HIS MAJESTY THE KING GRACIOUSLY BESTOWS THE KNIGHT GRAND CROWN OF THAILAND ON BRO. PRATHIP MARTIN KOMOLMAS

EDUCATION FOR PEACE

By Bishop Carlos Belo, Nobel Peace Laureate

The education for Peace has been in recent times a constant concern for the International Community, of the different religious identities, solidarity organizations, development groups, and of the movements that are devoted to peace, justice, reconciliation, and the resolution of conflicts by non-violent means.

Therefore, the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed, during resolution 52/15 of January 1998, that the year 2000 would be declared the International Year of ‘Culture for Peace’ (Peace Culture). In that same year, a group continued on page 2
of Laureates of the Nobel Peace Prize made a petition to the United Nations Organization, that the decade of 2001-2010 be declared as the decade of “Culture for Peace”, a declaration to be implemented all over the world.

When proclaiming the year 2000 as the International Year of “Culture for Peace”, the General Assembly of the United Nations designated UNESCO as the agency responsible for the promotion of the “culture for peace”, with the objective of promoting a universal conscience, based on the principles of freedom, justice, human rights, good government, and tolerance.

The theme of “Culture for Peace” in the international order is not a recent creation. As stated by the General Secretary of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, in his message at the beginning of the year 2000: “The main mandate of the United Nations is to protect future generations from the scourge of war. It maintains as much validity today as in the time at which, those words were written, which has been more than half a century ago. But true peace means much more than the absence of war. It is a phenomenon that involves economic development and social justice. It ensures the safety of the global atmosphere and a decreasing armaments race. It means democracy, diversity, dignity, respect for human rights, and far much more, a lot more.”

For people to be able to live in peace, it is necessary to create an atmosphere of peace, order, tolerance, and of respect; a respect for every human being and for his/her ethnic, cultural, religious and political identity. In this respect, a sense of coexistence, solidarity, and cooperation among the people can only appear in a mind of a heart rooted in a culture of peace and respect for human rights.

But what does this culture consist of? What does this peace consist of?

1. Culture.

The term culture is a complex term which involves a lot of definitions. The derivation of the Latin verb, ‘colere’ with the application for several domains: for instance, to cultivate fields (colere agriculturae); to cultivate (or write) letters (colere litteras); or to cultivate friendship (colere amicitiam). According to Cicero, the word “culture” itself designates cultivating our own humanity (humanitas). Culture is what makes a person human; when people become human beings through his or her education (paideia). In this context, culture designates every action that a human being does in order to better themselves by means of an education provided by universities, intellectuals, and morals.

When humanity educates themselves through these domains, they in turn can educate others towards a culture of peace.

For the Catholic Church, this “Culture of Peace” indicates all of the things through which human beings thicken and develop multiple capacities of his/her spirit and body.

He or she makes an effort to accomplish, through study and work, the betterment of their own world and its institutions which will meet the needs of the civil community. With the passing of time, their experience and aspirations will become a benefit for humanity as a whole” (GS, n-53).

These individuals exist in several cultures around the world, working and succeeding through different means to establish habits, religion, laws, judicial institutions, science, the arts, and the cultivation of beauty. Not only do several cultures exist, they have spread throughout the world due to the progress of not only natural science, but also human and social science through improved means of international communication and coordination. In this era of globalization, despite the existence of regional and national cultures, there exists a universal culture of humanity; a culture which understands and expresses the unity of mankind, and best knows how to respect the peculiarities and traditions of its many different cultures.

It is in this context of a universal human culture in a globalized world, that we should build a more
JAZZ FOR LOVE CONCERT AT BANG NA TO RAISE FUNDS FOR LIBRARY PROJECTS

The above charity concert was organised by Assumption University at John Paul II Sports Centre on February 12, 2005 between 14.00-16.00 hrs. to raise funds for educational projects in Tsunami affected areas in the South of Thailand.

The following popular musicians performed live to entertain the audience:

“Prod” Thanapat Matayomchan - Guitarist
“Ko” Sekphol Onsaman - Saxophonist
“Kop” Saowanit Navapan - Vocalist

All net proceeds of this charity event are to be donated to the “Library Projects for the Children Affected by Tsunami”. Faculty members who would like to contribute to this good cause are requested to buy tickets (500 Baht each), which are available at our bookstores on both campuses, Mall Ram Khamhaeng, Mall Bang Kapi and the Emporium.

Free transportation was provided to proceed to and return from Bang Na for students, staff and faculty to participate in the charity event.

SPONSORS OF THE EVENT ARE LISTED BELOW:
Department of Music, ABAC
Bank of Ayudhaya P.C.L.
KPN Music Academy
Jack Sound Systems
98.5 Breeze F.M.
The Mall Group of Companies
ABACA
Mainstream Co., Ltd.
Next Step Co., Ltd.
NS Media
Access & Associates Co., Ltd.
United Boardcasting Corp.
South West Jiaotong University
Tipco Food Group
Thai TV Color Channel 3
Nampetch Network Co., Ltd.
Dharianiphat (Public) Co., Ltd.
Sam-Dee Printing Equipment Co., Ltd.

President Bro. Bancha Saenghiran, Bro. Martin Komolmas with senior executives in a commemorative photo with musicians who performed in the concert “Jazz for Love”.

Khun Charlotte Donawanik, Executive Vice President, Bank of Ayudhaya presenting cheque for 1 million Baht to President Bancha Saenghiran as donation to project for the children affected by Tsunami.

Khun Nop Narongdej, CEO of KPN Music Academy presenting cheque for 1 million Baht to President Bancha Saenghiran as donation to project for children affected by Tsunami.

“Ko” Sekphol Onsaman and “Prod” Thanapat Matayomchan playing saxophone and guitar at John Paul II Sports Center during concert titled “Jazz for Love” with audience in the foreground.
ACTIVITIES ON AND OFF CAMPUSES.

Dr. Bancha Saenghiran and Prof. Guy-Real Thivierge, Secretary General of the International Federation of Catholic Universities, are seen exchanging an academic agreement signed between the two institutions for social science research on February 4.

Dr. Jemlong Atikul, President of AyudhyaBank PCL, giving a talk on "Thai Banking Institutions and Their Environment" on February 3, 2005 at Wiman Bangpli, Bang Na attended by students and faculty including V.P. (Finance) Bro. Anupatt.

The President of Chienkuo Technology University and Dr. Bancha Saenghiran are seen signing the Memorandum of Understanding on January 21, 2005 with senior officials of the two institutions in the background.

President Dr. Bancha Saenghiran, President Emeritus Dr. Konolmas, V.P. Prof. Dr. Srisakdi Charmonman presiding over the orientation of M.S. in Management offered by College of Internet Distance Education on December 18, 2004.

The Indian Republic Day celebrated at Huai Mak campus on February 26, 2005 was attended by Charg d'affaires Mr. T.R. Seetharam, entourage and faculty and staff members representing the host institution as shown in this commemorative photo.

A dance number performed on the stage of the Hall of Fame, Coronation Building on February 26, 2005 to celebrate the Indian Republic Day is seen in this photo including a large section of the audience in the foreground.
VISITORS TO CAMPUSSES OF ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY.

A group of educators led by Dr. Pathip Methakumawut from Chulalongkorn University on a visit to Bang Na campus being welcomed and addressed by Dr. Srisakdi Charmonman, Vice President for Information Technology on January 31.

Officials representing Overseas Agents for Private Higher Education Institutions stationed in Bangkok on a visit to Bang Na being welcomed and briefed by Bro. Visith Srisachaitana, V.P. for Academic Affairs and Dr. Vindhat Coenacul on February 2.

Ms. Nikki Padget, Deputy Director and officials from the University of Exeter, U.K. on a visit to Huai Mak campus on January 24 seen with Registrar Mr. Kamol Kitsawad, Mr. Glen V. Chatelier and Dr. Kittiphiti in the V.I.P. Room.

Mr. Rogier Busser, Director of International Relations, Faculty of Arts, Leiden University, Netherlands being received by Director A. Glen V. Chatelier in the V.I.P. Room of Huai Mak campus on January 31.

Faculty and students from Ling Tung College, Taiwan on a visit to Bang Na campus on January 12, 2005 are given a briefing by Director of International Affairs Office A. Glen V. Chatelier on the historical background of A.U.

Officials and staff members of Chulalongkorn University led by Dr. Sujitra Wongkasemjid, Vice Director of the Library System listen to briefing given by Dr. Chimnanha La-Ongkun, Deputy Director, Central Library at Bang Na on February 3.
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY OF THAILAND AND SOUTHWEST JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY OF CHINA

Southwest Jiaotong University of China and Assumption University, after due discussions and consultations, have agreed to establish a friendly relationship of exchange and cooperation programs based upon the principle of reciprocity.

This agreement permits the exchange of scholars, professional staff members, students, and academic information between the signatory institutions. By establishing of such exchanges, the instructional and research activities at both universities will be enhanced and greater mutual understanding between scholars and students of both universities facilitated.

The universities agree to promote the following exchange activities based on their respective academic and educational needs:

1. Exchange of scholars (professors, advanced graduate fellows, and/or researchers) and professional staff members.
2. Exchange of students (graduate and undergraduate)
3. Exchange of information and academic materials.
4. Organization of joint research programs including those for eventual publication in academic and professional journals.
5. Organization of joint research programs, as well as exchange of information about conferences, workshops, and mutual assistance to participate in them.
6. Other feasible and relevant educational activities to be engaged upon according to this agreement and in the spirit of developing education for mutual benefit to the parties, students and the public.

7. Supporting activities/services such as Language Training, orientations and preparatory courses are considered.

Nothing in this agreement shall in any way diminish the full autonomy of either university, nor shall constraints be imposed by either party upon the other in implementing this agreement.

This agreement is to become effective when the representatives of each university have signed below, respectively.

ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY
sd/Rev. Bancha Saenghiran, F.S.G., Ph.D. President
Date: Jan. 20, 2005

SOUTHWEST JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY
Sd/He Yunan
President of Emei Campus
Date: 2005.1.20
AGREEMENT BETWEEN ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY OF THAILAND AND SOUTHWEST JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY OF CHINA

Assumption University, Bangkok, Thailand (hereinafter referred to as Au) and Southwest Jiaotong University, Sichuan, China (hereinafter referred to as SWJTU), agree to establish and operate a "twinning programme" through which SWJTU will offer the first part of the Au-SWJTU twinning programme modeled on the Au Degree program. The Au-SWJTU curriculum will give students the option to begin studies towards an Au degree at SWJTU and then proceed to complete the remaining years of studies after transfer to Au. The Au-SWJTU programme will prepare students for study towards the following degrees:

- Master of Arts in Tourism Management (MA TRM) 48 Credits.

Note: The People's Republic of China Ambassador H.E. Zhang Jiuhuan attended the MOU and Agreement Signing Ceremony between Assumption University and Southwest Jiaotong University after which he graciously opened the World Heritage Sites and Monuments of China and Thailand Exhibition as shown in the above photos.

QUOTATION.

LIFE AFFORDS NO HIGHER PLEASURE THAN THAT OF SURMOUNTING DIFFICULTIES, PASSING FROM ONE STEP OF SUCCESS TO ANOTHER, FORMING NEW WISHES AND SEEING THEM GRATIFIED.

SAMUEL JOHNSON

DELEGATION FROM SOUTH KOREA (contd. from page 8)

world eliminating mistrust, enmity, and prejudices.

The faculty members of the Graduate School of Philosophy and Religion welcomed this. 'Buddhist initiative in building interreligious dialogue and global ethics and promised cooperation in endeavors to achieve the noble objectives of the great religions. Yet it was also emphasized that in order to expand the objective of dialogue and global ethics universally we should adopt a pluralistic perspective which allows for all the religions of the world to join in this effort thereby making it more humanistic and global in orientation.'

Reported by Dr. Imtiyaz Yusuf
Graduate School of Philosophy and Religion
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.
Delegation from Dongguk University, Seoul, Korea Visits Bangkok.

On 14 February 2005 a delegation from the Department of Buddhist Studies, Dongguk University visited the Graduate School of Religion. The delegation comprised of the following: Prof. Dr. Yong-pyo Kim, Chair, Department of Buddhist Studies Dongguk University and his colleagues, Dr. Sung-hyun Shin, Dr. Chang-gyu Ji, Dr. Beom-seok Park, Dr. Sung-ja Han, Ven. Seu-whu and Mr. Dea-hyun Kim.

The faculty of the Graduate School who met and welcomed the delegation comprised of: Asst. Prof. Dr. Warayuth Sriwarakuel, Dr. Veerachart Nimanong, Dr. Imtiyaz Yusuf, Dr. Sebastian Vadassery and Dr. I. Joseph I. Fernando.

The purpose of visit by the Korean delegation was in pursuance of their government’s InterReligious Dialogue Project and the theme of their discussion” with the Assumption University concerned “Buddhist Ethics and Global Dialogue.”

In their discussion with the faculty of the Graduate School of Philosophy and Religion, Prof. Dr. Yong-pyo Kim proposed the topic of, “Buddhist Pancasila as the Global Ethics” as forum for dialogue between religions. Prof. Kim anticipated that the Buddhist Pancasila can serve as common elements in world religious ethics. He said that although there are divergences and differences in each religion concerning fundamental doctrines about moral ethics, there are also common interests such as the support for universal human rights, love, peace, justice and preservation of our endangered Earth. This new understanding about the universality of world religious ethics could be a crucial factor in finding solutions to contemporary world problems, despite different doctrines and religious outlooks. The practice of love, compassion, and brotherliness, which are common to all religions, can lead us to the final goal of world ethics.

Prof. Kim proposed that the five precepts in Buddhism (Pancasila), consisting of abstention from killing, stealing, sexual misconduct, lying and taking intoxicants, being universal in content can serve as a framework for enhancing dialogue between religions.

He said that these basic tenets are cornerstones of both ancient and modern morality even though the scope of application of the basic precepts is a little bit different from one religion to another.

Citing consonance and compatibility between the principles of Pancasila and the Ten Commandments upheld by the followers of Judaism, Christianity and Islam, he said that we should work towards universal principles of morality so that human beings can live together peacefully in civilized communities and societies all over the

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EDUCATION FOR PEACE
continued from page 2
peaceful and fraternal society through the practice of peace and justice.

Despite the yearning for constructing a more loving and understanding world, there are those who try to create a culture of hate, violence, and war. Because of this fact, much of mankind is left to be tormented by hunger, poverty, and illiteracy. Many men and women today live in social and psychological servitude. Political, social, economic, racial, and ideological conflict still persist. War has not been totally eliminated. As has been stated to the Council Vatican II: “Great discrepancies appear between the races and several social groups among nations, rich and poor derived from the ambitions of those who wish to spread their own ideologies along with the collective selfishness of certain individuals in power. From this comes distrust and hatred which lead to conflicts of which innocent human beings are the unfortunate victims” (GS, n. 8).

We know that the 20th century was the century of two world wars: (1914-1918) and (1939-1945). There were also countless other conflicts in Asia: The Korean War, The Vietnam War, violence between India and Pakistan; the Middle East: between Israel and the Arab Countries, in Iraq and Afghanistan; conflicts between natives and their colonizers: France and Algeria; Portugal and her colonies of Africa (Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau); between different ethnic and religious groups: the conflict between Indonesia and Timor; the war in Spain; the conflict among Protestants and Catholic in Ireland, wars in Burundi, Rwanda: Liberia, Sudan, Eritrea, and in the former Yugoslavia. The 20th century was also the cold war period which produced the most astounding armament race consisting with the proliferation of nuclear weapons. It was the century that deepened divisions between the rich and poor nations, developed and underdeveloped, North and South, West and East. First world and Third world, Christian and Islam, Hinduism and Islam, Catholics and Protestants, capitalists and communists.

Behind these numerous conflicts that threaten peace, there exists other deeper factors that can create the seeds of hatred which lead to violence: the nuclear proliferation; the confrontation among world power blocks, mainly West and East; the unbalance of world power between the Northern and Southern Hemisphere: the nations in the Northern Hemisphere, rich and developed, which enjoys economic, social, and cultural well-being co-existing with the nations in the Southern Hemisphere, poor and underdeveloped, where legions of the impoverished, unemployed, desperate, and destitute exist and who can easily be recruited by multinational corporate thieves, religious fanatics, and terrorists.

Even in the Northern Hemisphere, there exists great poverty and desperation that arises from the “slums” of the great urban centers of the world; areas which also produce a fair amount of the world’s environmental problems through pollution and the exhaustion of natural resources: all current problems which test the presence of international peace.

There exists the great “international Mafia” of influential individuals who, through private armies, dominate drug cartels, the extraction and illegal trade of raw materials, the clandestine emigration of weapons and of people, the smuggling and laundering of money, all of which constitutes a danger for the stability and the safety of the world and its people.

In spite of these unfortunate realities, we cannot fall into discouragement and leave the world alone to face extermination. On the contrary, we have to row against the current, falling back upon the weapons of understanding, solidarity and collective responsibility, infecting the world with a new mentality, of love, compassion, and peace by developing this new “Culture”. The old director-general of UNESCO, Dr. Frederico Mayor Zamora, had this happy intuition: “For us to transform a war culture into a peace culture, we have to change the values, the attitudes, and the behaviors of the past. Instead of using the Roman maxim: “if you want peace, you must prepare for war” - we have to
proclaim: “If you want peace, you must prepare for peace, and try to build it in your everyday life.”

However, for the people to create and possess a peace culture, it is essential that they be educated for the attainment of peace and human right.

2. What is Peace

According to a great number of historians, the concept of the ‘Pax’ was born in the Roman Empire. It indicated a time when “there was no wars or civil conflicts” It was more rightly labelled “Pax Romana”. Linked to the concept of “pax”, the Romans cultivated other abstract concepts of Concordance, Honor, Virtue, etc. Santo Agostino, a Catholic Bishop of the 4th Century, defined “Paz” as the “peacefulness of the order”.

In the Judeo-Christian context, the corresponding word in Hebrew was ‘Shalom’, a word that flows from the root ‘shleymut’. It means perfection and fullness. In the Bible, Shalom appears associated with a state of harmony, peacefulness and prosperity. Shalom also means blessing, manifestation of the divine, grace, justice, truth, happiness, and well-being. According to the Prophet Isaiah, peace is “the fruit of justice” “God is the Prince of Peace”.

For Christians (Catholic) “true peace is in Jesus Christ”; it is “the fruit of the Holy Spirit” (Gal. 5, 22-23), after His resurrection, Jesus had said: “Peace be with you” (10,21, 21). It is Him who gives us peace: “I leave you peace, I give you my peace”.

In the context of Christian spirituality, spiritual theology distinguishes between individual or internal peace and social or external peace. Individual peace is the peacefulness originating from a spiritual domain derived from internal passion and consciousness of being in communion of friendship with God and with others. Social peace is a calm coexistence in the social order. It is in this sense that the Catholic Church affirms that this peace is not merely the absence of war, nor is it merely the balance of established relations between adverse forces (cfr. GS, n.78). According to the teaching of the Catholic Church, to build this social peace, it is very necessary to have the will to respect the dignity of others, and necessary to implement the practice of fraternity.

According to Pope Paul VI “peace” is “development”. In this perspective, peace means the eradication of injustices and inequalities of the social and economic order, eradication of jealousies, and of the distrust and pride that is propagated between nations, which remain a constant threat to peace. For people to live in the same conditions, it is vital that the international community provides to each individual the essential social needs such as food, education, healthcare, and employment, which presently exists in developed countries and is denied to underdeveloped countries, by coming to the aid of the world’s impoverished refugees and immigrants alike along with their families” (GS, n.85).

Pope John XIII, in the Encyclical Pacem in Terris declares: “Mutual international relationships, like individual relationships, should not be constructed by force or violence, but by reason. That is the base of truth, justice, and of active solidarity. Relationships among nations should be based on this principle. Truth demands that all types of racism be eliminated, creating a new beginning where the dignity of each individual is recognized. Each person, therefore, has a right to existence; to the ownership of the necessary resources which will eradicate his material dependence on others. Nations can differentiate their own cultures, civilization, and economic development. This, however, can never justify the tendency of one to impose their believed superiority wrongly on the masses” International relationships in the base of justice means that States should recognize the mutual rights of each other and in turn cooperate fairly in world development. States are entitled to existence, to development and the supply of necessary resources for achieving it in the base of active solidarity. Derived from truth and justice, nations develop international relationships in a dynamic of social solidarity, politics, culture, and in turn, offer us a real view of the world.”

On the other hand, the respect and the growth of human life demands peace. Peace is not
possible on the Earth without the safeguarding of people's goods, the free communication among human beings, and the respect for people's dignity and the assiduous practice of fraternity. In view of these beliefs, all wars should be eliminated or avoided. The employment of nuclear weapons, the use of insidious, terrorist, and subversive methods, or of blackmail should be combated. The acts of exterminating entire races, nations, or ethnic groups should be condemned and considered as crimes against humanity, the perpetrators being the leaders and warlords that authorize their execution. The warlike actions of destructing of whole cities or vast areas and the indiscriminate murder of their inhabitants is a crime against God and mankind itself.

3. Education for Peace

The education for peace is an education that should show another vision contrasted to war, striving to avoid the formation of the social assumption that war is normal and inevitable, and construct the belief that there are non violent ways to resolve conflict.

Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights establishes: “First, all people are entitled to education. The education should be free, at least in respect to its elementary and fundamental teachings. The elementary teaching is obligatory. The technical and professional teaching should be generalized. Access to superior studies should be open to all, possessing equal opportunities for each skill level. Second, education should seek to fully express the human personality and the reinforcement of man's rights and fundamental freedoms, and it should favor understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all nations, racial and religious groups, and the development of the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace. However, the education for peace and for human rights seeks everyone. Its aim, is not so much to reach literary or scientific objectives, but to form the whole human individual in the values of ethics and citizenship. It should have an underlying educational aim to an ideal of society, as a starting point and as a goal to reach. We believe that the aim of a serious educational system of ethical values, could be directed towards an ideal for a personalized, democratic, participatory, solitary, and decentralized society.

The education for peace should be an effort to consolidate a new way to see, to understand, and to live in the world, beginning with ourselves and eventually others, horizontally, forming a net, giving trust, safety and authority to the people and the societies, making exchanges, overcoming the distrusts, helping to mobilize and to overcome the differences among us.

3.1 The recommendations of UNESCO: In 1974, the General Conference of UNESCO produced the Recommendation concerning the education for the understanding of man's rights and fundamental freedoms.

In recommendation 33, it made reference to the importance of the States' members in the educators’ preparation: a) States should develop in the educators the motivations of his/her actions, adhesion to the ethics of the man's rights and the objective of changing the society... b) to offer interdisciplinary knowledge on the world problems and the problems of international cooperation, namely through a relative workshop directed to the solution of those problems.

The word “education” designates the global process of society for which the people and the social groups learn consciously, inside the national and international community and in benefit of this, produce the integral development of their personalities, of their capacities, of their attitudes, of their aptitudes, and of their knowledge.

The terms ‘understanding’, ‘cooperation’ and ‘peace’ should be considered as indivisible, founded in the beginnings of the friendly relationships between people and States with social, and political systems different and in the respect of the man’s rights and of the fundamental freedoms. In the text of the present Recommendation, the several connotations of these terms are, per times, in brief, “education of international vocation” (p.54)

Finally, in the perspective of
that is, open to participative dialogues that encourage solidarity and cooperation. The programs should be elaborated in a way that motivate people to learn and reflect about social realities, politics, cultural, and economics in an open, sincere, and permanent dialogue in order to learn, discern, and to combat all forms of discrimination in schools, in families, in nations, and in the world.

3.4 The involvement of all the components of the society for a global education for Peace: The education for Peace and for a peace Culture in the world today, should include all of the citizens of the world: individuals, families, schools, universities, religions and states:

a.) Individual: to educate and to form for solidarity; to respect men and women’s rights; to work for the peace: peace in the family, in society, peace with God, and peace with the environment

b.) Family: the parents educate the children in ethical values

c.) Schools, Universities and other educational institutions: they are spaces of inclusive education and of social intervention that can infuse in the students and graduates an integral formation for democratic citizenship.

d.) Religions and Churches: they have the responsibility of educating humanity for the sense of the Absolute, for dialogue, tolerance, fraternity, peace and harmony. Religion is only authentic when it divulges the respect for life, for human beings’ dignity and the dignity of created things. As for the Catholic Church, it should be willing to collaborate with all religions and with all individuals willingly to serve the whole human family, in a base of frank dialogue, in mutual respect, and in concordance.

e.) States: States have the duty and the responsibility of defending democratic values, of good government, and of transparency in the public business sector. States have the duty of promoting the democratization of education and other conditions so that education, accomplished through the school, the University, and of other formative ways, contribute to the equality of opportunities, the eradication of economic, social, and cultural inequalities, the development of personality and spirit of tolerance, of mutual understanding, of solidarity and of responsibility for the social progress and for the democratic participation in the collective society.

f.) International level: -The multilateral organisms should guarantee the protection of human rights, the protection of minorities, the prevention of armed conflicts, and environmental protection.

g.) Construction of the International Community: To build the peace and to make possible a Culture of Peace in the world, all people should make the great effort of creating an international organism capable of repressing violence and cooperating in the equal progress of all people. There are praiseworthy institutions already existing that work for peace in the world. In this sense, we ask that the Organization of the United Nations is improved in order to serve all Humanity better.

Conclusion: The education for Peace is an education for global citizenship, and this implies to favor the understanding of global interdependence and the need to bridge the structural divisions between rich and poor, the developed “North” and the underdeveloped “South”; between the West and the East; between Christianity and Islam, or Islam and Hinduism. To overcome these differences and the distrust that still reigns in the world, the program of Peace Culture in the World, and the Education for Peace and for Human Rights, can contribute to Humanity’s ethical renewal in this globalized world.
FACULTY MEMBERS WHO RECENTLY SECURED PH.D. DEGREES.

The following faculty members have successfully completed their doctoral studies under scholarship terms granted by Assumption University. We congratulate them and welcome them with outstretched arms.

Dr. Noppadon Kannika, Director of ABAC-KSC Internet Poll Research Center.

Education:
- B.A. (Philosophy) (1st Class Hon.), Saengtham College, 1990.
- B.A. (Political Science), Ramkhamhaeng University, 1996.
- M.A. (Sociology), Thammasart University, 1994.

Working Experience:
- Nov. 1, '96-present Director in the ABAC-KSC Internet Poll Research Center.


Dr. Mohammad Asif Salam, Department of Management, Faculty of Business Administration.

Education:
- B.A. University of Bangladesh, 1991.
- D.B.A. (Business Administration), Thammasart University, 2004.

Working Experience:
- Nov. 1, '99-present Full-time lecturer, Department of Management, Faculty of Business Administration.
- Jan. 4-Oct. 31, '99 Research Assistant, Graduate School of Business.

Dr. Theingi, Full-time lecturer, Department of Marketing, Faculty of Business Administration.

Education:
- Ph.D. (Marketing), University of Western Australia, Australia, 2004.

Working Experience:
- Apr. 7, '97-present Full-time lecturer, Department of Marketing, Faculty of Business Administration.
- Jun. 6, '95-May 6, '97 Assistant lecturer, Department of Marketing, Faculty of Business Administration.

Dr. Teerasak Naranong, Full-time lecturer, Department of Finance and Banking, Faculty of Business Administration.

Education:

Working Experience:
- Jul. 25, '04-present Full-time lecturer, Department of Finance and Banking, Faculty of Business Administration.
- Jul. 1, '99-May 15, '00 Full-time lecturer, Department of Finance and Banking.
- Nov. 1, '97-Jan. 5, '98 Full-time lecturer, Department of Finance and Banking.

Dr. Siriporn Poonruksa, Full-time lecturer, Faculty of Nursing Science.

Education:
- B.N.S. (Nursing Science), The Thai Red Cross College of Nursing, Chulalongkorn University, 1986.
- M.Ed (Developmental Psychology), Sri Nakharinwirot University, 1996.
INT. CONFERENCE (p.16)

However, Professor Srisakdi warned of electronic viruses run rampant as the growth in connected technologies will create risk in electronic viruses and other malicious attacks. The hackers using mobile phone, remote working and WiFi will access databases of private computer, corporate computer and government computer.

Major future trends on computer, the Internet and management according to Dr. Srisakdi would include: the development of security blankets; remote access, i.e. running and maintaining all software remotely by users; The Internet village allowing users to work anywhere and anytime, passing barriers of time, space and language; biotechnology breakthroughs, i.e. animals successfully cloned and human cloning will have problems, ethical, religious, legal and societal; and the increase of population will make China and India the largest users of the Internet.

On the advance of computer hardware, the future hardware would see the home media networking, new Xbox by Microsoft, new generation of games and entertainment by Sega and AT&T’s introduction of 512 MB video card and LAN Party, and S3’s new graphics processor; introduction of PCTV Media Center for new movement of graphic and displays; 4-port switch for wireless router would mark a new generation of networking with near 100 Mbps wire-speed routing enable of handling 1000 simultaneous open session and automatic upstream bandwidth management.

There would be great changes in mobile devices, personal computer, mass storage and high speed processor, Professor Srisakdi told the audiences. In robotics, life-real humanoid who speaks four languages, Chinese, English, Japanese, and Korean with realistic eyeballs, eyelashes, and moving lips gestures, facial expressions suitable for the more than 2,000 types of

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GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY
SEMINAR ON “STRESS MANAGEMENT”.

Stress is an unavoidable fact of life and will always be part of human existence. However, too much stress and tension in one’s daily activities can have a negative impact on health and happiness. If it is not properly managed, stress can become a source of unhappiness and disease although in modern times, it is impossible to live a stress-free life.

Dr. Ben Weinstein, a clinical psychologist of the Psychological Services International conducted the seminar on “Stress Management” on Friday, 11th March 2005 at Assumption University, organized by Graduate School of Psychology. He began his talk with a question: “Why is it important to study stress?” We need to understand what stress can actually do to us, and then we will be motivated to find ways to avoid it.

When we are faced with a threat, challenge, or danger, our body reacts with what is called the “fight or flight” response. As a result, stress builds up in the body and the mind. If we allow it to build up month after month, or even years, it can lead to serious heart problems, high blood pressure, depression, and so on. He pointed out how we learn to manage stress in our life. He introduced the coping technique that can stop stress before it starts: Adversity - Belief - Consequence. He said that this ABC of appraisal has been found to be effective. The main key is the belief appraisal because an appraisal is something we say to ourselves; and what we say to ourselves can reduce or stop stress.

Negative attitudes such as blaming oneself, getting annoyed with the little things in life, high expectations, the notion that only your ideas are right, all of these attitudes increase stress. Positive attitude is needed to ease stress. A new perspective towards life is salutary. Dr. Weinstein emphasized on accepting and adjusting to challenging situations and life circumstances. He said that flexibility is important if one wants to enjoy life. Technique to develop positive and hopeful attitudes can help us identify baneful attitudes such as rigidity and perfectionism; consequently, we can try to stop and move towards helpful attitudes.

Several techniques to master stress were recommended. Resilience is the ability to return quickly to one’s usual state of mind. Deep breathing is the most simple and quick way to ease stress and anxiety. If one practices daily, it is the first step to manage one’s body. To manage the mind, the speaker suggested meditation, gratitude and appreciation: by developing a new perspective to oneself. Hope, faith and spiritual activities are all factors of happiness. Working towards self esteem enhances one’s strength. Indeed, one has to work with body and mind in order to get good quality of life.

Dr. Ben Weinstein concluded that it is important to set goals and take action to work towards these goals. Hopeful attitude, positive attitude, less rigidity, and more flexibility and acceptance are all tools to help ease stress.

(Contributed by Mrs. Krishna Kalra, Dr. Maria Bamforth & Ms. Chitra V.)

INT. CONFERENCE (p.14) answers it can give. The robots may refuse to answer to sensitive questions for privacy reasons, by making an X with her arms and bowing. There are three versions of the Actroid with different faces.

In computer software, Microsoft released three Office software for (1) Live Meeting Service for Web conferencing and document sharing, (2) Live Communications Server 2005 for corporate instant messaging, and (3) Communicator 2005.

The advances in the Internet included radiologists to surf Internet allowing a radiologist to read image in real time from multiple locations; the Internet will be used in hospital in space and in Business.

On management, research reveals upward trend in Project Management Outsourcing as more companies are using project management consultants and augmented staffing to complete project implementations. Survey reveals that 39 percent of the companies currently outsource project management functions or are considering. More than half of the responding companies use consultants for project management and more than half of the responding companies use consultants for project management.
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMPUTER, INTERNET AND MANAGEMENT

The above conference was organised under the auspices of the College of Internet Distance Education and Graduate School of Computer at Srisakdi Charmonman I.T. Centre, Bang Na campus on Sunday, March 13, 2005. The excerpts from program of the conference are given below together with a report on speeches delivered.

Program

09:00 - 09:05 Report by Prof. Dr. Srisakdi Charmonman President of Thailand Joint Chapter of the Computer Society and the Engineering Management Society of the IEEE

09:05 - 09:20 Opening Address by Mr. Kraisorn Pornsutee, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology

09:20 - 10:00 Presentation of Prizes to Outstanding Alumni and Students by Mr. Kraisorn Pornsutee, Permanent Secretary.

10:30 - 11:15 “eBusiness: Real-Time Business Processes through Internet Technology” Keynote Address by Dr. Suvarn Valaisathien, Former Deputy Minister of Commerce

11:15 - 12:00 “Apirak’s Experience in Management” Keynote Address by Mr. Apirak Kosayodhin, Governor of Bangkok

13:00 - 13:30 “Advances in Computer, Internet and Management” Keynote Address by Prof. Dr. Srisakdi Charmonman

13:30 - 14:00 “Technological and Operational Infrastructures Aligning to the Supply Chain Management” by Dr. Panyaluck

Bangkok Governor H.E. Apirak Kosayodhin giving a keynote address on his management experiences entitled “From Pizza Boy to CEO to Governor: at the International Conference on March 13.

Udomnieartprasert
14:00 - 14:30 “Wireless LAN (WLAN) Threats and Solutions”

by Dr. Siwaruk Siwamoguatham
14:30 - 15:00 “Secondary Students’ Awareness and Attitudes towards E-Learning: A National Sample Survey Approach” by Dr. Noppadon Kannika

Google.com - A Gateway to Knowledge

Professor Dr. Srisakdi Charmonman pointed out that, through google.com, we can gain access to more than 5,000 million items.

“there are many advances in the fields of Computer, Internet and Management. Computer and Internet are progressing very, very fast.

Among the major advances in Computer, Internet and Management, Professor pointed that nanotechnology would become mainstream as a foundation of every manufacturing industry and nanotech companies would generate very high revenue.

continued on page 14, col. 3