

how to get out of this. The first thing is, we have to have an end to the war. I know neither Russia nor the other side right now, is willing to do it, but that can only be changed if there is a popular demand big enough to force it. And then we have to move very quickly, to a new international security and development architecture, which takes into account the interest of every country on the planet.

Either we make that jump, that shift, or, the fate of humanity is dubious.

Schlanger: I think it's clear also that the populations in the Western countries are not doing very well economically. We have a strike wave in the United Kingdom, nurses walking out in New York City, inflation continues at record levels, so there's a lot of ferment. And now is the time to not just get people stirred up—they're already stirred up—give them solutions! And Helga, I think that's the intention you have with the events that just took place, and the events coming up, including a conference on Jan. 14, and a Schiller conference in early February.

Zepp-LaRouche: Yes. Actually, you should put these on your calendar already, that we will have an international Schiller conference probably either on Feb. 4 or 5, so we are trying to assemble forces across the globe who discuss, and what could be a more important issue than to get well-meaning people, intellectuals of different countries, to actually discuss and map out what should be the order, how mankind orders its affairs? When this was the subject of the *Federalist Papers* in the early time of the American Republic, where people discuss, what does it mean to be self-governing? That is a very urgent issue for the world, not just within a country, but among countries. And as I said, 150 countries are right now working with the Belt and Road Initiative, and they're insisting that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and non-interference should be the basis, [along with] the UN Charter. I think we absolutely have to get this kind of discussion.

Because, again, coming back to this EU-NATO



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An Open Letter to Pope Francis from Ibero-American parliamentarians is intended to catalyze support from other legislators and prominent persons to support his offer of the Vatican as the venue for peace negotiations.

agreement, I think if you were not asked if you agree with that, it's high time that this is being expressed. These governments—or better, these bureaucrats—have no right to make decisions which lead the world into a disaster. We need an urgent public debate. Join us, and sign the letter to the Pope, get in contact with us, and let's build an alliance of people fighting for world peace.

Schlanger: And this brings to mind the famous statement attributed to Ben Franklin, who said: "We've given you a republic, if you can keep it." The question of public awareness or citizen involvement,

with your mobilizing internationally, that's the only way to really keep peace and have a development perspective.

Helga, thanks for joining us. Thank you for what you've been doing with these conferences. I would urge everyone to go to the Schiller Institute website to look at the [conference](#) of Jan. 10.

And with that said, we'll see you next week.

Zepp-LaRouche: Yes, let's talk next week.

One Step Closer to Nuclear Annihilation 'Joint Declaration on EU-NATO Cooperation'

Jan. 13—We present here the full text of the "[Joint Declaration on EU-NATO Cooperation](#)," signed on January 10, 2023. With this declaration, NATO and the EU have moved one step further towards melting into one another. The 14-point joint statement describes Russia's "brutal" aggression as the main threat, followed by China's "growing assertiveness."

1. The NATO-EU strategic partnership is founded on our shared values, our determination to tackle

common challenges and our unequivocal commitment to promote and safeguard peace, freedom and prosperity in the Euro-Atlantic area.

2. Today, we are faced with the gravest threat to Euro-Atlantic security in decades. Russia's brutal war on Ukraine violates international law and the principles of the UN Charter. It undermines European and global security and stability. Russia's war has exacerbated a food and energy crisis affecting billions of people around the world.

3. We condemn in the strongest possible terms Russia's aggression. Russia must immediately stop this war and withdraw from Ukraine. We express our full solidarity with Ukraine and reiterate our unwavering and continued support for its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders. We fully support Ukraine's inherent right to self-defense and to choose its own destiny.

4. Authoritarian actors challenge our interests, values and democratic principles using multiple means—political, economic, technological, and military.

5. We live in an era of growing strategic competition. China's growing assertiveness and policies present challenges that we need to address.

6. Persistent conflict, fragility and instability in our European neighborhood undermine our security and provide fertile ground for strategic competitors, as well as terrorist groups, to gain influence, destabilize societies and pose a threat to our security.

7. As underlined by both the NATO Strategic Concept and the EU Strategic Compass, this is a key juncture for Euro-Atlantic security and stability, more than ever demonstrating the importance of the transatlantic bond, calling for closer EU-NATO cooperation.

8. NATO remains the foundation of collective defense for its Allies and essential for Euro Atlantic security. We recognize the value of a stronger and more capable European defense that contributes positively to global and transatlantic security and is complementary to, and interoperable with NATO.

9. Our mutually reinforcing strategic partnership contributes to strengthening security in Europe and beyond. NATO and the EU play complementary, coherent, and mutually reinforcing roles in supporting international peace and security. We will further

mobilize the combined set of instruments at our disposal, be they political, economic, or military, to pursue our common objectives to the benefit of our one billion citizens.

10. Building on the 2016 Warsaw Joint Declaration and the 2018 Brussels Joint Declaration, which significantly expanded the breadth and depth of our partnership established more than twenty years ago, we have achieved unprecedented progress across all areas of cooperation.

11. We have reached tangible results in countering hybrid and cyber threats, operational cooperation including maritime issues, military mobility, defense capabilities, defense industry and research, exercises, counter terrorism, and capacity-building of partners.

12. As the security threats and challenges we are confronted with are evolving in scope and magnitude, we will take our partnership to the next level on the basis of our long-standing cooperation. We will further strengthen our cooperation in existing areas, and expand and deepen our cooperation to address in particular the growing geostrategic competition, resilience issues, protection of critical infrastructures, emerging and disruptive technologies, space, the security implications of climate change, as well as foreign information manipulation and interference.

13. In signing this declaration we will take the NATO-EU partnership forward in close consultation and cooperation with all NATO Allies and EU Member States, in the spirit of full mutual openness and in compliance with the decision-making autonomy of our respective organizations and without prejudice to the specific character of the security and defense policy of any of our members. In this context, we view transparency as crucial. We encourage the fullest possible involvement of the NATO Allies that are not members of the EU in its initiatives. We encourage the fullest possible involvement of the EU members that are not part of the Alliance in its initiatives.

14. We will assess progress on a regular basis.

Signed at Brussels on 10 January 2023 in triplicate.

Charles Michel, President of the European Council
Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European
Commission

Jens Stoltenberg, Secretary General of the North
Atlantic Treaty Organization