15th International Winelands Conference

Governance of transitions in a complex world

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Complex shades of grey : Exploratory thoughts on Leadership as psychopathology VA CLAPPER





college of economic and management sciences

Road Map

- Leadership reification
- Contextual approach: personality vs traits
 Need for "digging deeper"
- Dark Triad spot-light on psychopathy

 What it is? (good/bad/complex)
 Identifying / Measuring?
 - What to do about it?
- Conclusion

Classical Leadership – problem of REIFICATION

- PRIMARY FOCUS on those designated as leaders doing o.b.o. subordinates
 - Centralized Power
 - Particularly Theory X & Theory Y express the power relationship
 - & assumes lack of agency
- But these elements are generally identifiable in most/all types of leadership orthodoxies.

LEADERSHIP REQUIRES THICKER DESCRIPTION & EXAMINATION

- Beyond singular traits (?)
- Personality of leader (contexts, wholistic, history,)
- Role of followers:
 - acknowledging agency &
 - acknowledging "lack"

ACKNOWLEDGING SHADES OF COMPLEXITY LEADERSHIP AS PATHOLOGY

Why this research & presentation?

- Financial risk research
 - Financial crisis (2007/8) & personalities involved
 - Global Recession
 - Occupy Wall Street movement : demand 3 of 9
 - Prosecute wall street criminals [pay back the money]
 - Popular press:
 - named and shamed personalities
 - Brought to surface PSYCHOPATHIC LEADERS IN FINANCIAL SECTOR.
 - Prof Schwella article (more recently)

SNAKES IN SUITS

Paul Babiak, Ph.D. & Robert D. Hare, Ph.D.

Definition of a psychopath

Caveat and disclosure –

- I AM NOT A psychiatrist or psychologist
- Neither do I lay any claim to manifesting ANY of the defining traits of psychopathy that the literature identifies.
- Non-technical definition:
- "Psychopaths are those one per cent of the population who have no conscience and who, therefore, demonstrate an egotistic and ruthless approach to living" (Boddy CR).

Deliberate choice of title

- Go by the titles Industrial Psychopath, Executive Psychopath, Successful Psychopath, Organisational Psychopath, Corporate Psychopath – etc. (S.O.B.'s)
- I propose Institutional Psychopath for at least two reasons:
 - "institutional" fits with traditional P.A. nomenclature and distinction visà-vis "organisation.
 - "institutional psychopath" also implies a distinction with "institutionalized psychopath"

Character traits: Institutional Psychopath

Attractive traits

Dangerous to Org'

Beneficial to Org'

- Likeable,
- charming,
- intelligent,
- alert,
- impressive,
- confidenceinspiring,
- great success with the ladies

- Irresponsible,
- self-destructive,
- fraudulent, deceitful,
- abusive
- Condescending
- Self centered
- Promiscuous
- Liar
- Greed
- Disregard for others (as insignificant, unworthy)
- Exploitative
- Vindictive
- Arrogant,
- Manipulative
- Irritable
- Exhibitionistic
- Sensation-seeking
- Lack of guilt or remorse

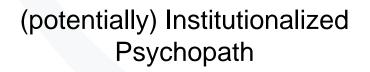
Assertive, risk-embracing, prepared to take tough decisions Ambition High self-worth

(de Vries 2013)

S.O.B's (seductive operational bullies)

CAMOUFLAGE OF A PSYCHOPATH







Institutional Psychopath

Incidence of Psychopathy

- General society: approximately 1 %
- In the corporate world: ≈3 to 4 % (or higher?)
- In university population: ≈ 5%
- Cited percentages distinguish between the *law-breaking (institutionalized) psychopath* and the *law-abiding (institutional) psychopath*

(much research required)

Results of psychopathological behaviour (primarily) – 1:

- Summary statistics:
- Business crimes account for +/-30% of case filings in U.S.
- Combined burglary, mugging, property loss, etc - +/- \$4 billion p.a.
- Corporate crime and crime in retail stores: between \$40 and \$200 billion p.a.

Results of psychopathological behaviour (primarily) - 2:

- Counter productive work behaviour (CWB)
- Work place bullying on the rise (Steinman S Workplace Dignity Institute in South Africa):
 - Def. of bullying: "repeated, health-harming mistreatement, verbal abuse, or conduct which is threatening, humiliating, intimidating, or sabotage that interferes with work
- Behaviour modelling (Social Learning Theory) in the institution.
- Health costs for victims of psychopathy:
 - Depression (highest claim incidence in 2015 Discovery Health)
 - Absenteeism
 - Time wastage at work
 - Decreased emotional & physical health
 - Loss of self-esteem
- CCMA: costs dismissal cases (particularly constructive dismissal

A "Take Home"

Nb.:

success at work may ACTUALLY FEED PSYCHOPATHY AND PATHOLOGICAL NARCISM (Kernberg, 1975, Kernberg et al, 1979)

Conclusion

- Interviews coupled with psychopathic assessments
- Authentic background checks (psychopaths have a tendency to take there spoils and run).
- Dispersed leadership acknowledging & development AGENCY
- Protection of victims or prospective victims
- Leadership research agendas: authentic deeper research //thicker descriptions of complex leadership issues

Thank you

Define tomorrow.

