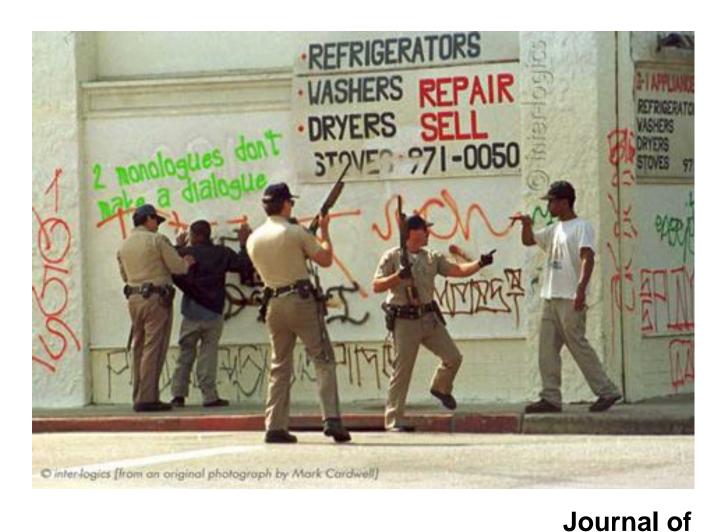


Organising and managing across boundaries



the Association for Management Education and Development





Guest Editors: Chris Blantern and Tom Boydell

This is an experimental edition, likely to evolve over the coming weeks

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Cover illustration:. Original quotation – 'Two monologues don't make a dialogue' – Jeff Daly, from an original photograph by Mark Cardwell, composed by Chris Blantern, December 2002.

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The sweet bitter of 'No'

Louie Gardiner



In our summer edition, anticipating the Scottish Independence
Referendum, Louie examined the complex network of issues lying behind
the simplistic, binary choice, Yes or No. Here she reflects on the
outcome and wonders, what now?

That Germany lost the war has made it arguably the most socially and politically advanced nation in Europe. A ridiculously grand claim from someone who has absolutely zero credentials to comment. My conclusion is however, drawn from those who know much more – researchers of the exhibition 'Made in Germany' in the British Museum from which it's Director, Neil MacGregor has pulled together his article (Review section of The Guardian, 27 September 2014); and his current radio series 'Germany: Memories of a Nation'. I was humbled to read how the German people have consciously chosen to use history and monuments as a reminder and warning to act differently in the future. According to MacGregor, this is in stark contrast to Britain and France where most monuments 'honour valour and heroism' with scant public acknowledgment of each nation's own wrongdoings.

In particular, I was struck by MacGregor's description of the Reichstag which was restored following the reunification of East and West Germany 25 years ago. The restoration retained marks of the 1933 fire and

'...graffiti made by Soviet Soldiers were left untouched as a reminder to legislators that if you get things as wrong as Germany did, then the consequences are unimaginably terrible'.

En route to the Reichstag, MPs pass memorials to the killing of Jewish people, homosexuals, disabled people and Roma. Even more striking is the huge glass dome atop the building to which the public have access. Not only does this represent an emblem of transparent legislature but the public can

'literally exercise oversight over their government – a direct reversal of the situation under both the Nazis and the Stasi'.

MacGregor comments:

'I can't think of another country in the world that lives so closely with the acutely uncomfortable reminders of its past in order to help it act more wisely in the future'.



I found myself reflecting on my many tours inside the Scottish Parliament and how the building was designed to make it a place that is run for and by the people of Scotland. I began pondering (once again) on the result of the Scottish Referendum and wondered about the current and potential impact and unfolding consequences.

As I continued to read MacGregor's piece I was stopped in my tracks by a striking fact that brought my attention to something else – that in the following quote at least, he was comparing Germany with England:

'the regional identity of Germany is still flourishing in a way that has probably never been the case in England, where there has been a centralised government in a dominant London for 1,000 years'.

I'm not sure I agree with his conclusions regarding regional identity in England. However, I was shocked by his statement 'a centralised government in a dominant London for 1,000 years'. One thousand years! A Millennium. This brings a whole new dimension to my understanding of the result of the Scottish Referendum. The 'YES/NO' vote was not simply threatening the break-up of a 300 year Union between England and Scotland; it was potentially heralding the next stage of disintegration of a 1,000 year sociopolitical force that has come to rest within Westminster - centralised power in the hands of the few, who are disconnected from the reality and diversity of the many.

Germany of the past and Germany of today has much to teach us about the dangers of centralised forces that seek to manipulate the very people they pretend to serve. The Scottish Referendum was a call from part of the system for change and for powers to come closer to its people. The question beguiling me is: Can we effect a civil and just socio-political change without violent revolution or disintegration in the UK?



The dome of the German Reichstag, Berlin. Photo from: <u>lukelukeluke</u>, <u>Creative Commons</u>

According to Nobel Prize-winner Ilya Prigogine, when a complex adaptive system (such as a human system) is near to the point of bifurcation i.e. when it is far from equilibrium, 'chance' comes into play. We cannot predict if it will tip into disintegration (chaos) or leap into a new, more differentiated, higher level order or 'organisation' i.e. a 'dissipative structure'. Neither can we predict when the tip might occur. Why? Because there are simply too many unknown and unknowable factors at play in the system to afford any certainty. However, despite all that is unknown and uncertain, we can equip ourselves to anticipate and influence better by increasing our understanding of what is playing out – seeking to notice shifting systemic patterns and what might be shaping those patterns. This gives us clues as to what action we **could** take that **might** nudge the system in the ways we **hope** will be more helpful – holding all the while that **every intervention is an experiment with uncertain consequences**.

Some FACTS: The governing powers in Scotland called for a referendum which took place on 18 September 2014. Change was promised. A vow was made. 45% of all votes cast voted YES for separation from the Union. 55% voted NO. We do not know all the reasons why people voted YES or NO. The polls showed a shift of YES voters from less than a third to nearly 50% in a little over two years. One day after the result, 5,000 Scots became signed up members of the SNP; two days after, 10,000 had signed up; five days after the vote this had risen to 26,000. Other YES parties have also had increased membership. NO Parties in Scotland lost members. Northern cities in England have raised the issue of greater powers. UKIP has secured more votes in recent elections than it has ever had before. The British Government has just agreed to take Britain into another armed conflict.

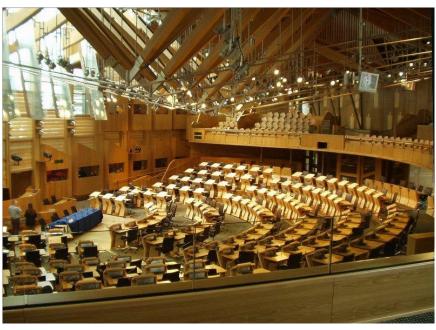
It seems that our UK socio-political landscape/ system IS shifting. Parts of the system are far from equilibrium. It is not hard to imagine that if the vows made by Westminster party leaders are broken, the perturbation in the system will amplify generating even greater disequilibrium. Perhaps if the vows to Scotland are kept, this will give rise to greater perturbation in other parts of the system elsewhere in the UK? Leonard Cohen's lyrics come to mind:

'Ring, ring the bells that still can ring.

There is a crack, a crack in everything.

That's how the light gets in'.

There is a crack. Perhaps the tsunami of bifurcation is already upon us? If we think we can predict and control what is happening - believing we can block the tipping wave - we will be sitting in denial of reality; we will risk getting lost IN the boiling and roiling of the turmoil. Alternatively, we can choose to become surfriders and community bridge-builders ready to enter into the turbulence to make something out of what might otherwise become wholesale destruction.



Chamber of the Scottish Parliament, Edinburgh Photo from: pschemp, Wikimedia Commons

A few years ago at the Edinburgh Book Festival, Richard Holloway, former Bishop of Edinburgh, said that people hold when fundamentalist views, dialogue is impossible. So consider this: just as domestic violence does not begin but ends with broken bones and bodies, neither does fundamentalism begin with shocking violence by extremist forces.

The seeds of both are sown somewhere far closer to home. They grow in our living rooms, bedrooms, community spaces, organisations and adversarial debating chambers. They begin when we hold a fixed point of view from which we refuse to entertain the possibility that 'the other' might have something valid and worthy of consideration. They begin when we disregard, disrespect and debase the other - in the ways we talk about and behave towards them.

The derivation of the words 'debate' and 'discuss' mean 'to beat or break down'. These words are about winning so as not to lose. In contrast, 'dialogue' is about 'meaning flowing through' and this can only happen when we open ourselves up to the possibility that we and/or our views might be changed through our exchange with 'the other'. Consider how improbable it would have been for politicians in both the YES and NO camps to say:

'Hang on a minute! This is crazy! What is it you are really trying to say? How are your needs not being met? What are you afraid of? What are your hopes and dreams? How could we address all our fears and needs and hopes and dreams; and take care of each other at the same time?'

Fundamentalism begins with taking a position on something and continually gathering more and more data to substantiate that position – to the exclusion of all other data and possible perspectives. I witnessed 'Yes' voters going to Yes' meetings, listening to people who think like them, thereby reinforcing their views and their positions. I witnessed 'No' voters going to 'No' meetings listening to people who think like them, thereby reinforcing their views and their positions. I witnessed a 'No' voter getting agitated when a 'Yes' voter contributed to proceedings by trying to call Gordon Brown to account for his part in the Iraq war. The No' voter shouted out 'what are YOU doing here? This is a No' rally! Fundamentalism begins with getting stuck in binary debate: yes/ no; this or that; either/ or; with us/ agin us. There HAS to be another way. Surely we are better than this? More advanced than this? And so I come back to where this article began. What does Germany have to teach us? What does Prigogine have to help us?

What will it take to make possible a 'higher level order'; a 'more differentiated dissipative' governance structure? It starts and ends with individual agents in the system. Us. More of us engaging in ways that break ancient, adversarial patterns. More of us learning to create opportunities and structures for working with distributed power that engender greater accountability by the many not the few. This will take effort. Huge effort because we will be calling on ourselves to do what we are unused to doing. Dissipative structures are more differentiated and therefore more complex so they take more energy to sustain them. True dialogue takes more energy in the 'coming to solutions', yet in the longer run, it means our solutions are likely to be more successful; more generative; more enduring. To succeed, *more* of us need to be engaged *more* of the time on *more* issues that affect our lives. Are we ready? Are we up for the complexity of the challenge and the commitment to stay engaged in the process wherever it takes us?

Coherence and equilibrium in a complex adaptive system - a human system - comes not through external controls but through local interactions amongst individuals wherever they are in the system. We continually self-organise in relation to each other and the shifting conditions in the system. So shifting patterns starts with us. No. In this, it starts with me. In writing and in knowing what I know from the complexity science world, I call myself to account. What will I do? How will I change? I choose to follow these behaviours in the



hope that I may play a part in seeding the conditions for creating a new governing order in the UK. And perhaps in the future, I might, with humble pride, be amongst many who are able to say: we led the way, we did this ourselves and we did it well without war:

- 1. Engage with curiosity and caritas
- 2. Safeguard my own trustworthiness
- 3. Act for the wellbeing of the whole, part and greater whole
- 4. Make more of what we've got
- 5. Celebrate and share the best of ourselves
- 6. Follow through on promises

Tweet me @Potent6 and share these Seed Behaviours with others if you feel like joining in the experiment!

About the author

Louie Gardiner is the founding partner of <u>Potent 6</u> and creator of <u>The Potent 6 Constellation</u>. She is a PhD Researcher in Systems Sciences, master-accredited coach, facilitator and Human Systems Dynamics Consultant. Louie has a passion for illuminating, connecting and liberating flow in human systems - enabling people to take action and work collaboratively through complex, challenging situations with, within and across organisations and communities. She is hungry to learn, and demonstrates her commitment to being curious, courageous, authentic and constantly questioning how we make and manage meaning in the world.

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Contact Chris Blantern or Tom Boydell: cblantern@inter-logics.net or tboydell@inter-logics.net

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share, learn and experiment, and find support, encouragement, and innovative ways of communicating. Our conversations are open, constructive, and facilitated.

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