

Turning Lemons into Lemonade



Public Conflict Resolution

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When you hear the word
“conflict”
what images come to mind?





- “The goal of organizational leadership is not to eliminate conflict, but to use it.”
- “Conflict is a predictable social phenomenon and should be channeled to useful purposes.”

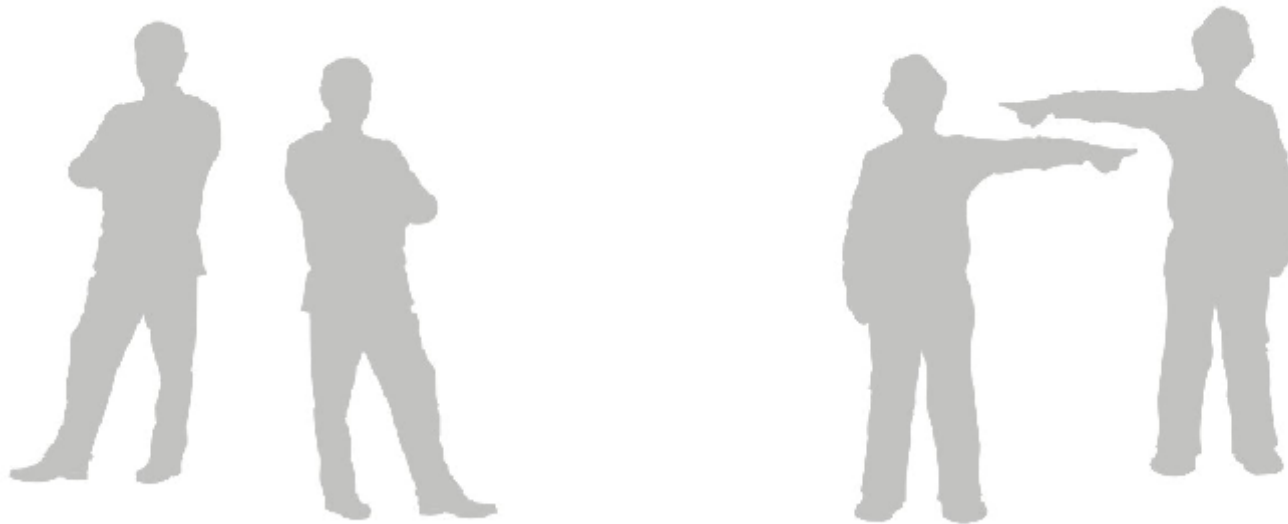
Source: Lippitt, Gordon, et.al, “Cutting Edge trends in organization development,” Training and Development Journal, 1989.





Public Conflict

- Dying communities and organizations avoid conflict or work on it in ways that destroy relationships.





Conflict



- Successful communities and organizations anticipate conflict and work on it in ways that keep relationships intact.



Positive aspects of public conflict:

- Problem addressed / action taken.
- Conflict resolved.
- Better long-term relationship.
- Stimulate creativity.
- Personal / professional growth.



Positive aspects of public conflict:

- Strengthen democracy (Participatory problem-solving).
- Change for “common good.”
- Can live with solution.
- Leadership emerges.
- Community / organization growth.



Negative aspects of public conflict:

- No results.
- Little shared problem solving.
- Little creativity.
- Destroys relationships.
- Destruction of democracy.
- No sense of “we.”



Negative aspects of public conflict:

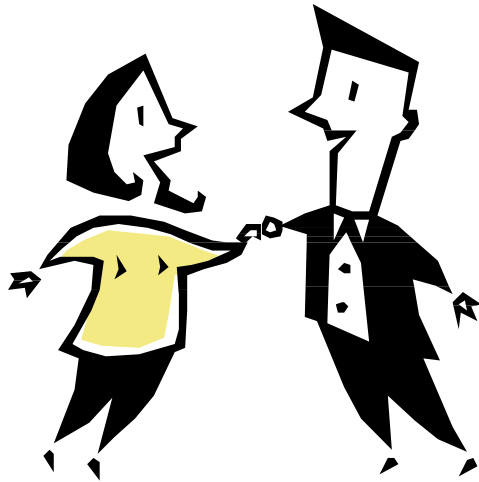
- Someone wins - someone loses.
- Unwillingness to work together.
- Expensive litigation.
- Community declines.
- Leadership declines.
- Loss of self-esteem.





Why accent the positive aspects?

- “Shadow of the future”
-- sustainable relationships.





Symptoms of the Abilene Paradox:

- Failure to communicate real needs and beliefs.
- Invalid and inaccurate information leads to counter productive results.
- Members of group experience frustration (someone blamed).
- Cycle.



Reasons for the Abilene Paradox:

- Action anxiety.
- Negative fantasies.
- Failure to assess real risk.
- Fear of separation.





Group think = False consensus

- The group puts direct or subtle pressure on any member who questions group stereotypes, plans, goals or commitments.





Symptoms of group think:

- Invulnerability - excessive optimism.
- Discount warnings about inadequacies of group assumptions.
- Unquestioned belief in group's morality.
- Stereotyped views of "enemies" as evil or dumb.
- Share illusion of unanimity.
- Self-appointed mind guards to protect group from adverse information.