



A NEW FOUNDATION OF EUROPE

europe as a cultural community

BY
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Introduction

The following text consists of a directory different subject areas
At first glance, they do not immediately reveal any
direct connection.

The second look, however, depicts a
European history that now
seems feasible.

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EYES OF EUROPE WANTS A NEW FOUNDATION OF EUROPE

A EUROPE AS A CULTURAL COMMUNITY

1 MACRON'S CRISIS IN FRANCE IS A DANGER TO ALL OF EUROPE

Extreme forces are rejoicing over the president's predicament. Their ultimate goal is a political takeover of the continent.

'France suffers from deep domestic fault lines which one president alone could hardly heal in just 18 months.'

Emmanuel Macron who promised a "European renaissance" finds himself struggling at the helm of a country that is fast becoming "the sick man of Europe" again.

Extreme forces across Europe are busily rejoicing over Macron's gilets jaunes predicament. From Britain's hardline Brexiters (both left and right) to Italy's far-right strongman Matteo Salvini, not to mention Putin's propaganda outlets.

What all those extremists are seeking is a political takeover of Europe in next May's European parliament elections. Events in France are ominous, and their significance extends far beyond one country's borders.

Not long ago, Macron proudly branded himself as the arch enemy of Salvini and Hungary's Viktor Orbán, two leaders whose trademark policies target migrants, political opponents and the rule of law. Macron is weakened, on the defensive, and ever more isolated.

Macron has certainly made mistakes. Most of the protesters have genuine, if chaotically expressed, grievances. They consider themselves the "invisible" people treated with contempt by Parisian elites, and now they've made themselves very visible with their fluorescent vests. Public opinion is behind them. (Natalie Nougayrède The Guardian)



2 GILETS JAUNES PROTESTS IN FRANCE TO CONTINUE DESPITE FUEL TAX U-TURN

The country suffers from deep domestic fault lines which one president alone could hardly heal in just eighteen months.

Entire social groups feel pitted against one another: young versus old, unemployed versus employed, rural versus urban, unqualified versus educated. Such divisions exist in many countries, but in France they take on an existential dimension because of the ideal of egalitarianism historically associated with the Republic. Many French people feel reality doesn't reflect what they are entitled to have.

When Macron ran for office in 2017, he promised a "*revolution*" (it was even the title of his campaign book) to address a widespread need for domestic renewal and a rebooting of French prestige, not least on the European stage.

Now the president looks paralysed at home, and the last rites could soon be read over his European plans.

A weakened Merkel didn't do much to help him relaunching the European project, a weakened Macron will now provide new fodder for extremists and populists across the continent. The Le Pens, Orbáns and Salvinis are waiting in the wings.

The coming EU election in France risks becoming a referendum against Macron.

The gloss has come off the French president as a champion for liberals and pro-Europeans. That's bad news for Europe and for democracy at large as there can be no European democratic project or social justice without a European democratic France. Marianne's face must be restored.

3 THE PEOPLE WANT THE REGIME TO FALL!

Last Saturday, at the head of the demonstration of 7,000 yellow Parisian vests, a Banderole proclaimed: "The French people wants the regime to fall! »

Fair enough, they want to "overthrow the regime! ». But which one? The Republic?

The representative democracy ? The Fifth Republic? (JFKhan in Le Soir)



Most yellow vests, especially those in roundabouts, are simply trying to express deep unease and make admissible claims. Some of them are dramatically essential.

"*Macron resignation*" indirectly means Marine Le Pen at the Elysée.

A common hatred cements the whole movement. A general hatred but also a specific hatred towards the media.

Why this specific focus on journalists and the media?

Because they catalyse all other hatreds: against the bourgeois, the rich, the elites, the experts, the technos, the intellectuals, in short all those who know or are supposed to know.

The odd thing is that the phenomenon is not only French, it affects the whole of Europe and also the United States and even Russia.

They all reject the elites, they contest the regime, they rebel against democracy, but what do they suggest to put in its place?

Let us reflect and meditate on that issue, dear readers: the stakes are high unless we wish Marine Le Pen, Donald Trump, Viktor Orbán or Salvini to take over...

Isn't this a burning issue and a splendid challenge for Eyes of Europe?

4 YELLOW VESTS OR HISTORY IN MOTION

Natacha Polony, Director of the weekly newspaper Marianne, is convinced that there is still time to hear, at last, this democratic awakening on the march.

The most difficult thing will of course be to give this collective intuition a concrete form.

But let us be very careful because the violence of small groups dedicated to destabilizing the state risk transforming this essential political moment into a fiasco from

which the only winners that will emerge are the enemies, whoever they may be, of an authentic democracy.



*We must all be aware of the danger resulting from the junction of an extreme right and an extreme left whose common point is in **the detestation of democracy.***

5 DEMOCRATIC AWAKENING

It is only by channelling anger and offering it a political outlet made of real change that radicalization can be avoided, not by shouting out loud for radicalization but by listening to legitimate demands.

How to channel popular anger? This sounds as formidable challenge that Eyes of Europe dreams of tackling.

The disaffection of a growing proportion of citizens, in general, the poorest especially who no longer believe in the democratic process, is indeed a major danger.

What the Yellow Vest movement in France denounces is the confiscation of a democratic system by an oligarchy that, for years, has not been defending the interests

of the people but an ideology that is reflected in an economic deregulation process whose beneficiaries are the richest 0.1% of the planet.

Globalization, which is sold to us as an economic fact, a fatality, is in reality organized according to an ideology, that of *free trade*.

It has resulted in the impoverishment of the middle and working classes of the Western countries and the decline of states as regulatory powers capable of rebalance inequalities.

France resists: it deliberately maintains its social protection system, but at the cost of mass unemployment and the destruction of its industrial and agricultural sectors, which are reaching appalling proportions.

The State, despite overspending (including a huge proportion of the repayment of interest on its debt), which mainly affects the middle classe and the upper middle class, is no longer able to counter the imbalance between the "territories" caused by this deindustrialization and the concentration of



wealth on the side of the system winners, the main winners being the deterritorialized multinationals that skillfully escape taxation.

The media are among the institutions that are the object of major mistrust.

Why? Because some of the representatives of these media have made it their mission to dictate to citizens the ideologically acceptable options, and to keep them in the "*circle of reason*", to define, among the candidates for the representation, those who were worthy to represent them.

Emmanuel Macron, was sort of trying to play de Gaulle in 1968, embodying the party of order, but he proved incapable of providing a political response to the demands of the the French citizens.

There is still time to listen to the citizens and make a reasonable revolution, which would restore the Republic's ambition and vocation to serve the common good according to the law of the majority, and not by a vanguard of enlightened experts or any minority whatsoever.

6 IS IT SERIOUS DOCTOR?

This is undoubtedly the most acute crisis that the Fifth Republic which was conceived by Charles De Gaulle to put an end to chronic instability in the Fourth Republic.

It gives full power to a President who apparently does not know how to manage it.

To act as a De Gaulle without a military uniform or two-star kepi is very tempting. And this is exactly what Emmanuel Macron was trying to do.

But that proved not enough to contain a challenge that gets to the heart of the matter:

The violence of small groups dedicated to destabilizing the state risks transforming this essential political moment into a fiasco from which only the enemies, whoever they may be, of an authentic democracy will emerge victorious." Put bluntly, we are living in Europe and especially in France a dramatic crisis of representative democracy.



For the first time in several hundred years, the world is becoming more and more dominated by non-democracies, what I call empires, a very old, and very odd word: With Trump the United States becomes one. China also, as well as the countries with religious regimes. (Alain Tourraine senior French sociologist)

7 AND WHAT ABOUT THE THERAPY?

"It is by channelling anger and -offering it a political opportunity made up of real changes that radicalization can be avoided, not by shouting out loud for radicalization not by avoiding to listen to legitimate claims."

The question is just: how to do it.

Obviously, "it is the confiscation of our democratic system by an oligarchy that is to blame., A privileged minority that for years, has failed to defend the interests of the people in the service of an ideology that is advocating deregulation whose beneficiaries are the very few: 0.1% of the population, the richest people on the planet."

Representative democracy is going through a crisis to which we need to respond radically if we if we do not wish democracy to vanish nothingness at all. The media are among the institutions that are most affected by major mistrust.

But how are we to counter-attack?

8 RECLAIMING DEMOCRACY

There is still time to listen to the citizens and make a reasonable revolution in order to restore the Republic in its vocation, which is to serve the common good according to the law of the majority, and not by an avant-garde guard of enlightened experts or a minority of any kind.

But how can we restore the damaged bond of trust, not through these recent demonstrations, but through decades of confiscation of representative democracy.

The first demands of the yellow vest movement were to be able to make a decent living from their work.

Many of the first yellow vests are single women with dependent children They are the first victims of forced part-time work and the first hit by poverty.



Editorialists, intellectuals and experts, the self-proclaimed "intelligent" people; those who are supposed to know better have looked with disdain at the distress and anger of the "*average Frenchman*". This is now taking revenge.

9 MERKEL AND MACRON JOIN FORCES TO FLEE TO EUROPE, WHICH IS EXPERIENCING A SERIOUS CRISIS OF MEANING.

Merkel: "*We want to tackle the great challenges of our time hand in hand*".

The demands are high, but the different political cultures in France and Germany could prevent Merkel's and Macron's plans or at least prevent them in the long term.

More French needs to be taught in Germany and more German in France. But what about more English in both countries and throughout Europe in order to promote it as the lingua franca as Eyes of Europe has been advocating for decades?

There is the story of the common foreign and security policy. In the new Aachen treaty, Germany and France will provide each other with military assistance. Fair enough!

The Federal Chancellor said in Aachen: "*74 years after the end of the Second World War, the apparently self-evident is again being questioned*".

Merkel may have given in a little, but there is little left of Macron's large sums expected for a common budget of the euro states.

The Aachen Treaty could become something like their European political legacy. Splendid, but for Eyes of Europe, this is too little too late. As a citizen of Brussels, Aachen is well known to me: A city steeped in history, with a beautiful old city centre, an excellent university and a cosmopolitan citizenship that cultivates the best relationships with its 50,000 students.

I remember Aachen City Hall very well.

In 2000, together with Axel Jürgens, I took a tour of this impressive building, where we also talked about the renowned "*Aachen Charlemagne Prize*" - which is of great importance for the city and for Europe. During the tour both of us



came up with the idea of a Charlemagne Prize for Youth, which was taken up by Eyes of Europe in the same year, further thought on and finally carried into

Aachen's Charlemagne Prize policy in 2003/2004 by a member of the staff of an Aachen CDU Member of the European Parliament.

Fair enough, but what Europe desperately needs is more political and cultural ambition. Put bluntly: Europe needs Eyes of Europe and Eyes of Europe needs more of Eyes of Europe

10 EUROPE AS A CULTURAL COMMUNITY.

Merkel said that *Germany and France must set the pace in future areas such as digitisation, education and training*. Macron insisted: "*we love our homelands, but we also love Europe*". *There can be no talk of a dream of a new empire*, said the French president. Fair enough but how to implement deeper cooperation between France and Germany?

There has been 40 years of Arte to that end. But how efficient was Arte? Not more than 3% of the viewers in both countries watch it.

There was also Euronews for that. But who is interested in Euronews?

What is actually in demand is **a pan-European Arte** as well as a virtual Erasmus (Macrons' dream) in the spirit of the dynamic Open, University but not only for university students but also for secondary school pupils.

"Der Spiegel" about the Franco-German treaty: *Big plans but small steps*

How about bigger steps? That would simply and plainly imply more E.o.E.

The Treaty of Aachen is clearly a step in the right direction but it proves too little and too unspecific

In his breathtaking speech on Europe at the Sorbonne University in September 2017, Macron impressively spoke of a new foundation of Europe. *We want a fundamentally different economic, financial and social policy*. Europe actually needs a new education policy. A real paradigm shift in education and training is indeed required.

The EU as an economic area was an ingenious idea and originally worked very well. But there is still something missing: Europe as a cultural community.



School-leaving qualifications are indeed to be mutually recognised, and it is also planned to create Franco-German courses of study. With the help of a "citizens' fund", citizens' initiatives and town twinning are to be promoted. But again, this is far too little. EoE wants to offer much more.

11 THE TWO CORE EU COUNTRIES WOULD HAVE TO "SHOW THE WAY". "WE FINALLY NEED A COMMON PUBLIC OPINION ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RHEIN"

Emmanuel Macron said in Aachen that Germany and France *must assume their responsibility for Europe. The path of reconciliation between the two countries is "breathtaking"*, said Merkel.

Emmanuel Macron put it even more bluntly *"Europe is the shield of our peoples against the new storms in the world"*.

EU Council President Donald Tusk welcomed the new Franco-German friendship treaty. At the same time, however, he stressed that *closer cooperation between individual countries should not replace pan-European cooperation*.

As a matter of course, Eyes of Europe stands for pan-European cultural cooperation!

In his welcoming speech, North Rhine-Westphalian Prime Minister Armin Laschet had previously called for joint social debates in both countries. *"We finally need a common public opinion on both sides of the Rhine"*. Well, well well...this again is an EoE sentence; more than that it has been an EoE demand for decades. As long as there is no European public opinion, there will be no such thing as a European folk.

Germany and France are obviously willing to deepen their relations in education policy. School-leaving qualifications should be mutually recognised, Franco-German courses of study and joint day-care centres should be created.

Angela Merkel: *Only when the states act together they will be strong.*
Fair enough.



12 FRANCE AND GERMANY PROVOKE POPULIST ANGER OVER 'FRIENDSHIP PACT'

Macron and Merkel have signed in Aachen an update version of the 1963 Élysée treaty in order to restate their commitment to EU. Aachen was a deliberate choice.

German border city of Aachen, happens to be the residence of Charlemagne, the “*father of Europe*” who managed to unite much of the western part of the continent in the ninth century.

In doing so, France and Germany have renewed their vows of postwar friendship, aiming to show that the traditional engine powering the EU project is still strong, but so doing, they drew strong criticism from nationalist and populist parties advancing across the continent.

With the EU under unprecedented pressure from Brexit, the French yellow vest rebellion, Donald Trump and nationalist governments in Italy, Poland and Hungary, Macron and Merkel sought to renew their nations’ commitment to the bloc and limit the gains Eurosceptic parties are expected to make in European parliamentary elections in May. Fair enough.

“Populism and nationalism are strengthening in all of our countries,” Merkel told French, German and EU officials at the ceremony. *“Seventy-four years – a single human lifetime – after the end of the second world war, what seems self-evident is being called into question once more.”*

Domestic far-right opponents in France and Germany said the document signed away national sovereignty, and Eurosceptics abroad derided it as a symbolic and irrelevant gesture by two significantly weakened leaders.

Marine Le Pen, the leader of France’s National Rally party, accused Macron of “an act that borders on treason”, while Alexander Gauland, of Germany’s **Alternative für Deutschland** (AfD) said *Paris and Berlin were trying to create a “super EU” within the bloc.*

Gauland added. *“We don’t want Macron to renovate his country with German money ... The EU is deeply divided. A special Franco-German relationship will alienate us even further.”*



Italy's far-right interior minister, Matteo Salvini, said earlier this month that he intended to challenge the text's pro-European message, and indeed the whole idea of a "Franco-German motor", with a *Eurosceptic "Italian-Polish axis"*.

He called Macron *"a terrible president" who talks a lot and achieves little*".

Donald Tusk, the president of the European council, who attended the ceremony, said he would like to believe the treaty would *"revive faith in the meaning of solidarity and unity"*, but Judy Dempsey of the thinktank Carnegie Europe said it *"lacked strategic depth" and was a shadow of its 1963 forerunner*.

13 GERMANY AND FRANCE RENEW THEIR VOWS, BUT CHALLENGES ABOUND

"Seventy-four years after the end of World War II — a lifetime — things considered self-evident are again being called into question," Ms. Merkel said in remarks before the signing. *"That is why we need, first, a re-establishment of the responsibility of Germany and France within the European Union and, second, a reorientation of our cooperation."*

"Europe is the protective shield for our people against the new storms in the world,". Macron.

Both chiefs of state are aware how unpopular Europe and especially the European Union have become.

14 HOW THE INTERNET HAS CHANGED THE WAY WE FORGE OUR POLITICAL CULTURE

An increasing number of citizens have turned away from the media and parties, without losing interest in public affairs. On the Internet, a parallel political universe thrives where an opinion is formed in a different way. On the agenda: individual bubbles, eclecticism and non-conformism. (Hadrien Mathoux in Marianne)

The yellow vests rebellion would not have been possible without the Internet, successfully infiltrated by extremists.

The way of forging a political culture has been considerably disrupted by the advent of digital and Internet. The traditional press and politicians have not appreciated the importance of this change.



The collapse of ideologies over the last decades has taken away from political parties the influence they had gained over societies. The digital alternative has also led to the collapse of the press's influence on citizen education. *"In the past, when we used to read Le Monde, Le Figaro, L'Humanité, we had a vision that was meant to be exhaustive but clearly correlated with the world vision of a political party,"* Fabrice Epelboin explains. *Today, Facebook or Google make this aggregation: everyone finds himself in his own bubble, created by algorithms. Everyone builds their own individualized micro-landscapes with their likes and follows on social networks."*

A number of principles defended by a large part of the population have been demonized and driven out of television and radio sets. Particularly when it comes to the criticism of the European Union, the rejection of immigration and societal progressivism.

It means the end of political correctness and heralds the rise of a rightwing backlash

15 THE FAILURE OF THE MEDIA SYSTEM

The collapse of the political system goes hand in hand with the bankruptcy of the media system.

The regression of pluralism in the media as well as -the rapid lowering of the level of debates, will cause a large part of the population to take refuge on the Internet, and in particular on YouTube video sites, to continue to discuss politics.

"YouTube is used to raising awareness of politics among a population that has not had the training and education to think freely and critically. Therefore it compensates with videos," says Fabrice Epelboin.

Platforms now welcome all those who feel excluded from the mainstream media, which represents more than a quarter of the French population in terms of public opinion. *"The real mainstream today, which structures the population, is on Facebook and YouTube."*

16 FACEBOOK AND YOUTUBE: A CONFUSING POLITICAL BAZAAR

What is there to be found on it? Above all, a huge bric-a-brac where they discuss in turn the exit of the EU, referendums on citizens initiatives, collapsology, American-Zionist plots and all that sort of thing.



By learning about politics on the Internet, you don't join an ideological family, yet you touch all kinds of ideas. (Laurence Allard, sociologist of digital uses and researcher at Paris-3):

- "We are witnessing a kind of individualization of political culture. By identifying with individuals rather than parties, internauts make their own playlist, a combination of very hybrid political ideas, with contradictions, paradoxes and inconsistencies are not really understood.

17 OPENNESS IS GREATER ON THE INTERNET

Openness is greater on the Internet, as the academic noted by observing the behaviour of activists who "have become accustomed visiting the forums of their political opponents, to reading them, to calling on a variety of sources."

Oddly enough, the most successful platforms are generally those that express a visceral rejection of the existing system. Whether left-wing, right-wing or unclassifiable, what is perceived as hostile towards dominant thinking (economic liberalism, support for the European Union, societal progressivism) is highly successful on the Web.

Fake news or the most extremist ideas in terms of nationalism and virulent anti-Semitism thrive on the web. This explosive cocktail has spread considerably among the French population especially among the yellow vests movement.

18 THE EXTREME RIGHT-WING QUEEN OF WEB POLITICS

In France, a diversity of successful blogs, sites and YouTube channels thrive. They are promoting a radical rejection of political correctness and are defending a weird vision of French identity free of complexes about immigration and radically against Europe that stands for exacerbated virilism and rebels against cosmopolitanism. On the Internet, the far right is definitely on the rise.

"Since the early 2000s, extreme right-wing movements, excluded from the media field, have been using the Web to spread their messages," says Fabrice Epelboin. Today, online rightwing activists convey their convictions from father to son: they are a generation ahead."



On YouTube and Facebook, there seems no such thing moral limits but a lot of anti-mainstream provocation.

Is this inevitable? Are there no alternatives? Need we resign to -to it. No, certainly not. There are indeed alternatives and one of them is precisely Eyes of Europe. Eyes of Europe is indeed advocating a wide use of collective intelligence, particularly that of all young Europeans. Especially those teenagers who dare the establishment by demonstrating every Thursday for the climate on the street of Europes capitals.

It is essential to understand that this impressing movement, which is spreading like an oil stain across Europe, would not be possible without massive mobilization precisely on the Internet and on thesocial networks.

19 MACRON BELIEVES HE CAN TALK THE YELLOW VESTS INTO SUBMISSION WITH HIS “DETONATOR OF COLLECTIVE INTELLIGENCE”

Back in France-, President Emmanuel Macron has launched a two-month series of local talks that his office has dubbed the *Great National Debate*.

The youthful but ambitious French president revealed his strategy for overcoming the crisis of the Yellow Vest uprising: *a series of town hall-style meetings around the country*.

Early indications — opinion polls slightly on the rise, violence on the decline, his party overtaking the far right in surveys for the European elections in May — suggest Mr. Macron, 41, may finally be turning a corner after weeks of stunned retreat.

Assembled before Mr. Macron were more than 600 mayors, the grass-roots representatives of the constituents he stands accused of disdaining, the ones Mr. Macron once labeled “*those who are nothing*.”

That distance towards average citizens, and a lack of understanding and empathy about their inability to make ends meet, has been seen as provoking the still-smoldering Yellow Vest uprising.

Mr. Macron is now trying to bridge the gap with the gatherings, organized by these same mayors, so that citizens can blow off steam about high taxes, low wages and disappearing services.



Mr. Macron called the process at the gathering last week: **a “detonator of collective intelligence”** whereby he hopes to take the wind out of the Yellow Vest sails.

Each city hall in France, all 35,000 including the one in Souillac, now contains a dog-eared “Grievance Book” modeled on those that helped kick off the French Revolution in 1789. The citizens here have scribbled furious demands for lower taxes and higher wages.

20 “WE’RE BUILDING A NEW FORM OF DEMOCRACY: PARTICIPATIVE DEMOCRACY.”

This is really interesting but it is worth asking what exactly is at stake here?

Participatory democracy is based not simply on the individual intelligence of the citizen but on the collective intelligence of what Rousseau and the philosophers of the Enlightenment used to call the *sovereign people* or *popular sovereignty*.

The doctrine of popular sovereignty identifies *the people* (le peuple), as the only sovereign, the sum of all individuals, as opposed to the nation, an abstract body.

Rousseau argues that sovereignty is the exercise of the *general will* (*la volonté générale*) According to him, each citizen holds a share of sovereignty, a sovereignty whose holder is the people; considered as the concrete totality of citizens each holding a fraction of this sovereignty.

In theory, popular sovereignty induces an ideal of direct democracy

Popular sovereignty rests on the *People*, that is, all the current citizens of a country. Popular sovereignty implies universal suffrage, since each individual holds a share of sovereignty. The ability to elect is therefore a right. The people, since they are sovereign, can express themselves directly which requires representative agents: the elected members of the elected Parliament.

The yellow vests are convinced that *they* are the people and no longer recognize the legitimacy of the representatives elected by universal suffrage. It remains to be seen how direct democracy can be organised-



Emmanuel Macron launched the idea of a broad dialogue at the national level to regain control of the situation. He added the proposal for a referendum to several questions. It's original but it's complicated. In our opinion, it is not possible to practice direct democracy without soliciting and stimulating collective intelligence.

21 HOW TO SUMMON UP COLLECTIVE INTELLIGENCE?

What Is Collective Intelligence and why should you use it?

Defined by MIT Sloan School of Management Professor Thomas Malone, *collective intelligence occurs when groups of individuals act collectively in ways that seem intelligent.*

In today's workplaces, where artificial intelligence is becoming increasingly prominent, a new type of collective intelligence has emerged – one where interconnected groups of **people (and computers)** work alongside each other to produce desirable results.

According to Malone, in his book *The Future of Work*, the company of the future will look very different from the tight-rein, centralized management approach of today. Organizations that thrive will embrace democracy, loose hierarchies, and will focus on improving collective intelligence amongst their teams.

According to Eyes of Europe school and education will promptly have to change their approach radically taking advantage of all the resources of collective intelligence.

"All companies are collectively intelligent to some extent," says Malone, in an interview with the Digitalist Magazine. *"Today, it's about how they can become more collectively intelligent as technology continues to advance."*

The most experienced teacher I have ever met once told me his secret: *Originally I was on the side of knowledge against my pupils. Everything changed for me when I decided to side with the students and to take the learners' part against knowledge and the subject matters.* But there is an even better option: asking the pupils for their knowledge and invite them to share it with each other. That's what Eyes of Europe is about. That is exactly what collective learning is about.



The forms of collective intelligence are very diverse depending on the types of community and the members they bring together. The intelligences of the pupils in a class are also dramatically diverse and varied. Few teachers are aware of it and fewer still teach accordingly. Eyes of Europe believes that the main point is *to learn how to learn* and also to learn to share knowledge with other learners. Eyes of Europe believes in ***mutual teaching***. Mutual teaching consists basically in sharing and taping undividual knowledge.

Collective systems are very sophisticated. A group is often a sum of beautiful individualities but, above all, specific individualities. By promoting interaction within the group, collective intelligence takes over and benefits everyone in a particular way. This is true in business and in politics. Why should it not be in education and training?

For Denis Cristol and Cécile Joly, collective intelligence is not limited to the cognitive dimension (*how we learn*) and problem solving, but is situated as "*a human goal and is characterized by a progressive deployment of energies, power, motivations, visions.*"

22 IS THERE SUCH THING AS A EUROPEAN, EVEN WORLD GLOBAL COLLECTIVE INTELLIGENCE?

When the community of interest is made up of the entire world population, as is the case on global issues such as global warming and peace in the world, regulatory mechanisms must be put in place. This is the objective pursued at Earth Summits or other similar meetings by participating organizations (UN, Unesco, etc.).

Let us ask ourselves if this approach is likely to take on a European dimension. Eyes of Europe doesn't doubt it.

"Today's world requires a superior mode of collective intelligence. To master a world that is massively larger, massively faster, massively more technological, we must find an alternative to the traditional way of operating. » and therefore, we need E.o.E. collective learning with tools such as wikis, with social search engines promoting the exchange and sharing of knowledge by relying on the mutualisation of work (writing, information research, expertise) all mutual learners.



"Collective intelligence is different from the sum of the individual intelligences that compose it" (Ribette, 1996)

"Deeply systemic collective intelligence adopts the principle that each individual has only part of the information but that interaction, under certain conditions, allows the emergence of meaning, value and solutions that will be more in line with real needs."

Michel Bauwens (Bauwens & Lievens, 2014) is of the opinion *that in the context of a post-capitalist society and peer-to-peer relationship must arise that literally means equal to equal.*

Peer-to-peer therefore always takes place in a context of collective intentionality and where collective intelligence is used to work constructively together in function of creating something that benefits the collectivity.

The first stage is "crowdsourcing" and "tapping the crowd". A problem or special issue is presented to a large group of people who do not own the problem themselves and who have no role in the final choice and selection of the solution. Think of everyday things like googling or looking for information on Wikipedia. The knowledge of a large group is used to solve a problem or question.

The second stage is that of "co-creation". The third stage is that of "self-organisation", where the crowd takes over the initiative completely and where all members coordinate their behaviour and choose a direction without central control.

For Pierre Lévy, author of *Collective Intelligence - For an anthropology of cyberspace*, collective intelligence is "an intelligence that is distributed everywhere, constantly valued, coordinated in real time, which leads to an effective mobilization of skills".

Interaction, under certain conditions, allows the emergence of meaning, value and solutions that will be more in line with real needs.

Tom Atlee (P2P-foundation, 2013) points to an even higher form of collective intelligence, namely "***collective wisdom***".



23 COLLECTIVE WISDOM AND GENERATION GRETA

Let's be honest: politics has failed, the media have failed, school has failed. The European project is threatened in its foundations by sovereignist tendencies but yet the *Greta Generation* Climate is giving us hope.

24 GRETA THUNBERG ECLIPSE BOSSES AND PRESIDENTS AT THE DAVOS FORUM

The real star of the 2019 edition of the Davos Forum was 16 years old, two long braids, and a determination to save the planet that impressed the world's elite.

"The house is burning. Adults say that we must give hope to young people. I don't want your hope, but I want you to start panicking. (Greta Thunberg)

The whole world really discovered her during her speech last month in Poland at the International Climate Conference. And now tens of thousands of young people are replicating her strikes in favour of climate around the world.

On Friday in Davos, she joined other young people for a "sit-in" in the hardened snow at the door of the Congress Centre, where heads of state and government, bosses, millionaires and activists have been following one another since Tuesday.

"I'm skipping school," explains Maximilian Christian, 15, from the nearby city. *"Greta's example inspired me and now I'm sitting next to her."*

"I stopped flying because of the environment," Greta told AFP in an interview. Explaining that she convinced her parents to do the same and, like her, to become vegan. *"I want to put into practice what I am saying."*

Greta Thunberg a very powerful voice," Christiana Figueres, a former UN climate expert, told AFP. *"It is the voice of youth and the voice of anger."*

3,455 academics now support demonstrating teenagers and challenge politics: *The country's governments urgently need to be more ambitious in their climate policies. We scientists can only support the reasons of activists in the face of the evidence of climate change. It is necessary that a debate and collective actions be undertaken to achieve a strong transition to a zero carbon society",.*

They demand that the country's governments strengthen their climate ambitions. *"We are miles away from the objectives,"* they say.



Professor Paul De Grauwe: *'Climate must be the number one priority'*. Paul De Grauwe, Professor of Economics at the prestigious London School of Economics, was impressed by the 35,000 Belgian young people who took to the streets last week for a climate protest. *I'm on their side, let that be clear. We have to act now, but we don't. In this way we really risk an uninhabitable planet. I think it's fantastic that young people bring that message to the streets.*

25 THE GRETA GENERATION IS -SHOWING US THE WAY TO WISDOM

Paradoxically -Eyes of Europe started with the strikes of high school students for the climate. Europe is walking on his head. So much the better if it is now the teenagers who are opening up the paths to wisdom for us.

26 "EDUCATION AND CLIMATE: TAKING THE RISK OF SUCCESS TOGETHER"

A group of Belgian education professionals is calling on adults to respect young people's commitment to the fight against global warming. (Le Soir, 06/02/2019)

Since December, every Thursday, young people have been asking politicians about their commitment to the fight against global warming in the Streets of Brussels...

We are teachers, educators, secretaries and every day at school we try to teach your children the knowledge and skills that have made human history, and will allow them to enter the present to build a future that will belong to them.

Today, it is your children who are teaching us something.

Your children who walk the streets every Thursday to demand a climate policy commensurate with the disaster that scientists are trying to model.

They teach us a vision that impresses us: when faced with climate change indicators, your children conclude that the slow incrementalism that characterizes our societies is no longer appropriate. Faced with invective to individual efforts, your children trace the networks of responsibility and point out the structural aspect of the ecological disaster.

A risk taking that commands respect...



Faced with calls to leave decisions to decision-makers, your children remind us that they will have to suffer from these decisions and as such they interfere with what concerns them.

Their future is in danger. The future of humanity is in danger. A deadly danger.

Your children teach us a courage that leaves us admiring: they believe that the priority today before their individual success is to guarantee collective survival.

If the mission of the school is to bring about the intelligence of children, to give them the means to flourish and to support their development, we have to admit that we are failing in our task. Because we do not accompany them. Your children are our pupils, and if we are impressed and proud of the finesse of their analyses, if we are moved by their courage and perseverance, we remain for the moment the spectators of the struggle they are waging to guarantee their survival. The fight we should have fought on their behalf.

The situation is serious, it is not yet desperate. Let us not wait for it to become hope and helpless and for the Trumps and other climate scepticals to proclaim that it is it doesn't really matter.

If these teenagers are demonstrating in the streets, in Brussels, in Stockholm and all over Europe, it is not with the will to create chaos or to overthrow tables. But because they suddenly feel abandoned and deceived by a political world unable to guarantee Belgium's place in the top group of countries fighting for the climate at European and global level. Their anger requires joint political action. It is not simple, but it becomes urgent if we want to avoid deeper divisions and a citizen collapse. (Béatrice Delvaux, Chief Editor, Le Soir)

May the Greta Generation Climate, the Anuna generation (Anuna De Wever is the Belgian Climate whistleblower) open our eyes, the Eyes of Europe, of course!

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Brussels 06/02/2019

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