain that they actually broke the law—with the obvious implication being that we're living in a somewhat lawless universe when it comes to these kinds of antics.

He said that the actual issue, and the more important issue, is that these transactions really have no intrinsic value or usefulness to the economy as a whole. And that, from the standpoint of those of us who are policymakers, that his view is that it was much more important to address that issue.

One of the questions that came up here, was whether or not prior to this deregulation craze, and the various measures around first, junk bonds, and then derivatives and everything that has kind of come since then, was there ever a time that Wall Street investment represented something that did have some actual relationship to the physical economy, something that had real intrinsic value?

And this came up precisely be-

cause of, on the one hand, his remarks and how they related to what we need now in terms of actual regulation, but also in terms of remarks that you've made quite frequently in the past year especially, that Wall Street as a whole should just be shut down, that it has no value whatsoever. And people here are asking if this has always been the case, or if it is a product of the insanity of the post WWII period?

LaRouche: Well, on the last point, the issue in the Wall St. case is the institutions which are Wall St., especially the leading institutions, like the case now of Goldman Sachs, and the AIG scandal, mean that Wall St. has been taken over by institutions which no longer have the faintest resemblance to something any decent person would want on our territory. So therefore, the thing to do is wipe out Wall St.

It's easy to wipe it out, by just convicting it of thievery, and its waste. What we're going to have to do is, the first step toward any recovery of the U.S. and world economy, is to apply a Glass-Steagall standard, not only in the United States, but globally. In other words, it should be an integral part of the treaty agreements of various kinds, which nations should adopt among each other. That means that before we can go into any recovery program, we have to start with a Glass-Steagall process.

Full text of this Dialogue available at LaRouchePAC.com

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Lyndon LaRouche's April 29th Dialogue

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