Global Focus on Knowledge Lecture Series Information Changes the World

Why Information Technology Now?

Hiroshi Harashima

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Information Changes the World —the Global View—



Basic Theme

Now, information technology is in a drastic developmental phase. Why is this?

> Let us view this over 10 years, 100 years and 1000 years.

Development of Information Technologies

Discovery of Words

Prehistoric Time

Invention of Letters

Invention of Paper

BC2 Han Dynasty

BC3500 Cuneiform script

(Mesopotamia, Sumer)

Invention of Typography 1447 Gutenberg Letterpress printing machine

Invention of Computer 1946 ENIAC

Information Age







http://www2.edu.ipa.go.jp/gz/



Source: http://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%94%BB%E5%83%8F:Eniac.jpg W

Agenda

October 18th 60th Birthday of the Computer

(Reviewing the history of information in 10-year increments.)

October 25th

What Is Going on with Information Technology?

(Consider the present age in the context of 100 years.)

Guest : Masaru Kitsuregawa Institute of Industrial Science

November 1st

How Would a Historian Locate Information Technology? (Look toward the future – the next 1000 years.)

My Private Awareness

Astro Boy (created by Osamu Tezuka – appeared in the magazine "Shonen" in 1952)

Apr. 7th, 2003 Astro Boy was born. Now, it is March 2008. What took him so long?



In the 1980s, Japan outpaced the U.S. in field of computers.

The 5th Age Computer Project (10 years later)

The result is that Japan lags far behind the U.S. now. Why is this? Let us see how information technology has developed in the last 10 years.

Let me introduce myself here.

Hiroshi Harashima

Professor, Interfaculty Initiative in Information Studies



(Department of Information and Communication Engineering)



An expert in communication engineering and also a researcher in facial studies. Interested in the fusion of art and science.

Born in Tokyo on Sept. 12th, 1945 Almost the same age as the computer.

The Computer had its 60th birthday last year.

Born in 1946 ENIAC (the University of Pennsylvania)



J.V.Atanasoff (1937-1941), Harvard Mark I (1939-1944)

Teenage Computers (1946-1965)

Growing pains : a period of trial and error in various forms...

EDSAC(1949), EDVAC(1950),

In Japan,

Relay type : Yamashita(1947), Facom100(1954) **Evacuated tubular** : Fujic(1956), TAC(1959) TAC Parametron type : PC-1(1958), Musasino1(1957) • PC-2 **Trandister** : Electric Lab. MarkIV(1959)

Reaching adulthood in the mid-1960s, the computer was in its 20's.

> Photos http://museum.ipsj.or.jp/computer/dawn/0021.html http://museum.ipsj.or.jp/computer/dawn/0016.html





Computer in its 20's (1965–1975)

"The Informatization of Science" by Computing Systems

1965 : UT Information Technology Center was established.

People started to use the computer widely.

Computer in its 30's (1975–1985)

"Informatization of Business" by a Giant Computing System (**The Age of IBM**)

1977 : C&C Concept (Hiroji Kobayashi, NEC)

By this time(1975-1985)...

Research on artificial intelligence had come to the forefront.

 \rightarrow The 5th Age Computer Project

The 1st Age Evacuated Tube(1946-56) The 2nd Age Transistor(1957-64) The 3rd Age I C(1964-71) The 4th Age LSI(1971-)

The 5th Age Non-Neumann Type Analogism (10 years from 1982)

The computer began to challenge the brain ! People thought Japan would outrun the U.S. Now, the U.S. is leading the world in the field of computers.

Why?

There was a paradigm shift in computers in the mid-80s.

Brain-challenging computers to media-challenging computers to Society-challenging computers !

Media-challenging computers !

- Computers As Partners
 - The personal computer became a private secretary.
- Computers As Community internet, e-mail ...
- Computers As Electric Society e-money, security

Society-challenging computers !

1985-1995

"Informatization of Science" by computing systems 1975-1985

"Informatization of Business" by Host Computer (the age of IBM)

1985-1995

"Informatization of the Individual" by personal computer (the age of Microsoft)

1995-2005

"Informatization of Society"by Internet (the age of Google, Yahoo!)

My Private Awareness

(1952 Started in the magazine "Shonen" by Osamu Tezuka)



In fact, this started in the 1960s.

NLS(oN Line System)

1968 Douglas Engelbart (Stanford Research Institute)

demos an interactive computer

Mounted with multimedia basic technology

multi-window, bitmap display, mouse, e-mail, hypertext, word processing...





Dynabook Concept

1968 proposed by Alan Kay

The concept of an ideal personal computer

A4 size, mobile, newspaper-level resolution, audio input, mouse input, networking, wireless communication

1973 Alto(Xerox)1984 Macintosh (Apple)



wikipedia

The History of Internet

1969 ARPANET operation started (Pentagon's network)

1973 Ethernet invented 1974 TCP \checkmark IP released \rightarrow adopted by ARPA



1986 NSFnet operation started
 (the U.S. National Science Foundation)
 1990 absorbed ARPANET
 → internet

The technology originated in the 60s.

1968 NLS (D.Engelbart) Demonstrated an interactive computer

- 1968 Dynabook concept (Alan Kay) Concept of a personal computer
- 1969 ARPANET (the Pentagon) Origins of the Internet

Since it found its way into multimedia in the late 1980s, the computer has become "an information environment = media" serving the individual. Multimedia boom began in the late1980s 1986 the International CD-ROM Conference

(It became possible to handle movies and audio on computer.)

Various information machineries were born then. Macintosh(84), CD-ROM(85), Nintendo (83), Super Mario Brothers(85) notebook computer(89) • • •

New concepts were born.

cyber space (87), virtual reality (89), World- Wide- Web (WWW) (89) In the 1990s, the multimedia boom hit industries and government.

Network became the hero. Information Super Highway (91) Internet : Mosaic (93) Mobile : cellular phone ...

IT became accessible in 2000.

Broadband (ADSL, light ...) Mobile (cellular phone, wireless LAN...) Digital Broadcast (BS, digital terrestrial, one-segment)

That sums up the history of computer's 40's(1985-1995) 50's(1995-2005)

Here, let me introduce my research in my 40's and 50's.



A search for a realer aspect of communication

in Communication Engineering

Research on Well-Screening TV Telephones (1985)

sending a favorite picture of oneself and attaching expressions to it

 \rightarrow research on intelligent image coding

→ information studies of face, facial studies

Intelligent encoding demo tape(1991)









What Is Intelligent Communication?

- intelligent communication
- knowledge-based communication
- semantic communication

self-evolving communication

communication that lets users showcase their own creativity

communication that makes money
 (communication that incubates net business)
 → cost-free broadband

The Evolution of Communication Connection A ● → B Communication Task Collaboration Community City (Commerce, Company, Consumer · · · ·)

Media Becomes Environment

environment

$E = mC^2$

- m:multi-media
- C : Computer
- C ; Communication

Let's summarize these discussions.

The History of Computer in 10 Year Increments

1946 ENIAC (the University of Pennsylvania)

The Age of Scientific Computation (1965-1975) informatization of science by computing systems

The Age of IBM (1975-1985) informatization of business by host computers

The Age of Multimedia (1985-1995) informatization of people by personal computers

The Age of Network (1995-2005) informatization of society by internet and broadband

Now, a new age is coming.

Content is the new leader of IT



Contents

- Packaged Contents movies, animation, games...
- Network Contents
 WEB2.0, blogs, Second Life ...
- Archived Contents book, library, museum...
- Real-World Contents
 All of the ubiquitous world involves
 contents.

Content is the new leader of IT



The Age of IBM (1975-1985) informatization of business The Age of Multimedia (1985-1995) informatization of people The Age of Network (1995-2005) informatization of society

----- This is how the infrastructure was built. ------

The Age of Contents (2005-

From here on out, a communication culture will be built on this infrastructure.

The University of Tokyo has started to accept the challenge posed by content.

Industry-Academia Cooperative Education Program in Content Creation Science

5 years from 2004 (no more applications)

Figure (newspaper article) removed due to copyright restrictions

Research Core for Education in Digital Content Creation

For undergraduate students



10月よりスタートします !~

字律講所型教育プログラムって?。

○応16年度冬早夏より、東京大学ではパライアコンテンツに関する学毎夏研想教育コロガラムを開始し ます。このプロガラムは、パライアとで変換する状態、ゲームが表示、アーカイクなどの問題「抽上部"意示 文学などに関うるコンテンツ部業数略、学校の特徴に起えて現時的には無格効力もながでいた。 事業がられイレベルトに至る4時、パウハウを、漫新のあットワークセジネスなどの新しい意を(Web24年時) 踏会えて使用します、パティアコンテンツを窓用した記録パロジャー1を考える方なよプロガラムを放立てて などさい、未来来の本格をにた気にすべき手具は下を配相でスタントトに通時表別していたます。

とうやって読録するの?。

- 「石間構体目は、東京大学校内構築に所属する全ての学科学生に開放されています。各自の所属す る学科を外の外目は、所属学科に規定されている「社学科の外目に関する際教」用度により服装を表す れば単位として視定されます。本フログラムの新聞を下記して、のホームパージに指導しましたので評判し てください。

※本ブログラムは学会状況構成(3-4年生)の学生向きで、前別課題(1-2年生)の学生は受講できま せんが、大学院生の受講は可能です。

※ 本ブログラムは大学教徒御学歌 の「コンテンツ創造科学産学連携プログラム」(朱午書に2007年実際 後生最後 政政があります)とは異なる一般の学生向けの教育プログラムです。

18年度冬学期開講科目。 メディアコンテンツ特別講義 し。 インターネットボータルビジネスの現状と未来(新設)。

田湾学師:工学師電気薬学科 委員:原島師・相厚原香 科目書号:エ403070 1.5 単位 長満金属 日18:00~19:30 工学師2号館241 長卒。

情報システム科学 V→ 四次24:5天24 5524 552:5552

2 単位 集團木曜 B2 段 10:40~12-10 象妻字師 15 号館 104 象室·情報象 吉住 E25

http://content-gakubu.iii.u-tokyo.ac.jp.

主任:東京大学メディアコンテンツ開発の学師教育に関する課題会ワーキンググループ。

Started last fall with 2 subjects



541:1kttp://centent-gotaber.111.0-fekye.44.jp 工作:東京大学メディアコンテンツ装備の早鮮教育に取する問題会ワーキンググループ。

10 subjects from this year

Summary

The History of Computer in 10 Year Increments

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The Age of Network (1995-2005) informatization of society by internet, broadband

And now,

the age of contents (2005-) From here on out, a communication culture is going to be built on this infrastructure.

The leading players have changed. IBM host computers I BM-PC MS-DOS personal **Microsoft** computers browser (IE) search engine network Google, Yahoo! digital archive contents $\langle \cdot \rangle \langle \cdot$

You are the next leaders.

End

Thank you for listening.

