

United States as the first modern republic based on Christian natural law. It would also be fitting to include selections from the relevant diplomatic correspondence, so that, on the basis of “living, replicatable” history—down to the decisions of a single person, who must decide whether there shall be war, or peace—current strategic events can be made intelligible to the student.

Another point of emphasis must be the study of the *economic sciences*:

a) Early forms of Cameralism: the economic school of Naples, Colbertism in France; Leibniz as founder of the modern school of physical economy;

b) The “American System” of Hamilton, Carey, and Clay, in opposition to the physiocratic model and the British free-trade system of Adam Smith et al. (which includes the problems of Marxian economics);

c) The principles of physical economy in Europe: the work of Friedrich List, Sergei Witte, et al.;

d) Successful economic models in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: e.g., de Gaulle’s “indicative planning,” the Japanese MITI project, Roosevelt’s New Deal, and shining examples from Russia’s economic history—Witte, Podolsky, and others;

e) Economic models for the twenty-first century: the LaRouche-Riemann model, and its included emphasis on the *science-driver* principle (scientific and technological progress as the economy’s “motor”) for the construction of modern nation-states.

The heritage of Leibniz

In conclusion, I would like to add a reference to the spiritual father of physical economy, Gottfried Leibniz, in order to hold up the mirror, as it were, of his fascinating proposals of 350 years ago, before our present challenges. During the devastating years immediately following the Thirty Years’ War, Leibniz, guided by his vision of collaboration among Europe, China, and Russia, set down the foundations of a modern Europe. He recognized that the key to this, was the infrastructural opening and development of Eurasia, especially of Russia and China. This, in his view, would be attainable only if it went hand-in-hand with an educational and cultural renaissance—i.e., if it were possible to successfully impart to the individual, the entire sum of knowledge and invention of all humanity, and, thereby, to instill within him the art of invention (*ars inveniendi*) itself.

To that end, humanity’s very best knowledge, from ancient times onward, must be rediscovered anew, Leibniz wrote to Czar Peter I in a 1716 memorandum. This knowledge, and these discoveries, should be so ordered, “that from it, one could see *origines inventionum*, that is, how human beings arrived, or how they were able to arrive, at inventions and sciences; for, such a type of teaching would also be a marker showing the path toward improving our science and new inventions.”

Soros under investigation

The following are samples of the press coverage of the investigation in Italy into George Soros’s role in speculating against the lira in September 1992. Paolo Raimondi, president of the International Civil Rights Movement Solidarity, presented a legal paper to the state prosecutor in Milan on Oct. 27, 1995, and later in Rome, Naples, and Florence, asking them to investigate Soros’s financial activities.

Atti Parlamentari, Nov. 6, 1995, the official record of the Italian Chamber of Deputies reports on the legal paper against Soros presented to the prime minister and the justice minister by deputies Parlato and Gasparri.

Italia Oggi, Milan-based economic daily, front page, Nov. 1, 1995: “Soros Does Not Deserve to Receive the Honorary Economic Degree.” The Solidarity Movement protested against the decision of Prof. Romano Prodi to give an award to Soros at Bologna University on Oct. 30. Prodi, who enjoyed the support of speculator Soros, won election on April 22, 1996 as the leader of the former Communist Party-controlled left coalition. Later, Prodi was named prime minister.

Il Secolo d’Italia, daily of the main conservative party, National Alliance, Feb. 2, 1996: “He Speculated Against the Lira: Soros Under Suspicion.”

Il Tempo, leading Rome daily, front page, Feb. 3, 1996: “Soros, ‘the Vulture of the Lira,’ Under Investigation.”

Il Giornale, national conservative daily published in Milan, Feb. 4, 1996: “For the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity, the Financier Collapsed the Lira: Exchanges, Soros Denounced.”

Il Giornale, March 5, 1996: “Speculation: Soros Under Investigation.”

Corriere della Sera, main Italian daily published in Milan, March 5, 1996: “The Big Speculation of ’92: Soros Investigated by Greco” (Milan deputy state prosecutor).

Il Mondo Economico, main Italian economic weekly, March 3, 1996: “Put Soros Under Scrutiny.”

La Stampa, daily owned by the Agnelli family, March 11, 1996: “Trains, Steel, and Tribunals: the Comeback of Mr. Soros.”

L’Espresso, main Italian weekly, March 15, 1996: “Soros in Italy: Buys up Steel and the State Prosecutor Looks On.”