

EUROPE'S REVIVAL



IN THE EYES OF EUROPE

A BOOKLET

BY

MARC GUIOT & AXEL JÜRGENS



VORWORT

“...A federalizing Europe is the foundation of European postwar stability and prosperity. It offers the best chance for young Europeans to fulfill their promise. It is Europeans’ “common destiny...”.

“...I want to re-weave the bond between citizens and Europe...”

(Emanuel Macron)



“WE NEED MORE EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNTY.”

” WE SHOULD HAVE A REAL, ADULT, DEMOCRATIC DEBATE
ABOUT THE EUROPE WE WANT.”

Emmanuel Macron

For Emmanuel Macron, the EU has degenerated into a theatre with predictable choreography; he called for “a revolution of the system”. This means more, not less European Union. (Jean Quatremer, Brussels correspondent for Libération)

NEWLY ELECTED FRENCH PRESIDENT MACRON FIRST VISIT WAS OF COURSE FOR “MUTTI MERKEL”, NEXT CAME BRUSSELS UND THE EU COMMISSION.

Emmanuel Macron refuses to be a sitting President «*un président assis*», on the 9th of May (Europes Day) he said clearly:

«Je suis un président de la République française qui veut que l'Europe d'aujourd'hui et de demain puisse se remettre en marche, qu'elle soit digne des promesses d'hier pour porter les promesses de demain.» Put otherwise : «*France is back in Europe and Europe is back in France* ».

"Je vous le confirme, vous aurez un allié sur tout ce qui rend plus forte l'Europe, sur tout ce qui la rend plus intelligible pour nos concitoyens", Macron to Juncker at the latest Brussels NATO summit on the 25th.

« Je suis favorable à l'Europe, cela ne veut pas dire que je suis eurobéat » «On s'est parfois habitués à “gérer” l'Europe, mais si on continue à la “gérer”, elle se détricotera.»

Jean-Claude Juncker to Macron : *"J'ai acquis la conviction que le nouveau président français sera, je ne dirais pas un complice mais un allié de la Commission pour tout ce qui relève de l'Europe et de son intégration future"*

Europe as a concept, as a dream, as a beacon was at the heart of only one single candidate in the hideous latest French presidential campaign : Emmanuel Macron himself. Contrary to all his competitors and opponents he refused to blame *Brussels* for all what has gone wrong in French politics in the last twenty years or so. In that, he proved an efficient defender of the achievements of the Union while advocating more integration in what proves to be the priorities of the average Frenchman/woman: security, the fight against terrorism a better control of the outer frontiers, a common defense, climate change, more social convergence both social, fiscal and, it ought to be stressed, digital.



Sylvie Goulard a distinguished member of the European Parliament and a Europe and finance expert was Macron's top European adviser during the presidential campaign, masterminding his meetings with Merkel. Goulard, who is one of several fluent German speakers in the new French government, put it straight: *The essence of his European policy is outlined in his Berlin speech at the Humboldt University on the 10th of January.* In this bold address to the young German elite, in English, Macron unveiled his method when it comes to the Franco-German relations and the future of the European Union." *I set an ambition of enabling 200,000 young French people per year to go live in another EU country by 2022.*" As it is, this sounds in line with Eyes of Europe's ambitions to create a generation of European citizens by educating Europe's Youth in a new European fashion and spirit. Macron also warned that the European Union's single currency, the euro, could be abandoned within a decade if Paris but also Berlin don't push through major economic reforms.

The 39-year-old future President said in his Berlin speech that the E.U. had degenerated into a theatre with predictable choreography and he called therefore for *"a revolution of the system"*. For him, this means more, not less EU. Put bluntly: *"We need more European sovereignty."* » Again : *«On s'est parfois habitués à "gérer" l'Europe, mais si on continue à la "gérer", elle se détricotera.»*

He further insisted that Europe needs *more self-confidence* and should provide its institutions with more capacity to get work done. His general strategy is based around five essential points:

1. **A common European security policy:** the EU member states have to speak with one voice. This is imperative in both foreign and asylum policy: *"Our real borders are the EU's external ones, not the national ones."*
2. **The Euro:** while the common currency needs fundamental reform, the euro remains a prerequisite for an economically successful Europe.
3. **An aggressive and coordinated trade policy:** only by acting together on trade can the EU compete with global players like China or the US.
4. **A common sustainability strategy:** although Macron does not support a hard phase-out of nuclear energy in the same vein as Germany, their approaches are otherwise aligned.
5. **A digital single market:** only through common rules and digital infrastructure can Europe hold onto its digital developments. *"There'll never be a French Google but maybe there'll be a European one,"* he added.

The Europhile candidate for the French presidency-he wasn't elected yet-congratulated Germany for *saving Europe's collective dignity by opening its arms to refugees.*



During his first non-official visit, he clearly reiterated the importance of Franco-German relations. He called for a *“new deal”* of more government spending and greater investment from Germany. In his view, France must also reform its education system and restructure its labor market.

If necessary, said Macron, it would be up to the two countries to preserve the vision of Europe single-handedly. *“Every state should have the chance to participate in this but not be able to block the whole thing,”* he added.

He was supported in his quest by two prominent German politicians: Joschka Fischer and Daniel Cohn-Bendit who were among his Berlin audience: *“He could get a lot done,”* Fischer, a former vice-chancellor and foreign minister, told the press. *“Without France and Germany it doesn’t work. Anyone who wants to be part of the European process should be willing to move forward”*.

For Thomas Schnee, German correspondent of the left-wing *“Libération”*, *Macron’s election and his ideas have shaken the German dogmas and triggered a debate in favor of the re-foundation of Europe.*

The question remains whether Macron is going to win his European bet or not. It is indeed his ambition to convince the reluctant German leaders to deepen and consolidate the Euro zone through an increased European budget.

Markus Söder, Bavaria’s rightwing Minister of finance champion of austerity warned straight away, *France must save itself alone ; « In Europe, debts are not mutualized they need to be repaid...There are enough German investments as it is...*

During Macron’s first official visit in Germany as a president elect Angela Merkel conceded vaguely that she would be prepared to modify the European *provided it made sense*. As a matter of course, Berlin is waiting for the outcome of the third election round for the French Assembly in June as well as the federal German elections in September to start serious discussions. SPD Vice-Kanzler Sigmar Gabriel who happens to be the new foreign minister and who knows Macron well-they were both in charge of the economy at the same period-, was t the first prominent German politician to back Macrons European ambitions. It is Gabriel’s intention to impose Europe as an electoral issue in the September federal campaign. Europhile Martin Schulz, former chairman of the European Parliament and newly elected SPD chairman, explained in few words that *more German commitment is required in the Euro zone*, which of course irritated right away Wolfgang Schäuble Merkel’s inflexible minister of finance. But the latter conceded in Le Figaro:

« Il faut renforcer l’union monétaire. C’est pourquoi il faut réduire les différences entre les économies : de la compétitivité aux excédents des balances de paiement.



Mais il ne s'agit pas d'affaiblir ceux qui sont forts, sinon l'Europe dans son ensemble sera plus faible ». « Des propositions comme un budget de la zone euro requièrent une modification des traités. Cela suppose l'unanimité des 27 États membres. Beaucoup de pays, dont la France sans doute, devraient organiser un référendum. Ce n'est pas réaliste. J'ai vu que Martin Schulz partageait cette idée »

The debate about a deep EU reform has just only started in Germany and its outcome is still very uncertain. Yet Macron and his SPD friends have made a point by questioning the austerity dogma, forcing the political establishment to respond. It will be Macron's endeavor to restore confidence within the German-French couple by reducing France's deficit below 3 % of its GDP, by stimulating employment and reducing public spending. However necessary, such initiatives won't destroy the syndrome caused by Germany's economic supremacy.

Macron will have to see to it that Europe is on the move again. Not exactly a soft job anyway.

*«D'abord identifier les problèmes, puis seulement ensuite réfléchir aux moyens d'y remédier», (Sylvie Goulard in Le Figaro). «Proposer un budget de la zone euro ou des emprunts européens en soi ne sert à rien d'autre qu'à **crisper l'Allemagne, qui voit là un moyen de lui soutirer de l'argent** » En revanche, elle est prête à bouger, comme elle l'a montré, si on lui fait la démonstration que c'est nécessaire pour tout le monde.»*

Wolfgang Schäuble was quick to respond in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, discarding Macron's ideas about the euro-zone as “völlig unrealistisch”. The Commission, didn't prove more flexible.

Jean-Claude Juncker, its Chairman' hurried to remind Macron he should swiftly reduce France's public spending.

EMMANUEL MACRON UND DIE DEUTSCHE KRANKHEIT

Der neue französische Präsident hat viel vor - und manches davon wird auch Deutschland betreffen.

Der Euro ist instabil, weil sich Löhne und Inflationsraten in den Euroländern ungleich entwickeln, sagt eine neue Studie - und gibt Deutschland die Schuld am Krisenmodus. Zu Recht.

Die Europäische Währungsunion könne nicht fortbestehen, wie sie derzeit verfasst sei, erklärte Macron. Darum sei „der Status quo gleichbedeutend mit der Auflösung des Euro binnen zehn Jahren“, mahnte er. Doch Deutschlands Regierende hörten lieber weg.



Fünf Monate später ist der Redner Präsident in Frankreich, und sie müssen zuhören. Darum streiten nun Union und SPD über die „fiskalische Integration“ der Eurozone mit eigenem Budget samt Finanzminister, wie es Macron gefordert hat. Und prompt üben sich die medialen Hüter des deutschen Wohlstands-Chauvinismus von „Bild“ bis „Spiegel“ in der Warnung vor dem Angriff des Euro-Partners auf die Staatskasse.

Doch der Diskurs zielt am eigentlichen Problem vorbei. Es geht nicht darum, den deutschen Steuerzahler für ausländische Schuldenmacher bluten zu lassen. Entscheidend wird vielmehr, ob die Deutschen die Fehlsteuerung im eigenen Land angehen.

Die Instabilität des Eurosystems geht auf die ungleiche Entwicklung von Löhnen und Inflation zurück. Das belegt eine neue Studie der EU-Denkfabrik Bruegel. Darin zeigen die Autoren, dass es die Deutschen sind, die in Euroland die zentrale Regel einer Währungsunion fortwährend brechen, die Einhaltung des gemeinsamen Inflationsziels. Um dies zu halten, müssten die Löhne in dem Maße steigen, wie auch die Produktivität zunimmt, also der Produktionswert pro Arbeitsstunde, plus den von der EZB vorgegebenen knapp zwei Prozent Geldentwertung.

Daran haben sich die Franzosen gehalten. In Deutschland dagegen sind Löhne und Gehälter seit dem Start des Euro durchweg langsamer gestiegen als die Produktivität. Die Tariffucht der Unternehmen und die Hartz-Reformen drückten das Lohngefüge gewaltig. Am härtesten traf das die unteren 40 Prozent der Lohnbezieher. Deren reale Stundenlöhne waren 2015 niedriger als 20 Jahre zuvor. Ein erheblicher Teil der Bevölkerung hat keinen Anteil mehr am wirtschaftlichen Fortschritt.

*Eben das ist zugleich die Ursache für den extrem hohen Überschuss der deutschen Wirtschaft im internationalen Handel und die entsprechenden Defizite der anderen Euroländer, gerade auch von Frankreich. Die Deutschen profitieren von der Kaufkraft anderswo, kaufen und investieren aber selbst zu wenig und exportieren so Arbeitslosigkeit. Spiegelbildlich fließt das Kapital. **Die Länder mit Handelsdefiziten häufen Schulden an und die Deutschen entsprechend hohe Guthaben.***

*Auf diese Schieflage kennen die Kanzlerin und ihr Finanzminister bis heute nur eine Antwort: **Alle anderen sollen es machen wie die Deutschen, damit sie „wettbewerbsfähig“ werden.** Aber das ist ökonomisch unsinnig. Unternehmen sollen im Wettbewerb stehen, nicht Staaten, und das schon gar nicht in einer Währungsunion.*



Es kann nicht um einen Wettlauf nach unten gehen.

*Es würde nur tiefer in die Spaltung führen. Wo immer die Euro-Regierungen diese euphemistisch so genannte „interne Abwertung“ betrieben haben, glichen sie zwar das Handelsdefizit aus. Aber sie stürzten noch tiefer in Rezession und Arbeitslosigkeit. Frankreich tut darum gut daran, sich zu widersetzen und **Macron hat recht: Die Währungsunion kann nicht bestehen, wenn sie alle in einen Wettlauf nach unten zwingt. Das verschärft die Ungleichheit und stärkt die Nationalisten.***

Dagegen wäre ein gemeinsamer Etat für Euroland aber allenfalls ein Trostpflaster. Viel wichtiger wäre, die deutsche Krankheit der Eurozone selbst zu bekämpfen.

Der Schlüssel dazu sind die deutschen öffentlichen Investitionen. Bleibt es dagegen beim bisherigen Kurs, würde das auch Macrons Frankreich in die Abwärtsspirale aus sinkenden Löhnen und sinkenden Staatsausgaben zwingen. Der Sieg des Front National bei der nächsten Wahl (2022) wäre dann garantiert. (Ein Kommentar von Harald Schumann in der Tagesspiegel)

If France has clearly changed course, it's obviously far less the case for Berlin and Brussels. Emmanuel Macron obviously and obstinately wants to turn the tide.

MACRON AND DIGITALIZATION

The new French government stands out for efficiency with a reduced number of ministers with experience and connections in Europe and European affairs. Its emphasis is remarkably on environment with the appointment of legendary Nicolas Hulot as minister of that department but also on digitalization. Mounir Mahjoubi, the very popular French-Moroccan digital communications expert who previously headed France's National Digital Council, and who ran the digital arm of Macron's presidential campaign, was appointed minister for digital affairs and A.I. Mounir Mahjoubi's responsibility is to implement Macrons's ambitious views on digitalization. « *Notre responsabilité va être de donner une réalité concrète aux ambitions du nouveau Président.* » He is also in charge of *digital integration* (« *l'inclusion numérique* ») one of Macrons top priorities that, again, offers great affinities with our Eyes of Europe auto-active self-learning platform. The French administration badly needs to be digitalized. Macron wants therefore to create *a platform State* (un *Etat plateforme* », qui doit « *permettre à chaque administration de développer facilement de nouveaux services* ».)

Mounir Mahjoubi will also have to deal with very hot issues such as the digital single market, the telecoms, the display strategy of high-speed internet that the President elect wishes to accelerate.

All this amounts to a bold step that luckily goes in the direction chosen by Eyes of Europe.



MACRON AND THE UK

When he was still in charge of the French economy under Hollande, Macron, an enthusiastic Europhile, told Le Monde: *Leaving the EU would mean the 'Guernseyfication' of the UK, which would then be a little country on the world scale. It would isolate itself and become a trading post and arbitration place at Europe's border.*"

He said the rest of the EU had a "double challenge". First, it had to avoid the "contamination of Brexit" affecting other countries such as Denmark, the Netherlands, Poland or Hungary asking for their own special status. Then there had to be a new dynamic for an improved "positive project" for Europe so no doubt could set in among member states.

Macron added: *"To avoid the trap of Europe fragmenting on the economy, security and identity, we have to return to the original promises of the European project: peace, prosperity and freedom. We should have a real, adult, democratic debate about the Europe we want."*

Earlier, Macron had told RTL radio that, ***people should have a voice on the future of Europe.***

This, again, is a conviction that is widely shared by Eyes of Europe that is determined to create a virtual democratic agora where Europe's teenagers can exchange. By so doing, i.e. by generating permanent interactions among the young E.o.E. wants to shape a European critical public opinion by educating a generation of European citizens in the spirit of the Erasmus programs.

Macron underlined the necessity for a new phase of the EU defining its political and social purpose. *"It's the end of an ultra-liberal Europe that has lost its political direction ... The European project cannot only be a system of abolishing rules."* He also said that, *at the heart of the British debate, was a drive to correct the effect of ultra-liberal economic policies "that they [the British] pushed us into".*

MACRON'S MAJOR CHALLENGES

Many things lie ahead before the end of the mandate of the next President of the French Republic (by Jacques Attali)

What will our world be like in 5 years, what will France's role and Europe's be in the world, and what may be expected from the new French President.

*First, the nature of work will profoundly change. New technologies will help make half of the tasks (but not jobs) of today extinct and **everyone will have to learn to learn continuously** and change work habits; everyone will have, will be able, to be more autonomous, more creative, be the creator of one's own job, without waiting for job opportunities suggestion.*



This concern is widely shared by Eyes of Europe, an auto active learning platform that stands for permanent creative education in Europe.

Next, the world will be more unstable than it has ever been in the past 50 years. Climate-related disasters will be ever more present, especially in Africa, leading to large waves of population migration towards the coasts and into Europe. The risks of war are set to continue in the Middle East, the South China Sea and Eastern Europe. Acts of terrorism will become more intensive and large-scale, using the techniques now being tested in both the Afghan and Iraqi theaters.

EoE urges European young citizens to cope with such issues by discussing them in real time and by exchanging opinions and personal experience on such vital topics. With E.o.E. , European teenagers exchange and interact in real time and in English with other European youngsters. E.o.E. is leaning by exchanging and therefore daily experienced complexity.

With E.o.E., young learners are not being taught like in traditional education but they teach each other on line under the enlightened guidance of E.o.E. trained teachers/coaches/moderators. In fact they literally **learn to how to learn**.

Europe will no longer be able to remain in the current ambiguity: it will have to face the risk of a terrible financial, economic and political crisis on its Southern flank, with Italy crying out for intervention, for amounts not matched by those needed for Greece and Europe will provide itself with the means necessary to ensure its security, without the help of the United States of America.

E.o.E. is willing to expose his young public to the complexity of the economic and financial issues of the day urging them to discuss them with each other.

All over the world, and particularly in France, income disparities, even more than today, will be more obscene, intolerable than ever, and individual cases, every personal tragedy, will be another sign of an unfair, unjust society, a juxtaposition of cynicism.

E.o.E. stimulates a **critical approach** on such issues.

Finally, for all of us there will be an increasing awareness that it is up to us to choose our own destiny and that of our children.

It is also E.o.E.'s conviction that European teenagers ought to be educated in a way that awakens full awareness on a very wide scale of subjects.

In this brutal, competitive and uncertain world, the culture of empathy and altruism, of openness towards others, will be the key to individual and collective success.

There will be no point in hiding behind illusory walls: our future will be increasingly interdependent. (J.A.)



National, let alone regional, education encourages nationalistic opinions such as those that triggered two devastating European civil wars. It is therefore vital for keeping peace to promote, beyond an ambitious effort towards the introduction of an *Erasmus for teenagers (Macron)*, a specifically European education for all. And that is exactly what Eyes of Europe is standing for.

It will be the main function of the next President: to allow the French to believe with lucidity that tomorrow can be better than today.

Eyes of Europe is of the opinion that it takes three things for futuring Europe: **a vision to see, the vigor to act and the heart to care.**

Where there is no vision the people perish. Macron has definitely a vision of Europe's future and so has Eyes of Europe and, very luckily, they happen to look both in the same direction.

L'Europe vient d'hériter d'un président français qui met sur table des réformes pour la France et pour l'Europe, d'un homme jeune qui veut prouver par les faits et les politiques menées que l'Europe est le meilleur allié du citoyen. Elle doit impérativement saisir cette chance. Béatrice Delvaux

SIE BEIDE ANGELA UND EMMANUEL MACHEN EUROPA ZU EINEM COOLEN START-UP

Von Andreas Barthelmess (Die Welt)

Reset für die deutsch-französische Achse. Nur mit ihr kann Europa grundsätzlich neu gestartet werden.

Eine EU nach deutschen Regeln findet keine Akzeptanz. Also geht nur der Weg mit Macrons dynamischem Frankreich. Politik wird kulturell neu erfunden, in Europa könnte eine Gründer-Mentalität erwachen.

Der große, neue Verbündete der Deutschen ist Macron.

Nur er kann mit den Deutschen Europa voranbringen. Denn er denkt Europa in Bewegung, „En Marche“, und das heißt neudeutsch: als Start-up.

Deutschland und Frankreich müssen zukünftig nicht nur europäischer Impulsgeber für „Brüssel“ sein, sondern Inkubator, in dem die Regeln des lean start-up gelten: erst mutig testen, dann ausrollen.

Ein Europa nach deutschen Regeln findet keine Akzeptanz, aber ohne Zustimmung der deutschen Bevölkerung geht es auch nicht. Dass ein politischer Wandel möglich ist, hat Macron in Frankreich gezeigt. „En Marche“ ist ein erfolgreiches Start-up: Tatendurstige Quereinsteiger sind willkommen und die Herangehensweise unkonventionell.



Macron hat einen Bürger-Konsens angeboten, der den Parteienkonsens umgeht. Das zieht die jungen und hungrigen Talente mit Gründer-Mentalität an. Wie sich in der Wirtschaftswelt die Mutigen von verkrusteten Konzernen abwenden, so verlässt die politische Avantgarde die Arrièregarde der alten Parteien. En Marche! hat sie versammelt.

Diese Disruption der politischen Kultur kommt für Europa zur rechten Zeit. Im Westen der Brexit und das egozentrische Trump-Amerika, im Osten ein aggressiver Putin und der neue Führerstaat Erdoğan: Nie war seit dem Ende des Kalten Krieges die Situation für Europa bedrohlicher. Nie war klarer, dass Europa Grenzen hat, nie deutlicher, dass es sich politisch enger aber auch neu formieren muss.

Jetzt braucht es eine europäische Erzählung ohne hohles, abgegriffenes Pathos. Keine Foie-Gras-Nostalgie in Paris, keine Einheitsfeier in der Semper-Oper, während draußen die Wutbürger brüllen. Stattdessen starke zeitgenössische Symbole aus Kunst, Film, Pop-Kultur und digitaler Technologie des neuen Europas. Das ist soft power.

Solche Narrative sind die Liebesperlen auf dem Europa-Kuchen, der seine Bürger nährt. Wovon aber lebt die „Neugründung Europas“ (Macron), was müssen in diesem „sensiblen Moment der Geschichte“ (Merkel) die ersten Schritte sein?

Deutschland und Frankreich, mit 150 Millionen Bürgern fast ein Drittel der Europäischen Union nach dem Brexit, gründen ein Labor der europäischen Integration, das später allen europäischen Ländern offen steht. Zuerst soll ein Fonds für junge Tech-Unternehmen kommen.

Denn während Deutschland und Frankreich in den klassischen Industrien wettbewerbsfähig sind, hinken beide digital hinterher. Agile Gründer wollen nicht daumendicke Anträge für von Beamten bewilligte EU-Förderprogramme schreiben. Sie wollen um kurzfristig verfügbares, professionelles Venture Capital konkurrieren, um ihre innovativen Produkte schnell auf den Markt zu bringen und zu wachsen.

Digitale Geschäftsmodelle und Apps sind heute kulturprägend. Sie sind der Gutenberg'sche Buchdruck der Gegenwart. Europa muss ihre Entwicklung in die eigene Hand nehmen. Dabei geht es gerade nicht um Subventionen, sondern um Frühphasen- und Wachstumsfinanzierung.

Ein milliardenschwerer deutsch-französischer Tech-Fonds ist ein starkes Signal, die bisher vernachlässigte digitale soft power zu besetzen.,



EYES OF EUROPE IS STARTING UP

EoE is a startup that Old Europe wouldn't allow although it was from the outset in a position to offer young Europeans a wonderful opportunity to sketch their future by exposing to the fascinating story of Europe. It appears that new Europe may think and act differently.

Firstly the fascinating story of the European civilization and secondly, and even more importantly, the story of an utopia in progress called Europe. It is for the young Europeans in East and West, North and south to write this new scenario by opening a permanent dialogue in English and in real time with other young Europeans on a variety of issues they regard as vital: precisely those that have been pinpointed in Macron's addresses and speeches, in his book *Revolution* and last but not least in his government program. Eyes of Europe as an auto-active learning Platform is able and willing to organize this dialogue both factually and technically.

During the second World War the United States launched *Voice of America* a widely broadcast ambitious radio and television program to keep the spirit of liberty alive in countries occupied by the German armies, and later in all nations that lived under the soviet rule beyond the iron curtain during the cold war. Likewise, Eyes of Europe wants to keep the spirit of Europe and its values alive and convey them in an original and creative way to the youth of Europe in the spirit of the popular and most efficient Erasmus Programs.

In the seventies the British Open University opened the way to the creation of a virtual university that has promoted millions of students over the years. Arte was a German-French initiative deliberately created in order to over-bridge the cultural gap between two distinguished cultural nations. Every attempt to turn Arte ([see arte & EoE](#)) into a European enterprise failed so far and Euro-News wasn't exactly a success story either. Right from the beginning, Eyes of Europe was keen to combine all the positive aspects of such initiatives, to combine them into a complex construction: an auto active learning platform for all European teenagers.

Andreas Barthelmess (37) is almost the same age as Macron (39). He created *Think Tank 30* and is member of the Club of Rome and start up entrepreneur. They both belongs to a generation that is determined to rewrite Europe's software. Eyes of Europe would be an ideal scenario for them to give it a definite push. Eyes of Europe happens to be ***Europe in Progress***.

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President elect Macron's arrival on the European scene has made circumstances ideal for pushing E.o.E. forward. *Nobody except Macron can drive Europe forward with the Germans, for he thinks Europe in movement. "En marche" –the name of his political movement- means "starting up" in English.*

Germany and France should no longer be the driving force in Brussels, they must now become Europe's incubator with rules that are those of the flexible and ambitious startups: testing first daringly and then roll out the red carpet. (A. B.)

EYES OF EUROPE IS ABOUT *FUTURING* EUROPE TOWARDS SUCCESS

Eyes of Europe is in its essence about *futuring* Europe towards success by emancipating the youth, by stimulating its tremendous creative potential that is regularly being smothered by traditional education all over Europe.

Macron: People should have a voice on the future of Europe.

Eyes of Europe: Especially young people should have a voice on the future of Europe

Like Jacques Attali (author of these italics is the man who first discovered Macron, who coached him and eventually introduced him to François Hollande), Eyes of Europe believes that ***the best and the most likely are still to come.***

Defying, for once, all threats facing humanity, and each of our lives – for once – let's assume that the catastrophic forecasts, so easy to make, will not materialize, the best is indeed possible and even most likely. (J Attali)

First, because everywhere, there is a growing perception about the major ecological challenges; both by the climate agreement, which has now entered into force, and by advances in technology and their fabulous progress will reduce energy consumption, and will make it possible to use only clean energy technologies to transport signs rather than matter. Next, because the urgency of an agricultural and food revolution is now recognized, so that we can all eat better, phase out chemicals that slaughter living beings, and stop treating plants and animals as objects. This is complemented by huge advances in biotechnology, neuroscience and data analysis., that are likely to provide an acceleration in the rate of increase in life expectancy throughout the world in the near future, and particularly for those who are most vulnerable.

Similarly, radical and positive changes are to be expected in education thanks to digital technology and neurosciences. They will help to remedy attention deficit disorder and give all the exposure to the joy of learning and creating.



And this is exactly where Eyes of Europe comes in with its scenario and an essential part to play. Eyes of Europe does indeed appeal to *young people from all walks of life, from all origins, are beginning to succeed, to take charge of their lives, to « become who they are”*. *Werde was du bist (Nietzsche)*

Edgar Morin: *a new civilization is dawning, it is time to turn the tide and change the course.*

Eyes of Europe is indeed very much concerned with this *new course* towards a deep reform of our lifestyles. It definitely wants to urge young Europeans to live differently, to eat differently, to learn differently (turning them into auto active autodidacts) to love differently (safe and slow sex) to consume differently and last but not least, to work in a different way. Eyes of Europe is *education with a human face*.

La nouvelle civilisation demande une éducation où serait enseignée la connaissance complexe, qui, percevant les aspects multiples, parfois contradictoires d'un même phénomène ou même individu, permet une meilleure compréhension d'autrui et du monde. Une réforme radicale à tous les niveaux de l'éducation permettrait à celle-ci d'enseigner à vivre autonome, responsable, solidaire et amical. (E. Morin)

This radical and global reform in education that would help and teach young Europeans to live an autonomous, a responsible and a supportive life. That exactly is what E.o.E. is indeed about: an effort to promote European civilization against brutal barbarianism in its nationalist as well as in its islamistic demeanor.

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