A Mega Collaboration Venue 12th to 21st CENTURIES
“Collaboration isn’t Everything; IT’S THE MAJOR THING”

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The International Institute for Knowledge & Innovation
12th Century

Genghis Khan 1162-1227
Prince Henry 1394-1460

Robert Clive 1725-1774
Mayer Amschel Rothschild 1744-1812

Cyrus Field 1819-1892
John D. Rockefeller 1839-1937

Jean Monnet 1888-1979
Margaret Thatcher 1925-2013

Andrew Grove 1936-Present
Deng Xiaoping 1904-1997

21st Century
Gengis Kahn
The Accidental Empire Builder
1162-1227

A portrait of Mongolian chieftain Genghis Khan belonging to Taiwan's National Palace Museum. (AP Photo/National Palace Museum)
The Mongol Empire

- At the death of Genghis Khan, 1227
- At the death of Kublai Khan, 1294
- Tribute states in 1294
Genghis Kahn (6 of 6)

- Mongols focused on building commerce and the physical administrations and legal infrastructure to help commerce flow freely
- Scope of governance grew new heights under Mongol Empire
- Silk Road Centralization
- Goods, People, ideas were all well guarded
- Sentry points inns, postal system assured peaceful governance for land based trade and transportation
Genghis Kahn

- Temujn – Killer at 13 years old
- Chieftain at 16 years old
- Transformed chaos of plunder
- Created “rewards system”
- Instituted assimilation of vanquished
- Ruthless in battle – Agile/Innovative
- Early 1140’s called Convention of Chieftains
- Named “Genghis Kahn” (Supreme Ruler) by acclamation
- Exceptional Military Camaraderie
- Turned to Organize Mongolian State
Genghis Kahn

- Illiterate State of Tribes
- GK Ordered creation of a writing system
- GK Instituted a System of Laws which:
  - Criminalized kidnapping and abduction
  - Declared Stealing a Capital Offence
  - Declared all children legitimate
  - Declared Religious Freedom
  - Set Taxation System – Exempted Religious Leaders
    Doctors, Lawyers, Scholars – professionals
- GK Named a Supreme Judge to administer laws
Succession for “Supreme Ruler” by Chieftains’ vote
Strong Military structure created order
Units of ten from “Squad” up to “Regiment”
A nation of horsemen – Mobile, Agile
All orders verbal (illiterates) and conveyed by all
Special Regiment: “Sons of Commanders”
Emperor’s Personal Guards & His “Public Administration”
Silk road(s) connected China Mid East India/Sea
Adjoining territories were subjected to plunder and annexation by the militaristic Mongols
Genghis started with China but eventually Occupied territories all across Eurasia/eastern Europe
A ferocious killing machine in part to create fear
Professionals including astronomers, engineers, doctors, judges; skilled workers were spared and assimilated into the Mongolian Empire.
Genghis Kahn (5 of 6)

- He established a central secretariat
- Commands were recorded, translated, and disseminated
- Maps, dictionaries, metal smiths, weavers, bread makers,
- He died suddenly in 1227 and all details were concealed
- Heirs continued to expand the Empire known as Pas (Peace) Mongolia
- Genghis Kahn style/structure extended from 1206 to the mid 14th Century
Prince Henry
The Explorer Who Made a Science of Discovery
1394-1460

From the St. Vincent Panels by Nuno Goncalves
Prince Henry

- Portugal independent in 1385---King Ruled
- Third Son – Henry seeking combat to gain:
  - Spoils of War--Land, Treasure, Honor
- Sought to seize port of Ceuta across from Gibraltar
- Profitable, desirable location – tip of Africa to Europe
- Aggressively sought command of the venture
- Battle was successful - Henry rewarded by King
- Then rewarded by Pope as Administrator General
- This represented Portugal's first expansion abroad
- Relentless in seeking practical benefits
- Probed systematically for information useful to future
- Sought multiple explorations from African coast
- Marked beginning of great exploration of Africa, Asia and eventually the new world of America
- As Mongol Empire disintegrated Silk Road across Europe and Eurasia no longer Pax (Peace) Mongolia
- Alternative was Ocean routes, but major unknowns
- Portugal small, but had stable political period to launch.
Seized initiative to send ships exploring
Around 1400 discovered Madeira 360 miles from Morocco
Ordered longer trips, and around 1430 Azores discovered
Set his goal to travel down West coast of Africa
Superstitions had monsters and storms past Cape Bojador
Bojador was point of no return to the world in 1430s
Kept sending his ships to sail past Cape Bojador
But 15 attempts no success; mostly fear of unknown
In 1434 sent ship with dire warning: “Do not return without description past Cape......”
This time success: Word spread – many trips followed
Henry had little return of any practical success for years
1441-1460 he began to practice methodical exploration
Crews ordered to catalogue every aspect of coast, water, weather, flora, fauna, terrain, inhabitants
Data to Portugal-- analyzed and knowledge base created
Lessons Learned shared with all to benefit new trips
At least one native African brought back each time
August 8, 1444 first cargo of 235 Africans delivered
Explorations extended inland – many tribes found; slave trade quickly built as Henry conscripted slaves.
During his lifetime up to 120,000 slaves brought to Portugal
Prince Henry (5 of 6)

- In 1443 Henry discovered Arguin Island – Major find
- Only place his ships could provision, get water and repair within 1,000 miles, so in 1445 he had permanent Fort built
- Base for slave trading operations and model for other Forts
- He Became known as “Prince Henry the navigator”
- Africa exploration became an institution run out of Sagres, Henry’s home base and retreat for maritime experts
- He got recognition for collection interpretation and collaborative distribution of Geographic, Geopolitical and Cultural knowledge of African West coast.
Prince Henry  (6 of 6)

- Henry died @ age 66
- Known for translating New data into useful knowledge to further Future discoveries for the first time in a systematic and structured manner
- The European Globalization era credited to Henry as the “second gilded age of globalization” after Genghis Kahn
- In 1980 Carl Sagan described the voyager Space Capsules as “Lineal descendants of Henry’s ships, doing for space exploration what Henry did for the globe”.
Robert Clive
The Rogue Who Captured India for the British Empire
1725-1774
Mayer Amschel Rothschild
The Godfather of Global Banking
1744-1812

From Getty Images
Cyrus Field
The Tycoon Who Wired the Atlantic
1819-1892

A portrait from Isabella Field Judson's book Cyrus W. Field, His Life and Work
Cyrus Field (1 of 10)

- Paper Industry tycoon at age 34
- Looking for something new to do
- Met a man seeking funding to link Newfoundland to New York by telegraph cable – didn’t seem exceptional
- Tying USA to Newfoundland, to Iceland, to the UK and on to Europe seen as “beyond bounds of existing knowledge”
- Field recruited 4 other well to do young men
- Worked with British/US Governments and investors
- 1856 the connection between Newfoundland and New York was functional
First attempt to lay Trans Atlantic cable began in 1857
Pushing hard and the unknowns were many
But soon the cable stopped sending signals and snapped
Field put crews to work analyzing the problem
Met with Investors in London; second attempt June 1858
Applied Lessons Learned but difficult to know enough
When ships were about 3 miles apart, Cable snapped again
Back to London this time not much support for a third try
US and UK governments warned this would be the last try
Ships took on cable and resumed this third try
A signal was successfully sent and the world was jubilant
US President ... and Queen ... exchanged congratulations.
Signal was sporadic until one month later completely failed
Field went into hiding for almost a year
May 1859 left for England; US Civil War Clouds gathering
UK had always been more bullish with Global foot print of colonization desperately wanted Cable to work
Cyrus Field (5 of 10)

- Field had failed 3 times, and much had been learned
- Both Governments had been brought in to Full disclosure
- Would Investors risk again or new investors buy in?
- Field was passionate and convinced it could succeed
- But he was depressed at mounting a full court collaboration attempt for a fourth time, but then other events took over
The 1860 Civil War in America stopped progress
Then the British established a Technical Committee
July 1863 UK Technical Committee delivered its report
Operational recommendations and Technological Cable advances needed to be accommodated
But the overall conclusion supported the feasibility of success and that was the “good news” in 1863
Cyrus Field (7 of 10)

- Field had to tap new sources of money
- Governments had to be “sold” again
- UK was much more inclined to support
- He had to approach a reconstituted and expanded Cable manufacturing supplier industry,
- The investor Community was mostly UK
- US, understandably was not ready in 1864
New and gargantuan ships were available that could handle the full cable load and project

Great Eastern ship sailed June 1865
Ran into trouble almost immediately
Cable had to be reeled in and a defect repaired
The same issue happened again in July, then again in August
Just 600 miles from Newfoundland the cable snapped and what was left disappeared into the ocean
Field immediately began planning for a new start
But he was fearful that this fourth time was the last
Cyrus Field  (9 of 10)

- The British communities felt differently
- There was a sense that so much was now known
- They were prepared to go again in a year
- In July 1866 the fifth attempt launched
- In 14 days it arrived in Newfoundland
- The cable held and functioned
- The ship relocated the 1865 cable and successfully used it
- Now two cables were up and running
Nearly 95% of the communications between the continents travels via underwater fiber optic cable approximately 1,000,000 miles.

August 2014 a new Trans Pacific cable was started.

Cyrus Field - dogged Entrepreneur, tenacious, optimist, motivated and motivating – Hands on at all levels.

Reaching people to keep them engaged and passionate.

Experts, Investors, Technicians, governments, people people, people talking sharing believing collaborating!
John D. Rockefeller
The Titan Who Built the Energy Industry and Also Launched Global Philanthropy
1839-1937

From John D. Rockefeller Entrepreneur and Philanthropist by Susan E. Hamen
Jean Monnet
The Diplomat Who Reinvented Europe
1888-1979
Margaret Thatcher
The Iron Lady Who Revived Free Markets
1925-2013
Andrew Grove
The Man behind the Third Industrial Revolution
1936-Present
Intel Worldwide Operations
Countries with more than 50 employees in 2013

Source: 2013 Corporate Responsibility Report, Intel

Map © Nat Capo, Inc. Capo, Inc.
Deng Xiaoping
(duhng shou-ping)
The Pragmatist Who Relaunched China
1904-1997
Maps and quotes used from

*From Silk to Silicon – The story of globalization through ten extraordinary lives*

by Jeffrey E. Garten
Published 2016
Harper Collins Publishing
Affiliated Partner

Founder/CEO
Mr. Hassan Syed
So, where are we heading?
Openness

- **Empowerment** – Knowledge is power that needs dissemination, its distribution empowers people

- **Collaboration** – to create value collectively, harnessing the distributed knowledge - very large scale collaboration (Re-Captcha, Wikipedia)
- **Transparency** – To show integrity, to build trust, a key for collaboration, if not, Wiki Leaks, Panama Papers

- **Sharing** – To give in order to receive, IBM gave up 400M to Linux and made billions
- **Ideas** create an economy that **benefits** society and individuals

- **Ideas** are developed through **collaboration**, **transparency** and **sharing**
• **IdeaGist** is a platform for *your* ideas

• It *connects people*, process and tools with the purpose of bringing ideas to reality

• It *connects communities* to collaborate at a larger scale

• We now have more than **300 communities** worldwide
Instead of me describing to you what it is, let’s *experience* it...
Founder/CEO
Mr. Hassan Syed