

1<sup>st</sup> Global Drucker Forum, Vienna 2009

# Managing in the Era of Complexity - Peter Drucker's Landmarks

Prof. Dr. Winfried Weber Peter Drucker Society of Mannheim



#### Peter Drucker Society of Mannheim, May 2009

# Our question – Drucker in Practice How do I work with Peter Drucker's ideas?

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# Complexity Theory <> practice ?

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The starting point of most of our members: modern production systems



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**Starting point:** 

How do management thinkers explain complex production systems?









#### Henry Ford, 1910

"My biggest problem was, that I had to hire whole people, when all I needed was two hands."



Prof. Atsuo Ueda
President Drucker Society of Japan DW



"Toyota operates exactly the way Drucker-san said a company ought to operate."

Shoichiro Toyoda, Drucker Society of Japan DW "The TPS is a management philosophy […] [It ] has a lot in common with Professor Drucker's teachings."







Employees as ... talent! ... problem solvers!

"Workers have brains! Workers have ideas!"

Ron McPherson, 1980 to Tom Peters CEO Dana, auto-parts manufacturer



#### Taylor's production system

"To separate thinking from acting"



#### **Taylor's blind spots**

"If you separate the working process, to separate workers as much as possible"



#### **Managing in the Era of Complexity**

#### **Overview**

#### Introduction

- 1. What is complexity?
- 2. How do leadership-masters deal with complexity?
- 3. Why managers can't simplify



#### **Managing in the Era of Complexity**

#### What is complexity?



#### **Science and Complexity**

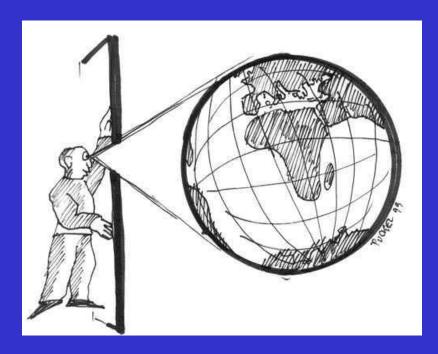
one of the most intriguing discoveries of scientific discourse

quantum physics 1920s

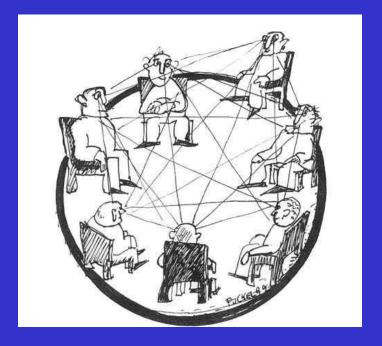
cybernetics 1940s

management 1940s





peephole



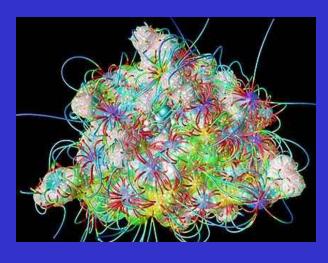
part-of-the-world-position



"complicated"?

you can keep track of it

logically connected



**AIDS** molecule



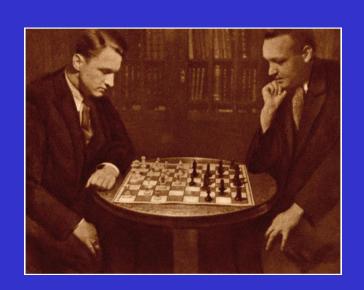
#### **Complexity means**

- An observer is overtaxed if having to understand a phenomenon
- Complex phenomena consisting of many (more than three or four) organized, heterogeneous elements defy both causality and statistics

Routledge Encyclopedia of Social Theory, 2006



chess





chess



10<sup>120</sup> possible games



universe

1080 atoms





chess grand master strategic plan?





chess grand master

build up the game





Organizations are as complex as chess because they are social systems acting in an unexpectable environment



"Management becomes necessary when an organization reaches a certain size and complexity."

**Peter Drucker** 





The Proverbs of Administration, 1946

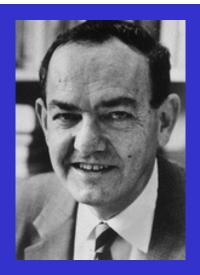


"For almost every principle one can find an equally plausible and acceptable contradictory principle."



Herbert A. Simon

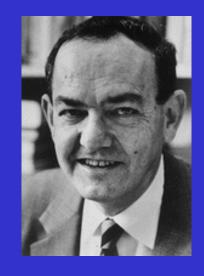
**The Proverbs of Administration, 1946** 



To manage = to deal with contradictions



**Contradictory principles** 



Reduce complexity! <> Build up the game!



#### The function of management

"to put knowledge to work"

Peter Drucker



How "to put knowledge to work"?

# Reduce complexity!



"An organization is a tool. And as with any other tool, the more specialized it is, the greater its capacity to perform its given task."



"The organization must be single-minded, or its members become confused.

Only a focused and common mission will hold the organization together and enable it to produce."



Focus on simple and understandable products or services



#### **Peter Drucker**

What is our mission?

Who is our customer?

What does the customer value?

What are our results?

What is our plan?



**Contradictory principle** 

# Build up the game!



Peter Drucker calls himself a "social ecologist" he builds up the game by

- analyzing history
- communicating, networking and "buzzing around"
- observing ("look out the window")



#### **Understanding complexity?**



#### Managing in the past society

who works plans out and produces



#### Managing in the next society

#### who works communicates



### Peter Drucker's landmarks

How to deal with complexity?



Management by ...?

One best way?

**To-do-lists?** 

Either ... or?



## observing and epigrams!

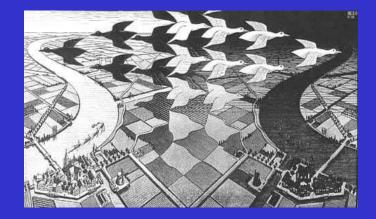


### How to deal with complexity?

Build up the game with epigrams



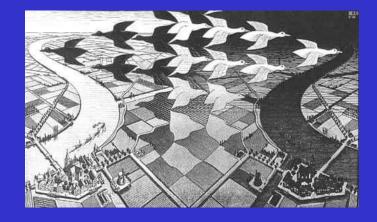
epigram



Organizations: "To create a customer"



epigram



Classical production systems: "To separate thinking from acting"



epigram

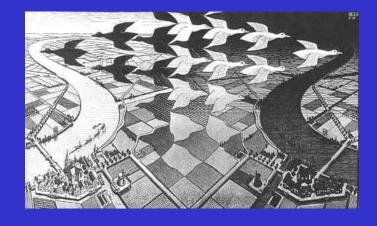


"You cannot manage other people unless you manage yourself first."



epigram

knowledge workers



"They may not have to be ,managed', but they have to be made productive"

"They have to be treated as volunteers"



epigram

change

"The most effective way to manage change successfully is to create it"





#### **Managing in the Era of Complexity**



## Why managers can't simplify



## Managing in the Era of Complexity Why managers can't simplify

**Heinz von Foerster** 



"Act always as to increase the number of choices"



#### **Managing in the Era of Complexity**

The most influential management thinkers in German speaking countries

TOP 5 2005 – 2009

#1 Peter Drucker

# 2 Hermann Simon

#3 Fredmund Malik

# 4 Michael Porter

#5 Philip Kotler









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### Thank you for your attention

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weber@winfriedweber.com



### **Managing in the Era of Complexity**

	simple management perspective	complex management perspective
problem	non-consistency	inconclusive situation
solution	one best way to-do-lists	unorthodoxy "complicate yourself!"
change	linear either or	circular as well as
image of crisis	crisis is explainable call a consultant	crisis means re-organizing self organizing system
decision	based on calculation	based on judgement
reasoning	formal, fixed rules	informal, variable rules
focus	reduce complexity	build up the game