www.ruthmalan.com

with Ruth Malan

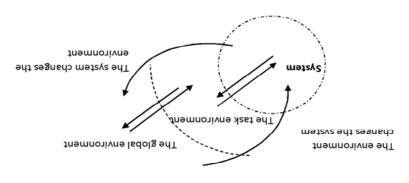
sməteys ni Adventures



- Many Parker Follett individuals can be fruitully united " The second test is whether the contributions of collective life is its nounshment of the individual. the first test of the productive power of the "What we care about is the productive life, and

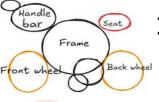
Mutually adapting

of the self managing organization: an update" Image from Merrelyn Emery, "Self management



Sociotechnical Systems Co-evolving

Bicycle Bubble Diagram



- · What parts?
 - you get the best bicycle?

Structure

- Abstract and easy to draw; frees to focus on what parts
- Cover various cases (road bike, mountain bike, etc.)

CONSIDER DRAWING A CONVERSATION WITH ONESELF. BY INCORPORATING BOTH WORDS AND IMAGES WE INTRODUCE ANOTHER



· How are they related?

If you pick the best parts, do



Our mental models are incomplete and flawed. We need to get them out where we can see them.

Relationships

"start looking for the interconnections, the relationships that hold the elements together." (Donella Meadows) Relationships include flows and signals





- · What are the relationships among the parts?
- · How does it function?
- What makes it distinct?

System Behavior interconnections, and a function or

Identity and purpose

purpose." — Donella Meadows

"a system must consist of three

kinds of things: elements,

"The essential property of [a bicycle] is it can carry you from one place to another. No part of [a bicycle] can do that. The wheel can't. The [pedals] can't. The seat can't. The [gears] can't. The [gears] can't even carry [themselves] from one place to another. But the [bicycle] can." ~ Russel Ackoff [adapted]

The identity and purpose of "bicycle" acts back on the parts, inducing and constraining what parts are fit – a bicycle has two wheels (its so defining its in the name). They are light (hence spokes) because it is person* powered.

Context Changes Everything



multidimensional, We I pe design space is decision balances across. visualize forces that any environment. person, and E is the

about forces in play

B is behavior, P is

 $\mathcal{B} = f(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{E})$

stability and change

options, but assumptions

want to surface not just

to make regrettable, but necessary, tradeoffs."

multidimensional space, in which we're forced

By in a large to the solution of the sones in a large

cyange, but can also help context of organizational Lewin) is useful in the Force field analysis (Kurt

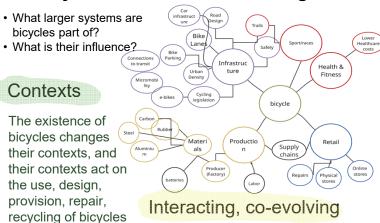
torces and emergence

— Robert Smallshire

Kurt Lewin: dapted from: Gamestorming.com, by Dave Gray, et al approach driving forces restraining forces friction, entropy, history solution demand, market momentum, decision or sckie new problems Speed (efficiency?) ng, security, privacy concern forces for forces against

> "egnidt ədt lls IA" Force Field

Bicycle in Context Bubble Diagram





"Always design a thing by considering it in its next larger context—a chair in a room, a room in a house, a house in an environment, an environment in a city plan."— Eliel Saarinen

"What does all this have to do with systems? Just this, that if I design a system with no regard for the universe that surrounds it, I will have scanty knowledge of what can impact [or be impacted by] it. That is not a formula for success. To fit my system into the larger system of systems around it, I must go to the next higher level of recursion." — John Gall, "How to Use Conscious Purpose Without Wrecking Everything"

Mutually impacting

characterizing the situation in terms that are relevant to substantive bearing on the decision. This means it, we want to understand (and convey) what has As we're making a decision, and then as part of conveying understand the interactions

> secnuty, user app consistency, agility, for downstream and future too. And has implications an organizational decision technical decision, but it is

We might think of this as a

download costs, etc.

Mattias Petter Johansson, on Quora (2017)

and tradeoffs don't stay in

Decisions entail tradeoffs

their lane _(\(\cdots\)_\

library, this trade-off is a no-brainer for us.

each squad. Considering the size of a single song compared to the size of a JavaScript libraries, instead of picking the ones specifically tailored to the problem domain of would also force us to use a least-common-denominator approach to picking

- needs. Not only would such a big discussion extremely time-consuming and hard, it between a few people instead of decision that involves ~100 people and their various the app, but it offers the massive advantage that introducing a library is a discussion
- have many duplicate instances of different versions of libraries, increasing the size of dependencies with other squads. While this approach has the disadvantage that we whatever frameworks they need, without the need to coordinate tooling and
- D app living within their own little iframe, which gives squads the ability to work with web apps called Spotlets. They all run inside Chromium Embedded Framework, each browser, has made us build the desktop client UI out of many small, self-contained This organization structure, combined with the global-ish nature of JavaScript in the

Sociotechnical Systems

Org 3 Ways

Drawn by @mmby

(Social) System

- · Structure, power and formal communication
- · Informal communication
- · Responsibilities and interactions
- · Work flow and dependencies

"Understanding of complex systems is distributed"

— Chris McDermott

See different parts

Integrity and Cohesion

"One of the hardest and most valuable things you can do as a company is the following:

- 1. Have a fully up to date org chart
- 2. Have a diagram that [..] accurately reflects how work flows through the company
- 3. Have an up to date and accurate diagram and explanation of what the company does and how it does it (architecture, revenue funnels, business value streams, code-bases)

Scaling decision making is *impossible* without a shared context to build alignment off of." — Hazel Weakly

Actively build/repair common ground