Synchronized Thinking

A Methodology For Intercultural Communication

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Intercultural Communication

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Also by Alex Chan

Four Dimensional Thinking

Software Project Management, Business Processes Re-engineering and System Integration Cases

Going Around China for CEPA Opportunities

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A Methodology for Intercultural Communication

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This book is dedicated to Ou Yang Ying.

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Contents:

i. Preface

Philosophy is the origin of all knowledge, which includes natural science, social science, literature and arts. The developments of human civilizations are also linked to the emergence and evolution of different schools of philosophy. One good example is the Age of Wisdom. Those philosophies in the well-known Wisdom Age of the ancient civilizations of Greek, Egypt, India, China and Mesopotamia are still affecting our daily life.

On the other hand, the emergence of the Age of Technology has a great impact towards the whole human civilizations when Internet and other information technology products become much common.

After the Age of Renaissances, a lot of bright philosophers appeared in the European countries, for example: Francis Bacon, Descartes, Spinoza, Immanuel Kant, Rousseau, Voltaire, Friedrich Nietzsche and Hegel. All of them gave a lot of contributions towards the human development and civilizations in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Modernism, Existentialism, Post-Modernism, Structuralism, De-structuralism and Symbolism as well as Neo-Protectionism became the dominant philosophies in the twentieth century.

The development and expansion of Capitalism via Globalization and technology made the world closer than before. Nowadays, it is hard to divide city A from city B in terms of civilization perspectives, especially in United State of America.

In this book, the author tried to formulate a new way of communication - the Synchronized Thinking. The main idea of it is to find out an easier approach to understand and explain the things happening in this twenty-first century and the mechanism of the origin.

The book is divided into three main portions:
1. The Five Elements of Human Beings
2. The Four Dimensional Thinking Theory
3. The Resources-Innovation-Communication (RIC) Model
Not only Capitalism and Globalization, but also the possible future stages of human civilizations would be illustrated in the book.

Highlight:

What is "*Synchronize*"?

Synchronize (v.)

1. Make synchronous and adjust in time or manner; "Let's synchronize our efforts"
2. Happen at the same time
3. Make (motion picture sound) exactly simultaneous with the action; "synchronize this film"
4. Arrange or represent events so that they co-occur; "synchronize biblical events"
5. Operate simultaneously; "The clocks synchronize"
6. Cause to indicate the same time or rate; "synchronize your watches"

Source: *WordNet R 2.0, c 2003 Princeton University*

What is Synchronized Thinking?

Synchronized Thinking (n.)

1. Make synchronous mind between persons; "Let's synchronize our mind"
2. Think simultaneously
3. Pure transparent in inter personal communication
4. Highly effective and efficient interpersonal communication without misunderstanding and data loss

Source: *Alex Chan @September 2004*

What is culture?

culture (n.)

1a. The totality of socially transmitted behavior patterns, arts, beliefs, institutions, and all other products of human work and thought.

b. These patterns, traits, and products considered as the expression of a particular period, class, community, or population: *Edwardian culture; Japanese culture; the culture of poverty.*

c. These patterns, traits, and products considered with respect to a particular category, such as a field, subject, or mode of expression: *religious culture in the Middle Ages; musical culture; oral culture.*

d. The predominating attitudes and behavior that characterize the functioning of a group or organization.

2. Intellectual and artistic activity and the works produced by it.

3a. Development of the intellect through training or education.

b. Enlightenment resulting from such training or education.

4. A high degree of taste and refinement formed by aesthetic and intellectual training.

5. Special training and development: *voice culture for singers and actors.*

6. The cultivation of soil; tillage.

7. The breeding of animals or growing of plants, especially to produce improved stock.

Source: *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition*

What is intercultural communication ?

Intercultural communication (n.)

The world today is characterized by an ever growing number of contacts resulting in communication between people with different linguistic and cultural backgrounds. This communication takes place because of contacts within the areas of business, military cooperation, science, education, mass media, entertainment, tourism but also because of immigration brought about by labor shortage or political conflicts.

In all these contacts, there is communication which needs to be as constructive as possible, without misunderstandings and breakdowns. It is our belief that research on the nature of linguistic and cultural similarities and differences here can play a positive and constructive role.

Source*: Journal of Intercultural Communication ISSN 1404-1634*

Part A

Introduction

1. Background

The history of philosophy started when there were languages in different ancient cultures. The most well-known philosophers of Plato, Aristotle, Hanfeizi, Laozi and Buddha were born in the period of 600 B.C. to 300 B.C. The followings are the five major ancient civilizations:

1. Ancient Greece
2. Ancient India
3. Ancient Egypt
4. Ancient China
5. Ancient Mesopotamia

In these five main civilizations, a lot of writings, arts, craftsmanship, scientific inventions, structural political systems, strong armies, well-planned transportation systems, medical sciences, legal systems as well as agricultural industries were found.

Besides famous philosophers, religions were also created around this period of time. Multi-gods religions dominated in ancient Greece, India, China, Egypt and Mesopotamia as well.

Among the five major ancient civilizations, only China and India could keep the originals of their ancient philosophies, religions and culture to nineteenth century without rapid transformation. The ancient civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia were lost during ancient wars. The ancient civilization of ancient Greek was lost for centuries and was re-born in the Age of Renaissances and affected the culture and philosophies of Europe from fifteenth century to now.

During the period of Renaissances, the ideas of the ancient Greek philosophers like Plato and Aristotle were first re-born in Italy, then in France, Germany and England, and finally spread over the whole Europe. At the same time, new ideas, inventions and innovations were also blooming, especially in the aspects of arts, dramas, paintings and architectures.

From sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, many famous philosophers appeared in Europe. Giant thinkers like Francis Bacon, Descartes, Spinoza, Immanuel Kant, Rousseau, Voltaire, Hegel and Friedrich Nietzsche had created a series of new schools of philosophy.

The three tables below show the major civilizations and philosophies from B.C. 300 to A.D.600 and A.D.1700 respectively. From Table A1, all the five ancient civilizations were dominated multi-gods religions. In the aspect of philosophy, both

ancient Greek and ancient China had appeared a lot of great philosophers, such as Socrates, Plato and Aristotle in Greek and Confucius, Laozi, Hanfeizi and Mencius in China.

Table A 1
The Five Major Ancient Civilizations and Philosophies in B.C.300

	Ancient Civilizations	***Schools of Philosophy***	***Styles of Religion***
1	Greek	Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, etc	Multi-gods
2	India	Vedic Brahmanism	Multi-gods
3	Egypt	Unknown	Multi-gods
4	China	Confucius, Laozi, Hanfeizi, Mencius, etc.	Multi-gods
5	Mesopotamia	Unknown	Multi-gods

From Table A1, all the five ancient civilizations were dominated by multi-gods religions. In the aspect of philosophy, a lot of great philosophers had emerged in both ancient Greek and ancient China, such as Socrates, Plato and Aristotle in Greek and Confucius, Laozi, Hanfeizi and Mencius in China.

Table A 2
The Global Ancient Civilizations and Philosophies in A.D.600

	Continents/ Areas	***Dominant Schools of Political Philosophy***	***Style of Religion***
1	Europe	Catholic Church	Single-god
2	America	Inca Empire	Multi-gods
3	Asia-China	Confucianism, Tang Empire	Multi-gods
4	Africa	Ethiopia Empire	Multi-gods
5	Australia	Unknown	Unknown
6	India	Buddhism, Gupta Empire	Multi-gods
7	Middle-East	Catholic, Muslim	Single-god

From Table A2, there were significant changes in Europe; the Catholic Church became the dominant religion and philosophy. On the other hand, Inca culture and philosophy, which was a little bit like Laozi's thoughts, appeared in America. In Asia-China, Confucianism, Daoism and Buddhism became the three main philosophies and religions. In India, there were not many changes in this aspect. One main change of the world happened in the Middle East in which one-god religion of Catholic and Muslim dominated at that period.

Table A 3
The Global Civilizations and Philosophies in A.D.1700 (Renaissances)

	Continents/ Areas	***Dominant School of Philosophy***	***Style of Religion***
1	Europe	Francis Bacon, Descartes, Spinoza, Immanuel Kant, Rousseau, Voltaire, Hegel	Single-god
2	America	Inca Empire	Multi-gods
3	Asia-China	Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Ching Empire	Multi-gods
4	Africa	Congo Empire	Multi-gods
5	Australia	Unknown	Unknown
6	India	Buddhism, India	Multi-gods
7	Middle-East	Catholic, Muslim	Single-god

From Table A3, after the Age of Renaissances, the main change of the world occurred in Europe. A lot of famous philosophers were born, such as Francis Bacon, Descartes, Spinoza, Immanuel Kant, Rousseau, Voltaire and Hegel. They had founded the Age of modern philosophy and civilization.

The eighteenth century was a milestone for human civilization. After the rebirth of philosophy in Europe, there were also inventions of new method for research, technique and machinery. Industrialization thus started first in United Kingdom.

Many scholars claimed that the result of Industrialization in UK were due to free atmosphere of thinking, philosophy, religion and culture. This free atmosphere attracted a lot of high-grade scholars, scientists, thinkers and philosophers to settle in UK and it resulted in the emergence of new scientific inventions and innovations, especially the use of vacuum machine in production and rail.

Impacted by the great changes in UK, all of the nations in Europe such as Germany, France, Italy and Spain also started their own age of Industrializations in twenty years' time. The whole Europe then became the wealthiest nations in the world.

At the same time, industrialization in Europe enhanced the power of merchants, bankers, entrepreneurs as well as capitalists. Many of these merchants and capitalists held the resources in their hands and could thus bargain with the kings and nobles. They shared the power and authority in the ruling of the countries gradually.

The newborn middle-class, which mainly consisted of engineers, scientists, lawyers, accountants and senior craftsmen,

have become wealthy and they also seeded with the sharing of power and authority to rule their countries in the future.

The combination of the two new classes, the capitalists and middle class, had forced the king to the sharing of the power and then finally succeeded in getting the lower Parliament in the council of UK.

Only a few nations in Europe, such as France, changed the power of the king so rigorously as a result of Industrializations.

By the end of eighteenth century, capitalism became the dominant philosophy in Europe.

The thought of Darwin - "The selection by Nature" had enhanced the idea of radical capitalism in Europe on one hand and reduced the influence of the Catholic Church on the other.

More and more people had chosen to believe in modern science and capitalism.

Countries in Europe started to explore as much natural resources as they can within and outside of their nations. A trend of colonization started in Europe and resulted in an economic and military invasion to the whole world.

At the same time, farmers and other non-educated grass root

classes in Europe became the most helpless groups that no body represented their interests and benefits in the parliament or the government. They were exploited heavily. Sudden deaths, overloaded works, child labour, industrial injuries and unjust punishments by laws and authorities were common at that time.

Moreover, as a result of the international competitions for resources, power and colonies of the European countries triggered the outbreak of the World War I in 1912.

The tragedy of WWI had increased the burden of the poor grass root class in Europe once more, especially in those heavily destroyed nations like Russia, Poland and Germany.

Nearly at the same time, Marxism became popular among the people, who were somehow outside of the beneficial groups. The philosophy of Marx's Communism spread among the grass root classes of the farmers and workers at a very high speed.

The first nation that had employed Marx's Communism was Russia when Lenin adopted Marx's philosophy to acquire power and realm from the Czar Empire in 1918.

The success of Marxism in Russia had stimulated more and more thinkers and philosophers to rethink the limitations of capitalism, especially over the issue of allocation and balance

of resources and legislative equity from 1910s to 1930s. Socialism, Individualism and Fabian School were the famous ones at that time.

Racial conflicts, radical non-balance policy of the nations, the limitations of capitalism and the rise of the militarism had led to unstable international relationships.

The World War II began in 1939.

More than thirty million populations and over USD 300 billion of capital, industrial equipments, infrastructure and buildings were destroyed in World War II.

These painful results of WWII had provoked more people to rethink the limitations of capitalism and militarism. The citizens of West Europe commonly accepted the philosophies of moderate socialism and Fabian School.

New laws and legislations were set up to protect the grass root classes. Education, medical and money allowances were provided to those poor people in helping them survive and struggle with those difficult periods.

Another reason was that, the poor people were the heroes of WWII that they had protected the sovereignty of their own nations. Therefore, the political power of the countries of West-

ern Europe was in the hands of the general public citizens, and the idea of socialized capitalism and even welfare capitalism were accepted most.

On the other hand, the philosophy of Marxism and Communism imported China by the year of 1920s, and the Chinese Communist party was created.

The Chinese Communist party that represented the interest of the grass-root of most farmers had finally got the rule of China by 1949.

The WWII also induced Nationalism in the whole world. Many new nations were re-built and became independent during 1945 to 1960s. India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Vietnam, Egypt, Brazil, Chile, Argentina and Congo were independent by that period of time. The Age of Colonization ended rapidly.

Besides those communist countries including USSR, China, Vietnam, and Poland, the whole world was nearly Western civilized as a result of the wide spread of modern science, medical, language, culture and philosophies of the Post-Renaissances ideas.

Many universities were built and educations became common in these new independent countries. Most of these countries adopted capitalism or socialist capitalism as the primary phi-

losophy of rule.

In the aspect of political system, the three independent powers system of legislation, legal enforcement and administration were deployed by those newly formed socialized capitalism nations, such as Ice Island, India, the Philippines, New Zealand and Brazil.

Nearly at the same time, the Cold War started between two groups of countries, the socialist capitalism nations such as the United States of America, France, United Kingdom, Spain and Italy, and the communist nations such as USSR, Poland, Yugoslavia and East Germany from 1950s to 1970s.

However, the economic development of the Western socialized capitalist countries were much effective and efficient than those communist countries from 1960s to 1980s.

Innovations were fairly rewarded under the legislation of Western nations, and people would like to work hard to get more materials, wealth and resources under the new rule of the game.

Computer and technology enhanced the nations of USA, UK, France, West Germany, Canada, Italy and Japan, and they became much wealthier than before.

Innovation became another method to create resources. The

wide ranges of universities, laboratories and cooperative research centers enhanced the flow of information and inventions via periodical scientific journals, books, televisions and newspapers and which finally improved the productivity of these Western nations. The allocation of resources became more effective and reasonable under the well-structured and relatively fairer legislative system.

Starting from 1970s, new economic forces in Asia, the famous Four Little Dragons of South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore, had replicated the technology of the Western countries. Lots of talent capitalists, scientists and entrepreneurs contributed to the economic success of the Four Little Dragons, although political environments were not the same as those Western countries.

From 1980s, China, after a series of external and internal conflicts and struggles. started to adopt a more open way in dealing with the economy. Except planned economy, capitalism was allowed as a testing method to increase the motivation of production. Shenzhen, Shantou, Xiamen and Zhuhai were selected as the four new free ports to test the power of capitalism.

At the same time, nations in South America, like Brazil, Chile and Argentina as well as the nations in South East Asia such as Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia had copied the economic structure of the Four Little Dragons.

In mid-1980s, nearly all nations in the world adopted the free economic policy of capitalism except USSR, East Europe nations, North Korea, Vietnam and Cuba.

The great success in China under such new free economic policy shocked the world. The fruits of economic freedom were significant and thus affected nations in East Europe, USSR and Vietnam. People in these countries were encouraged to get more freedom in economic aspects, political rights and a better legal system.

People and politicians in East Europe were eager to get back their sovereignty and political rights from USSR. Finally, these nations in East Europe had left USSR in 1990s.

Then, all the nations of East Europe like Poland, Yugoslavia, Czech and Russia adopted the philosophy of capitalism and democratic political system which it was just copied directly from the Western European countries.

In order to cope with such trend, China had adopted a more open economic policy in 1992 and let some of the villages to have democratic election for their own leaders in 1993 after the drawback from 1989.

The development of global economy under the new socialist capitalism was very successful until 1997.

In 1997, a financial crisis broke out first in Thailand and then spread to the whole South East Asia such as Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore, and South America such as Chile, Argentina and Brazil as well. Finally, the crisis reached the whole World including Russia, Japan, China and USA.

This Crisis had exposed the limitations of the existing practice of capitalism especially in the areas of international exchange rate, financial institutions, banks and balance of trade.

In fact, the economic structure of the newly developing countries such as Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brazil, Argentina and India were not as healthy as those developed Western nations like UK, USA or France.

The miracle of capitalism, democracy and sciences were in doubt in solving the intrinsic problems in these developing countries.

China, on the other hand, adopted another policy to retain control of the foreign currency exchange and mechanically linked RMB to USD in a certain official range to keep the stability of its currency. The result was successful. From 1997 to 2001, the economic growth rate of China was more than 8% annually.

In 2001, Laden the Terrorist, one of the extreme Muslim troops in Afghan, attacked New York City in United States of America. There were over four thousands of causalities in such attack

and the twin towers of the World Trade Center collapsed. US then started the anti-terrorist policy and sent soldiers to Afghan for revenge.

In 2003, US invaded Iraq under the reasons of reducing its dangerous weapons and without any formal permission of the United Nations. This action had caused lots of protest from France, Russia and Middle East nations.

In 2004, China became one of the six largest economic structures of the world, and the GDP per capita was over USD1,000. It was a miracle and demonstrated the powerfulness of Chinese Communist philosophy.

To conclude, from the development of human history, no single successful philosophy could make a nation prosperous forever. Incidents like wars, political reforms, natural or artificial disasters could turn a nation into a very difficult period. Although there were wide spread of knowledge in sciences, educations, medicals, social sciences and political ideas; no nations up to now could solve problems like poverty, diseases such as AIDS, drugs and wars. Moreover, the process of globalization had sped up and it resulted in a more challenging situation for different schools of philosophy including the capitalism.

2. The Origin of Philosophy in East and West

Historically, there were many different schools of thought in the world. Both ancient times of Greek and China represented two main streams of thoughts.

From the investigations and researches of many scholars such as Kant, Rousseau and Russell, there was a general consciousness at the starting point in ancient Greek philosophy. Thales (585 B.C.) invented mathematics and predicted an eclipse. He was presumed to be the first philosopher in ancient Greece. The Lliad and the Odyssey of Homer (550 B.C.) was the first poet; and the Olympian gods inside the poet were the first written religion of Greek.

From 550 B.C. to 400 B.C., there were many philosophers in ancient Greek. For example: Pythagoras, Heraclitus, Parmenides and Anaxagoras. The atomism might be the most excited one, and its founders were Leucippus and Democritus.

Socrates (469 B.C. to 399 B.C.), the teacher of Plato and Xenophon, started the logical way of studying philosophy. "What I know is one thing, the unknown". Socrates not only doubted the whole physical world but also the Olympic gods, which later led to his death by the hands of the elections of the democratic council of Athens.

Plato (427 B.C. to 347 B.C.), the teacher of Aristotle, was the most famous ancient Greek philosopher in modern age. Plato wrote the *Dialogues, Republic and Sophist*. He stated to investigate the development of human being, society and the perfect state - Utopia. In his writing, political, social, psychological and ethical problems and solutions were derived from his own scope of philosophy.

Aristotle (384 B.C. to 322 B.C.), the tutor of Alexander, was the most systematical philosopher in ancient Greece. Aristotle was the founder of systematic logic, physics, biology, metaphysics and nature of art. He wrote hundred volumes of books: *Logic, Physics, Natural History, the Parts of Animals, Poetics, Ethics, Politics and Metaphysics* etc.

(Please refer to the book *History of Western Philosophy* by Bertrand Russell 1946 for detail.)

In Ancient China, according to *Shiji* (Historical Records), the first dynastic history of China, written by Si-ma Qian (86 B. C.), that there were mainly six schools: Yin-Yang school; Ju school; Mohist school; Names school; Legalist school and Dao-de school within Xia dynasty (2205-1766 B.C.), Shang dynasty (1766-1123 B.C.), and Zhou dynasty (1122-256 B.C.). There were school of Diplomatists, school of Eclectics and school of Agrarians by classification from the original "hundred schools".

The most famous schools of thought were Confucian, Laozi, Hanfeizi and Mencius. They appeared in the Spring-Autumn Dynasty of ancient China.

(Please refer to the book A *Simply History of Chinese Philosophy* by Dr. Fu Yan Lang 1923 for detail)

Part B

Five Elements of Human Beings

3. Truth - Ancient Greek (Science and Knowledge)

Truth is the finding, understanding, reasoning and measuring of the real things in the world. The most ultimate goal of Truth is the fact and nothing more than fact.

Modern science like biology, physics and chemistry are all efforts to find out the fact of the world. Besides natural sciences, other areas of scientific findings all belong to it, for example, mechanics, medical science, computer science, and telecommunication science and information technology.

Electricity, clean water, consumable food, warm shelter, transportation, telecommunication and cloths are all results of the finding the Truth process.

It can be said that, the most important element of human civilization is the finding of the Truth. It is the origin of the modern science of the world.

Beacon is the one who invents the methodology of modern natural science via his book *Modern Methodology*. His contribution to the world is the finding of the scientific methods to determine, repeat test and conclude. Some of the original ideas of Bacon can be found in the writing of Plato and Aristotle - the two great ancient Greek philosophers.

Plato in his book *Conversation* states the eagerness in finding the real Truth. Aristotle on the other hand is the founder of many aspects of natural sciences such as biology, medical science and physics. He also invented the simple logic method of classification and comparison for the plants and animals.

When we read the history of ancient Greek, we can easily find that the most important aspect of the ancient Greek civilization is the finding of the Truth.

Although some scholars may argue that ancient Greek was not the origin of the idea of Truth, Babylon, the ancient civilization in Mesopotamia should be the origin. More and more research found that the level of civilization in Babylon were so plenty and advanced. However, due to the loss of historical record, language and written evidences, all these cannot be easily proven.

On the other hand, the overwhelming of ancient Rome Empire

had carried the ancient Greek civilization towards the whole Europe, Middle East and Northern Africa, and thus enhanced the spreading of the ideas of finding the Truth.

Moreover, most of the philosophers in the Age of Renaissances were under the effect of the ancient Greek thinking. For example, the artist and philosopher, Michelangelo, was deeply affected by ancient Greek civilization. Beacon, Descartes and Kant were also strongly affected by these ancient Greek philosophers.

The finding of the Truth resulted in the increase of knowledge. One of the famous statement is “Knowledge is Power”. It is a good demonstration of the importance of knowledge.

Findings had shown that, the quantities of knowledge in terms of books published had increased 100 times from ancient Greek to Renaissance. It jumped to 10000 times in the eighteenth century, 1 million times in the beginning of twentieth century and 1 billion times in the beginning of twenty-first century.

4. Kindness - Ancient Chinese (Harmony)

Human beings are social animals according to biological classification. The fact is that human cannot live individually even though a single person can produce food, beverage and shelter to him or herself. The one cannot reproduce individually. Biologically, human beings are heterosexual in nature. If you want to copy yourself, you also need help from the others.

Historically, human beings are living in a social environment or a society so that socialization, languages, arts and other inventions could pass from generations to generations.

The optimum goal of socialization is achieving harmony among human beings. Different kinds of social structure like family, clan, school, clinic, community or even a country are mechanisms to retain a reasonable harmony of human beings living in it.

Family as a basic unit of the existing social structure provides

shelter, food and basic education to newborn babies. Schools, clinics and markets or other functional structures in the community serve an individual for different kinds of need and want.

A country provides basic protection to an individual and set laws and regulations for each citizen to live properly. Companies, banks, stock market and other business entities or organizations provide mechanism of leverage of different resources towards each individual.

Basic economic theory states that, human beings bear an unlimited desire for resources. Laws, regulations or even police force are needed to help controlling them. The setting of the rules of game is to fix human being to play under such controllable environment.

On the contrary, if the individual human being can control his or her own desires and wants, then the individual can live properly without laws and regulations.

Ancient Chinese philosophers - Confusion and Laozi made a lot of contributions in the area of individual self-control mechanism.

In the philosophy of Confucian, one individual should purify himself before setting up a family. The way of purification is to understand the concept of "Shame"[耻].

It was shameful if anyone fails to control his behaviors, thinking and desires fully. The same situation can also apply to a family, a clan or a state. The methodology was by "Politeness" [禮]. It is a different way of behavioral ritual or symbol for all the individuals to perform under a certain social structure framework.

The five basic social structure frameworks are:
1. Emperor VS official;
2. Father VS son;
3. Elder brother VS younger brother;
4. Husband VS wife;
5. Individual VS friend.

The basic idea of Confusion Philosophy is the making of a self-control mechanism towards all existing social structure at that time in order to create a harmonized society. It is true that if everyone were self-controllable, then crimes, violence and wars would decrease a lot.

Many of the ancient Chinese emperors adopted the philosophy of Confucian to take easier control of the Empire after Han Dynasty. One of the most important things was that the Confucian provided the legitimacy for the rule of the Emperor.

Laozi was another great ancient Chinese philosopher who cre-

ated "Dao" [道]. The best state is "little one with few citizens"under his thinking. It is true that if there were few numbers of citizens, the chances of conflict towards resources would be reduced and so as the number of the crime and violence. And if most of the countries in the world were small ones, there is no need for these countries to have war with each other.

The idea of Laozi is being natural and respect the nature. He admits that every human being has his or her natural needs, wants and desires; however, one should respect each other as well as the natural resources on the earth. The population of each country should not grow too much. The expansion of each country would alter the natural balance of power and thus result in wars.

The idea of Laozi is to create a harmony among human beings, countries and the natural resources.

From the above two ancient Chinese philosophers, we understand that both of them tried to have a harmonized individual, family, society or country.

The ancient Chinese philosophers had made a good contribution to human history and adopted the idea of kindness and harmony to run the ancient Chinese world.

5. Beauty - Ancient Hebraism (Absolute)

Another main element of human beings is the pursuit of Beauty. Beauty was the perception of the best life or material. Art is an expression of Beauty for communication. Beauty was somehow subjective, absolute and un-measurable. In this sense, Beauty was an unlimited area of challenge to human beings.

In the aspect of religion, God could be classified as Absolute and Beauty.

When we study the history of religions, we will find that all the five ancient civilizations had their own religions. The primitive way of religion is more fantastic, especially in the description towards the creation of the world.

In ancient China, [女媧] is the mother of land and protects human beings by repairing the sky.

In ancient India, the sky is a snake and the earth is on the top of a giant elephant with a tortoise under it.

In ancient Greek, Zeus creates the world.

All these religious stories about the creation of the world are fancy and beautiful. This may reflect the desire for Beauty in ancient human beings.

The sense of Beauty is different from people to people. It is because Beauty itself represents Absolute; and Absolute means unlimited.

At the same time, in Mathematical term, zero is unlimited, and it could be the most beautiful concept.

However, as human beings are organic in nature, we can only tend to be absolute and create such absolute standard in mind.

Logically, “tend to be absolute” is not absolute, so as the concept of Beauty.

Therefore, only gods can be beautiful and absolute.

Up to now, the sample of the representation of absolute is shown by the religion of Hebraism, Catholic, Christian and Islam.

All of them believe in one god and worship only one god. The god has absolute power, greatest ability, most wisdom and most

Beauty.

The spread of the one god belief in the human world leads to great effect towards human civilization.

The first one is to give an absolute standard to human being. This absolute standard of life can make human being more and more structuralized in social structure and allocation of resources.

The absolute standard also makes a reference for all related societies to live together, which help increase of the inter-relationship among societies as a whole.

Moreover, since there is only one god and the god represents all, no human can do better than God does.

Therefore, even a king cannot forget the absolute standard of god. Religion power can override the power of the king as well.

On the other hand, the concept of Beauty may become radical sometimes. It is because of the nature of Absolute.

When we try to interpret the concept of Beauty, it is very hard to have a clear definition. Different religions, different races, and even different classes can give us various definitions for Beauty. The controversy among such definitions leads to a di-

versity in the life purpose of human beings.

The only-one-god concept is originated from Hebraism. They started to reduce the diversity of the diverse concept.

Under the only-one-god religion, there is a tendency to create a unified concept for Beauty and Absolute.

This is a very important stage of human civilization development. The one-God religion creates a single absolute reference for all human being at that time.

Under such concept, no man can be the best except the God. Human beings can be more equal among each other under such way of arrangement.

The mystery of religion can be reduced to a certain extent. If we investigate the history of religion of human beings, we can find that the emergency of this single god concept brings a lot of changes to the nature of the human at ancient times.

6. Innovation - The Creativity

Generally, the development of history of human civilizations can be divided into the following stages:
a. Age of Bronze
b. Age of Five Ancient Civilizations
c. Age of Renaissance
d. Age of Industrialization
e. Age of Technology and Globalization

Stage One: Age of Bronze

In the Age of Bronze, human started to create and use durable tools like knives, arrows and hamlets with the use of bronze. The production processes of such tool or weapon needed a long cycle of work as well as higher degree of division of labor.

Innovation was a significant factor. Societies were formed as well, a more clear-cut division of labor appeared. Leaders, officials, craftsmen, soldiers, farmers, workers and painters were the elements of such societies. Everyone inside the society had

his or her own role and responsibility. Each of them had to give a certain level of contribution to the society and get other resources of food, shelter and protection for return.

By the term of economic development, the Age of Bronze was a stage of "Primary industry" - the productions were mainly by agriculture, fishing and hunting.

Stage Two: Age of the Five Ancient Civilizations

Egypt, China, Babylon, India and Greece are the five main ancient civilizations in the human history.

There are many aspects in common for them:
1. The invention of characters, words and languages
2. The creation of architectures and buildings
3. The common use of metallic tools
4. The bloom of philosophers and thinkers
5. The birth of religions
6. The formation of a complex social structure
7. The formation of emperor and related bureaucratic structure
8. The emergence of legal system
9. The discussion of human and nature
10. The development of farming industry
11. The emergence of wheels, gears and levels - the sign of secondary industrialization
12. The sediments of capital and money

These twelve main improvements were due to the increasing number and level of invention and innovation.

Nowadays, in the twenty-first century, many of these great creations are still affecting our daily lives such as languages, religions, thoughts of the philosopher, legal systems and social structures.

Stage Three: Age of Renaissance

Firstly, the beginning stage of Renaissance, people tried to get back to the ancient civilizations including architecture, philosophy, paintings, technologies and other daily activities.

Then, new ideas evolved. Much different innovative thinking emerged and they were quickly accepted by the people and then got popular.

A wide spread of these ancient civilization and new innovative ideas and creations made the age of Renaissance a very new, fresh and colorful age.

Renaissance could be described as a stage of rebirth of the traditional Western civilization.

Besides, arts and cultural aspects, legal, language, government organizations had changed with respect to it.

The Rebirth of middle classes and the class of scholars and artists were also very important. All of them contributed a lot in the human civilizations to the starting of the stage of Industrialization.

Innovation, no doubt, was the most important origin of improvement force for the Age of Renaissance.

Stage Four: Age of Industrialization

The Age of Industrialization started from Britain at the middle of eighteenth century. The identification was the invention of vacuum machine, especially in the application of the mechanism in the areas of manufacturing industry of textile and transportation of rail.

The invention of the steam vacuum machine turned Britain to be wealthy and powerful.

Innovation was the major reason for the invention. On the other hand, the atmosphere and social environment as well as the legal structure of Britain maintained a platform for such kind of inventions.

The wide spread of the steam machine technology and other new mechanical inventions created a new class, that is the factory workers.

The invention of motorcars, fuel-powered machinery and electrical power were inventions aimed as creating a more effective way in the use of resources.

All the above inventions supported the continuity of the Age of Industrializations.

Stage Five: Age of Technology and Globalization

The first computer was invented by early 1960's in the laboratory of the United States. Actually, the history of development of computer and information technology was not easy. Many scientists put their whole lives developing it.

Innovation, logical thinking, processes control and experiments were the most significant elements; persistence was another keen factor of the great breakthrough. On the other hand, the invention and publicity of Internet also led to its general application and made it more and more popular. Globalization

of information became possible via the world of Internet.

A lot of newly developed software, hardware and networking equipments were invented in the technology stage.

1. Software: ERP, CRM, Microsoft OS, Unix OS, Linux, Data Base of Oracle, Sybase, SQL.

2. Hardware: PC like IBM, HP, NEC, DELL, Server like IBMAS400, S390, CPU like Intel P4, AMD Athlon, MIPS.

3. Networking equipments: Cisco Router, 3Com switch, Juniper SDH Ring.

Actually, Innovation was the main input in the Age of Technology.

7. Destruction

The history of human beings was full of tragedies. Most of them were wars. The famous war of Troy in ancient Greece had lasted for nearly fifteen years and finally destroyed the great city of Troy.

In ancient China, there were wars among different kingdoms, especially in the famous Sprint-Autumn Dynasty and the War Dynasty. The same cases happened in ancient Egypt and India.

For the modern times, the most significant ones would be the World War I and World War II. The destructive power of the two world wars was so massive that nearly all nations on the earth were involved.

The history of wars was a feedback of one of the other human nature- Destruction.

Ancient philosophers like Plato, Aristotle, Muzi and Mencius had a lot of discussion on the nature of human beings. One of the most controversial topic was whether human is kind or bad in nature. Both of the ideas had their supporters and it had been argued for thousand years.

I believe that human being bears both natures of them. Selfishness, jealousy and prejudice are the nature of self-centre destructive nature.

As we know, human being is organic in nature. This is why we cannot forget our biological nature. This nature drives us to struggle for survival and to search for more and more resources for our needs and desires.

When we study classic economics, the first assumption is that human desires are unlimited. The unlimited desires will lead to destruction when there is no control or legal regulations.

Therefore, it comes to a point on how we handle this destructive nature by diversifying it into other areas like sports and competitive games.

Law and legislation are tools to effectively control this destructive nature.

Part C

Four Dimensional Thinking

8. The Introduction of Four Dimensional Theory

The study of human thinking has been a long history of human beings. Human like to control themselves as well as the others. Many psychologists, thinkers and philosophers had put a lot of efforts in the investigation and research on this topic.

With the study of different schools of thought and developmental theories, a new way of explanation towards the development, the structure and the ways of formulation of human thinking ability will be shown in the following paragraphs.

In some areas, it adopts a short-cut way to derive the theory, in which, might not be accepted by most of the careful and detailed scholars.

The development of human brain, nervous system or the control system will also be described in detail.

The Four Dimension Thinking Theory is the combination of medical science, biological science, psychology, socialization theory, cognitive and control theory, and the existing well-known thinking research of linear thinking.

As the Four Dimension Thinking Theory is a new aspect of finding, the originality can reflect the importance of it in the contribution towards: education, AI and technology, government and enterprises.

Development of Human Brain in Historical Order

When human beings appeared in the Age of Stone, human beings became different from other types of mammals.

The most significant difference was the use of brain and thinking. When time passed, human developed their genes and carried them from generations to generations.

The followings are the main thinking activities in the Age of Stone:

1. The use of tools created the concept of dimensions
2. Teamwork for hunting needed the idea of communication

and relationship
3. The creation of words improved communication

Stage One: Age of Bronze

1. Human civilization went to a critical moment when it arrived to the Age of Bronze.

At the Age of Bronze, societies were born. A clear-cut of division of labor started.

The followings are the representatives of such division of labor.
1. The people with wisdom, somehow old, became the natural leaders. They decided different roles of people among the societies. Leadership needed a lot of thinking and conception based on their experience of life, communication, skills and habits.
2. Merchants who provided necessities, tools and luxury products also appeared.
3. Other members of the societies such as soldiers, workers, craftsman, and hunters became the elementary members of the societies.

Merchants and other natural leaders bore a way of logical thinking. Thinking with purpose instead of daily life was started

in human civilization and became common.

The foundations of logical thinking, step by step, with clear purpose and progress, had appeared.

The soldiers, craftsmen and workers, most of them had some level of simple logical thinking.

By the way, artists, like painters in the Age of Bronze, started the Age of Imagination.

Stage Two: Age of Ancient Civilization

After the Age of Bronze, another very important stage of human thinking are the age of philosophies in the following five ancient civilizations: Egypt, China, Greece, Arabia and India had shown the main civilization evidences.

All these five main civilizations bore the followings in common:
1. A hierarchical social structure
2. A detailed division of labor
3. Not only leaders, but there were thinkers as an occupation
4. Language with writing were created
5. Orders, rules and written laws were formed

In the aspect of thinking, all the following elements were shown:
1. Logical thinking
2. Imagination, creativity, innovation
3. Dimensions
4. Reasoning

At the Age of Ancient Civilizations, there were a lot of thinkers, philosophers as well as religions appeared.

The purpose of life, the relationship between human being and natural recourse, the nature or rules of the world, etc, were the main topics of the thinkers at that age.

Stage Three: Age of Renaissances

Another main stage of human being thinking development was the Age of Renaissances, when the Western civilizations were re-born after the Middle Age.

Most of the thinking did not change a lot with the former five civilizations, but one of them had appeared and bloomed.

It was the idea of Innovation.

In the age of Renaissances, innovation were highly rewarded

and accepted by most of the people. A good cycle of innovation began as they had the market and people would like to think more and more.

Stage Four: Age of Industrialization

Another significant change was the set up of the college and universities after the Age of Renaissances. They were the fountains for human thinking and ideas.

Sciences and the scientific experiments were the foundation of Industrial Revolutions.

In the aspect of thinking, scientific thinking became more detailed and systematic:

1. Logic
2. Dimension
3. Curiosity
4. Questioning
5. Reasoning
6. Innovation
7. Classification
8. Analysis
9. Comparison

10. Planning

The Age of Industrialization began in England with the supports from the well-known Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The contribution of the Age of Industrialization towards modern human civilization was vital.

In a summary, the different stages of development of human civilization had several areas in common:

1. The increase of the people in the area of thinking
2. More professional
3. Innovations and creativity were the central elements for improvement
4. Innovation needed reward

Development of Human Brain in Modern Human Being

Stage One: From Fertilized to Birth

In the area of individual growth and development, human brain started to develop after four months of fertilizations.

Inside the body of mother, life begins to grow and develop including body tissue, nervous system, respiratory system, bone and skeleton.

At this stage, nutrition provided by the mother determines the foundations of the baby's body and the brain. Investigations found that food and beverage taken in the mother's diet is a vital element for the development of the new life, so as the brain.

Another well-known factor is the DNA, the gene of the body. Now a lot of gene-related diseases could be found in the early months of pregnancy.

At the age of six months inside mother's body, the baby starts to use his or her own sense to investigate and communicate with the outside world.

Findings have shown that moderate music, warm touch and gentle voice can help calm down the body and reduce the sense of fear.

Therefore, many mothers would like to have pre-birth teaching for the baby by music or gentle talks.

Indeed, the sense of fear, one of the most important human characters, is started by this stage, especially at the time of birth.

Stage Two: Born to Age One

During birth, the baby faces a great demand to his or her brain.

At least seven main thinking (sensory) aspects are needed for a newborn baby:

1. Visual
2. Sound
3. Touch
4. Taste
5. Smell
6. Force and gravity
7. The use of self-control

The first nervous stimulation to baby is the sound. The sound means all possible sound frequency that is higher than the ultra-low sounds and lower than ultra-high sounds.

These include human voice, music, noise and sound from all the electrical devices such as T.V., radio and CD.

It is an awful experience for the baby at the beginning, so they need a period of adaptation for these sounds.

The baby starts to recognize, proceed and classify all sounds within the first two months.

Vision is another challenge. It is a very brand new experience to the baby; therefore, most of them will close their eyes within the newborn period.

Visible light of different frequencies and color enters the eyes and stimulates their visual nervous system.

It also takes time for the baby to carry out the cognition, procession and classifications.

Other senses, like taste and smell, need the same procedures for the baby to adapt.

Another aspect is the force and gravity. Baby before born are living in a space of liquid-based world. After birth, gravity of body weight and other tissues such as legs and hands is another challenge to the baby.

By that time, the baby has to use the control system to process information, increase their adaptation for survival.

In the first five months after born, reflexive nervous action are dominant; crying for food and crying for fear are samples of these.

After five months of struggle, the body starts to take over the whole body by the brain. The work of self-learning and control begins.

Different kinds of human thinking start:

1. Dimension – distance
2. Imagination – dreams
3. Cognition – self-awareness
4. Simple classification
5. Identification of risk
6. Sense of fear

At the age of one, baby starts to develop the thinking of:

1. Reasoning
2. Logic (in discrete order)
3. Curiosity

Stage Three: Age One to Age Three

From age one to age three, the above three elements of thinking determine the personality and character of the baby.

In other words, a baby at the age of three does have his or her own character and habits.

The reason is that the development of the brain and thinking do affect the characters of a human being to a very significant level, and this will carry to his or her whole life.

The development and growth after the age of three is only a shaping or moderating process of the baby's character and personality.

Although education, social norm, value, reward and punishment can have an effect towards one's personality, the most important process occurs between ages of one to three.

From the age of three to teenage period of cognitive crisis, it takes nearly ten years.

Stage Four: Age Three to Teenage

The main brain activities related to the teenage are the development of value, individual social status, self-expectation and personal philosophy.

These can be explained by the way of thinking:

1. Personality logical path identification
2. Reasoning with a valued base
3. Cognitive and centralized control system

After the teenage period, the individual begins to make use of the environment and experience of daily life to verify their own ways of logical thinking that is based on the established thinking ways.

Education, especially for university grade, does have significant improvement on thinking ability of the individual.

The Structuralization and Order of Human Brain

The main function of cognitive and control area of the human brain is the Structuralization and order in thinking.

The Structuralization and order are the determination of the way of memory, imagination as well as meanings of the memory units.

Those memory units will be placed in a random aspect.

On the other hand, these random aspects have their own rules. The rules are the orders.

You can imagine that it is just like the Random Theory of Quantum Physics. The famous “Butterfly Reaction” always happens in the human brain.

At the beginning stage, memory units inside the memory area are not in order. It causes great difficulty for human beings. Correlation, that is the likelihood, is used for the clarification of human memory units.

The ordered segments are formed via correlation relationship.

The dispatch of these ordered segments inside the cognitive and control area also creates difficulty towards human brain.

The brain then will create a higher level of control system - the

cognitive node, a Structuralization unit, as a representative.

The typical cognitive node is like a story. For example, a love story that touched your mind, or even a film - ET can also be a single cognitive node.

These millions of cognitive node are distributed inside and around the memory area; sometimes in the imagination areas via nervous transfer.

The cognitive nodes are the information for the cognitive and control area.

Value, norm, social status, self-esteem, ego, super-ego, feeling, logic, reasoning, dimension, creativity, curiosity, hungry experience and sexual experience are all cognitive nodes.
The cognitive nodes then formulate the structure of the cognitive and control area by the point-to-point reflection connection.

One Structuralization unit in the cognitive and control area represents a cognitive node in the memory area and around. It is formulated in correlation order and random as well.

The Structuralization units include: habit, characteristics, desire, reward and punishment system. They are the determining

function of one's life.

The mechanism of the interaction of the Structuralization units is different from human to human. It depends on the logical sequence, interrelationship, action and reaction, time of response, receipt of the cognitive and control units of an individual.

In other words, the characteristics of these Structuralization units are the factor of the brain ability of each human being.

9. The Four Dimensional Thinking Theory

One Dimensional thinking

When the Structuralization units are organized in one to one correlation, that is a cause-and-result relationship.

For example, when the night is dark, one goes to sleep; it is a cause-and-result correlation (one-to-one correlation).

It can also become – habit of one human being.

A typical example is the human being in the Age of Stone. Most of them would go to sleep at night and wake up in the morning. It was a habit for nearly all human beings in the Age of Stone.

This is called One-Dimensional Thinking.

If most of the Structuralization units in the cognitive and control area are in such one-to-one correlation order, we can identify that the individual thinks in one-dimensional way.

The characteristics of one-dimensional thinking are as follows:

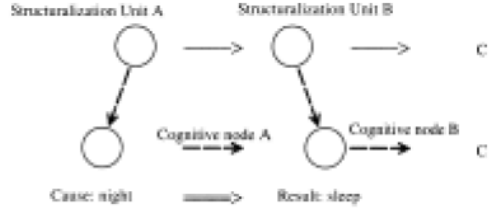
They have a rigid habit and nearly explain everything in a single way.

The Structuralization units represent one single meaning to them.

Imaginations are limited or do not affect much to the cognitive units as well as the Structuralization units.

To use Maslow's human development theory ("Hierarchy of Needs") as example, the One-Dimensional Thinking is at the stage of physiological need.

Figure H1
The relationship of the Structuralization units and cognitive node.



It is so-called **Linear Thinking**

The one-dimensional linear thinking can be straight line, circle or Z-shape or S-shape.

1. Straight line thinking
2. Circle thinking
3. S-shape or Z-shape thinking

Straight-line thinking is a typical sample of One-Dimensional Thinking.

The Structuralization units are correlated with each other step by step with little or no variety.

Typical samples of straight-line thinking are an ant, a bee, or a mosquito, most of the insects.

For human beings, a normal baby at the age of the fifth month uses straight-line thinking.

Figure H2
The linear thinking of ants

Circle thinking is another typical One-Dimensional Thinking. Circle thinking is different from straight thinking since the direction of variety is allowed among the correlation of Structuralization units. On the other hand, the circle thinking is operating with purpose.

For example, a swallow will go to get food at the morning time from the nest and come back to the nest again when tired.

For the whole day, the swallow might face a lot of different matters such as weather change, location of food and attacks from the predator. However, at the end, it will return to the nest for rest.

Figure H3
The circle thinking of a swallow

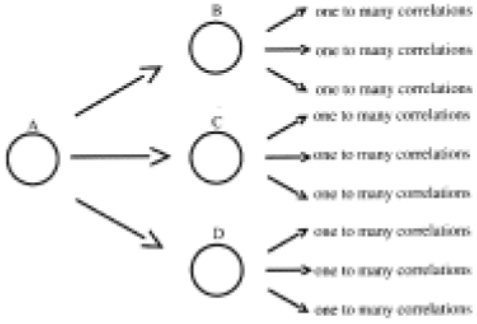
For human being, a baby at the age of twelfth month possesses this way of thinking.

The reason is that, the baby has to get food, shelter and other physiological needs from the outside world. He or she has to learn this kind of thinking.

The third way of One-Dimensional Thinking is the S-shaped thinking.

The S-shaped thinking is different from the straight and circle ones in which there are different possibilities of correlations among Structuralization units and they are linked with one to two or one to more bases.

Figure H4
S-shaped thinking.



The S-shaped ways of thinking is a very important step of change in thinking of animals.

For example, a mouse is a very good sample of using S-shaped thinking. You can test this kind of thinking by using reward and punishment lab experiment.

Under a lab experiment, a mouse opens only the red door when there is always a reward; and will never open the blue door when there is always a punishment in a cage.

This result reflects the way behavior is shaped.

For human being, the babies at the ages of one to three use this kind of thinking.

At the same time, the habits of the baby start to formulate. Mostly it will become the character of the individual human being in the coming period of life.

The above three ways of One-Dimensional Thinking are formulated in the early stage of normal human being.

However, if the baby gets hurt and thus hinders the brain development, the individual will become a body with typical One-Dimensional Thinking.

In the medical term, the individual is called “mentally retarded”.

Generally, a person who has One-Dimensional Thinking is treated as IQ below average in modern human standards.

Two Dimensional thinking

Mathematically, a two-dimensional diagram such as square or rectangle is a combination of unlimited numbers of line.

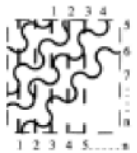
Figure (I1)

A square can be formulated by 1,2,3,4, to a straight lines, or
A square can be formulated as (I2) with different ways of lines or
A square can be formulated as (I3) with different kinds lines and different circle lines.

Figure (I2)

By the same way of understanding, Two-Dimensional Thinking is the combination and formulation by

Figure (I3)



a huge number of One-Dimensional Thinking. All kinds of One-Dimensional Thinking are the elements of Two-Dimensional Thinking.

Of course, the result of Two-Dimensional Thinking is very different from One-Dimensional Thinking.

There are some other mammals in the world which have such ability.

If the “straight One-Dimensional Thinking” is at 1.0 of thinking ability, then the “square Two-Dimensional Thinking” is at 2.0 of thinking ability.

Apes and monkeys can only have 1.2 or 1.3 level of thinking ability.

For human being, a child of age of five does get a 1.3 level of thinking ability.

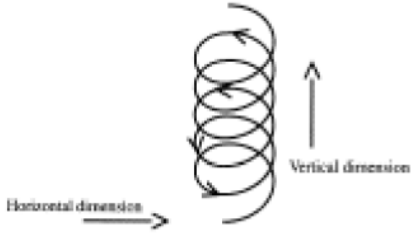
Generally, at the age of teenager such as thirteen, human being can have a thinking ability of 1.7.

When explained by the Structuralization units in the cognitive and control area, the typical Two-Dimensional Thinking is like this:

Lots of One-Dimensional Thinking already existed so that there is increase of the variety of correlation among these One-Dimensional Thinking. More and more S-shaped way of thinking resulted.

One of the inter-mediate thinking is Spiral Thinking.

Figure (I 4)
The Spiral Thinking



The Spiral Thinking is the combination of S-Shaped Thinking and Circle Thinking.

The Spiral Thinking does have two dimensions, one horizontal dimension and one vertical dimension.

A typical teenager thinking is spiral, both horizontal and vertical dimension happened.

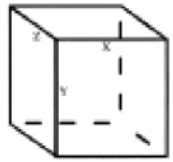
Via the education of university or college, most of the graduated students have the 2.0 level of Two-Dimensional Thinking.

Three Dimensional thinking

Simply speaking, Three-Dimensional Thinking is a way of thinking of an individual human being in a three dimensional ways.

For example, a cubic is three-dimensional.

Figure (J1)
A Cubic



A cubic contains not only horizontal dimension of X, but also vertical dimension of Y as well as a new dimension of Z.

The Z direction is a break through of thinking.

This Z direction happens when the existing 2.0 Two-Dimen-

sional Thinking cannot fulfill the requirement or cannot solve the problems in the life of an individual.

A spark or a jumping happen inside the cognitive and control area of the brain and resulted in a new correlation to the new Structuralization units.

The process is like the follows:

Figure (J2)
A two dimensional platform with sparks

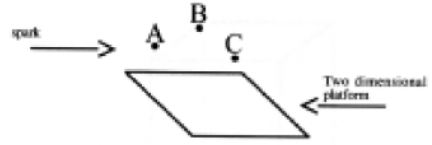
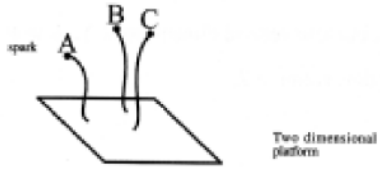


Figure (J2)

A two dimensional platform with sparks



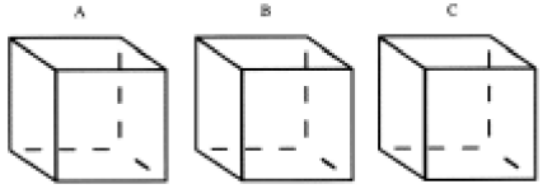
Four Dimensional thinking

The explanation of the Four-Dimensional Thinking is a little bit difficult.

When you read the book "A Brief History of Time" by Stephen Hawking, you will know that time can be represented as a concept of limited space.

Therefore, when there is already a cubic,

Figure (K1)
Cubic A, B, C



Cubic A, B, C can happen in this way:

(i) Cubic A changes to cubic B after a certain unit of time.
(ii) Cubic A changes to cubic C after a certain unit of time.
(iii) Cubic A, cubic B and cubic C can exist in a several unit of time.

When there are large disasters, for example, wars and earthquakes, the cubic A will change and transfer to B in a very short period of time, as human needs to adapt for survival.

After a great brainstorm, there is a reform of the cognitive and control units and the whole cognitive and control area.

After a period of self-cure and acceptance to the vital change, human being will try to get back to the original cubic A for stabilization.

When there is a new spark in the brain, it will accept the existence of the cubic A and cubic B together.

This process is painful to human brain and human thinking as well as the whole cognitive and control area.

The process might need long years, from one to thirty or more years to formulate.

Then, the individual human being does possess 3.1 level of thinking, the initiation of four-dimensional thinking.

Very, very few human beings can possess 3.5 or over dimensional way of thinking.

They are so-called genius in this world.

10. The Mechanism

The development of different dimensional of thinking: One dimension to two dimensions is as follows:

As described in previous Chapter, One-Dimensional Thinking can be classified as:
a. Straight line linear thinking
b. Circle linear thinking
c. S-shaped linear thinking

Thinking is by the work of the whole brain includes the following areas:

a. Cognitive and control area
b. Imagination area
c. Memory and sensory area
d. Visual area
e. Sound area
f. Touch, smell and taste area

The different brain areas possess different functions:

a. Cognitive and control area is responsible for the controlling and classifying, self-awareness, comparison, logic, hierarchy, cognition and rules of the whole brain. It is the head quarter of the brain.

b. Imagination area is the area which create relative image, sound, smell and other senses and feeling for the data from the area of visual, sound, touch, smell and taste. The two important functions are: selection of information and the re-construction of the data into meaningful information. Therefore, it is also the imagination and creation area of human brain and the source of creation in human thinking. For example, artists include musicians, actors, performers and painters all have a very well developed imagination area.

c. Memory and sensory area is the area responsible for recording experience and all the things created by the imagination areas, either it is real or only imagination. For example, some drug addicts may face difficulties in this area and cannot distinguish real memory from un-realistic ones. Illusion is the result of destruction of the function of this area.

d. Visual area is the area to interpret the vision got from the eyes and to recreate them into images.

e. Sound area is the area to interpret different frequency of

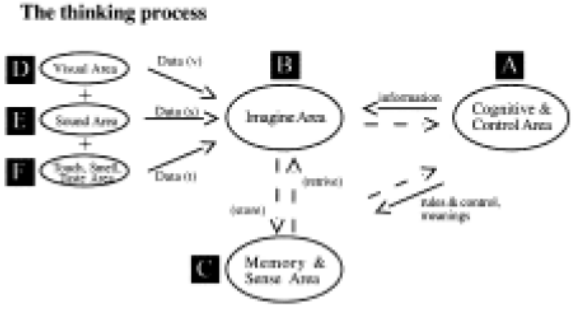
sounds and recreate them into meaningful sound.

f. Touch, smell and taste are all functions of interpretation information got from several related cells and to create them to the meaningful data for the other parts of the brain.

The thinking process can be simply described as follows:

The uses of the data from (d) Visual area, (e) Sound area, and (f) Touch, smell and taste area are transferred to (b) Imagination area, then, the imagination area will interpret, create as well as re-correlate the data into a new form of information. The information will then reach the cognitive and control area, and it will design the order and relationship of all the new information. At the same time, the memory and sensory area starts to work by selection and memory.

Figure (L1)
The thinking process



The above figure shows the whole process of thinking in human brain in a simple way.

The relationship of cognitive and control area and the memory and sensory area is sometimes one to one to many relationships.

Moreover, all A, B, C areas possess a cache area when there are memory cells for controlling different areas.

Inside the cognitive and control area, the Structuralization Units are the groups of cells in the cognitive and control area, which possess one meaning such as scenery or even a movie.

When human beings think, they think by correlation between different Structuralization units.

If the correlation is one to one only, this is called Straight-Line Thinking.

If, the correlation is one to one, then one to one with an ending purpose, it is called Circle-Linear Thinking.

If the correlation is one to one, then to many, then one to one, it is called S-Shaped Thinking.

When human thinking improves, it will be like this:

It changes from S-Shaped Linear Thinking to Spiral Thinking, the combination of both Circle and S-Shaped Linear Thinking.

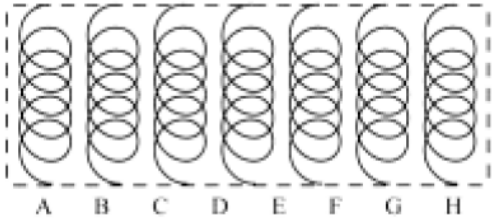
The result is a new Two-Dimensional Thinking, horizontal and vertical, as explained in chapter (I).

Then, the process speeds up.

Many and many of the Spiral Thinking will help formulate pseudo-Two Dimensional Thinking.

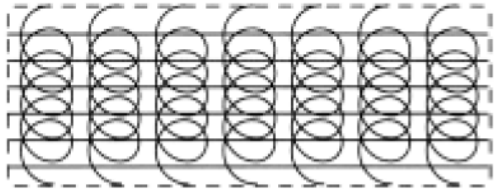
This is called 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5…1.9 level of thinking, depends on the number of Spiral Thinking and the interrelationship among them.

Figure (L2)
Pseudo-Two Dimensional thinking



A real Two-Dimensional Thinking is like below

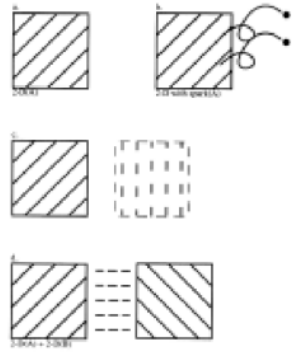
Figure (L3) A typical Two-Dimensional Thinking



Development of different dimensional of thinking - Two dimensions to three dimensions

From two-dimensional thinking to three-dimensional thinking, the development mechanisms like this:

Figure (L5)
The mechanism from two-dimensional thinking to three-dimensional thinking



The general steps of 2D to 3D can be classified as the following steps:

i. The formulation of a real 2.0 dimensional thinking
ii. The 2.0 thinking + different spark and spiral thinking (2.1)
iii. The Two-Dimensional Thinking with a pseudo-Two Dimensional Thinking. (2.2)
iv. The 2 x 2 Dimensional Thinking (2.3)
v. The multiple Two-Dimensional Thinking (2.4)
vi. The pseudo-Three-Dimensional Thinking (2.8-2.9)
vii. The real Three-Dimensional Thinking (3.0)

The development of different dimensional of thinking - Three Dimension to four dimensions

Three-Dimensional Thinking is just like a cubic:

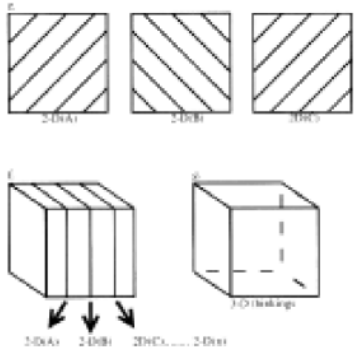


Figure (L6)

The mechanism of 3 dimensional thinking to 4 dimensional thinking

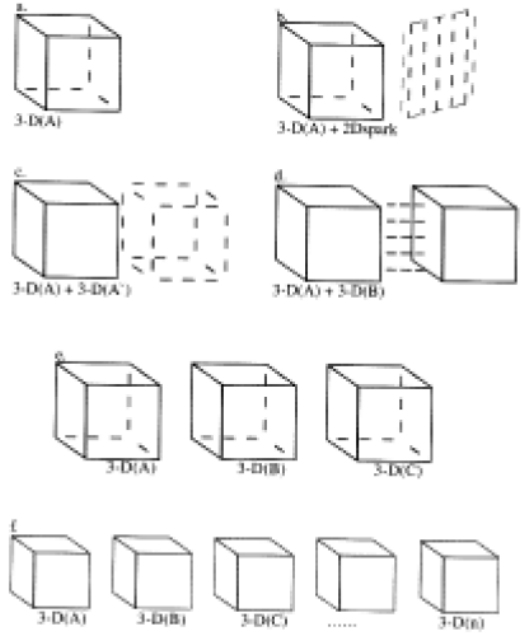


Figure (L6)
The mechanism of 3 dimensional thinking to 4 dimensional thinking

The general steps of the development from Three- Dimensional Thinking to Four-Dimensional Thinking can be described as follows:

a. A real 3.0 three-Dimensional Thinking = 3.0
b. A real 3.0 Three-Dimensional Thinking + sparks (can be Two-Dimensional sparks) = 3.1
c. A real 3.0 Three-Dimensional Thinking + 1 pseudo Three-Dimensional Thinking = 3.2
d. A real 3.0 Three-Dimensional Thinking + Another 3.0 Three-Dimensional Thinking = 3.3
e. Three or more 3.0 Three-Dimensional Thinking = 3.4, 3.5
f. Multiple or many of 3.0 Three-Dimensional Thinking = 3.9 to 4.0

The above explanation is also based on mathematical way of explanation.

In real life, four-dimension sometimes means times or space dimension; however, in the classification of thinking, Four-Dimensional Thinking means the cognitive and control area contains groups of Three-Dimensional Thinking metropolis, each of the metropolis Structuralization unit can perform individually, sometimes they can perform together and create a multi-new dimensional of thinking.

11. The illusion and implication towards philosophy

Under The Four-Dimensional Thinking theory, human beings are different not in terms of race, religion, education or wealth. The main difference among them was the dimension of thinking.

The famous superman stated by Nietzsche is the one bearing Four-Dimensional Thinking. The philosophy king of Plato was the one bearing Four-Dimensional Thinking as well.

However, as stated in the theory, a human being cannot be in Four-Dimensional Thinking for a long period of time, otherwise the brain would burn out or overload. So, no such kind of ruler ever existed in our human history.

The idea of Laozi was much acceptable. He stated that a nation with small area and few citizens is the best, such as Switzerland and New Zealand. It was much easier to rule and a leader of Three-Dimensional Thinking would run it smoothly.

The ancient philosophy of Confucian also stated the rules of Ritals “禮” for the nation to reduce the loading towards the leader. Therefore, only the one with Three-Dimensional Think-

ing ability could rule the ancient Chinese in a very effective manner.

The Buddhist also wanted the followers to know the Four-Dimensional Thinking but not force them to pursue it until the followers found it necessary.

Nowadays, as the level of technology and communication become much advanced and convenient, the stress towards the leaders becomes higher. A very clear-cut of division of labor of the leadership is needed.

For the portion of the political architecture and methodology, we would let the scholars or the professionals perform it.

For the portion of administration power, we could let the president or prime minister do it.

For the portion of legislation, we could let the legal professional and representatives of the public do it.

For the portion of legal enforcement, we could let the professionals of police system do it.

For the portion of media and communication, we could let the journalist, editors and writers do it.

The above five powers are a good demonstration of the new trend of philosophy in a modern nation.

Part D

The Resources Innovation Communication (RIC) Model

12. Introduction of RIC Model

The existence of human being is the topic for many scientists. Nowadays, as a result of rapid development of technology, scientists found that the age of the Earth is nearly 4 billion to 6 billion years old.

Mammals appeared in the central period of Jurassic when the one piece of continent was divided into several pieces.

Human being as one kind of mammals ruled the earth for nearly 10 thousand years.

One of the reasons why human beings can rule the earth is the use of thinking power to create and innovate new tools, machines and weapons, i.e. the hardware.

On the other hand, in the aspects of software, human beings also create language, laws, government, companies and nations. Among all these above, we can create the human civilization.

The contributions towards human civilization are by many individuals, for example, scientists, writers, innovators and philosophers.

The development and spreading of human civilizations is sped up in the new ages of technology and communications after the invention of computer and Internet.

As the resources of the earth are relatively limited, the proper usages of earth resources have been a main topic of many scholars and governments.

Although the United Nation (UN) had been founded for 60 years, UN cannot monitor the agreement and implementations among the nations.

In the following chapters, the mechanism of human civilization is investigated by: Resource (R), Innovation (I), and Communication(C) MODEL.

The relationship of RIC MODEL with Capitalism, Communism, Socialism, Fabian school, the typical Western philosophy and dominated social structure are investigated.

In the final chapter, five aspects of the RIC MODEL applications are highlighted. They include national level, city level, company level, family level and individual level.

These applications are the demonstrations of RIC MODEL so that it would be easier for understanding.

In the conclusion chapter, the inter-relationship of RIC MODEL and Four-Dimensional Thinking theory will be discussed.

Definitions:

Resource(R)

Resource can be defined as all natural, artificial, living, or non-living things in solar system, either it can be accessed by human being or not.

Communication (C)

Communication can be defined as all forms of transportation, transmission, propaganda, interchange, in any form or media, such as light, electronic wave, sound wave, words, and writing with or without media.

Innovations (I)

Innovation can be defined as the results of thinking ability by the use of brain or any other ways of organic or non-organic matter to which bear the substantial level of reasoning ability in the creatiion of new ideas or methodology, perspective and invent a new aspect of idea, method, form towards problem solving, creating resources, improvement of communication.

Resource(R), Innovation (I) and Communication (C) are the most significant elements in the development of human civilization and philosophy.

Resource means all natural resources, artificial resources, technology resources and organizational resources in the world.

Innovation is the creation and invention of new aspects in any respects from human mind or by the aid of other tools.

Communication is propaganda, spreading, transportation, interlinking, travel and transmission of information, idea, knowledge, cognitions, tools, methods, idea and inventions to different areas on the planet.

Simply speaking, as human beings are organic in nature, we need some natural resource for survival, such as food, beverage and shelter.

The demand for resource in human beings increased from ancient period of stone age to now. The percentage of increase is more than 500%.

The kinds of resource needed by each modern human being are numerous various from food, beverage and shelter to transportation, medical, entertainment and education.

Each individual will try to get more resources to him or her self in lifetime. In the same sense, each family also wants to get these resources. Moreover, each city, town, village, community as well as country is also eager for resource.

Resources are the basic element for survival as well as development. Historically, we found that only those societies with abandoned resources can create a prosperous economy as well as civilization. In such an abandon resource society, more efforts can be paid in new aspects like arts, literature and new invention.

Therefore, enough resources are the basic elements for innovation. The relatively wealthy class can perform more innovative tasks except daily work in order to get basic resource for individual.

Innovation is another basic human nature as stated in the former paragraphs. It is the most up-side force for human development.

Actually, every human being bears the ability to innovate. However, not all of us know the methodology and the eligible resources to provide the good environment for it.

Innovation is created by brain activation. As stated in the Four-Dimensional Thinking Theory, innovation is the creation of new sparks in the brain.

However, there is another element to retain the spread of the new innovation. This is the area of communication. Communications are the spread and the distribution of the new innovations as well as other information to the whole human populations. The most important methods of communication are language, books, newspaper, radio, telephone and Internet.

When we classify a nation, we can easily distinguish it from others by these three elements: Resource(R), Innovation (I) and Communication (C).

The RIC MODEL

The inter-relationship of RIC likes a loop:

13. THE RIC Model

Resource Factor

There are many types of resource available in the universe. In the following paragraphs, different kinds of resources will be investigated with the relationship towards power and distribution.

Natural Resources

Natural Resources are the resources in the natural world. For example, water, land and air are the natural resources on the earth. Sometimes, we would like to put wild animals, mines, oil and gas as natural resource too.

In a wider perspective, the sun, which provides daily light to the earth and all other plants of the solar system, can be defined as the natural resources.

Conceptually, not only the solar system, but also other planets in the galaxy can be classified as natural resources too.

Under the famous Theory of Relativity by Einstein, E=mc2, any material in the galaxy could be a very important resource to human being when we acquire the technology to explore it. One of the most controversial and critical break points is the use of hydrogen energy by controlling the nuclear fusion in a gradual way. Many scholars try to resolve the conflict between the Theory of Relativity of Einstein and the Quantum Physics Theory. When there is a breakthrough, the level of utilization of the natural resource by human being would arrive to a new stage.

As said in the former chapters, human beings have become the ruler of the earth for more than ten thousand years, and with no doubt, human being is the owner and designers towards the utilization of the resource on the earth. However, the earth is only a relatively small planet in the solar system, so as its resources. Resources are limited and cannot be exploited without a proper control.

There are over 200 independent nations in the world; some of them are quite big, like Canada, USA, Australia, Russia, China, Britain and India; some of them are quite small, like New Zealand, Iceland, and Cuba. The ratio of population towards land and water is not evenly distributed. Therefore, some nations have a relatively higher natural resource per capita than the others, Canada and Australia are the two vigorous example.

In ancient period, human beings acquired natural resources of land and water via invasion and war. Nowadays, US invaded Iraq. The natural resource of oil in Iraq is one of the main purposes for the conquering.

On the other hand, under the well acceptance towards philosophy of capitalism by nearly all nations of the world, statistics show that over 80% of the nations adopt capitalism as their rule of thumb; and natural resources as the main input factor of productions become more significant. Controlling, conquering, robbing and stealing of them somehow become main agenda of many governments. Therefore, the acquisition of natural resource is a political, economic and even survival issue to many nations.

Around 1970s, some schools raised the topic of continuation and protection of natural resource of the earth after the oil crisis of Middle East.

The philosophy of Laozi proposes the respect of the natural world and the utilization of a proper potion of natural resources with a controllable population.

Today, the whole number of population in the world is around 7.6 billion and it will increase to 10 billion by the year 2050.

Will it be a tragedy then?

Human Resources

The concept of human resource has developed a long history. In the ancient time of A.D.900, Egyptians had built the huge pyramids by over 100 thousand people. In ancient China, the construction of the Great Wall had utilized over 300 thousand people. When there were wars, the number of skillful soldiers was one of the important issues to win in the ancient world. Historically, human force was one of the most important resources to a race, a kingdom or a nation.

After the industrialization in eighteenth century, a clearer cut of division of labor emerged. Countries like United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy and Spain started their human resources policy. The main purpose was the necessity to educate and cultivate high-educational level of professionals such as scientists, lawyers and accountants, in order to serve the new requirements under such division of labor. A classification of human resources started.

A standard and structural education system was setup for the whole population within a nation. Each child should go to school for education from primary to secondary school and then

university or technical colleges.

There were examinations in each stage of education. Those who can pass the examination are qualified to go to the second stage of education and finally, to be a student in the University.

This is the so-called human quality policy. After World War II, many new nations adopted this model and cultivated their own human resources. One of the successful cases was Singapore. Singapore was lack of natural resources and had only 1000 square miles of land. The only available resource in this country is human resource. Singapore adopts a very clear cut screening method in the education system to provide full education only for those who were suitable.

After 1980s, the great development of information and computer science in the world supported the need of many nations to have a good human quality policy. South Korea was a good case of success in the new era. Although the economy was down turn in 1997, it picked up fast in 2000 and became one of the high technology export nations in 2004.

Systematic education was proved to be the most successful way in raising the quality of general population. Therefore, many nations put a huge budget into education; some of them put nearly 10% of national income.

Many researches had carried out to investigate the level of education and productivity in nineteenth and twentieth century. It is shown that an individual with university level education, such as a medical doctor, this individual's personal productivity would be 100 times higher than an individual without any education. Although we would not like to treat human as machinery; in fact, this figure was very significant. The total productivity of the population in each nation depends mostly on the level of education. The higher the education level of the general population, the higher the productivity per capita is shown in statistical reviews on many educational journals.

One very good example is the United States. US put nearly 12% of the gross domestic production in education and also invites lots of higher educated candidates to immigrate and became US citizens. Starting from twentieth century, the productivity per capita of US is one of the highest in the world.

The Degree of Utilization of Resources

Resources are the foundation for innovation. From the past to present, no innovation can be done successfully without prerequisition of the input of scarce resources. In the time of ancient Greece, one of the reasons for those famous philosophers

like Plato and Aristotle to create so many innovative thinking and explanations toward lives was that, both of them got a strong support from their own family; Plato was a noble and Aristotle was a teacher of Alexander the Great. This kind of resource input could be land, food, shelter and money. Money was a carrier or a representative of resource. By the Monetary system, an individual can get food, shelter, protection, man-force, craftsmanship and equipment for their research.

The same phenomenon is happening today. If an individual or a company wants to invest and create a new computer operation system other than of Microsoft, Unix or IBM Mainframe, this individual or company has to get enough investment for the research. This is the need for resource fund for innovation.

Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft, could not be so successful if they lacked research fund in developing the famous and innovative Windows 3.1 from the DOS version.

Therefore, the degree of utilization of resources and the way to allocate these limited resources are very significant for each individual, family, city and nation on the earth.

There are two dominant political systems in the earth: capitalism and communism. They have different ways in the interpretation and the allocation of resources within those nations.

For capitalism, the resources include property and money is individually owned and he or she can allocate it by free will as long as the action does not violate the legislation. On the other hand, for communism, resource is owned by the nation and the individual ownership is dependent on the legislation to allocate.

The historical development of those nations in both capitalism and communism proved that the former was a better way in allocation of resources, especially for the purpose of new innovation. This can be proven by the number of Nobel Prize owners in these two types of nations.

The fact is that innovation needs both capital and reward. The reward should be direct, legal and individual; otherwise, the atmosphere of innovation will be destroyed.

Power and Use of Resources

So, there are some questions: (1) Is capitalism the best solution of the allocation of resources for a better innovation future? (2) Is the existing legal, financial and banking system the best for such arrangement? (3) How can these high innovative persons get proper support?

All the above questions are related to the power and the use of resource in our world.

As stated in the above paragraphs, over 80% of the nations in the world adopt capitalism in economic and domestic political system. Nations include Canada, USA and Mexico in North America; Brazil, Chili and Argentina in South America; UK, Ireland, Iceland, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Belize, Swiss land and Holland in West Europe; Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Pizzeria, Czech in East Europe; Sweden, Finland and Norway in North Europe; South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand in South East Asia; Australia and New Zealand in Australasia Continent; Egypt and South Africa in Africa.

Generally, democratic political system is that there is more than one democratic political party in a nation. The election of political leaders towards parliament members is by direct voting of all citizens. The president or the prime minister is also elected by direct voting with the involvement of all citizens.

Up to now, the wealthiest countries under the total gross national product (GNP) are as follows:

1) USA
2) Japan
3) Germany
4) France
5) U.K.
6) China
7) Italy

Simply speaking, GNP can be said as a representation of total national resource available in a nation under the existing legal system and existing structure of capitalism.

In another perspective, when we use the data of GNP per capita, the figures will be different. The followings are the rating:

1. Switzerland
2. Finland
3. USA
4. Japan
5. Canada
6. U.K.

The above figure implies that only those nations that traditionally adopt socialist capitalism could acquire higher value of GNP per capita.

The Guinness weighting of the above six countries is lower than 2.5. This means that the citizens have a relatively higher level of income and their wealth is more evenly distributed.

From the above two ratings: the GNP of a nation and the GNP per capita, we can identify the nations that have a higher ability to the use of resource and the nations that their citizens acquire a higher ability to the use of resources.

In addition, those nations with higher power for the usage of resources are all with social capitalist economic and domestic political system. However, we should bear in mind that as long as the existing legal system, financial and banking systems are invented by those nations, is that a fair system to all nations? Is the resource available belong to those nations only?

Politics and Resource

These are two main elements in politics: power and hierarchy. Powers includes military power, economic power, knowledge power, technology power and structural power. Hierarchy is the organizational structure of a nation, which includes the formation of the government, military, official, the legal system, the administration and the parliament.

In a modern society or a modern nation, resources are mainly distributed via the power system and hierarchy structure - that is the politics of a society or a nation.

Max Weber has conducted lots of researches on the area of political-economic and social structures which show the underneath bounding forces among the hierarchy of the government. Nowadays, some organizational behavior theories are also supporting the findings of Max Weber.

Generally, the political systems are divided into six forces: administration, legislation, legal enforcement, professional, media and public citizens.

However, the distribution of these six forces of the political system varies from nation to nation. We know that the typical democratic political system adopts the balance among the administration force, legislation force and the legal enforcement force. Other nations might choose the administration force to be the dominant one.

This single force domination might lead to the risk of the control of the political systems by and which results in an absolute power political system.

Although absolute power is the most effective way in decision-making process, it will lead to an increase of the chances of abuse of the power and result in an unstable environment.

Historically, all military states were under a single force in controlling political power, and the result was disastrous.

Recently, the trend on the discussion about political system and resource are mainly on the balance among the six forces and the efficiency of policy enforcement. Logically, the more the force available within the political systems, the lower the effectiveness of the political structure is found.

On the issue of which political system is best suitable to a nation, it depends on (1) the availability of the resource of the nation, (i.e. GNP); (2) resource available to the individual citizen (i.e. the GNP per capita) and (3) Guinness Data (i.e. the distribution of the wealth), the higher the (1) GNP (2) GNP per capita and the lower the (3) Guinness Data, the chance of increase of the force will be higher.

Resource and Legitimacy

Another main point about resource is the equity of distribution. Equity is a basic concept of the reasonable chance of access and utilization of resources for an individual, a family, a city or a nation.

Then, it comes to a very controversial argument. When the ownership and utilization of resource mainly belongs to political power; is the existing political power structure fair enough?

Generally speaking, the fairness of a political power system depends on two factors. The more involvement of the six forces, i.e. the administrative, the legislative, the legal enforcement, the media, the professional and public citizen, the more the fairness towards the systems is shown.

This is the legitimacy of the political system.

Legitimacy of the use of resources under political system is one of the most important issues for each government.

National Resources

National resources are resources available in a nation or a country. Now, there are over two hundred nations on the earth. The population of these nations varies very much. Some nations live over one billion and some others live fewer than two hundred thousand.

Besides, there are also big differences in the territory among these two hundred nations. For example, Canada, Australia, Russia, USA and China are the nations having large territory. Some nations have small area, such as Singapore. It has only one thousand square kilometers.

After World War II, more and more nations had became independent and got their own sovereignty. They can also get a seat in the United Nations and join the international organizations such as Olympic Game, Would Trade Organizations (WTO) and World Health Organizations (WHO) etc.

Every nation has its own government to the administration of a country by officials. Most of the countries have a parliament to setup legislations such as constitutional law, criminal laws, family law, law of commerce, company law, and security law.

Besides, a country should have military force to defend itself from invasion and protect their citizens. For the purpose of internal order, police force is needed to reduce the number of crimes and to arrest criminals who violate the law.

The basic function of the government is to provide free or low cost education to children and the youth, free or low cost medical services to the illness and the elderly, suitable allowances to the poorest groups such as the blind and the handicapped for their daily activities. The government should protect citizens from crime and attack; protect the properties of citizens from robbery; protect citizens' freedom allowed by the constitutions. In return, citizens and companies have the duty to pay tax either directly or indirectly to the government as daily operation expenses of the government for the salary of officials, cost for the education, medical and infrastructures.

Each year, the government should have a certain budget for the public for the accountability of the annual expenses. They are the resources of the public, and the citizens have the right to supervise it.

Group Resources

The term "group" is hard to define. For example, a family or a clan is a group of people with linkage of blood and gene. There are groups of people like professionals such as lawyers, medical doctors, accountants, engineers and designers. There are also groups like taxi drivers, workers and farmers. Schools, hospitals and churches are groups, too. Political parties are also groups.

Generally, a group has several characteristics:

1. There are more than one person
2. It has its own purpose
3. There is an organization hierarchy inside
4. There are leaders and members in the group
5. There is laws and regulation (either written or not)
6. It has the power to the use of resources.
7. There are some levels of communication among it.

Using the definition stated above, companies are groups with more special purposes to earn money and capital.

Max Weber in his classic pieces of writings had reviewed the structure, organization, bureaucracy, hierarchy and functions of a group.

The purposes for setting a group might aim at lowering transaction cost of each member towards a common interest, historical, functional and effective administration.

The acquisition, possessing, using and restoring of the group resources are very important to any nation in the world. It is because some groups have lots of resources and others have very little resources.

Individual Resources

The resource available to an individual is very limited when he or she is on his or her own. Human beings cannot survive along easily. Most of the time, the individual should belong to a family, i.e. father and mother.

When he or she grows up, the individual will join a school and become a student in the school.

Then the individual might go to university. He or she may become an engineer, a doctor or a teacher.

We can see in the above example that each individual can have different roles in varieties of groups. Generally, the individual will get more resources when he or she joins more groups.

Innovation Factor

Innovation is no doubt the most important aspect of human civilization. The elements of innovation are reviewed in the following paragraphs.

Imagination is one of the processes of thinking and it happens inside the imagination area of the brain. As we know, human brain bears a function of re-construction of nervous signals. This basic process is the precaution of imagination. Active constructions of image, sound, smell, touch and three-dimensional space or conceptual meaning are all imaginations.

Environment is a foundation for innovation. The change of the environment will increase the need for innovation since human beings trend to adapt to the environment. Generally, human would like to adopt a passive way of adaptation. When there is no danger or disaster, human tends to act as usual. The need for innovation is low.

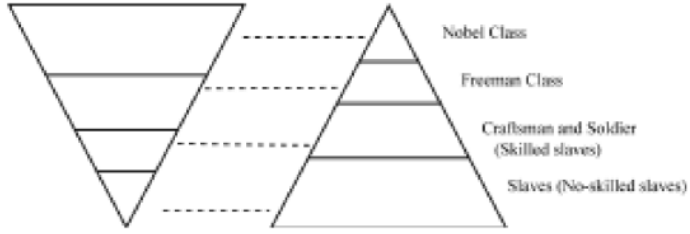
Historically, when there are environmental changes, for example, weather, food chain and diseases, human will induce the motivation of new inventions.

The change of food chain and method of production from hunting animals to herbing was the way to have a stable source of food.

A good example is the ancient Greece. The wealthy noble class could have the abundant resources and plenty of time for their innovative works.

Resource Available

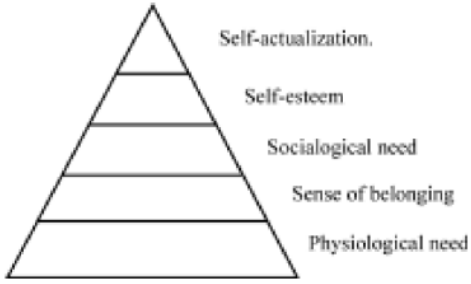
The relationship of different classes in Greece with respective resources available



In Figure 14 a 1, the highest class of Noble possessed most of the resources. They also have the freedom and power to affect the social community.

By the famous Maslow theory of human needs, human beings have several stages of needs. The first level is physiological

need. The second level is the social need. The third level is the need of self-esteem. The final one is the need to self-actualization.



Communication Factor

As stated in former paragraphs, the definition of communication is "all forms of transportation, transmission, propaganda, interchange, in either form or media, such as light, electronic wave, sound wave, words, and writing with or without media"

The definition is really broad. Firstly, we need communication among us. Human beings are a group of animal and cannot survive individually. Therefore, the individual needs to let the others know his or her want, need, expectation and meaning. This is the basic purpose of communication.

In a group such as family, school and community, communication becomes more important. An effective and efficient communication can reduce lots of resource and the risk of mistakes.

Even in a nation, communication via telecom, newspaper, Internet, radio and television can help the delivery of knowledge, policy, laws, news and education.

A very typical issue that shows the importance of communication is a multinational company. The more the effectiveness in communication, the more the profitability it can achieve.

In order to have an efficient and effective communication, hu-

man being invented words and languages in ancient times. There were languages in all of the main ancient civilizations: Egypt, Mesopotamian, China, India and Greece.

The invention of paper and printing machine had helped the spread of knowledge in China, Egypt, Middle East and India. The invention of vacuum machine and train had increased productivity and ability of transportation. The invention of radio, telegram, telephone and television had improved communication in a more and more effective way. The innovation of mobile phone, Internet and digital communication had created a global communication environment.

From the above evidences, there are many forms of communication, e.g. words, language, book, papers, radio, telephone, mobile phone and Internet. All these help the effective communication. Moreover, new innovation in the area of communication pushes human civilization to a new age: from Renaissance to Industrialization, then to Technology and Globalization.

Nowadays, the expenses in the construction of road, train, airport and telecommunication infrastructures need a very huge amount of investment. It may take nearly ten percent of the GNP in each nation. Sometimes, modernization means more effective communications.

The Spread of Knowledge

Purposes of communication are numerous. One of them is the spread of knowledge. Beacon stated that knowledge is power. As the human civilization had developed so fast in these two centuries, the acquisition of knowledge was very significant to every human being.

Knowledge can be divided into the following compacts:

1. Common sense knowledge - the general knowledge in human society.
2. Professional knowledge - the knowledge of professional groups such as laws, medical, architecture and military.
3. Scientific knowledge - the knowledge of social science such as economics, politics, psychology, sociology, administration; pure science such as physics, chemistry and biology; technology science such as computer science, information technology and space science.
4. Resource knowledge - the knowledge of new findings that is professional and scientifically proved and not become common yet. For example, the relationship of human brain and behaviors and the limitation of quantum physic.
5. Art's knowledge - the knowledge of arts and their representations such as music, painting, drama and literature.

6. Philosophy and religion knowledge - the knowledge of philosophy such as Aristotle, Plato, Kant and Rousseau. Religion such as Christianity, Catholicity, Islam and Buddhism.
7. Other knowledge - the knowledge out of the scope of 1-6, such as UFO and ghost.

All the above aspects of knowledge are very huge and it also expands very fast especially after the invention of Information Technology and Internet. The total volume of knowledge doubled each three years.

It is difficult for an individual, a group or a nation to get all the knowledge of human beings in one's hand. It needs a systematic and affordable way of spreading of knowledge.

Generally, children go to school at the age of seven to twenty three to have primary, secondary and college education. Some of them may go to the University and get higher degree.

However, even a university graduate is not capable of having an adequate volume of knowledge for this technology stage of human being. Moreover, only twenty to forty percent of the population can reach the university education.

Mass media like telephone, radio, newspaper, films, CDs and DVDs can help the delivery of knowledge to the general public

in a random aspect. But nobody can count the quality and quantity of them as they are now too diversified and huge.

Another situation is the professional group such as engineer, accountant and lawyer; this group member can reach professional group knowledge. However, these kinds of professional knowledge are not easily accessible to general publics.

Up to now, the spread of knowledge is not efficient and effective, especially to the general publics who do not acquire university education.

Sufficient, correct and useful knowledge is one of the factors of being successful in the modern high technology age of twenty-first century; therefore, the spread of knowledge for every individual in the earth is an essential requirement. Each citizen should possess adequate knowledge for effective and efficient communication and self-judgment. Adequate knowledge is the pre-requisition of communication in this technology stage.

The Spread of Innovation

Another purpose of communication is the spread of innovation. As stated in the former paragraph, the development of human

civilization is mainly due to the spread of new innovation, ideas, new methodologies, inventions and new ways of communication.

Nowadays, those new inventions are mainly in the hands of some groups. For example, in the aspect of technology, the multinational companies such as IBM, Motorola, GE, Microsoft and Siemens are getting more and more profit for these new inventions under the general practice of Capitalism. This is one of the weaknesses of the existing globalization scenario.

On the other hand, in some nations, there is no or less protections towards intellectual properties for new inventions, writing, arts, music and idea. It also weakens the desires or the motivations for the citizens to create new inventions and thus finally affects the level or amount of new innovations in those nations.

The Utilization of Communications

We are in a stage of communication chaos. It is because the effective and efficient communication cycle does not exist nowadays.

These are five prerequisite elements of communication:

1. A communication platform for spreading of knowledge

2. Various low cost and effective media
3. Freedom and low cost of access towards knowledge
4. A quick and effective verification and feedback system
5. A fair and legitimate legislation to secure the communication

The RIC Cycle

The inter-relationships among the resources, innovation and Communication are keen. Here are six main interactions.

(i) The Effect of Resource towards Innovation

As stated in the past paragraphs, resource is the base for innovation. In fact, Innovation processes like getting related knowledge, information, data, methodology, need resource; carrying out tests, experiments and trials also need resources; the wages for the researchers, scholars and staffs need resources; the rent of premises, laboratories and equipments need resources too.

(ii) The Effect of Innovation towards Communication

The history of communication methodology shows that at ev-

ery stage of change of the form of communications, the effectiveness and efficiency improved. The changes get used of the innovation of new communication methods such as language, paper, printing, telegraph, radio, TV, video, satellite, microware, mobile phone, Internet and 3G mobile phone. Therefore, innovation is vital for the methods of communication.

(iii) The Effect of Communication towards Resource

The effect of communication towards resource is shown on the aspect of the utilization of resources, transportation of resources and search for resource. For example, resources would show the value of it when it is identified, such as oil mines. It needs a lot of transportation for the resource such as oil tanks and pipes. On the contrary, we know that there are many resources in the galaxy, but we cannot transport those resources to use now.

(iv) The Effect of Innovation towards Resource

The findings of new energy, new materials, new atoms and new quantum elements as well as the methods to utilize these new kinds of energy are the innovation process. Oil, explosives, nuclear power supply and solar energy are all innovations in the area of physics, chemistry and machinery.

(v) The Effect of Communication towards Innovation

There is a very important element in the process of innovation, that is the getting of the most up-to-date findings. Knowledge is a basic reference starting point of new innovation. Periodicals and scientific journals such as natural sciences, physics and biology are the communication platform for scholars, researchers and scientists in reviewing of the latest findings. Now, the function of the Internet also provides such kind of communication platform for the researchers.

(vi) The Effect of Resources towards Communication

In order to carry out a good quality and network of communication; computer equipments, network switches, network routers and exchange centers are needed. These are all resources. Moreover, all kinds of communication need energy, either in sound, radio wire and electronic wire or data packets.

In conclusion, the inter-relationship of RIC is essential. These three elements are required in a triangular form for the development and progresses of human civilization.

14. The Applications of the RIC MODEL

The RIC MODEL is a conceptual model for the investigation of the level of human civilization maturity and structural effectiveness. Under these precautions, we can adopt the RIC MODEL as a tool to investigate the whole human civilization including the general aspects of a single nation, the general aspects of a city, a group of people, a company, a family and even an individual human beings.

The methods and mechanism are as follow:

Let
a. The degree of Innovation, I(1) to I (100).
b. The amount of available resource, R(1) to R(100)
c. The number of methods of communications, C (1) to C (100).

For example, a citizen in USA bears;
USA I (50), R (50), C (50)--(1)
Then a Canadian might be
CAN I (35), R (70), C (40)--(2)
And a Japanese might be
JAP I (25), R (30), C (60)--(3)
A Chinese might be
CHI I (20), R (20), C (30)--(4)

Therefore, the total RIC quantity of a USA citizen will be:
I (50) x R (50) x C (50) = RCI (125,000)
The total RIC quantity of a Canadian will be:
I (35) x R (70) x C (40) = RCI (98,000)
The total RIC quantity of a Japanese will be:
I (25) x R (30) x C (60) = RCI (45,000)
The total RIC quantity of a Chinese will be:
I (20) x R (20) x C (30) = RCI (12,000)

The above calculation is very arbitrary and it is just for the explanation of the use of the RIC MODEL in quantitative form.

Readers can use it to calculate the RIC quantity of
1. A nation
2. A city
3. A group of people (such as church and trade union)
4. A company
5. A family
6. An individual

By suitable assumption and weight, a comparative assumption figure of the RIC quantity of company can be calculated easily.

As a joke, a single woman or man who is seeking a companion can use the RIC quantity to estimate the RIC of the future candidate in order to have a better choice.

Part E

The Relationship Between Five Elements of Human Beings and the Four-Dimensional Thinking Theory.

15. Assumption One - The correspondence of Element and Dimension

In order to have a better understanding and an easier way of interpretation between the relationship of five elements of human beings and the Four-Dimensional Thinking Theory, an assumption of the correspondence or the correlation of element and dimension is created.

The five elements of human beings:
E1 = Truth
E2 = Kindness
E3 = Beauty
E4 = Innovation
E5 = Destruction

The assumption is that each of the above elements, E1, E2, E3, E4, and E5 is one of the dimensions of the thinking. Then, if an individual contains mostly E1, to pursue, he has One-Dimensional Thinking.
E1= D1
And, E2 = D2, E3 = D3, E4 = D4, E5 =D5.

The reason for such assumption is:

1. The element of human being of Truth, Kindness, Beauty, Innovation and Destruction are all the signals of abstraction, motion, memory, emotion and structure. Therefore, these elements will conquer the rule of the nervous system of the control and cognitive area of our brain and the memory and the imagination area, too. Under such condition, our brain would be formatted under such rules. This process of formatting would lead to several continuous thinking of structuralization nodes. The overall linking of the structuralization nodes would be resulted in a dimension.

2. The assumption is for general understanding only, more researches need to be proved or verified.

If the assumption is significant, then, the following phenomena will be valid:

(I) An individual “A” bears mainly E2 -Kindness in his mind, and then “A” will be a D2-OneDimensional Thinking individual.

(ii) An individual “B” bears both E1- Truth and E2 -Kindness, then “B” will be a D1D2 - Two-Dimensional Thinking individual.

(iii)An individual “C” bears E1 - Truth, E2 - Kindness and E3 - Beauty, then “C” will has a D1D2D3 - Three-Dimensional

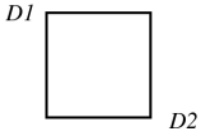
Thinking individual.

(iv) An individual "D" bears E1 - Truth, E2 - Kindness and E3 - Beauty, E4 - Innovation, then "D" will be a D1D2D3D4 -3.1 Dimensional Thinking individual.

In graphic terms:

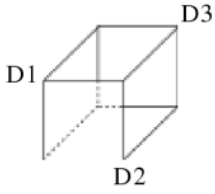
"A" _____ *D2* *One Dimensional.*

"B"



Two Dimensional

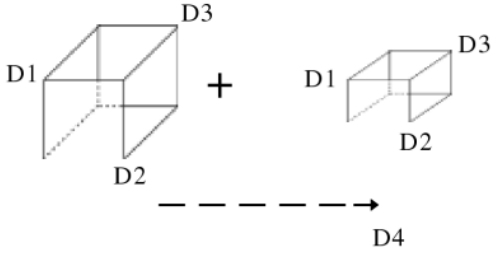
"C"



Three dimensional thinking.

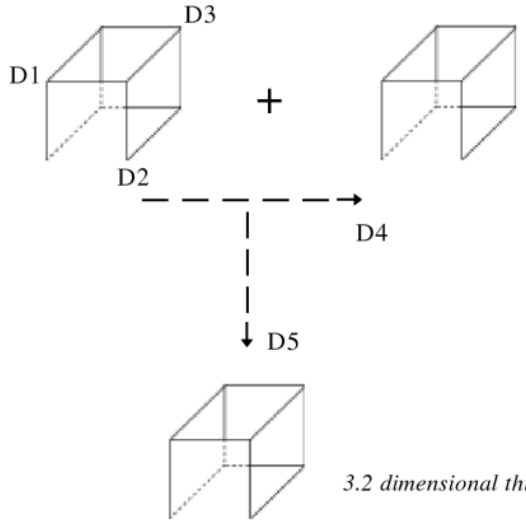
3.1 dimensional thinking.

"D"



(V) An individual "E" bears E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, will acquire 3.2 dimensional thinking.

"E"



3.2 dimensional thinking.

The above graphs are the symbolic expression of the elements of human beings in dimensional term of thinking in which the result are very useful in explanation of different kinds of culture, tradition and custom on mentality of various human civilization.

16. Assumption Two - the Typical Western thinking.

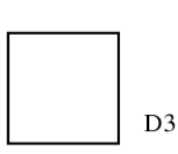
The modern philosophies of the Western countries including USA, Canada, Germany, France, United Kingdom and Italy are affected by two main streams of human thinking: the thinking of ancient Greeks and the religion belief of Catholic and Christianity. As stated in Part B, the spirit of ancient Greece can be depicted as a symbolic representation of the finding of the Truth. The spirit of religion belief of Hebraism can be portrayed as a symbolic representation of the finding of Absolute and Beauty.

The assumption two is that the typical Western thinking is the combination of Truth (E1) and Beauty (E2).

By the same methodology of the assumptions one - the correspondence of elements and dimension, we can find out that the typical Western thinking is two-dimensional in nature.

i.e. E1 = D1 and E3 = D3
=>E1 x E3 = D1 x D3 (Two-Dimensional Thinking)

In graphic form



(A typical Western thinking - Two-Dimensional Thinking)

The thinking style of a typical Western goes like this:

1. The individual believe in Truth and Beauty and these two are the standard of criteria of the individual.

2. The individual would like to pursue Truth, especially in the area of scientific thinking, mathematic and logical thinking.

3. The individual would also like to pursue Absolute and Beauty, the effect of religion mind.

4. The more the education the individual has, the longer the dimension D1, the Truth he or she pursues.

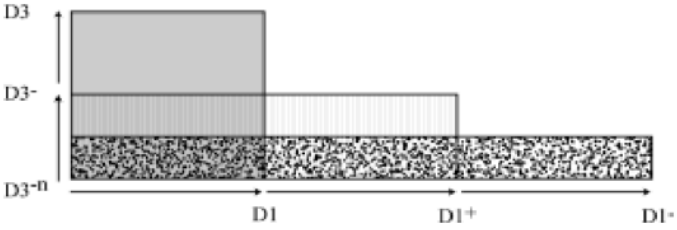
5. The dimension of D1, Truth, could be unlimited which hinder the re-format of the brains of the Westerns.

6. As the power and the influence of the D2 - Beauty that is

derived from the origin of religion belief has been weakened in these decades (1990 - 2000), the dimension D2, Beauty become shorten.

7. Therefore, the typical thinking of a Western citizen is long D1 x short D3.

The change of thinking in dimensional representation of a typical Western happened in the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first centuries.



In the nineteenth century, the thinking in dimensional representation of a typical Western citizen is:

D1 x D3

In the twentieth century, the thinking in dimensional representation of a typical Western citizen is:

D1+ x D3-

In the twenty-first century, the thinking in Dimensional representation of a typical Western citizen is:
D1n+ x D3-n

8. The result of the un-balance of the two-dimensional structure of the individual is because the information blooms in the stage of Internet and technology, the bloom of media like advertisement, TV, video and radio.

9. Even the individual gets more via the Internet, TV and advertisement; it does not help the increase of the chance of thinking dimension. It does hinder the chance of creating a new thinking dimension as there is information overload and the human brain needs only rest and leisure.

16. Assumption Three - the Typical Chinese Thinking

In ancient China, especially in the Spring and Autumn Age, there were many different kinds of school of thinking and philosophy such as Confucian, Laozi, Zhangzi, Hanfeizi, Mencius, Shenzi and Guiguzi. These thinkers and philosophers had many different philosophic explanations of human nature, the best suitable styles for political system, the easiest way of carrying out government policy, education and philosophy.

After the Han Dynasty, the Emperor Hanwudi chose the school of Confucian as the philosophy of the country and used it as a theme in ruling the country. Although some new thinkings such as Buddhism, Christianity and Islam entered ancient China during the Tan Dynasty, after all the most popular schools of thought was still the Confucian.

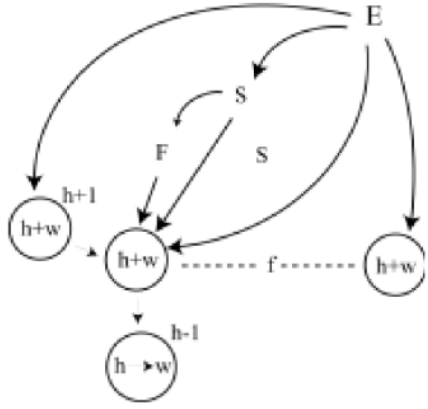
Starting from Han Dynasty, nearly all the emperors of China adopt such game of rule in ruling the Chinese society. Under the arrangement of the ancient Chinese government, the five

major hierarchies, roles and responsibilities of all Chinese citizens were nearly formatted. They are:

(1) Emperor Vs official
(2) Father Vs son
(3) Elder brother Vs younger brother
(4) Friend Vs friend
(5) Husband Vs wife

Under such arrangement, the social structure of ancient China became very simple. The emperor had the absolute power towards all citizens including officials, clans, families and individual, and he also had the total ownership of all the resources available in the country.

Moreover, these were five hierarchies of power and ownership: emperor to official, then father to son, the elder brother to younger brother, then husband to wife. It is represented by the following graphic form:



The relationship model of the typical ancient Chinese society is a multi-layer of hierarchy which inter-relate together by:

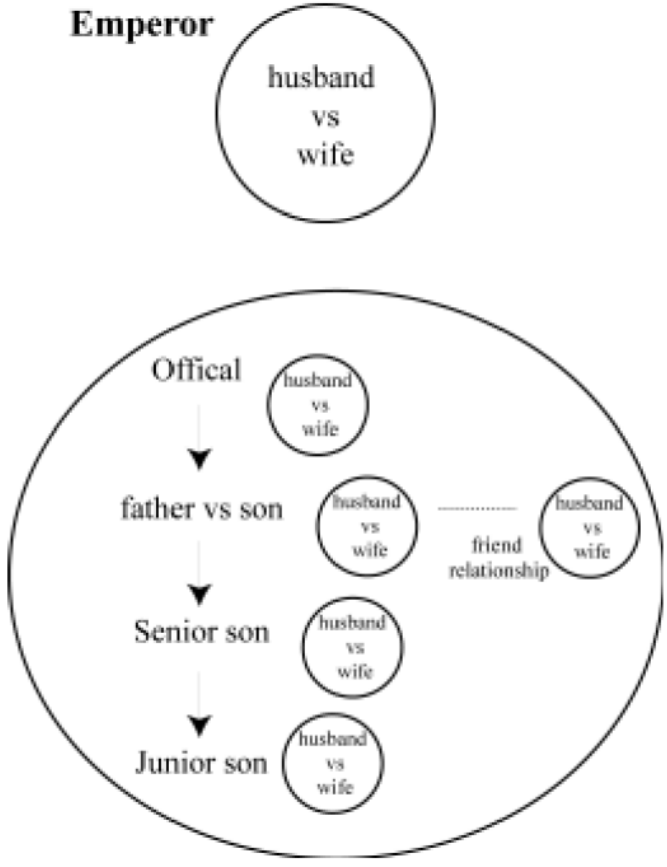
(1) Blood or gene relationship
(2) Social role and responsibility
(3) The intrinsic power
(4) A social nobility system of education and examination

In mathematical term, the typical ancient Chinese society is like this,

Let husband = h Friend = f
Wife = w Father = F

Then family = h + w, Son =S
Senior brother = h+1 Official = O
Junior brother = h-1 Emperor = E

A typical family unit



From the graph, we can see that h (husband) has two hierarchies under him, (1) the wife (2) junior brother, one hierarchy is equal to him (3) friend and four hierarchies over him (4) the emperor (5) official (6) father (7) elder brother.

These four down, two up and one equal system of relationships held the individual husband as a "man" to stick in his role and position.

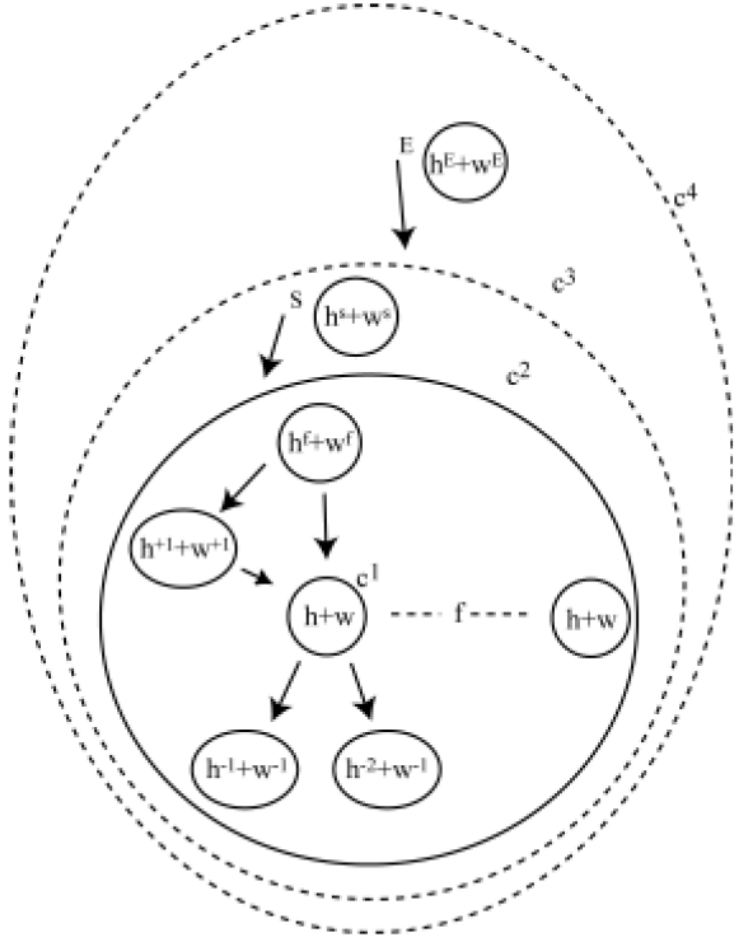
The only way for the individual "man" to change it was by (1) entering the government by examination or relationships, (2) having more junior brother, (3) having new sons, (4) having more wives and (5) revolting to be the emperor.

Most of the citizens of that stage would choose (1) joining the public examination which has the lowest social and personal cost and higher chance of success in the social mobility. Some of them would like to have more children and wives. Only a very little number of citizens would choose the last way of challenging the existing emperor.

However, even those groups won successfully and became the new emperor of China, he could neither get rid of the same philosophy and hierarchy of rule in ancient China.

From the above explanation, we know that the basic relationship model of ancient Chinese was a multi-layer Three-Dimensional diagram.

The dimensional diagram



The characteristics of this multi layer diagram is like the four layer of concentric cycle starting from (1) basic family circle (C1) to (2) bigger family and friends cycle (C2) to (3) multi-family and official cycle (c3) and (4) the country cycle on the empire cycle (c4).

The inter-linkage system of the four cycles larger was by blood relationship, social role and intrinsic power as stated in the former paragraphs.

The assumption three is that the typical ancient Chinese thinking was by the basic honour element of kindness. It was because the main theme of this school of thought of Confucian was Modernism, properness and harmony and the best characteristic was Kindness.

From another way of consideration, moderation, properness and harmony among human beings can help reasonable and stable relationship.

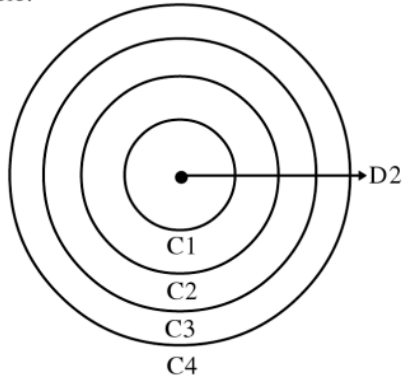
If these former two paragraphs are true, then, Kindness should be the most dominant thinking style of the ancient Chinese.

i.e. E2 = Kindness
From assumption one, E2 = D2

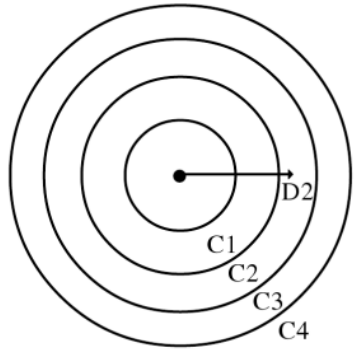
Then the typical ancient Chinese thinking is basically One-

Dimensional. Moreover, this One-Dimensional Thinking is with a multi-layer concentric cycle.

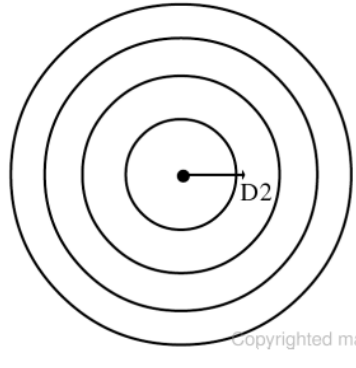
For example,
a senior official should be:



A typical teacher should be



A typical farmer should be



Therefore, the length of circles determined the depth of the dimension of thinking of an individual. The higher the social position and hierarchy, the longer the dimension and the more circles he can reach, and the more the power and resources are available to him.

Part F

A Philosophy of InterCultural Communication

18. Synchronized Thinking - A New Way of Communication

From assumption one, we know that there might be a correspondent relationship between basic human elements of Truth, Kindness, Beauty, Innovation and Destruction.

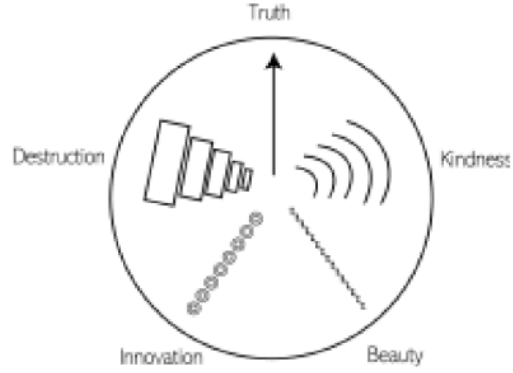
From assumption two, we know that the typical thinking style of a Western citizens were rectangle like Two-Dimensional ways with a D1 (Truth) and D3 (Beauty).

From assumption three, we know that the typical ancient Chinese thinking style was multi-layered, one-dimensional way with D2(Kindness).

Then, by a simple logical process in combination of the assumptions one, two and three, a possible new way of thinking can be derived.

Graph E1

Assumption one - the correspondence of elements and dimension.



Key:

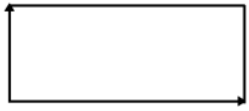
Truth	⟶	More fine and clear
Kindness	)))))	wire and step by step
Beauty	~ ~ ~ ~	personal and multiple
Innovation	□□□	concrete and directional
Destruction	◎◎◎	flat and large

In graph E1, there are five elements of human beings in the ends of the points of the cycle; and the related five dimensions of thinking are shown respectively by representations of different shapes.

Graph E2

Assumption two - the typical Western thing

D3



D1

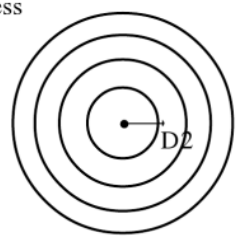
Key: D1 = Truth
D3 = Beauty

In graph E2, a rectangle like Two-Dimensional Thinking is shown.

Graph E3

Assumption three - the typical ancient Chinese thinking

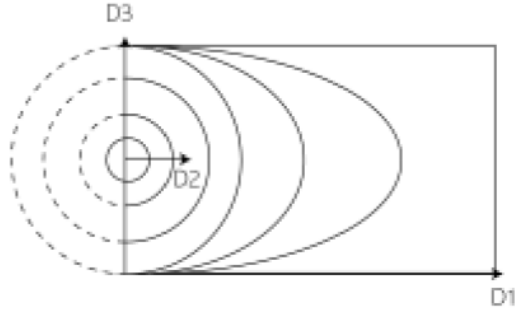
Key: D2 = Kindness



In graph E3, a multi-layer cycle like One-Dimensional thinking is shown.

If the graph E2 and graph E3 are combined

Graph E4



It is a Three-Dimensional cylinder of thinking.

i.e. The volume of the cylinder is:
D1 x D3 x D2 x 兀 = D1D2D3 兀

This is the total ability of thinking of a typical individual who goes through both Western and Eastern education and living in the future.

If all citizens on the earth can practise these kinds of thinking style, then we can all think in the same platform of communication.

This is called Synchronized Thinking of Human Beings.

Written By: Alex Chan
Hong Kong, December 2004

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