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TRIZ - THE NEXT BIG THING?

The I-TRIZ method for promoting technological innovation and
inventive engineering

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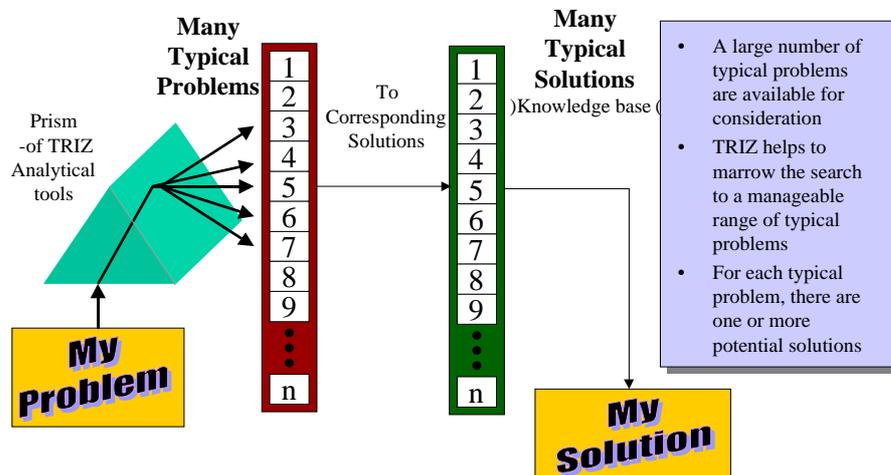
What is TRIZ and what does it do?

If you feel that your are nearing the end of a long and expensive development race and your competitors are about to pass you and win a brand name and profitable chunks of the market before you do; if it seems to you that innovation efforts in your organization are not systematic enough and are based on chance flashes of 'genius', 'apples falling down', and 'water overflowing the bathtub'; if you sense that your R&D people are sated and have settled down to middle-class complacency, and the flow of ideas and innovation is not what it was; if your company has an excellent product which, 'if we could only solve that problem', would conquer the world; if you are certain that reducing development time, production costs, and product price by fifteen percent would make your firm and your product a winner; or if despite all the ISO and procedures, the cancer of 'it'll be okay' and improvisation has taken a grip on your firm, and this is something you are unwilling to accept; then the article before you has several ideas that are certain to interest you.

The competitive business environment at the end of the millennium is grounded in a new set of economic rules based on information, knowledge, learning, and technological innovation. The almost obsessive preoccupation of companies and organizations with management methods and new work techniques may be explained only in evolutionary terms, namely as an attempt by the organism (firms and organizations) at adaptation to the changing business ecology. In economics, as in nature, a cultivated organism such as humans and organizations can alter itself in the course of its life without waiting for long-term hereditary genetic processes. The initiative for the change and the decision on how to change, and into what, is in the hands of the individuals and the organizations. Those capable of adapting optimally to the new rules of the business ecology will flourish. Those not are likely sooner or later to become extinct. This plethora of strategies for adaptation and survival is now joined by something that may be a methodology, or perhaps a theory, or possibly a science, which is gradually shaping up as 'the next big thing'. It's called TRIZ: an acronym for Russian words for theory of creative/inventive problem solving, and in a world where companies wrap up their products with more intellect than material, TRIZ is on the verge of becoming a compulsory standard.

The uniqueness of the approach, compared with other methods based on psychology and management theory (such as brainstorming), is that modern TRIZ (henceforth, I-TRIZ) is founded on over fifty years of R&D in areas of engineering sciences and technology in which time over two million patents were studied from all across the globe and in all known domains of engineering; the goal was to identify and refine recurrent principles and to formulate them as a series of rules and structures transmissible across domains by means of computerized knowledge bases and software. The software may be defined as a combination of decision support systems (DSS) and expert systems, and they are fed by the thousands of generic technological principles arranged and connected in the knowledge base which is primed for intuitive and friendly use. Accordingly, the link of the I-TRIZ method to managerial and psychological theories and models is primarily complementary, but it seems that its *relevance* to contemporary technology-based business ecology is much greater.

How Ideation/TRIZ Works



The I-TRIZ method is a systematic methodology to promote technological innovation and inventive engineering that combines knowledge bases with a range of software tools intended for problem definition and solution, and for supporting development processes. The method is studied at several universities in the world and is followed by leading companies in the United States, Japan, and Europe. In the automobile industry, it operates in giant companies such as GM, Ford, Chrysler, Toyota, Dana, Rockwell, and TRW; in the communications and electronics industry it is applied at Motorola, Honeywell, Ericsson, and Nortel; in petrochemicals it is used by such companies as Amoco, Dow, and Eastman; in the field of consumer products it is used at Xerox, Kodak, and Proctor & Gamble; and in aviation it is applied in foremost companies such as McDonnell Douglas, Allied Signal, Boeing, NASA, and Lockheed. In addition, the method has been used with the land and air forces of the American military.

From the strategic-management perspective, correct application and embedding of the system lead to significant acceleration and improved efficiency of R&D processes, significant reduction in time to market, and a general and rapid rise in value of the firm's intellectual capital through registration of patents and copyright, and earlier identification of the firm's products as brand names. Furthermore, as we shall see later, the very application of the method can serve as

a lever for more profound changes in business processes associated with the work culture and with protection and development of the organization's intellectual capital.

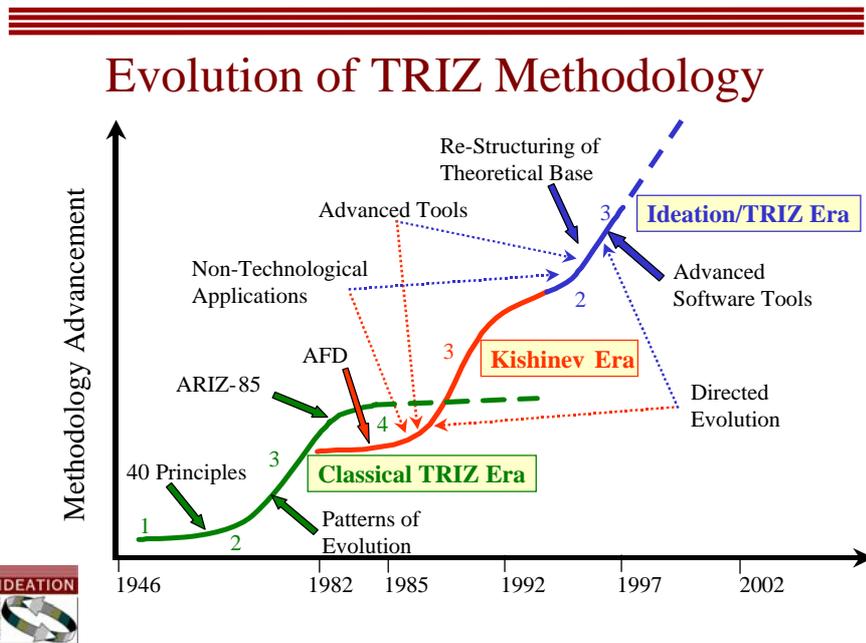
From the engineering perspective, the method may be seen as a thinking tool and as a repository of applicable knowledge leading to intensification of the professional capabilities of the Subject Matter Expert and to systematic exploitation of the professional and intellectual potential in the technical development, production, and support teams. The target audience that has to keep abreast of developments in the sphere includes CEOs, start-up companies, development managers, venture capital fund managers, production managers, industry and administration managers, product managers, engineers, inventors, and technological/engineering entrepreneurs.

In this article we shall briefly review the history of the method and explain the principles of the theory behind it. On this foundation we shall discuss the main methodological tools for applying the method and the strategic-managerial implications involved in and deriving from its application.

Origins of the TRIZ approach and the transition to the I-TRIZ approach

The history of the TRIZ approach is no less colorful and fascinating than its intellectual aesthetics. The 'Arthur Deming' (TQM) of I-TRIZ is Genrich Altshuller, and in 1946 he fired the first round in a huge intellectual effort by hundreds of researchers and thousands of students, an effort whose outcome is the present incarnation of TRIZ, namely Ideation/TRIZ (I-TRIZ). Already at age 14, Altshuller had won recognition as an inventor by virtue of a device he developed for underwater breathing. On account of his talents as an inventor he was recruited to serve in the Soviet fleet a patent tester, and during those years in which he assessed and studied thousands of patents he began his life's work: identification of recurrent principles and patterns characterizing inventive engineering thinking. The systematic study of these principles, he thought, could lead to more rapid and efficient application of inventive engineering solutions. He considered invention ability inherent in every person, if only he or she were trained to think and to use the right tools. A letter of protest he wrote to Stalin in 1948 led to a year of interrogation and torture, at the end of which he was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment in Siberia. In the frozen Siberian jail the first TRIZ research institute budded. Surrounded by intellectuals, engineers, artists, and scientists, Altshuller continued to develop the theory, and shortly after the death of Stalin in 1953 he was

freed from prison. Two years later Altshuller's first publication on TRIZ appeared. As the years passed, with some advances and setbacks the method was applied in the Soviet Union to thousands of technological problems and in almost all the known spheres of engineering and science. Mainly for political reasons, in certain years occupation with the method went underground, and was studied by small groups of intellectuals - Altshuller's pupils, with whom he never hesitated to generously share the knowledge and theory he had developed. Altshuller published 14 books and wrote hundreds of articles on TRIZ subjects. He studied over 200,000 patents, of which he identified about 40,000 as representing the most effective solutions in almost every domain. In his work he established the classical era as a foundation for what was to follow.



A number of his outstanding pupils, headed by one of them, Boris Zlotin, founded in Kishinev in the early 1980s a research institute engaged in the continued intensive development of the theory and its application on a commercial footing. Here an engineer and well-to-do businessman entered the picture, an Israeli long domiciled in the United States called Zion Bar-El. He heard of the method, became enthusiastic about it, and as in fairytales he purchased the research institute in Kishinev with all its scientists and intellectual capital, and transferred it to

Detroit, the capital of the American automobile industry; there, orders and projects from several leading companies in the branch were already waiting.

The steadily accumulated experience about the way western economy works, combined with capital resources and time for development, allowed the team of scientists concentrated in Detroit to elevate the method to new and startling theoretical and practical levels. In recent years, the method has been augmented by dozens of new generic engineering principles, more efficient work methods than the classical development, and new and original thinking and practical tools (especially in systems' failure forecasting (AFD) and directed evolution of product development). The entire approach has been geared to work in harmony with the new business ecology of contemporary information economy: a real-time economy, hungry for technological innovation; an economy in which, as the great guru of the management Tom Peters argues, a new product must get one response by its customers: 'Wow!' The software tools for defining problems and the all-embracing computerized knowledge bases developed by the American Ideation company under the leadership of Zlotin, Zusmann and their colleagues, have magnified the method and advanced it so far that the we now talk of the Ideation/TRIZ (I-TRIZ) method, which constitutes a huge leap forward as compared with the classical TRIZ approach.

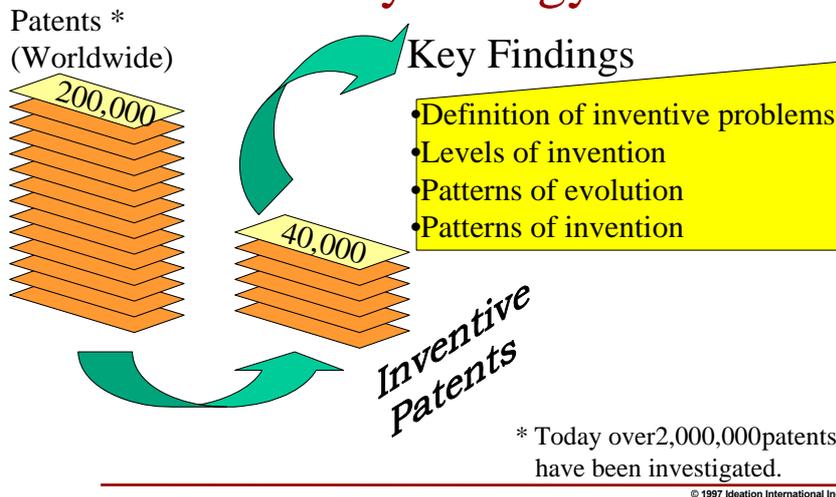
Details: Principles and Applications

What is it in the method that allows anyone who has learned it and applies it properly to become a solver of technological problems? What does the method have that allows people with a 'natural' bent for invention to become far more productive and efficient technological innovators? To answer these questions let us first turn to the matter of how the human brain works. One of the most striking analogies for describing the thinking process of the human brain is to see it as a barren wilderness stretching as far as the eye can see, scarred with gashed channels of dried-up riverbeds. The raindrops that fall on this desert always drain into channels lower than the surface and are carried in them to the central channel, and thence to the drainage basin. The raindrops are like the information, the stimuli, and the experiences picked up by our brain from the environment. The river channels are analogies to the knowledge, experiences, paradigms, and earlier axioms that a person has experienced. As the previous rains dug deeper into the thinking channels, so does the rigidity of thinking that a person may suffer from become deeper and more firmly fixed. Furthermore, as a person's area of professional expertise grows more profound, and

as the level of his or her professional education in other fields sinks, (as a function of times of specialization and experience), so does the likelihood of his or her being able to see what lies beyond the walls of the thinking channel in which he or she is trapped decrease. This comprehension of how the human brain thinks is not new. In the 1960s scholars in psychology and creative thinking wrote about it. The foremost and most vocal of them was probably Edward de Bono, whose techniques of lateral thinking were directed precisely to solving the problem depicted here: how to free the human brain from thinking in fixed patterns and channels, and to lead it to lateral thinking beyond the thought channels.

The I-TRIZ innovation path provides a context in which brainware interacts with software, thereby leading to creative synergy. In essence, I-TRIZ may be seen as a way of thinking and methodical analysis intended to overcome the thinking rigidity by application of systematic principles of thinking for analysis and solution of problems, with emphasis on the engineering and technological domains. A problem-solver who uses the theory and its methodological tools dons a kind of pair of glasses that allow him a unique way of observing problems: a way intended to free the observer from psychological and professional fixations and preconceptions that restrict his or her ways of analyzing reality. The way of thinking and seeing reality by means of TRIZ encourages and almost forces on the human brain creative thinking outside specialist channels and earlier paradigms. Compared with the usual methods, TRIZ does this through transferring scientific and technological knowledge across areas by means of analogical thinking. Exiting the regular thought channels is not done by general creative brainstorming but by the systematic examination of thousands of relevant applied analogies from variegated fields of science and technology. The development from the 1990s of highly powerful computerized support tools, which include programs for defining and visual mapping of problems, alongside knowledge bases allowing easy, guided, and intuitive access to an enormous body of theoretical knowledge with over fifty years of thinking, make the I-TRIZ method a unique feature of the theoretical and applied landscape, in connection with modern managerial and organizational sciences.

TRIZ is Based on Technology, Rather than Psychology



The R&D person who puts on the I-TRIZ 'glasses' and uses its software tools and its knowledge bases analyzes the problems (problems of development and amelioration of an existing system, problems and snags present in an existing system, problems connected with planning a new system from zero) in a special way, so in most cases he or she has a higher potential for identifying original and optimal solutions. What do the lenses of the TRIZ 'glasses' consist of?

To answer this question, we'll take problems from various fields and see how the TRIZ lenses are applied and how they work. For demonstration purposes, we show only three principal 'lenses' and the approaches to solutions deriving from them.

Lens 1 - Principle of Ideality

Thinking components, methodology, and software (knowledge bases) that lead the observer to bring a system to its ideal state. **Problem:** In a large poultry farm for egg production a conveyor belt carries the eggs from the laying house to the packing area. In the packing area an automatic arm lifts each egg off the belt and places it on the machine that stamps the production date, and then the arm transfers the egg to the container. The farm managers want to improve the

process in terms of time, cost, and complexity. **TRIZ thinking about the problems from the Ideality perspective:** Problem solvers trained in the method and using its tools study the problem from the viewpoint that emphasizes a total solution to the problem and which avoids as far as possible offering solutions emphasizing local cumulative improvement. The assumption of the method is that the best system is one that performs its intended function at minimum (or without) existence of the system. Such a concept leads the problem solvers to identify the optimal and minimal solutions for achieving the desired action. Systems planned by the TRIZ concept will therefore use fewer resources, include fewer components, and their level of complexity (as well as the number of things that go wrong...) is expected to be optimal. **TRIZ solution of the problem by the 'principle of Ideality':** A stamp with the production date will be placed on the inner side of the egg-lifting arm, so that whenever the arm lifts an egg it stamps it *with the actual lifting*, and then transfers the egg directly to the container. This solution will entirely eliminate the date-stamping machine, and will in fact achieve the desired result without the existence of a designated machine (with its cost and operation cost) and using existing processes. By applying the ideality principle, engineers of Ideation International Inc. engaged on a project for a large producer of vehicle brake assemblies were able reduce the number of parts in a certain braking system from twelve to only four, thereby reducing production costs by 50 percent, simplifying production processes, and raising the general reliability level of the system. The above principle may of course be applied to any system (electronics, mechanics, chemistry, optics, software) and to combinations of subsystems in various fields (electro-optics, biotechnology, etc.).

Lens 2 - Principle of Contradictions

Thinking components, knowledge bases, and methodology leading the observer to identify and use contradictions in a system. **Problem:** A big car maker faces the following dilemma: to reduce the weight of the car door while preserving the lateral protection it gives passengers against impact. To improve fuel consumption, the overall weight of the car is lowered and the weight of the door (because of a massive steel rod in its forward part that serves to absorb the impact of collision) has to be reduced while its strength properties have to be maintained. **TRIZ thinking about the problem from the perspective of contradictions:** The human thought pattern seeks to avoid opacity and situations of conflict and contradiction. These are therefore conceived as problematic and should be eliminated, and/or mitigated and adapted to familiar

frameworks and thinking patterns. Problem solvers versed in the method and who use its tools study the problem from the viewpoint that looks for contradictions in the system and utilizes them to its advantage. Contradictions exist in every engineering/technological system. For example, the physical strengthening of certain components will require an increase in the thickness or weight and by contrast will reduce the speed and/or will enlarge the volume of the parts. Every element and/or property in a system has positive and negative qualities. Classic improvement methods in systems strengthen one component and simultaneously add some negative property arising from that very strengthening (strengthening a component by thickening, for example, will increase its weight and volume). On the basis of this thinking mode, Altshuller constructed his Contradiction Table, which examines fundamental contradictions among 39 engineering parameters (e.g., weight, strength, speed, cost, productivity), and proposed inventive solutions (arising from the study of hundreds of thousands of patents) for each of these generic contradictions. The problem solver who thus identifies a contradiction in the system (e.g., between strength and weight) can turn to the Contradiction Table (39 x 39 contradictions) and to the major inventive principles that arose from study of the patents, and chooses from a large number of solution concepts the optimal way of resolving the contradiction. The method's advantage is that the spread of fundamental solutions offered to the solver is not limited to those in his or her area of specialization, but derives from a much wider range of 'working' solutions in all fields of science and technology. ***The TRIZ solution of the problem according to the Principle of Contradictions:*** Using the classic table (interactively accessible in the knowledge base), we look for the main inventive solutions for the contradiction between the engineering parameters 'weight of moving object' (door weight) and 'strength' (door's ability to protect passengers from lateral impact). The software automatically provides us with four alternative solution tracks for the basic problem, of which we shall consider only two for the purpose of illustration. One of these fundamental solutions for the kind of contradiction presented here for discussion calls for the replacement of existing materials by alternative materials having identical or improved properties and whose drawbacks are not relevant to the specific problem. The analogy is replacement of the heavy steel rod with composite materials (plastic reinforced with carbon fibers), which are lighter and stronger than steel. This is done nowadays in certain components of advanced fighter aircraft. The other fundamental solution for the given kind of contradiction supplied by the knowledge base concerns replacing fixed components in the system by alternative components that change their

physical nature only when appropriate conditions are met. The analogy is replacement of the steel rod by an entirely different component that will achieve identical results to those of the steel rod only when the condition of impact is met. A possible solution according to this principle is therefore installation of airbags in the side door (as is done today in several luxury automobiles). The use of the principle of contradiction and others stored in the knowledge base allowed Ideation's engineers working on a project for a large manufacturer of jet engines to reduce the weight of a particularly heavy engine part by over 30 percent, and thus increase the engine efficiency and decreased the energy loss of the aircraft.

Contradiction Table

Undesired Result Degraded ()Feature Feature to Improve	1	2		14		38	39
	Weight of Moving Object	Weight of Nonmoving Object	••	Strength	••	Level of Automation	Productivity
1 Weight of Moving Object				.27, 28 40, 18			
2 Weight of Nonmoving Object							
•							
•							
•							
38 Level of Automation							
39 Productivity							

- Possible contradictions represented in 39 x 39 table
- Intersections of contradicting rows and columns are references to 40 inventive principles for contradiction elimination

:Proposed Solution Pathways

Replace a mechanical system with 28 a non mechanical system
 An inexpensive short-life object instead 27 of an expensive durable one
 Mechanical vibration 18
 Composite materials 40

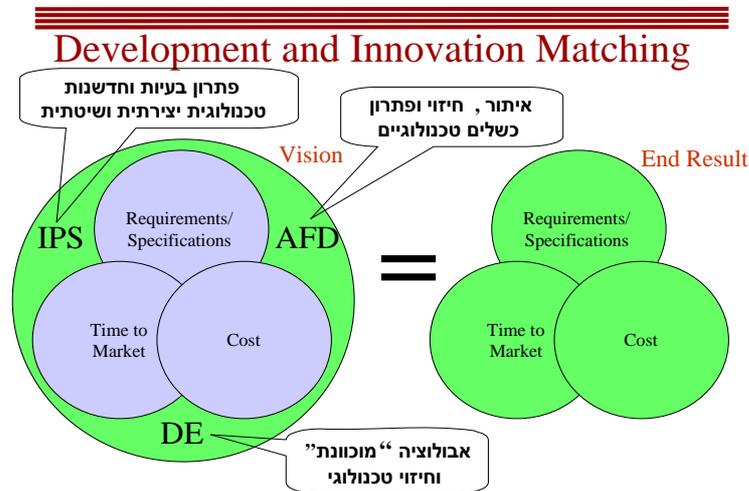
Lens 3 - Utilization of Resource

Thinking components, knowledge bases, and methodology leading the observer to identify and utilize most of the existing resources in the system. **Problem:** Exhaust gas emissions from internal combustion engines (which use fuels) and/or from various production processes cause damage to the environment in general and to people working in vicinity of the systems in particular. New laws to protect the environment and the workers now require a significant lowering of pollution levels and the installation of expensive machinery in plants and cars to trace and

control gas emissions. **TRIZ thinking about the problem from the perspective of use of existing resources in the system:** Problem solvers trained in the method and who use its tools scrutinize an engineering/technological system from an angle that looks for overt and/or hidden and/or derived resources present in the system, and work to harness these resources for solving problems. The assumption is that an optimal solution to problems in engineering/technological systems does not add resources to the system but exploits existing resources, even if they are hidden. For example, in systems there may be energy resources (heat emitted in the system operation processes), time resources (dead time intervals in which a sub-component of the system performs its action), material resources (waste products and/or components present in the system), and more. The combination of existing resources allows production of many secondary resources, for example, a certain waste product in a system in combination with heat resources generated by the system may create a new kind of material resource that can be utilized for coating or energy, for example. The use of existing resources in a system allows better utilization and maximization of their advantages, and also firms up connectivity among sub-systems of the super-system without adding new components to it. **The TRIZ solution for the problem by the principle of 'Resource Utilization':** The knowledge bases guide us to examples and principles indicating utilization of emission of gases in combustion engines for many positive purposes: exhaust gases from a car engine can be used to operate alarm sirens in the case of auto theft, inflate airbags as necessary (for example to help change a wheel), and more. In some cases the problem can be solved entirely, together with a direct benefit: in advanced plows harnessed to tractors, the exhaust pipe of the tractor is connected to the plow and emits the gases next to the blade under the surface. In this process some of the noxious gases are filtered through the soil (an efficient filter), the plow blade gets a coating for its protection, and the soil is enriched by organic particles. This is a particularly elegant solution to the problem of gases because it achieves both a direct solution to the problem and a series of benefits without allocation of additional energy and/or material resources to the system. This kind of solution makes possible identification of an endless range of specific gas emission problems.

In recent years these and many other principles have been arrayed in a framework of three systematic work methodologies (intervention areas) intended to lead the user along the path to identifying the principles most relevant to his or her specific problem in the shortest time. In practice, the method and the software tools support managers, R&D teams, work teams, and

support teams in the following three intervention areas, each of which is now separate (with its own theory, methodology, and software tools), but which may be operated in an integral fashion.



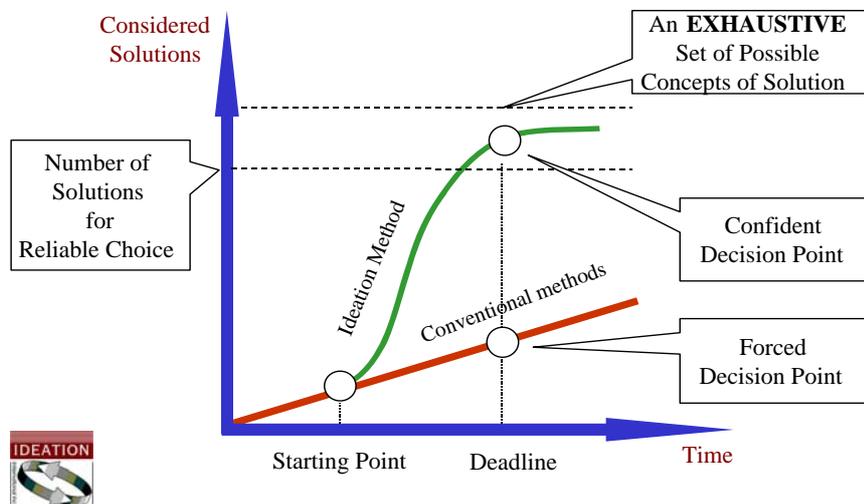
Inventive Problem Solving (I.P.S.). The I.P.S. area is meant to support identification, definition, problem solving, and technological-engineering development in existing and planned systems. The problem solver who has to improve and/or plan a new system is conducted along a work path supported by software designed to allow him or her rapid and optimal detection of fundamental planning problems and their speedy solution. The software tools make it possible to formulate the various aspects of the problem and include production of flowcharts and computerized relationship systems among sub-systems, automatic production of the principal solution paths (concepts for solution), and direction to the parts of the knowledge base identified by the system as specially relevant to the application of the principal solutions. The problem solver exposed to the concepts of solution and the many illustrated examples showing earlier relevant patents used for solving similar problems to the one in hand may in most cases derive a creative analogy (solution) between the patent described in the knowledge base (which may come from any existing area of knowledge and technology) and his or her particular problem (in any existing area of knowledge and technology). The I.P.S. domain has been applied in the solution of thousands of problems, from improving truck fenders (Ford) to optimal planning of complex production lines and processes in the oil and fuel industry (AMOCO). At present, advanced experiments are being conducted on the application of these principles to the software industry.

Anticipatory Failure Determination (A.F.D.): The A.F.D. area is designed to support the location, diagnosis and anticipation of failures in existing and planned systems. The problem solver needing to identify failures in an existing system or to apply preventive anticipation (debugging) of failures in a new or planned system is guided along a software-supported work path constructed to allow him or her rapid and optimal detection of failures and their effective solution. The method user is required to engage reverse thinking: he or she becomes a 'saboteur' systematically testing how to wreck the system in the most efficient way. To do so, he or she uses software tools that afford him or her systematic mapping of potential causes of failure in order of importance and probability, and automatic direction to those parts of the knowledge base identified by the system as specially relevant to solving the problem. In military terms, the approach is particularly efficient and applicable for locating the 'soft underbelly' of weapons systems in the hands of the opponent and inflicting damage on enemy systems. Here too the fundamental failures under consideration, like the abundance of offered solutions, are inter-domain in nature, so the problem solver is not restricted to solutions within his or her area of expertise or conceptual limits of thinking. The A.F.D. field has been applied to problems such as mechanical failure in helicopter rotors and minimization of percentage fall of tablets in production processes in the pharmaceutical industry.

Directed Evolution (D.E.): The D.E. area is designed to support technological prediction and active direction of evolutionary development of products and systems. D.E. is considered the latest and most complex area of the method, and space is too short to go deeply into detail about it here. In principle, it is identification of the place of a given system in relation to fundamental-general development tracks of technological systems as observed by longitudinal historical studies of thousands of products and systems throughout the course of human technological history. From analysis of the existing state of a system for which technological prediction is sought regarding these evolutionary principles, it is possible to identify the developmental stage at which the system is at the moment, and to identify alternative development tracks envisaged for it. Thus the system builders can actively steer towards whichever developmental alternative they choose, and prepare drawer plans (preliminary R&D) for the subsequent stages and define new markets for new products, while establishing the game rules and business primacy on the grounds of technological superiority (via securing its intellectual capital by means of patent fences, brand-names, and prior and obligatory definition of standards). Application of principles and tools in the

domain allowed I-TRIZ people to propose R&D directions and strategies of commercial development to the American Northern Telecom (Nortel) company in the area of voice recognition. Similar projects are being conducted today for the petrochemical industry and in fields of wireless communication. In the world of business, where R&D constitutes an ever-growing part of company budgets, D.E. is considered the most promising and interesting area in the method. Because of its complexity, it is only partially supported by known software means.

כיצד שיטת Ideation/TRIZ משפרת את ביצועי הפירמה?



Of two competitors working in the same eco-business branch, the one that adopts the method and inculcates it correctly may expect a more impressive adaptation ability to the contemporary knowledge economy, characterized by products' short shelf-life and encouragement of frequent technological innovation. The secret is simple, and in business terms it lies in the fact that the user of the method, its knowledge bases, and its software can gain more and richer solutions at a given point in time. The direct significance is higher potential to test and choose the best option for performance in a given time and/or to shorten the time of bringing to market a product that not only appears earlier but is also optimal from the viewpoint of production, development, and customer's needs.

Considerations regarding adaptation to the work culture in Israel

One of the most apt comparisons known to me between the work culture of the Israeli technical person and his or her American counterpart relates to the different way in which the two deal with a new machine and/or technology. The American carefully undoes the packaging (and of course saves it because of a possible change of apartments in the future), diligently fills out and sends off the guarantee form, reads the abbreviated operating manual, moves on to the full operating manual, makes a couple of phone calls for technical support to clarify things he or she doesn't feel too sure about; only then does he or she gather up courage to operate the machine. The Israeli colleague, born and raised in the southern part of the eastern Mediterranean basin, rips off the packaging and slams the plug into the electricity socket. It works? Fine. It doesn't work? Improvise and moan. There are many advantages to both approaches. The truth is probably always in-between. Either way, the smart thing is to find the proper balance between the two ways exaggeratedly depicted here, and to maximize the advantages of each and minimize the disadvantages of each.

The I-TRIZ approach is in principle meant for people of the first variety. Nevertheless, it is a highly powerful tool when placed in the hands of people of the second. In my estimation, Israeli managers, engineers and technicians who have the smallest yearning for and appreciation of the advantages of thinking and systematic work and wisdom will surely learn to admire the power of the system. My belief is that after savoring the taste of success through the method, they too will yield to a certain degree of adaptation to it. If such is the case, the introduction of the I-TRIZ method into Israel may be a starting point for wider and deeper processes of change in the culture of development, production, and operation in organizations that until now have tended to behave according to chance and localized patterns of improvisation and brilliance.

About the Author:

Yonathan Mizrachi (Ph.D., Harvard University, 1992) is an anthropologist and information specialist. He writes and teaches at the departments of Library and Information Science and the Graduate School of Business at the University of Haifa and the head of Applied Anthropology program at the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Emek Yezreel Academic College, Israel on the following subjects: Evolutionary thought and social theory, management of knowledge and intellectual capital in modern organizations, the history of information technology, information theory of cyberspace, and information systems and organizational theory (especially Business Process Management and Process Redesign). Dr. Mizrachi also teaches industrial design students on the uses of Ethnography as an input for design (Anthronomics) in the Shenkar College of Engineering and design, Israel. He is also a graduate (1994) of the School for Educational Leadership in Jerusalem, where he specialized in curriculum development for adult education and application of Information Technology to education. Dr. Mizrachi has received a number of teaching awards from both Harvard and Haifa universities. He has engaged in major consulting work for the private and the public sectors in Israel in the areas of competitive business intelligence, knowledge management, and coordination of information systems with organizational architecture and information workflow. He has also consulted in the area of information technology and education for the Israeli Ministry of Education and the Israeli Ministry of Finance, and is serving as an advisor to The National Committee for Information Society Technology in Israel. Dr. Mizrachi is a fourth-generation member of a family of vineyard growers (since 1903) in Givat Ada, Israel, where he now lives with his wife Noga and their three children. Personal web site (Hebrew): www.digitalyoni.com

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