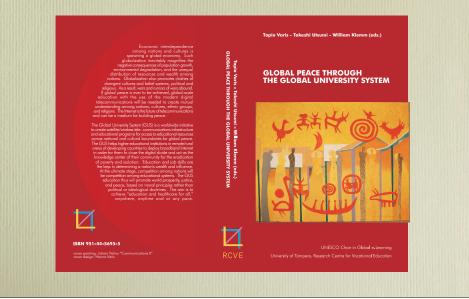
"Global Peace Through The Global University System"

CONTENTS

- 1. Introduction of Book
- 2. Global Social Transformation
- 3. Global E-Learning
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"Global Peace Through The Global University System"



Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is my great honor and privilege to have this opportunity to describe our "Global University System (GUS)" project. My sincere gratitude goes to Ms. Eva-Maria Osiander and Ms. Sally Reynolds of Online Educa for their kind invitation.

This slide shows the cover of our book "Global Peace Through The Global University System," which has now been published by the UNESCO Chair in Global eLearning at the University of Tampere, Finland under the auspices of the Finnish National Commission for UNESCO. The Editor-in-Chief is Professor Tapio Varis, UNESCO Chair holder, and co-editors are me and Professor William Klemm of Texas A&M. The book includes 35 excellent contributed papers in about 500 pages and CD-ROM on the topic of Global University System (GUS) and eLearning/eHealthcare projects.

The purpose of this book is to make internationally known the philosophy, past and present actions, as well as future plans of the GUS, which have resulted from years of development and a workshop at the University of Tampere in August 1999.



We are very honored to have greetings by high-level dignitaries and representatives of international organizations who endorsed the concept of GUS. Authors of these greetings gave their visions of how the university can advance the cause of world prosperity, justice, and peace. They are:

Read names of some of them.

Economic interdependence among nations and cultures is spawning a global economy. Globalization also highlights clashes of divergent cultures and belief systems, both political and religious. If global peace is ever to be achieved, global-scale education, with the use of the modern digital telecommunications, will be needed to create mutual understanding among nations, cultures, ethnic groups, and religions. The Internet is the future of telecommunications and can be a medium for building peace.

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Global Social Transformation

All of us, as a society, are witnessing an extraordinary historical transition between the Industrial Age and the Information -- or Digital Age.

When a society's fundamental technologies change and its economy begins to transform, the political and social institutions inevitably follow.

In this new era, nothing will be as important as education. The current educational systems of the developed world -- suited to the requirements of the masses of the Industrial Age -- is becoming obsolete. We, and our children, need to be prepared.

With multimedia personal computers, learning will become interactive and individualized.

The man-in-the-street and politicians alike are asking the same questions -- where are we and where are we going?

From a flyer of TELECOM Interactivity 97 of ITU



Circuit switching to packet switching -- "mind-change," particularly of bureaucrats as Machiavelli once said almost a half millennium ago.

Raw material of industrial age was tangible, the raw material of knowledge age in the 21st century is IN-tangible.

There is NO economic theories for the latter -- incidence of Nobel economic laureate of Columbia University.

Dr. Kaisa Kautto-Koivula of Nokia said in her paper in Part II of the book that "The biggest barrier for new development of Human-Centric Knowledge Society is our Industrial Age mindset!"

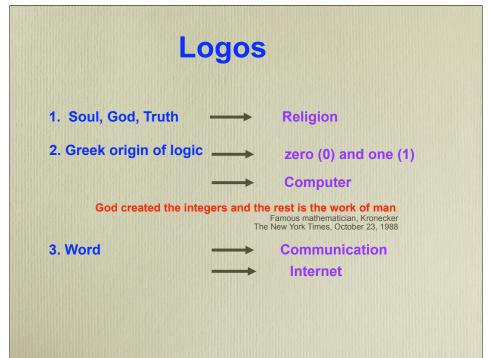
Creativity is the province of Homo sapiens. We live for future, not in past. Science and technology open the future. However, the application of new technology often meets with "Creative Destruction" -- the famous words by Joseph Schumpeter.

Here needs good understanding of traditions and culture, and strong belief in scientific and moral principles.

	ainbow Bridge A 太平洋に架け		actific
	Book of Joh	n (1:1)	
	εν αρχη, ην	ο λογοσ.	
	(beginning)	Charles and the second	
	In the beginning,		d,
KOL	ο λογοσ ην π	οοσ τον θ	EOV.
(and)	(Word)	and the second se	(God)
and	the Word	was with	God,
	και θεοσ ην	ο λογοσ.	
	(and) (God) (was		

I remembered this verse of the Book of John in the New Testament, which I learned in ancient Greek in my college age.

Dr. Joshua Lederberg, President emeritus, Rockefeller University and Nobel Laureate in Genetics, once said to me during a seminar at Columbia University that this phrase is his psyche.



The word "Logos" has the meaning of "Soul," "God," and "Truth," in religion.

It is the Greek origin of the English word "logic," -- like "Yes," or "No," and zero (0) and one (1) which are the basis of computer.

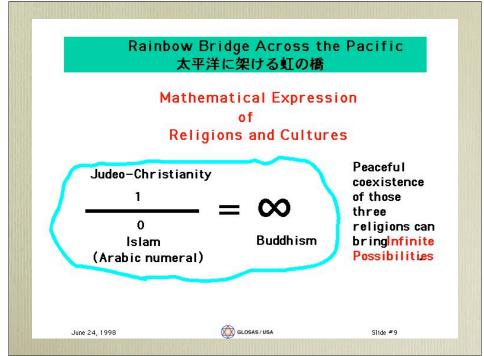
The "Logos" was also translated to "word" in King James Bible.

I thought that it was erroneous translation and it should have been translated to "logic." However, I realized that the "word" is the basis of communication which is the basis of human understanding for world peace. Internet is now becoming the future of telecommunications.

Almost a quarter century ago, I helped to extend the predecessor of Internet to various overseas countries, particularly to Japan, etc., (the so-called "Closing Digital Divide" nowadays), and also de-regulated the Japanese telecom policies for the use of email. This was emulated in many other countries -- nowadays, over 750 million people use email around the world.

Five Pillars of Information Age

- **Q** Numbers are used to represent all information.
- \mathbf{G} These numbers are $\mathbf{1}$ s and $\mathbf{0}$ s.
- **Q** Computers transform information by doing arithmetic on these numbers.
- Communication systems move information around by moving these numbers.
- Computers and communication systems combine to form computer networks. Computer networks are tomorrow's information infrastructures, which in turn are the basis of the Information Marketplace.



Judeo-Christianity is Monotheism with One and Absolute God.

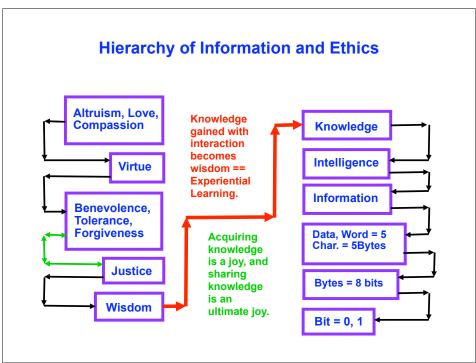
Arabic countries introduced the concept of Zero (0) with Arabic numeral to the western world which was invented in India.

This is in contrast to Roman numeral -- which is almost impossible for multiplying, say, 14 (XIV) by 8 (VIII). Therefore, this introduction was the most significant contribution of Arabic (Islamic) countries to the scientific advancement of the western world.

At the time when Julian calendar was set by Julian, Emperor of Rome (361-363), there was no zero (0) so that the new millennium was started with one (I). This was corrected by Gregorian calendar by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 which starts a new millennium with zero (0). As you may recall, some countries celebrated the start of the Third Millennium at the new year's day of 2000, and others of 2001.

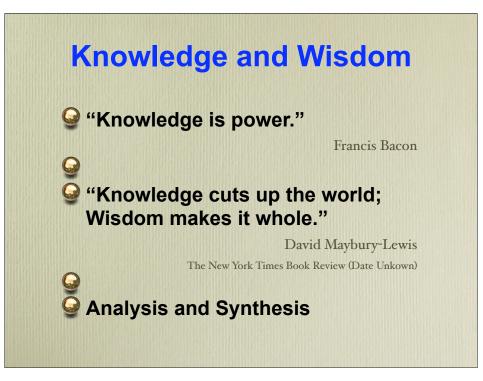
If you divide one by zero, you will get infinity which is the symbol of Buddhism.

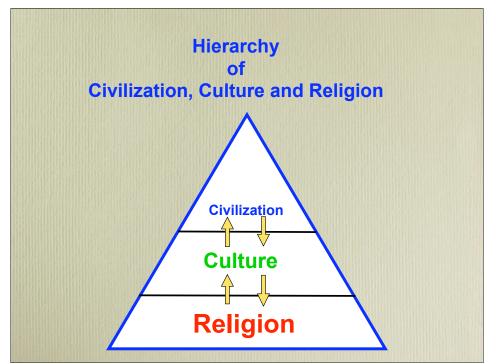
This may be said as Utsumi's equation in comparison with Einstein's E=MC² -- my big joke?!



Dr. Hallan Cleveland, former president of the University of Hawaii and former US Ambassador to NATO, once wrote that 8 bits become one byte, 5 bytes become one word or data, which becomes information. Information selected with intelligence becomes knowledge.

We then expanded its hierarchy as depicted above. As shown, each item is controlled by the one above. However, Justice and Forgiveness/tolerance has to be two-way interaction.





Portugal was the first western country Japan dealt with almost a half millennium ago. In 1549, St. Francisco de Xavier was sent to Japan by John III of Portugal to spread Christianity and gained many converts to the Roman Catholic Church, but, alas, after obtaining the technology of musket gun, Tokugawa Shogunate banned the spread of Christianity -- subsequently, Christian population in Japan is still only less than 1% even after a half millennium since Xavier's introduction.

This is the first precedence of the Japanese technology transfer pattern, i.e., creamskimming civilization (the fruits of science and technology), but not importing culture nor religion. Although I admit that this is a provocative statement, this pattern is, I believe, the cause of the serious doldrums of current Japanese economy after bursting its bubble almost a dozen years ago.

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Principle of Global E-Learning

Generative Learning

Section Experiential Learning

Objective Learning

Autonomous Learning

Chinese Proverb

When I hear, I forget.

When I see, I remember.

When I do, I know.

Knowledge applies with interaction becomes wisdom.

Background and Rationale

- The Internet, with its rapidly expanding and improving infrastructure, will be the main telecommunication media of tomorrow.
- 0
- The full potential for achieving revolutionary advances in education and healthcare in developing countries cannot be realized with the currently available information delivery infrastructure and at currently prevailing market prices.

Background and Rationale II

- Improved distance education requires much better ways of presenting information and of enabling learners to interact with facilitators to enable the learners to process that information into personal knowledge.
- What is needed is both high quality audio/ video delivery and high quality interactivity.
- Developing countries need broadband Internet via international satellite and fiberoptic cable.

New ways of learning

- Online courses and collaborative learning provide means of improving the quality of learning opportunities, by supporting schools and institutions an environment not dependent on space or time.
- This requires small classes mentored by skilled faculty members.

9

Experiences of multimedia instruction

- **Q** Constraints imposed by the Internet
- **Q** Evolution of Web based delivery platforms
- **Q** Students learning culture
- **Q** Multimedia enhancements
- **Q** Interactivity and promoting collaborations
- **Synchronous dimension**

Research findings

Learning networks can be as effective or more effective than traditional classrooms, in terms of access and learning outcomes

9

Collaborative learning designs are more effective for online learning than individuals working alone with materials posted online

Problems and promises

- Experience demonstrates that collaborative ventures are unlikely to be succesful, even where they are well financed, and especially when they are based on existing providers and reliant on reengineering of existing teaching and learning practices.
- A spirit needed that recognizes the values of a multicultural world, civil society and participation and empowerment of people.
- Digital literacy

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Goals of GUS

♀ eLearning

- Joint research, professional development and knowledgebuilding
- Data- and media-intensive exchanges
- Globalization of employment opportunities

Objective of GUS

- Construction of global broadband Internet networks
- **Gevelopment of teaching materials**
- **Global network of facilitators**

Philosophies and Principles of GUS

- **General Science** Transcultural, globalwide initiative
- **Priority on academic freedom**
- **Given Stress Quality Equation**
- **Q** Initiative to be shared with students
- **Generational collaboration on research**
- **General Section Commitment to openness**
- **General Security of Security Security**

Global University System (GUS) - I Mission

GUS aims to build a higher level of humanity with mutual understanding across national and cultural boundaries for global peace.

The mission of GUS is to help higher educational institutions in remote/rural areas of developing countries to deploy broadband Internet in order for them to close the digital divide.

These institutions act as the knowledge center of their community for the eradication of poverty and isolation through the use of advanced Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs). They also have an important role as the gateway to the world for collaboration of creating new knowledge in global knowledge society of the 21st century.

The key to global peace, which is the ultimate aim of GUS education, can be attained by promoting mutual understanding and trust among the people of the world.

Global University System (GUS) - II

The GUS is a world-wide initiative to create satellite/wireless telecommunications infrastructure and educational programs for access to educational resources across national and cultural boundaries for global peace.

Education and job skills are the keys in determining a nation's wealth and influence. The GUS education thus will promote world prosperity, justice, and peace, based on moral principles rather than political or ideological doctrines. The aim is to achieve "education for all", anywhere, anytime.

Global University System (GUS) - III

The GUS has group activities in the major regions of the globe with partnerships of higher learning and healthcare institutions. They foster the establishment of GUS in their respective regions, with the use of an advanced global broadband Internet virtual private network. Those institutions affiliated with GUS become members of the GUS/UNESCO/UNITWIN Networking Chair Program located at the University of Tampere in Finland.

Students in these regions will be able to take their courses, via advanced broadband Internet, from member institutions around the world to receive a GUS degree.

These students and their professors from participating institutions will form a global forum for exchange of ideas and information and for conducting collaborative research and development.

Expected Benefits

It is expected that GUS will provide the following benefits to students and participating universities:

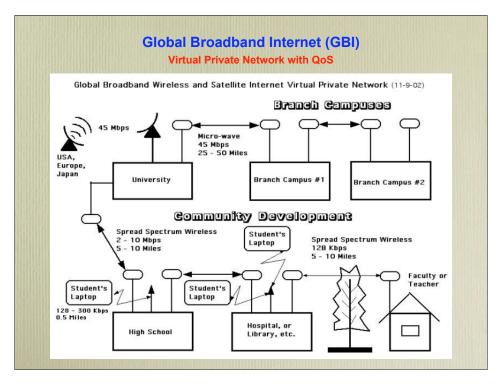
- Broadband Internet connection, supporting modern distance education via the World Wide Web.
- **Q** Help member universities build a network of facilitators to support e-learners.
- Learners may take courses from different member universities, obtaining their degree from the GUS, thus freeing them from being confined to one academic culture of a single university or country.
- Learners and faculties can promote the exchange of ideas, information, knowledge, and joint research and development of Web-based teaching materials.
- Researchers in developing countries can partner with colleagues in more advanced countries, and perform joint collaborative research and development with the use of virtual reality/virtual laboratories for experiential/constructive learning and creation of knowledge through emerging global GRID computer networking technology.
- **Q** Learners, faculties, and public policy makers can promote community development and many other advances at a local, regional and even on a global scale.



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1. Satellite linkage:

GUS will be based on regional satellite hubs, typically located at a major university, that connect via high-speed satellite (~ 45 Mbps) to educational resource cites in the E.U., U.S., and Japan. In a sense, the regional satellite hub is to be the major Internet Service Provider (ISP) for not-for-profit organizations in the region, and the gateway to the outside world.

2. Microwave linkage:

Regional hubs link to branch campuses or other regional educational institutions via micro-wave (~ 45 Mbps) over relatively short distances (25-50 miles).

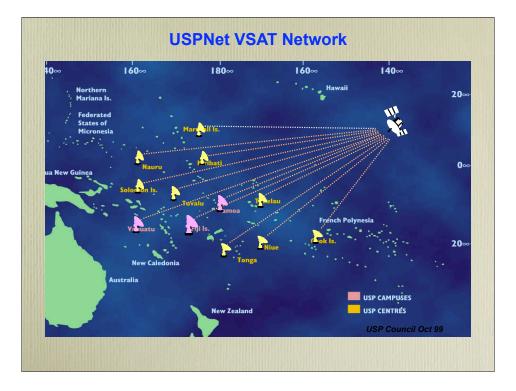
3. Community Development Network:

Communication from the hub and branch campuses to local sites, over distances up to 10 miles, is to be achieved by spread-spectrum wireless (~ 2-10 Mbps) Internet networks, which do not require licenses in most countries.

4. Wi-Fi connection:

The buildings with a broadband Internet connection will then also become relay points for the low-cost "Wi-Fi (wireless fidelity)" networks at 10 Mbps that are now rapidly appearing in Japan, USA and Europe.

This advanced wireless communication with laptop computer will make e-learning possible for anyone, anywhere, and anytime with capabilities of Internet telephony, fax, voice mail, e-mail, Web access, videoconferencing, etc. This is not only to help local community development, but also to assure close cooperation among higher, middle and lower levels of education.



LINCOS (Little Intelligent Communities) or "Unwiring the World"



Foundation for Sustainable Development of Costa Rica Institute of Technology of Costa Rica MIT Media Lab University of Rochester Hewlett-Packard, Microsoft, FTL Happold, Northsails, UTC, Becton-Dickenson, Wyle, V-Tel, Tachyon





HEWLETT James Sheats, HP Labs PACKARD Technology for Sustainability Initiative

11May 1999

Digital Town Centers



8-10 Computers 2 Printers, 2 Scanners Cell phone base station (15 mile radius) Smart card reader Medical diagnostic bay Analytical equipment as appropriate External large screen (when available) VSAT satellite connection

Purpose: to provide a multi-purpose information center for isolated regions, with high-speed (40 Mb/s) internet access and integrated local wireless communications, at affordable cost for developing nations

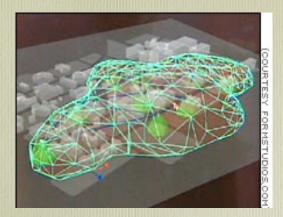
Telemedicine Agricultural extension services Environmental monitoring Education Computer Lab Electronic Commerce Banking Digital Services



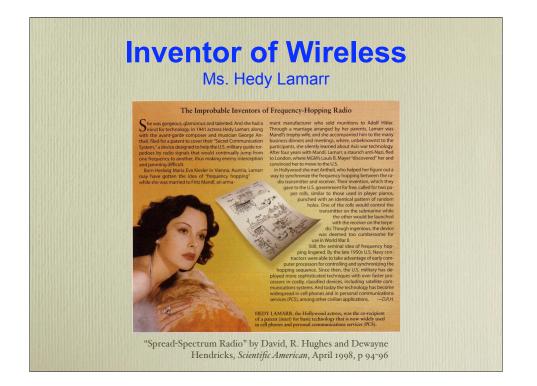
James Sheats, HP Labs Technology for Sustainability Initiative 11 May 1999



WiFi Cloud



This 3-D animation shows the wireless "cloud" over downtown Athens, Georgia. The project is aimed at attracting new users and creating new content for wireless laptops and PDAs. "Wireless 'cloud' may offer silver lining; Or is it just 'pie-in-the-sky' technology? CNN.com/SCI-TECH; July 31, 2002 http://www.cnn.com/2002/TECH/science/07/31/coolsc.wireless.cloud/index.html



Mobil Learning Era

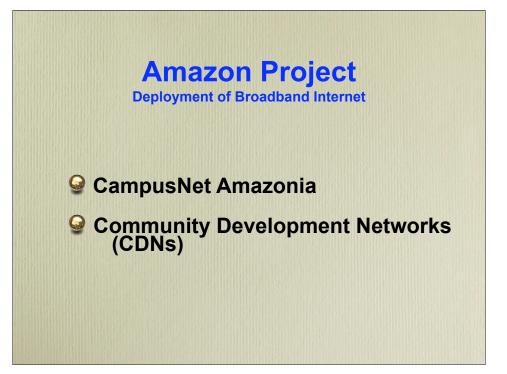
The evidence is overwhelming that mobile learning (m-Learning) is beginning to take hold:

- Over 50 percent of all employees spend up to half of their time outside the office.
- More than 75 percent of all Internet viewing will be carried out on wireless platforms by 2002.
- Mobile devices will outnumber landline PCs by 2002 and exceed the 1 billion mark the following year.
- More than 525 million web-enabled phones will be shipped by 2003.
- Worldwide mobile commerce market will reach \$200 billion by 2004.
- There will be more than 1 billion wireless internet subscribers worldwide by 2005.

Connotations

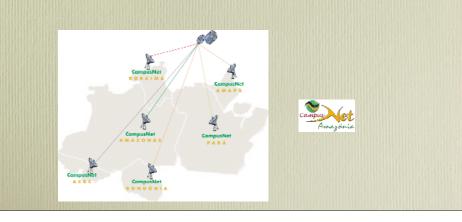
* WIRED	* WIRELESS
* Slave	* Freedom
* Crime	* Flexibility

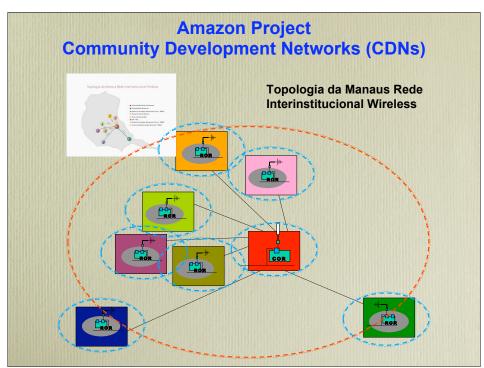
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Amazon Project Deployment of Broadband Internet

CampusNet Amazonia will interconnect Multimedia Resource Centers (MRCs) of all six Federal Universities in the Amazon region by broadband satellite Internet.





Community Development Networks (CDNs) will connect the universities with secondary and elementary schools, libraries, hospitals, local government offices and NGOs, etc., firstly in the City of Manaus and later in the cities of main campuses of the CampusNet affiliated universities, with the use of broadband wireless Internet at drastically discounted rates or free of charge.

Similar projects are now starting in Cuba and the Caribbean region, Malawi and Uganda in Africa.

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E-mail and multimedia World Wide Web of Internet so far contributed significantly to the world society on the dissemination of information. The next phase of the Internet development with global neural (or GRID) computer networks should be the globally collaborative experiential learning and constructive creation of wisdom with interactive actions on virtual reality simulation models of joint global research and development projects on various subjects.

Globally Collaborative Environmental Peace Gaming through Global Neural Computer Network

- Need: Kyoto Protocol
- Computer Simulation Models

 o Socio-Economic-Environment Model
 o Climate Simulation Model
- Beowulf Mini Supercomputer
 o Maui Community College in Hawaii
- Global Neural (Grid) Computer Network

This will promote trustful friendship among youngsters around the world to realize the Knowledge Society of the 21st century, and their collective creativity will enlarge the size of pie for stakeholders to reach peaceful win-win consequences. Senator Fulbright once said that learning together and working together are the first steps toward world peace.

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Key Elements of e-Learning

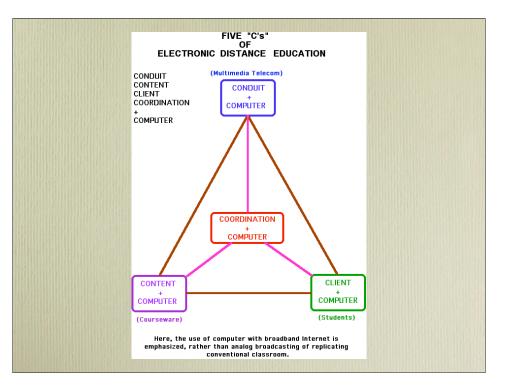
- **Generation Computer-mediated communication**,
- **Q** Active-learning type interactions,
- Instruction taking place at a distance, and
- Synchronous or asynchronous communication

Characteristics of Virtual Learning Community

- Collectively creates knowledge, using computermediated communications and global resources;
- enables individuals, regardless of their race, gender, or class, to produce, access and interact with information in ways that are compatible with their needs;
- embraces the characteristics of each culture represented and includes them in the new cultural fabric;
- Prespects different perspectives and promotes diversity of thought;
- Seeks and develops commonalities in experience and purpose (Feyten 1999:4).

Benefits of Virtual Learning Community

- Service Content of Social life in a community: a Social Web can offer the opportunity for people to co-enjoy new forms of culture, entertainment, and leisure.
- Creating and sharing knowledge in a community: a Social Web can help to organize the exchange of the wealth of knowledge and experience in local and world-wide communities outside of market mechanisms.
- Reducing social isolation in a community: a Social Web can support people in finding others with similar interests, needs, and goals, thereby expanding a person's social radius independent of geographical bounds (Tschang 2001:257).



7Cs Recommendations

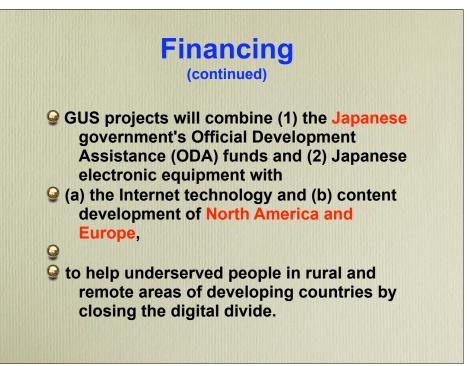
UNDP's Human development Report

- Generativity: setting up telecommunications and computer hardware;
- Image more community: focusing on group access, not just individual ownership;
- Society;
 Society: building human skills for the knowledge society;
- General more content: putting local views, news, culture and commerce on the Web;
- more creativity: adapting technology to local needs and opportunities;
- Generation: developing Internet governance to accommodate diverse national needs;
- General more cash: finding innovative ways to fund the knowledge society.

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Financing

- During the Okinawa Summit in July of 2000, Japanese government pledged US\$15
 billion to close the digital divide in developing countries and for the eradication of poverty and isolation.
- During the G8 Summit in Canada in June of 2002, and at the Environment Summit in South Africa in September of 2002, they also pledged another US\$2 billion to aid education and healthcare in developing countries, respectively.



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Conclusion

The GUS program is a comprehensive and holistic approach to building smart communities in developing countries for e-learning and e-healthcare/telemedicine. Initiatives are underway to create the necessary infrastructure and educational liaisons, and some near-term educational access is expected. Early efforts have included international teleconference technology workshops that have tested the satellite/wireless technology that will be used in GUS.

GUS is clearly an ambitious program, one that cannot be achieved by any one group, university, or national government. The program requires substantial collaborative contribution of ideas, expertise, technology resources, and funds from multiple sources. Those who value the vision of GUS are invited to join this great and noble enterprise.