Getting Hot Chicks HowTo

- Introduction
- Hardware requirements
- Configuration
- Installation
- Troubleshooting

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Sorry guys, wrong one!

Thank you for having me here. My name is Adilson Oliveira. I know you may have some problems to pronounce my name so you can call me everything you want, just let's keep my mother out of it, ok?

The Role of Free Software Solutions on Third World Countries

Overview.

Tendencies.

The role of the government. More problems than we thought.

The community.

The major milestone: public schools.

Current works in Brazil and other 3th world countries.

After all these technical presentations, I'm here to tell you that Free software is not only about technology but politics as well. Some of you may not like it but one can't separate. Men are political animals. Free software is becoming a major social and political force. But this one is different. And the difference is anyone can use it. Can you see? We have a responsibility. We are the bleeding edge, the first wave of this movement and I truly believe that we're doing here will have a major role in the future. Using third world countries (or poor countries, developing countries, whatever you want to call them) as examples I'll try to show you the social and political implications of the Free Software, specially but not only linux. Just remember: this is for you too even if live on a rich and democratic country because this is much bigger than you might taught. We are fighting for our freedom here. Our freedom to choose, to improve ours and others people's life with our intellectual work. Our weapon is our knowledge and our desire to spread it, to make a difference.

Overview

Is Free Software the solution for many poor countrie's problems?
How it's helping to create a digital democracy?
It's only for the poor countries?
If it's so obvious why we're having such a hard time to bringing it to the people?
Are we talking only about money?

I'll try not to focus on direct economy only. Everyone here must have heard about no license costs, lower TCO, greater stability, etc, etc, etc, but have you ever thought about how this concept can change others peoples lives? Free Software is bringing people together, creating bonds and best of all: making people think. Why? Because Free Software is just a part of something much bigger: Free Ideas! Free Information! Intellectual Freedom! Free software is just a start, making everyone part of something. Something without frontiers, without restrictions and does not care who you are, what you have or how much you earn. All you have to do is contribute with something you can do, not necessarily programming but testing, translation, talking about it or just using it.
I'll start letting some questions in the air. It's your home work to think about it.

Tendencies

This is a one way process.
The government is starting to see “the light”.
The movement towards Free Software comes from bottom to the top.
The major role is in the server’s side.
The thin client/aplication server combo is probably the best so–lution for a wider acceptance.
Embedded systems using Free Software is a “must”.

There’s no return.

As I’ll show you later, the government some times is your best friend and sometimes is a bunch of shitheads.

Usually the use of free software somewhere starts as a temporary solution for a small problem. After some time, they see that thing actually works quite well so they try it with another problem, and another, and when they realize is already too late.

The desktop is still a problem.

It’s the best combination, specially when you say they can use it to run Micro$oft applications.

The use of linux into embedded devices is helping to create very interesting solutions. Hardware is cheap and in combination with linux can be used in internet access points, automation, etc.

The Role of the Government

- In general, they don’t know what Free Software is.
- Government bureaucracy makes the adoption of Free Software difficult.
- You have to be very careful when talking about Free Software with the government because:
  - They can assume you are a Communist (software for free? From some sort of community?). With is an offense in some places.
  - If it’s free, can’t be good.
  - Governments are quite control−centric and theirs IT departments are not used to collaborate with external people.
- They can be seduced by the promise of spend less money.
- On the other hand, there’s no $Big Company$ to fund election campaigns. The Brazilian Government is one of the biggest Micro$oft customers.
- The army is probably the easiest place to talk about Free Software as they understand the security issues.
- Small projects are easier to work as they can be done with fewer interference from the status quo.

Falar sobre palestra no exército.
FUST – US$500000 em 2001, 13000 escolas.

Community

- About 175 Linux and Free Software user groups.
- Many of them are sponsored by private companies.
- Conectiva, the biggest linux company in Latin America is one of the most actives.
- Several specific Linux and Free Software shows around the country.
- Good space for Free Software at the two biggest IT shows: Fenasoft and Condex.
- Some good Linux developers from overseas are working in Brazil as Rick Van Riel and Andrew Clausen. And there are many local talents as Marcelo Tosatti.
- The universities are among the biggest users of Free Software specially after the “Pirate Software Raids” made by ABES (Brazilian Software Companies Association), sponsored by Microsoft, Novell, Adobe, Corel, etc.
- Many of the Free Software projects, specially the ones to the poor communities are created by volunteers.
- Brazil has it own Linux and Free Software magazine, the “Revista do Linux” (Linux Magazine).

The major milestone: public schools!

- The benefits are obvious.
  - Freedom!
  - Security!
  - Easier to administer!
  - Cheaper!
- Helps to teach how to solve problems not which buttons to push.
- Most of the tools are ready, if not they can be built.
- All one need is a cheap machine and one's brain.
- Problem: many teachers think: "We need to use Micro$oft products because everybody is using it!".
- Even when proprietary products are needed, you always can use application server with Linux thin clients.

Current works on Brazil and other 3th world countries

- São Paulo – Telecentro. 1000 units with 20 computers and internet access until 2004. Instructors and monitors are volunteers.
- Datasus –Federal Health care. Hospub System running on Linux servers on 155 institutions and growing fast.
- State Work–relations Court of Pernambuco. Replaced Unisys system with Linux servers saving more then US$ 150000.
- Flight Protection Institute (IPV), Air Force division. The air–traffic simulators runs on Linux and are used to train air–traffic controllers from Brazil, Latin America and South Africa. The project started using NT severs but they couldn't rely on it.
- State of Rio Grande do Sul. Procergs. First state to create laws to use free software on it's branches including Universities, State Bank (Banrisul) and public schools. The Procergs is currently developing free software solutions to support cities administration and small business.

Current works on Brazil and other 3th world countries

- Worker's Party (PT). Several laws and projects to improve the use of Free Software solutions in public administration. Much like GNU license. Closed source software will be only used if no free software solution could be found. Several countries are supporting and interested on this project: Germany, Canada, USA, Norway, Australia, South Africa, Denmark, Ireland, Holland and England. Cities as Amparo, Recife and Viçosa already have this law.
- LSI/USP supercomputer. 144 CPUs (from dual Pentiums to Alphas) replaced a Cray III. Used in medical image processing, video on demand, solid state physics, etc.
- Unorp, private university on São Paulo's countryside has about 500 students from pre−school to high−school. All of them uses Linux on their laboratories.
- SAGU. Stands for Sistema Aberto de Gestão Unificada, which translates into English to Open Unified Management System. In a nutshell, SAGU automates all the relationships between the students and their educational institution, from the moment the student enrolls for the entrance exam until after he/she graduates.

Other countries and projects

- The Mexican government has a national program to create provide 140000 computer labs using exclusively linux and other free software tools. They estimate saving US$ 124 millions on software licenses only.
- Project SchoolNet Africa. Bringing technology to African schools. South Africa is proposing a Free Software law much like the Brazilian one.
- People in developing nations could soon be using modified Linux game consoles as the PS2 equipped with satellite links to help them learn about vital health issues. The project, sponsored by Western and Asian business leaders working through the World Economic Forum (WEF), aims to narrow the so−called digital divide.
- The Indian Linux Project is aimed at developing applications which allow people to work with Indian Languages on Linux. It was started at the IIT Kanpur Centre for Natural Language Processing at Hyderabad.
- Still in India, the Simputer was created as a very cheap computer aiming a final price less than US$100.
- Korea University − A large Beowulf in Korea used for economic forecasting: bond yields, stock prices, exchange rates. Another one is the Nuclear Reactor Analysis and Particle Transport Lab.

Questions?