

Presenter: Mil Williams

milwilliams.sweden@outloook.com | positive@secrecy.plus | mil@betterbiz.me



The problem

Why we need to value thinking in complex ways which are not complicated ways

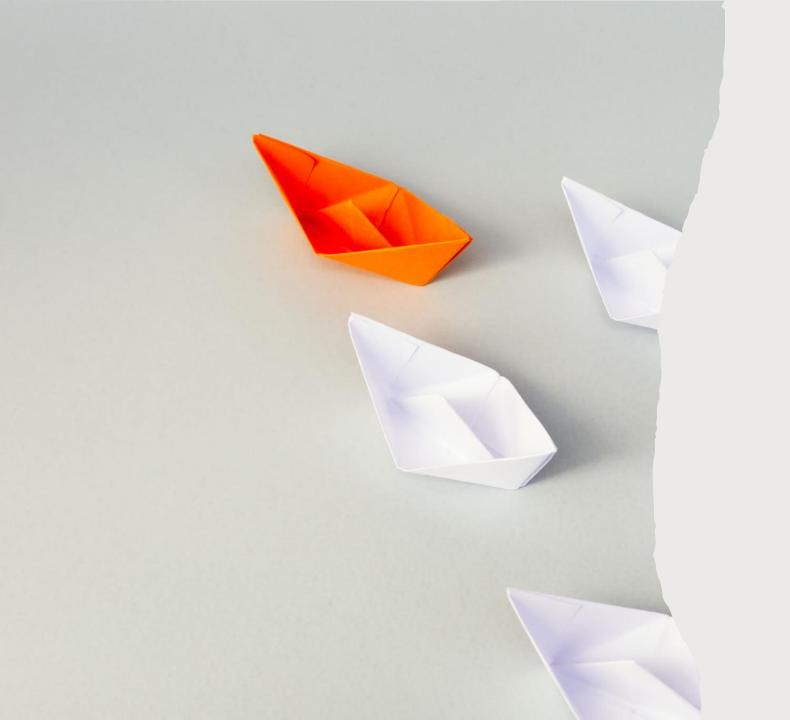


The differences between complex and complicated problems: why we get it wrong

- We identify journeys with pain-points, and agree the point on that journey where the client says the pain is greatest
- The reason for this is that where the pain is considered greatest is where the client is least reluctant to pay for our services
- With this process, however, the problem we're really solving is actually where supplier and customer may be encouraged to reach a contractual relationship soonest
- We are NOT objectively identifying, at any moment in this process, where the pain is profoundest species- or planet-wise



- I'm not saying it's a bad process on its own terms: it's achieved many fabulous moments of new tech in the past five or six decades
- But it is only capable of solving problems which are made simple. It's not able to handle – even conceptually – those problems which, to be solved, need to remain complex at the moment they are dealt with

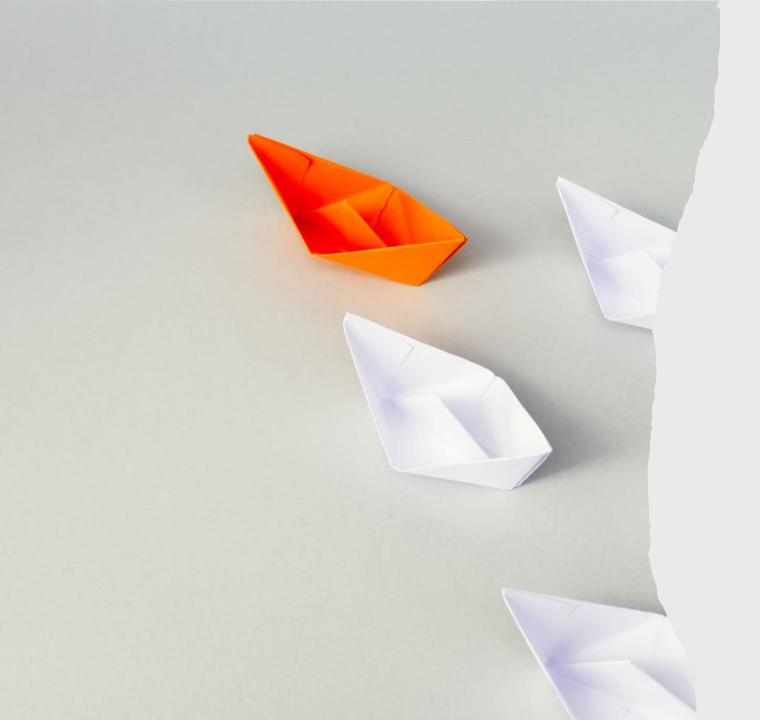


- The argument to date has been that if you can't explain your idea in the time it takes to ride an elevator you don't understand your problem well enough
- It's a sign you haven't simplified (because you don't have sufficient understanding) to the necessary maximum a problem you're still expressing in a complicated, and even confused, way



But what if the time you need to express your problem relates, instead, to its complexity – that is, its number of necessarily simultaneous moving-parts which in order to remain the problem it is must remain simultaneous — and not because you are confused or unable to make it less complicated out of a lack of informed positions?





- Of course, all this you already know to be the case, but it's NOT how the most powerful tech ecosystems of startup choose to work globally
- So if you think I'm telling you something you already know, you're right
- I'm not proposing to change *your* world by changing what *you* do: I'm proposing we ensure the most powerful can't continue to organise our worlds as they do, when they suggest only their ecosystems' philosophies and tools should hold sway



- Wealthy people increase the wealth of their portfolios be ensuring that we majorly progress our societies through incremental change
- Incremental change for poor people means they remain poor for the whole of their lives
- It also means, when the increments are pushed in the wrong direction, it's really difficult to move quickly enough in the right direction – climate change and where we are now is just one such example



- Like a tanker which needs miles to change direction, societies based on incremental change only work when those directing the change do so in good faith for everyone
- The good faith of this incremental change only becomes apparent later; in the meantime, bad faith may be invisible to most citizens until it's far too late





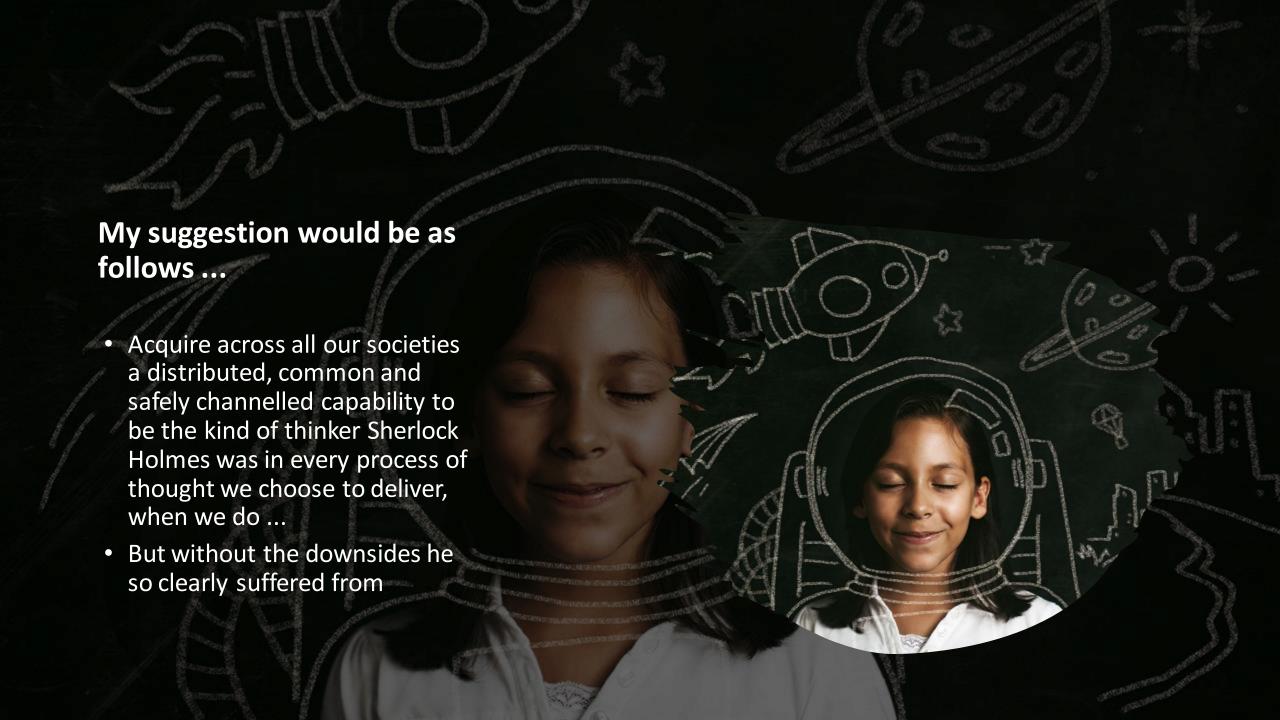
Beneficiaries

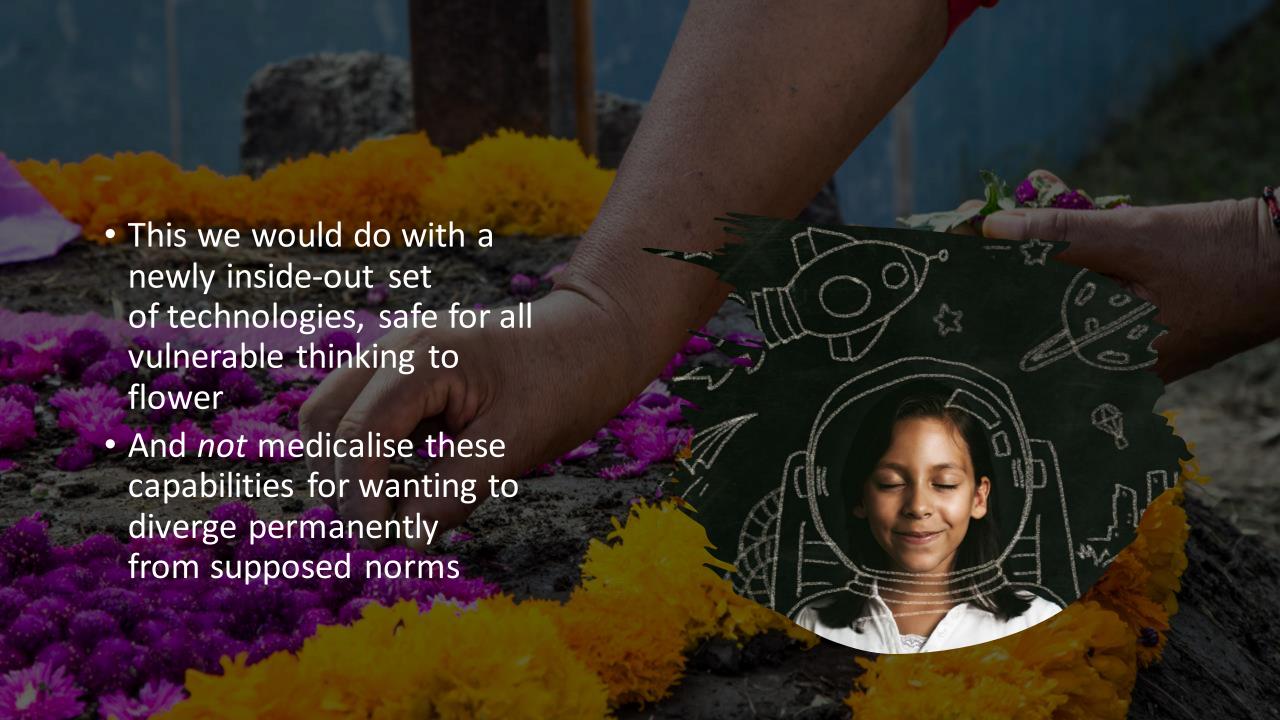
Who will benefit from complexifying how we think about problems



 Leaps of faith – substantial change which happens rapidly – may become something we lose the capacity to effect ever, if we don't develop our capabilities to break down complex problems by not breaking them down



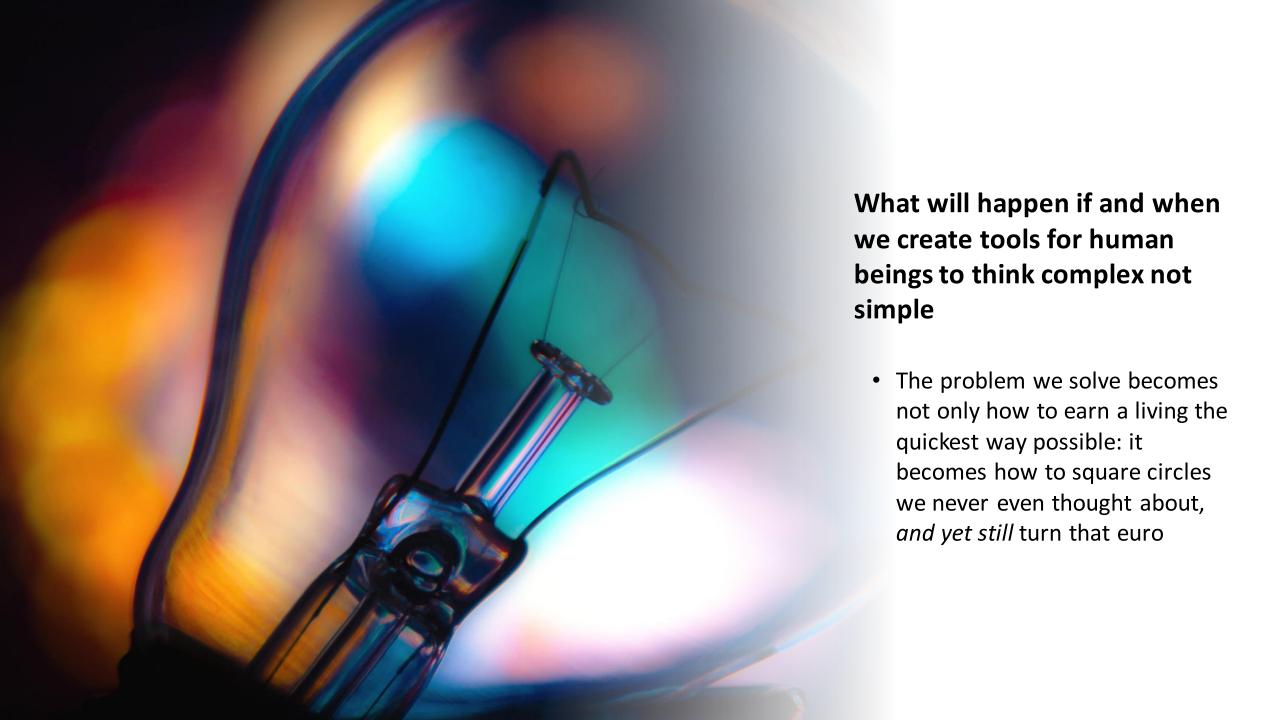


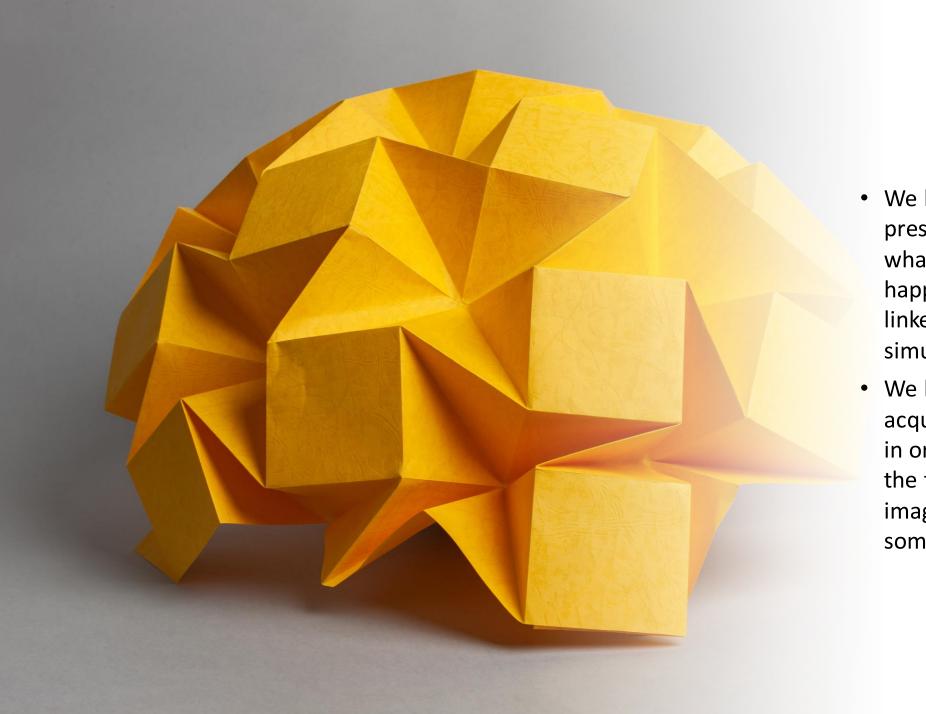




Outcomes

The goals we want to achieve





- We begin to live not in the present, but the future-present: what we do today and what happens tomorrow are always linked and must be considered simultaneously
- We learn how easy it is to acquire a Sherlock Holmes' brain in order to do this – all without the trauma his fabulous flights of imagination and ingenuity sometimes brought to him



- Neuro-diversity doesn't then become only an act of inclusion, but a strategic societal choice to ensure our species' salvation
- Some might want to save their faces. Let them: they will continue to do the good which, even so, they are capable of
- But we choose to save a
 wider humanity with our own
 very personal humanity … by
 proactively making the software
 and hardware tools we deserve
 ... alongside the ecosystems
 needed to produce them



Summing up

Next steps



Good faith versus bad faith: how it's time we didn't ... and did

- Most people don't set out to act in bad faith – in life or their careers
- But that doesn't mean the tools of the past can't outgrow their utility without anyone really noticing until it's too late





- Incremental progress is good when the hand on the tanker's tiller is steady
- It's stealthy and *under*hand when the captain is a pirate
- In respect of climate change, the big research institutions, some of them fossil fuel corporations, knew to the year where we would be today – and buried the results





- It's time we stopped using their incremental ways of hurting the planet as if no one was noticing
- It's time we created new tools to *complexify* our capacity to deliver real leaps of faith ... of a distributed, neuro-diverse genius which everyone can learn to channel, and then put into practice





Contact: Mil Williams

milwilliams.sweden@outloook.com | positive@secrecy.plus | mil@betterbiz.me