

Aristotelian school of logical positivists founded by Ludwig Wittgenstein.

Attacking the very heart of the Schmidt-Giscard-Brezhnev strategy of city-building based on Neoplatonic politics of reason, Popper wrote this week in *Die Welt* that the Greek philosopher Plato "had a conception of human life which I find repulsive and downright horrifying. . . . His weakness was . . . that he believed in the existence of a philosophical elite." Spinoza, who "taught how to tame the passions . . . through Reason," practiced an "untenable and dangerous form of rationalism," according to the ideological fascist Popper, who much prefers the Aristotelian world view of the British Royal Society's fraud, Isaac Newton.

6. Monetarists: Stop Grand Design At All Costs

'Grand Design Isn't Rational'

Following are excerpts from an article appearing in the newspaper of the Zürich gnomes, Neue Zürcher Zeitung, July 4, entitled "Is Bonn on a Separate Path?":

Brezhnev is crusading against American foreign policy. . . . We are now registering, however, an interesting variant: Bonn is being excluded from Brezhnev's blanket criticism of the West, and German-Soviet relations are given the highest marks and raised up as an important element of stability. . . . Once again, this brings up the questions which have been floating around ever since Brezhnev's visit to Bonn and its enthusiastic endorsement by Moscow. These questions concern a possible "turn" in German-Soviet relations. . .

Prying the West German state away from its Western alliances indeed clearly remains the aim of Soviet policy, and in Bonn there are apparently some prominent leaders with dreams of a future socialist Germany who agree with these intentions. . . . Silent, perhaps even verbal agreement exists between Brezhnev and Schmidt in their criticism of those statements from American politicians which are denounced as a disruption of détente. . . .

A policy in Bonn which would allow itself to be led against America out of mistrust, would also have to be constantly aware that its complement—namely, mistrust of Germany, which exists not only in Washington and is not merely latent—exists as well. Some people may put some trust in Giscard, who has gone a good way in seconding Schmidt's criticism of American policy. But such a defensive Franco-German common front would rapidly come to an end once German-Soviet relations intensified.

And furthermore: Is it conceivable that Germany would completely alter its security arrangements, which

are essentially based on American nuclear power and its obligations, on the basis of a piece of paper, a nonaggression treaty for example, i.e., on the wolf's mere promise that he won't eat the lamb? This is in fact the highly reckless perspective for a "Finlandization." All the speculation one hears nowadays about political alternatives is not proceeding rationally. But neither these Grand Designs nor their propagandists are rational, especially in Germany.

Here, portions of Rowland Evans and Robert Novak's column, "Brezhnev Courting Bonn," of July 3:

The Soviet campaign to cast doubt on the dependability of the U.S. is in full bloom across Europe, particularly here in West Germany, which for 30 years has been the root of U.S. European strategy against Moscow.

The swell of this Soviet campaign is everywhere, sweetened with the apprehensions of America's NATO allies as to whether the Carter administration really knows what it wants and how to get it. . . .

Such Moscow-inspired atmospherics have clearly had an effect on Chancellor Schmidt, who is burdened with a virulent left wing. Without clear U.S. leadership for West Germany and other European states, Schmidt will hardly say anything nasty about Soviet adventures in Africa, Afghanistan, South Yemen or elsewhere.

The British Press Response

After weeks of insisting that British Prime Minister Callaghan's five-point program for inflationary "expansion" and energy consumption cuts would be the major point of discussion at the Bonn summit, the British press has bowed to reality, admitting that France and West Germany have prepared a completely different approach:

Financial Times, "Herr Schmidt Means It," July 6:

"Who would have thought even a year ago that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, that apostle of economic convergence and derider of monetary conjuring tricks, would be leading the drive for a wider zone of currency stability in Europe?

Almost as striking, they say, is his style of "personal diplomacy" to get his view across. The future? A combined German-French control of the EEC Council of Ministers to push this policy through in Europe.

Here the striking thing is not the German perusal of these objectives (currency stabilization, enlargement of EEC membership to include Greece, Portugal and Spain, and export earnings stabilization for the less developed countries—ed.)—which is already well known. It is—again—the degree of close collaboration with the French whose six-month term as council president succeeds Germany's. The desire on both sides is to secure as smooth a transition as possible—so that the French can pick up more or less where the Germans left off and continue to head in the same direction. . . .

London Times, "*Franco-German plans for monetary cooperation aimed at avoiding UK veto*," July 6:

Franco-German proposals for greater monetary cooperation in Europe will be presented in an informal manner at the summit conference of EEC leaders in Bremen tomorrow and Friday to eliminate the risk of any member state—and in particular Britain—vetoing the scheme. (*France and Germany have a two-fold purpose, first to avoid putting*) Callaghan in a position where

he must decide either for or against greater monetary cooperation this week (and) to achieve progress so that their scheme can be fully explained to President Carter ahead of the Western Economic Summit. . . . If President Carter can be convinced that the scheme is not directed against the dollar and can be induced to approve of the Franco-German efforts when in Bonn, it is felt that Mr. Callaghan will have less cause to disapprove of the Giscard-Schmidt initiatives in the monetary sector. . . .