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Editor
to filter and add sense, meaning and value to information content. One of the initial goals of KM was disintermediation — getting rid of the layers between front-line people and useful information. The problem is, most front-line people are now overwhelmed with the volume of information coming at them, and find most of what is available on the Internet too raw for their needs: They need help making this information sensible and meaningful.

IPs, as intermediaries, can fill this need in two ways: They can massaging raw information using visualizations, maps, tableaux, systems thinking charts, single frames, and decision trees; and they can add insight by synthesizing, analyzing, organizing, and providing context for this information so that, in the hands of the knowledge worker, it is easily understandable, compelling, and ready to apply.

Develop simple, automated mechanisms to facilitate peer-to-peer content-sharing with others inside and outside the organization. These mechanisms include:

- Customizable, easy-to-use, context-rich personal workspaces (similar to Webligo, but with additional functionality, security, and flexibility, while still being easy to learn and use) where all personal information that is sharable with others can reside.
- Automatic peer-to-peer publishing and subscription mechanisms that allow employees’ sharable content to be accessed by others, with high-value content from the Internet and from other employees and outside colleagues flowing automatically to the employee’s desktop.
- Automatic knowledge harvesting mechanisms that pull employees’ sharable content into a central searchable archive and, over the need for “submitting” knowledge to central repositories.

Develop mechanisms to enhance meaning and context of information content so that it makes more sense and has more value to users. These mechanisms include:

- Templates, e-mail lists, lists of “experts” and other aids for identifying and asking the right people for the right information on a quick-turnaround basis, in a single, easy-to-use just-in-time canvassing application.
- Templates and models for creating high-context stories and narratives.
- Templates, models, and self-study modules for creating visualizations, maps, single frames and other compelling, meaningful representations of information.
- Templates, models and self-study modules for creating systems thinking charts, structured thinking documents, analytical reports and other insightful distillations and interpretations of information.
- Templates, models and self-study modules for creating mind maps, open space events and other support mechanisms that enhance the effectiveness of, and document, conversations.
- Templates, models and self-study modules for improving observation, listening and attention skills (e.g., cultural anthropology tools).
- Tools for surveying employees, customers, and the “informed” public and otherwise tapping the “wisdom of crowds” (including “prediction markets” and decision support applications).

Develop mechanisms to enable peer-to-peer expertise finding and connectivity. These mechanisms include:

- Simple, one-click virtual presence applications for connecting person-to-person with people (individually and in groups), with full audio (including ability to record), video, whiteboard (see what others in a conference are looking at and doing) and application sharing capabilities.
- Simple, intuitive collaborative workspaces and tools (enhanced, simplified versions of wikis, BaseCamp etc.)
- Well-designed, automated people-finding applications and directories.
- Simple presence-detecting and peer-to-peer introduction applications (such as enhanced, simplified versions of Dodgeball).

To demonstrate the opportunities offered by this new approach, IPs themselves will have to take the initiative by championing small-scale experiments that use some of the above-mentioned tools and techniques, and demonstrating how much value they can add. The peer-to-peer networks of IPs are strong (perhaps because no one else in most organizations knows or cares much about what IPs do). That’s why I’m optimistic that, working collaboratively, IPs will be successful introducing such initiatives and experiments, ultimately taking their rightful place as the highly valued stewards of the modern organization’s most important and strategic resource — what it knows.