The Scholar-Leader: Survivor to Thriver in the New Economy Version of Higher Education

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Objectives

Generate a multi-layered perspective on the policy and politics, demographic, economic, and social changes faculty face in the classroom and academic hierarchy

Differentiate between diminishing hierarchical structures and emerging networking models

Strengthen the naming and claiming of a specific "superpower" to guide scholarly leadership development, given organizational dynamics

Self-prescribe three or more strategies to improve intentional impact in career advancement and relationship networks



Approach

Content presentation

Interactive with realworld applications (cameras on, polling, chat comments)

Flexible and adaptable to meet your needs

FUN with a touch of therapeutic "getting unhinged"





What Is Your SuperPower? Name It and Claim It

How does it align with mission and purpose?

How is it useful to someone else?

Have you made it explicit?

Does it have a future purpose?



Seven Complex Lessons in Education for the Future Edgar Morin

- Lesson 1: Detecting error and illusion –
 Knowledge is not a mirror of things or of
 the outside world all perceptions are
 cerebral translations and
 reconstructions (there are mental,
 intellectual, and errors of reason).
- Lesson 2: Principles of pertinent knowledge (a way of learning that grasps general, fundamental problems and inserts partial, circumscribed knowledge – learning is divided by disciplines)
- Lesson 3: Teaching the human condition

 education destroys the complex unity
 of human nature

- Lesson 4: Earth identity The future of humanity is now situated on a planetary scale – and without obscuring the ravages of oppression and domination in the past and present – we must focus on interdependence
- Lesson 5: Confronting uncertainties We must learn to navigate on a sea of uncertainty, knowing that the human adventure is unpredictable
- Lesson 6: Understanding each other a means and end to human communication
- Lesson 7: Ethics for the human genre moral lessons cannot teach ethics, it must scaffold through behavior that is individual, group, and societal

Leading, Managing, and Following in a Cause-and-Effect World



Hierarchy Network Linear and Nonlinear

6



Network leadership varies from the hierarchical (Bill Bishop)

- A network is a web of RELATIONSHIPS that require constant attention to what is happening in the network.
- Network participants don't think linearly they think spatially with unbridled curiosity at pattern recognition. They are purpose-driven and able to achieve ethical framing. Most often, metaphoric communication is used to inspire change.
- More often, they enable access to resources by people whom the culture of hierarchies has marginalized, and they function with an aim toward collaborative action.

What does network leadership look like?

Network

(Steward & Create Conditions)

Traditional

(Command & Control)

- Loosen control & share responsibility more widely
- Create a climate of trust & mutual support
- Promote diverse & multiple avenues of communication
- Encourage inquiry & intentional listening
- Support ongoing adaptation & learning
- Reward innovation

A model from the Interaction Institute for Social Change - with applicability to healthcare





The Business Case for Adaptation

Three Factors Changing the Marketplace:

- Exponential Change
- Convergent Competition
- Empowered Prospects

The Marketplace of the Past:

- Industrial: Linear, hierarchical, efficiencyfocused
- Conformity and conventionality honored
- Embedded in how health systems work today and in most mental models

High-Risk Communication

Assumption: If we focus on giving people data – they will reach the same conclusion and act. NOT TRUE.





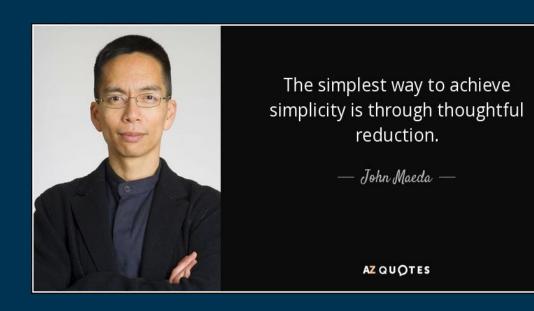
Harmonizing through Simplicity

The Laws of Simplicity - a Deeper Dive - John Maeda http://lawsofsimplicity.com/

Law # 1: REDUCE



 Organization makes a system of many <u>appear</u> fewer.







Law # 3: TIME

Savings in time <u>feels</u> like simplicity

Law #4 – LEARN

Knowledge makes everything simpler







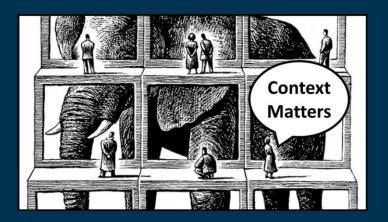
Law # 5: DIFFERENCES

Simplicity and complexity <u>need</u> each other



 What lies in the <u>periphery</u> of simplicity is definitely <u>not peripheral</u>







Law # 7: EMOTION

More emotions are better than less

Law #8 – TRUST

In simplicity, we trust







Law # 9: FAILURE

 Some things can never be made simple

Law #10 – THE ONE

 Simplicity is about <u>subtracting the</u> <u>obvious</u> and <u>adding the meaningful</u>









What is your SuperPower – how does it relate to your role?

Can you differentiate why hierarchical models are shifting to networking models in thriving organizations?

How to you build an academic portfolio that supports Morin's Seven Lessons?

Can you relate your identity in its various forms – gender, ethnicity, race, creed, experiences, socio-economic status – to others using the Think, Feel, Do method?

Can you apply Laws of Simplicity to your personal and professional life; name 3 – 4 ways to apply them in your work setting.



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