

INSIDER TIPS

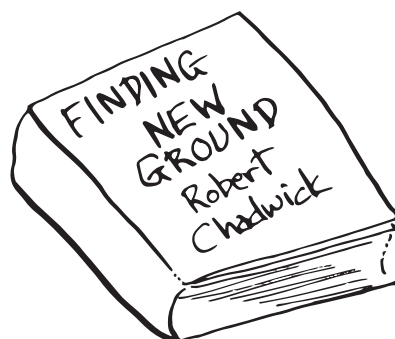
for

TRANSFORMING POWER STRUGGLES

and

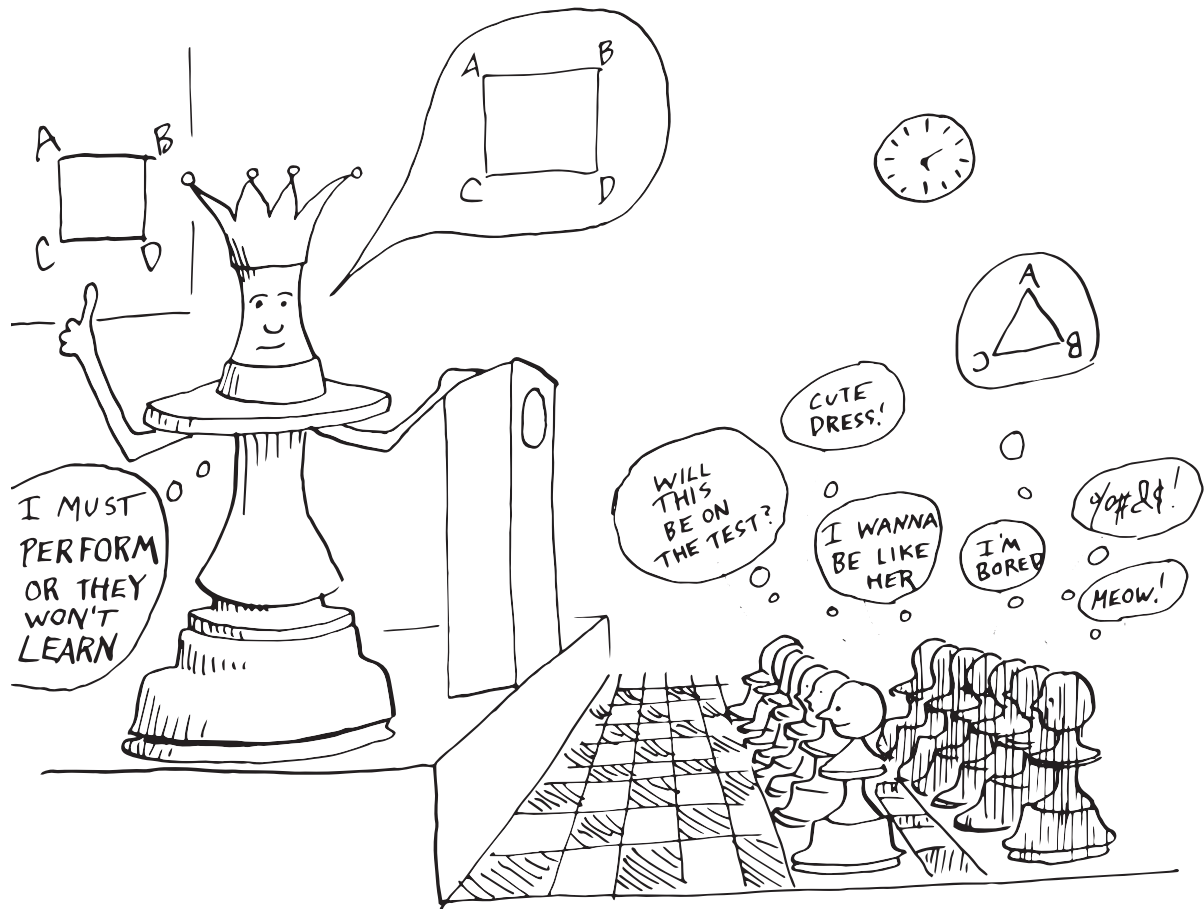
GROWING COMMUNITY

adapted from



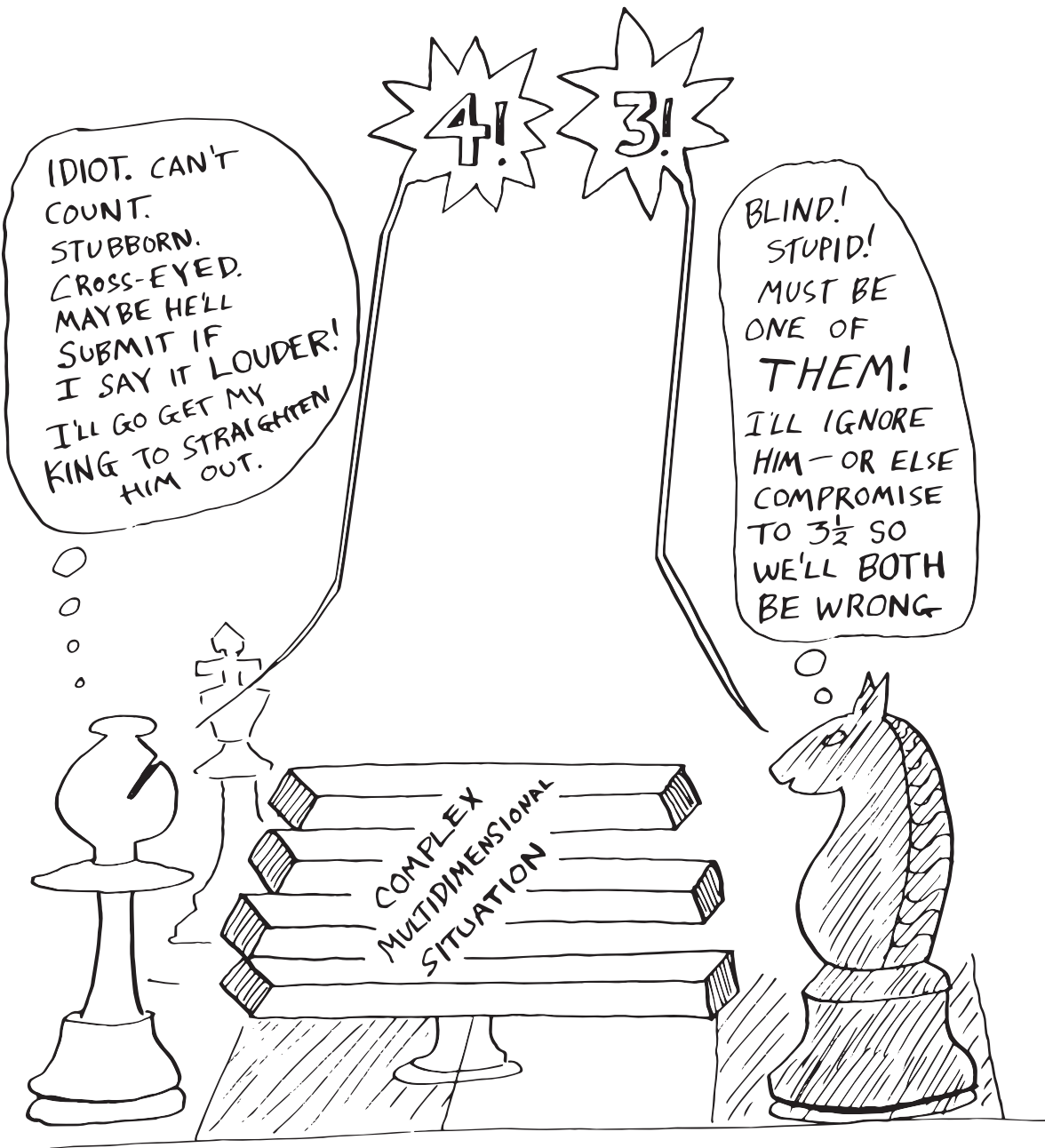
by

PETER DONOVAN



A COMMON FORMAT FOR MEETINGS AND GATHERINGS. An expert or leader stands in front. The audience faces the "sage on the stage." Some listen for what they need to do to gain approval from the power figure. But others, who resent power, will challenge or avoid the leader's information or task. This will produce a **POWER STRUGGLE**, a conflict of interest which takes focus away from the task, and focuses on the leader rather than the participants as important persons.

For delivering information, teaching a curriculum, or certifying professionals, this format offers speed, efficiency, and convenience. Hierarchical organizations and institutions are typically loyal to it.



When we listen to reply, criticize, dominate, or submit to one another, curiosity can instantly harden into judgment, and we defend our **POSITIONS** or abandon them. In complex situations with multiple interests, the need to win **MULTIPLIES** power struggles.



After experiencing gatherings and meetings on complex issues that usually resulted in a combination or balance of resistance and acquiescence, I began to experience with Bob Chadwick and Jeff Goebel an art of finding new ground— of addressing and resolving conflict, of participatory learning, of sharing power, that they learned by working with people and groups in conflict, urban and rural, literate and non. Bob's book shares this subtle art with transparency, not as a proprietary system, but as a gentle introduction to a pathway that you can begin to explore immediately.

Our present beliefs and behaviors are designed either to AVOID conflict or to engage in aggressive ways that make the situation worse. These behaviors reflect the basic belief that conflict is harmful, and contrived peace and harmony based on power and control are good at any cost. They are based on the need to please or win, rather than the need to resolve.

Many of our challenges today involving complexity, the relations between knowing and doing, are not technical problems, not just problems of compiling and delivering information or best practices. They are people issues: growth, change, participation, power, scarcity, conflict, and the need for community.

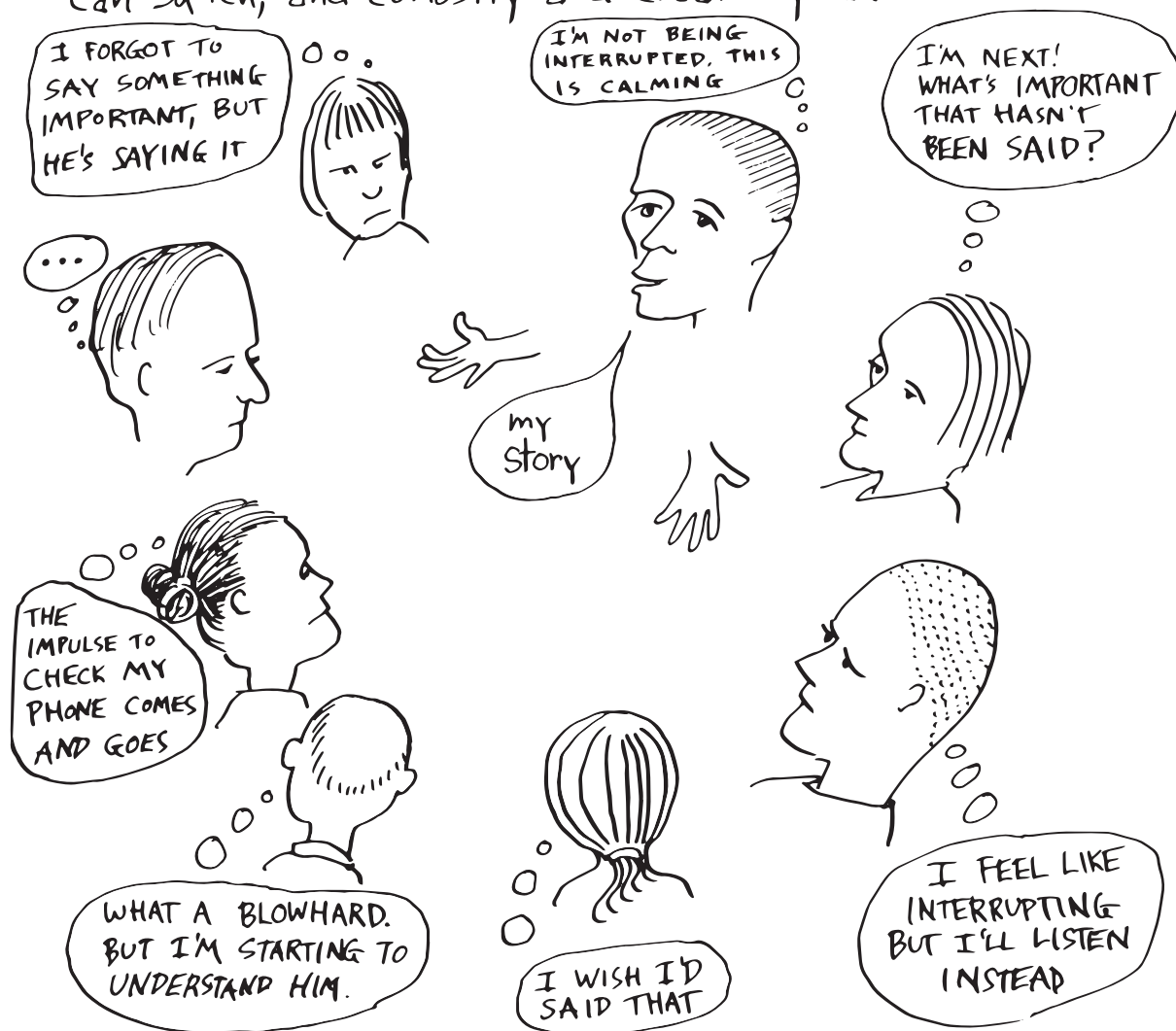


Number 1, set up and use a circle. No front, no back. No stage or podium, not even tables. Everyone is important. A circle is appropriate when the purpose or task is to:

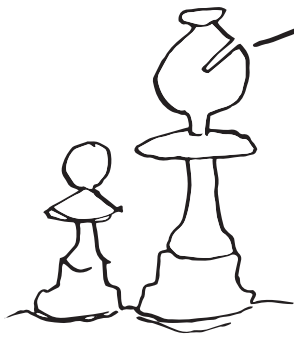
- make a collective decision where emotions, values, or conflict are involved
- grow relationships, trust, or community with honesty and integrity

The circle helps engage the whole person—thoughts, feelings, fears, and hopes.

Facilitator's #5 job: make sure everyone has a turn to speak, without interruption, one at a time around the circle. A facilitator can't MAKE people listen, or listen with respect, but he or she can LET it happen, firmly yet gently maintaining ENABLING CONDITIONS. Everyone gets their voices in the room, which helps equalize power. With open questions, listening with respect, and time, judgment can soften, and curiosity and creativity can bloom.



By listening and participating, one can become a WITNESS to one's own attitudes and thinking.



Is TIME the problem? Or is the PROBLEM the problem? We often have time to apply quick fixes that don't work, trainings that don't take, over and over. READY-FIRE-AIM.

The costs are incalculable. It takes time to include people's perspectives, to grow trust with listening, to confront festured conflicts, to get past shoot-from-the-hip groupthink, and to grow understanding, a shared knowledge base and intelligence on complex issues.



For real participation, use the circle with OPEN QUESTIONS loosely adapted to the task or issue.

INTRODUCTION.

Introduce yourself. What is your relationship to the task or issue? What are your expectations of this meeting, and how do you feel about being here?

This is appropriate for all groups and situations.

It brings people into the here and now. It models cooperative behavior, and allows people to listen to and experience everyone else.

The following sequence (1 through 5) can be adapted to any issue or challenge, including personal decisions.

1 SITUATION.

What is the situation, how did it get to be that way, and how do you feel about it?

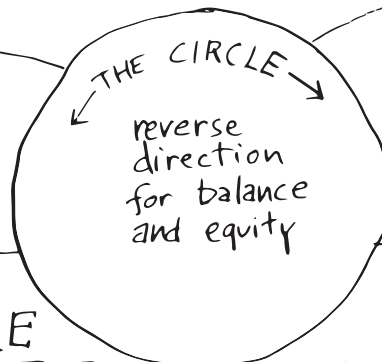
This helps create a common knowledge base, beyond people's individual views, perceptions, or perspectives.

THE CIRCLE

If you listen with respect
understanding
trust
learning
A new perspective
growing
resolving
adapting
will result.

2 WHAT ARE THE WORST POSSIBLE OUTCOMES OF THE ISSUE, TASK, OR DECISION?

In every situation we have in mind feared **FUTURE** outcomes, based on **PAST** experience, that affect **PRESENT** attitudes and behaviors. The child chases a ball into the street—and **HE'LL GET HIT BY A CAR!** Acknowledging these lizard-brain, survival-mode fears lessens our tendency to enable or enact them, and helps us understand one another.



take a break

3 WHAT ARE THE BEST POSSIBLE OUTCOMES?

These are imagined **FUTURE** outcomes, sometimes not previously experienced, that affect **PRESENT** attitudes and behaviors. Like the worst, these are not **FACTS**, they are **BELIEFS**, and tend to be self-fulfilling prophecies when strongly held and acted upon.

— POSSIBILITY THINKING —



FIRST, ACKNOWLEDGE THAT WORST OUTCOMES ARE POSSIBLE.

THEN, AFFIRM THAT BEST OUTCOMES ARE POSSIBLE.



→ Allows movement toward desired outcomes →

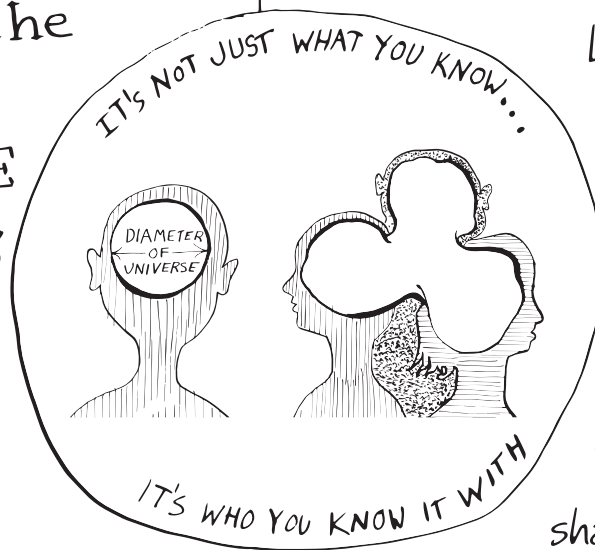
4 WHAT ARE THE
BELIEFS AND BEHAVIORS
(if there is need to go DEEP)
AND STRATEGIES
AND
ACTIONS
that will foster or
enable the
BEST
POSSIBLE
OUTCOMES
?

As with the
Best Possible
Outcomes, let
people chart the steps and
missing links by themselves.
They will usually take
responsibility, with internal
motivation, to make these happen.
FOR LATER: What is the
EVIDENCE that our best
outcomes are happening?

At closings or endings, ask:

5 WHAT DID YOU
LEARN THAT WILL MAKE
YOU SUCCESSFUL, AND
HOW DO YOU FEEL
ABOUT IT?

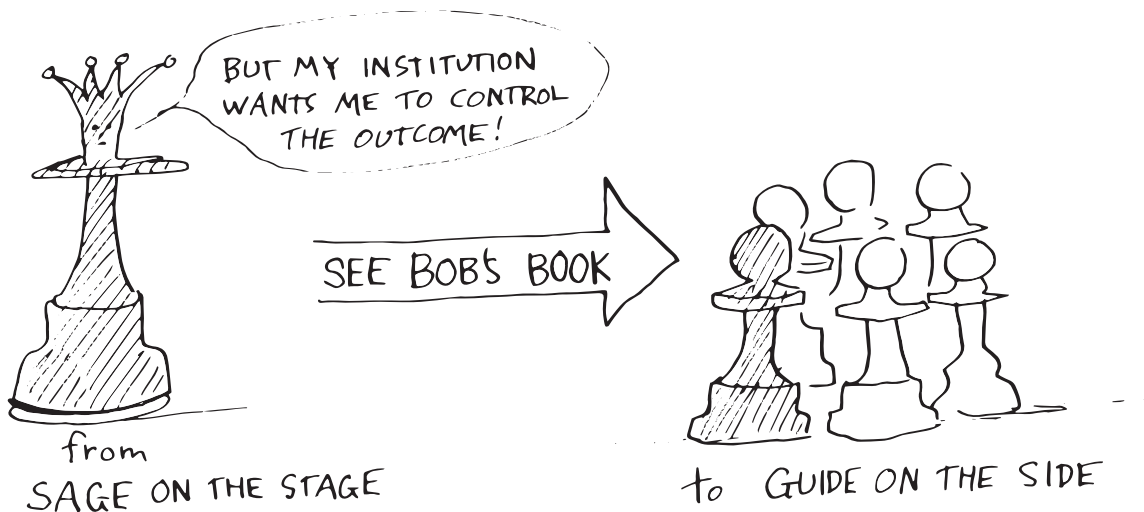
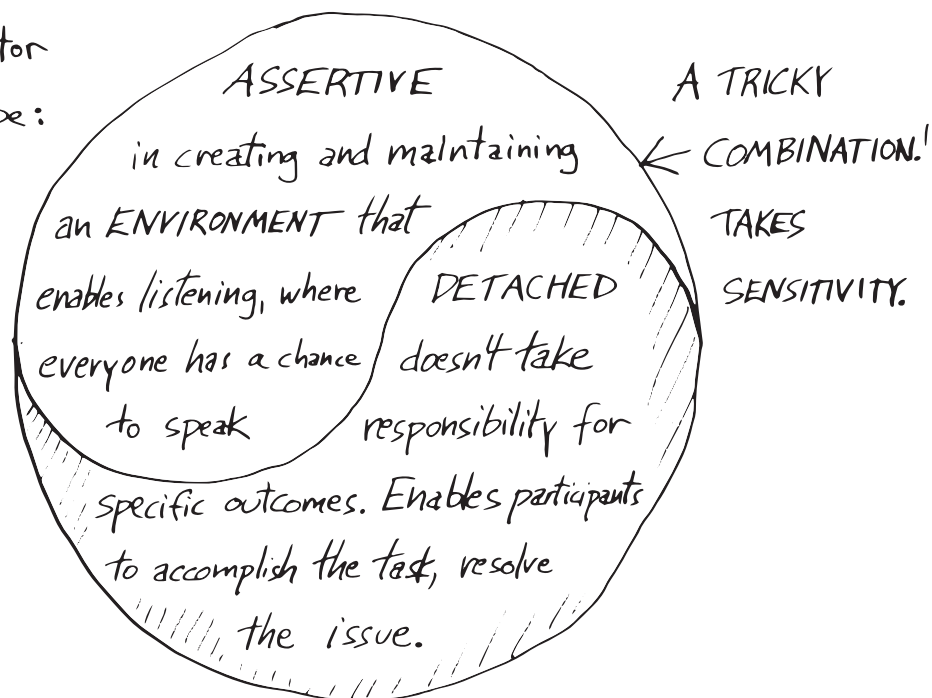
Learning happens
when we consciously
set out to make
it happen.

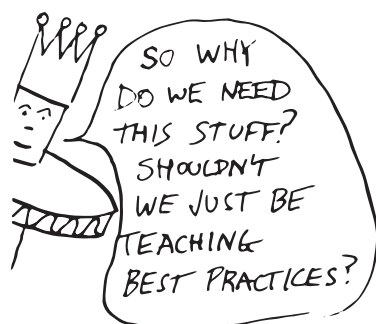


When people
share what they
are learning, when
we witness the learning
of others, we become a
LEARNING COMMUNITY.

The adaptable—and even modular—finding new ground circle and questions help address and resolve conflicts and power struggles. They help with issues of change, with the need for decisions to be more participatory and inclusive, and where there is need to build trust, or facilitate shared learning on complex topics—where even introductions and closings can contribute.

A facilitator
needs to be:



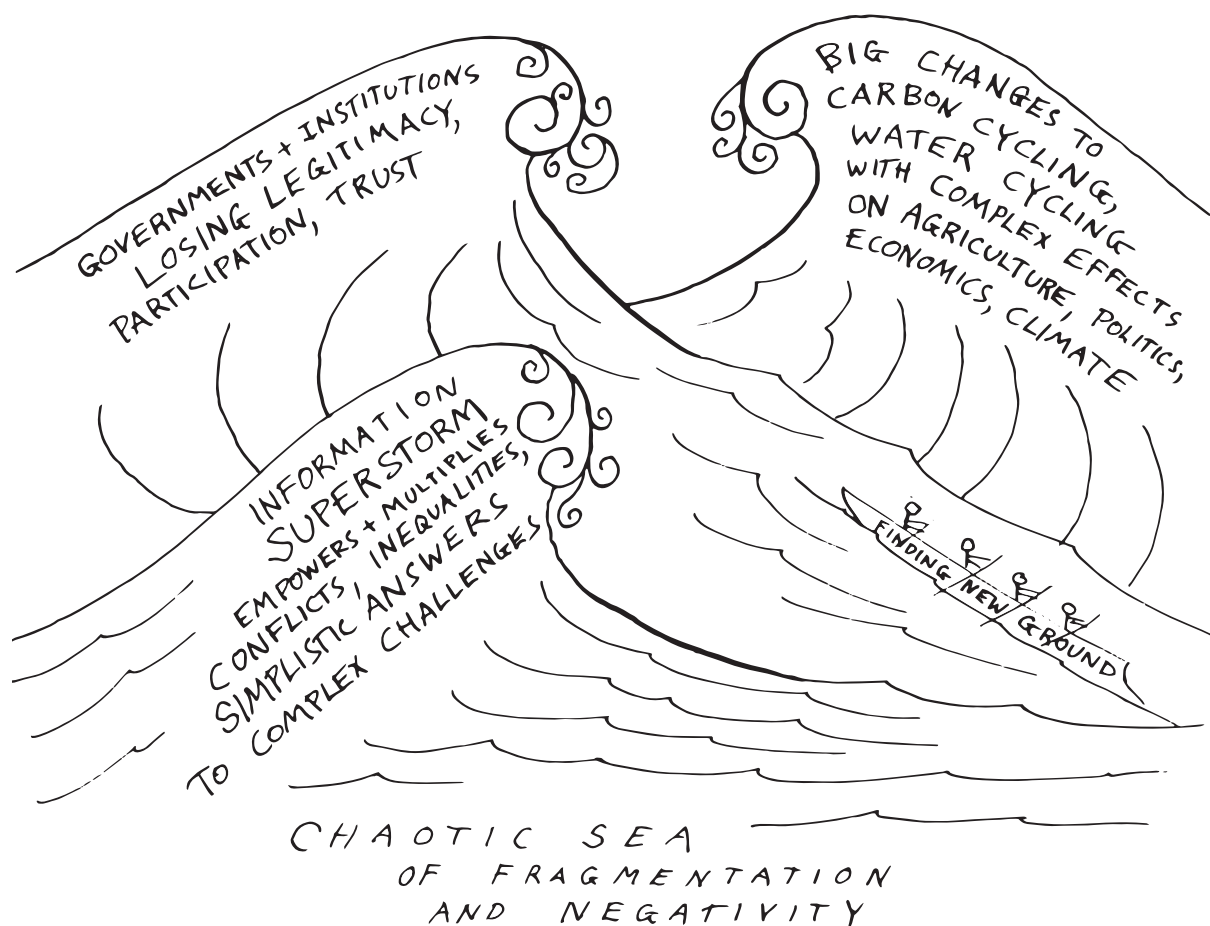


SO WHY
DO WE NEED
THIS STUFF?
SHOULDN'T
WE JUST BE
TEACHING
BEST PRACTICES?

POSTSCRIPT

Finding new ground is not an end in itself, or some kind of cult. It's a HOW-TO, a means to an end that people can define for themselves.

SITUATION: Long-breaking, mutually accelerating forces that channel us into lives of opposition, according to our fears and hatreds.



The finding new ground circle and questions enable us to NAVIGATE TOWARD what we need and want (acknowledging fears and risks), based on local situations, willingness to participate and engage, and an inclusive knowledge base.