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**Wicked problems and Gordian Knots: increased risk of Tsunami Effect in modern governance**

My purpose is to explain why it is so frequent that policy makers both public and private fail in their efforts to solve problems. The main question is why educated and experienced persons cannot achieve their goals by reasonable decisions and actions. Among many causes and reasons (spontaneous changes of postmodern societies, limits to rationality of decision makers) I shall focus on two types of problems – wicked problems and Gordian knots.[[1]](#footnote-1) The very characteristics of these types of problems are conducive to Tsunami Effect, to complete incapability of designing strategies which are efficient enough.

1. **What is Tsunami Effect in Strategic Thinking?**

Tsunami Effect is a novel idea and a new concept but it refers to a very old human experience of inability and helplessness. It is rare but more frequent than Black Swans discovered and described by Nicholas Taleb. The Tsunami Effect emerges when three extreme components are present in a decision making process:

* Total unpredictability of spontaneous and nonlinear dynamics in an environment of the power system. Anything is possible and may happen but we cannot predict it.
* Fully uncontrolled dynamics prevails over any policy of guided changes.
* Decision making authorities are unable to invent, to design, and to implement relevant strategies of adaptation, regulation and/or innovation that could adequately respond to challenges and threats. Final limit has been reached and a realm of powerlessness has been unfortunately approached. All actors are unable to find a solution even a clumsy solution.

The concept of Tsunami Effect suggested here is inspired by the tsunami in nature as it is hardly predictable and we are rather inefficient in all crisis management operations. It can be useful as a warning for all power holders as it reminds that there are limits to human capability of problem solving. We should imagine that Tsunami Effect may happen even when we are unable to predict it. Strategic imagination in policy making should help in thinking about the risk of complete failure in governance.

The causes of Tsunami Effect are rooted deeply in institutional frameworks of many social worlds (pre-modern, modern and postmodern), and human cultures, in acceleration of spontaneous changes, in imbalances and contradictions of complex civilizations. Human reason and knowledge seems to be far from models of pure rationality and we are limited by our bounded rationality. The very belief in pure rationality may foster the emergence of the Tsunami Effect. If one believes in her/his rationality and forgets about many institutional, intellectual and emotional constraints one can easily fall victim to a Tsunami Effect.

Authorities try to tackle problems of uncertainty and disorder by designing strategies of guided changes. Chaotic process of spontaneous changes may invade the strategy making and distort perceptions and political judgments. When such distortions go very deep a decision making body may be captured and imprisoned by spontaneous dynamism of social developments. General remedy against this risk is twofold: do not expect anything specific but predict all Black Swans you can only imagine. But clever thinking is not enough of course.

1. **How emerges the Tsunami Effect in decision making?**

I encourage you to imagine a social chain reaction in a setting of vertical and horizontal interdependencies of very complex dynamic systems.

First Stage

Spontaneous dynamics is a natural background to most threats and challenges to a contemporary governance. Due to natural spontaneity many well known effects such as *Butterfly Effect, Mountain Effect Cascade Effect, Domino Effect, Network Effect* and *Complexity Effect* may trigger a chain reaction of high speed non linear changes which are hardly predictable. In a short period of time initial conditions may change in a radical manner.

Second Stage

All effects mentioned above reinforce each other and spill over the decision making area. Conflicts between many stakeholders multiply and unwanted consequences sum up to a mess, a variety of a self-generated disorder in which high energies clash in a growing velocity of actions and counter-actions. Many effects create a Vicious Circle of circular causality.

Third Stage

On the top of this Vicious Circle something new may appear – *Emergency Effect* when a new holistic system cannot be reduced to the sum of its components and it may have some new characteristics that were not visible in its elements. Emergence turns into an emergency and calls for remedies, for reasonable adjustment or regulation by decisions. When actors in authority try to manage the increasing disorder it proves that no strategy works properly and some of them increase the intensity of emerging chaos. So, Tsunami Effect has been born.

This chain reaction is facilitated by high velocity of changes, by nano-objects and spaces on the one hand and by supersonic speed of our technology on the other. Humans go deeper into the matter and much wider to The Space than ever in our history. So oscillations, turbulences, interferences, and vibrations can be more devastating than ever. Big systems disintegrate, reintegrate, explode and implode faster and consume much more energy than in the very recent past. Real and virtual components mix up into a new mess without clear and sharp boundaries. Pictures are more import ant than contents transmitted in pictures. It is possible that *software* and *soft power* is more efficient than *hardware* and *hard power.[[2]](#footnote-2).* Everything seems to be connected with everything; almost nothing is excluded and protected.

**Diagram 1. Emergence of Tsunami Effect**

Initial Conditions Exponential changes Higher velocity of spontaneous changes

Complexity Effect Cascade Effect

Network Effect

Tendency to extreme developments Asymmetries Randomness

Butterfly Effect Mountain Effect

Increasing complexity of dynamic systems

Higher level of chaos in the dynamics of big systems

Tsunami Effect

There are many features of the postmodern world which may facilitate emergence of Tsunami Effect. In international relations we see mutual vulnerability of strong and weak states, interdependence, semi-open borders, interference of national and international institutions, disappearance of former distinctions between domestic and foreign policy, tele-presence in real time, compression of time and space, transparency endangered by hidden agendas and secret diplomacy of top leaders.

In domestic affairs cosmopolitan elites manipulate democratic institutions and play with rules of the game which distorts liberal democracy as stipulated by constitutions of nation states. Higher speed and intensity of interactions and acts of communication turns social relations into mere short-lasting contacts. Lonely crowds of precarious social status can hardly be heard by corrupt ruling elites. Low trust in democratic institutions, increasing political cynicism and support for populist parties are a cause for a deep concern as the future of liberal democracy seems to be less certain than ever after the Second World War.

In general we see more non-linear changes, irregular and multidimensional changes, less predictable and much faster than in the last 50 years, more indeterminacy and randomness, more inequalities in wealth and income distribution, less social mobility, decay of the middle classes, and “ a disorder of the risk society” as it was aptly defined by Ulrich Beck.

Linear streams of problems which were usually solved by reforms within strategies of reintegrating evolution are downgraded by the higher visibility of wicked problems and Gordian Knots which brings us at the verge of Tsunami Effect.

**3. Wicked and Super Wicked Problems: Closer to Tsunami Effect**

First, let’s look at some of the things that characterize a *tame problem*. A tame problem

\_ has a relatively well-defined and stable problem statement.

\_ has a definite stopping point, i.e. we know when a solution is reached.

\_ has a solution which can be objectively evaluated as being right or wrong.

\_ belongs to a class of similar problems which can be solved in a similar manner.

\_ has solutions which can be tried and abandoned.

Thus tame problems can be solved by bureaucrats or managers if they are properly trained. There can be even algorithms for their solutions. Solutions may be elegant and easy to be understood by a broader public.

*Critical problems* threaten the very survival of the system in the short term, decisive action is called for, and people are required to follow the call for action in a highly disciplined way. With this type of problem a commander takes charge, often using an authoritarian command and control style.

*Wicked problems* are completely different. Wicked problems are ill-defined, ambiguous and associated with strong moral, political and professional issues. A wicked problem is a problem that is difficult or impossible to solve because of incomplete, contradictory, and changing requirements that are often difficult to recognize. The use of the term "wicked" here has come to denote resistance to resolution because of complex [interdependencies](https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Interdependencies), rather than moral evil.

FORMS OF LEGITIMATE POWER

**Command Management Leadership**

**Space** Tactical Operational Strategic

**Time** Short Term Medium Term Long Term

**Problem** Critical Tame Wicked

Command: *just do it* (it doesn’t matter what you think because I can use hard power)

Management*: déjà vu* (I’ve seen this problem before. I know what process will solve it. Rational calculation will help)

Leadership: *vu jàdé* (I’ve never seen this problem before; I need to get a collective view on what to do about this. Soft power is the best asset in search for clumsy solutions.)[[3]](#footnote-3)

Rittel and Webber's 1973 formulation of wicked problems in [social policy](https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Social_policy) planning specified ten characteristics:[[4]](#footnote-4)

1. There is no definitive formulation of a wicked problem.
2. Wicked problems have no [stopping rule](https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Stopping_rule).
3. Solutions to wicked problems are not [true-or-false](https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Principle_of_bivalence), but good or bad.
4. There is no immediate and no ultimate test of a solution to a wicked problem.
5. Every solution to a wicked problem is a "one-shot operation"; because there is no opportunity to learn by [trial and error](https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Trial_and_error), every attempt counts significantly.
6. Wicked problems do not have an enumerable (or an exhaustively describable) set of potential solutions, nor is there a well-described set of permissible operations that may be incorporated into the plan.
7. Every wicked problem is essentially unique.
8. Every wicked problem can be considered to be a symptom of another problem.
9. The existence of a discrepancy representing a wicked problem can be explained in numerous ways. The choice of explanation determines the nature of the problem's resolution.
10. The social planner has no right to be wrong (i.e., planners are liable for the consequences of the actions they generate).

Conklin later generalized the concept of problem wickedness to areas other than planning and policy. The defining characteristics are:[[5]](#footnote-5)

* The problem is not understood until after the formulation of a solution. The solution depends on how the problem is framed and vice versa (i.e., the problem definition depends on the solution)
* Every wicked problem is essentially novel and unique
* Wicked problems have no stopping rule. The constraints that the problem is subject to and the resources needed to solve it change over time.
* Solutions to wicked problems are not right or wrong.
* Every solution to a wicked problem is a 'one shot operation.' Wicked problems have no given alternative solutions. The problem is never solved definitively.
* [Stakeholders](https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Stakeholder_(corporate)) have radically different [world views](https://www.wikiwand.com/en/World_view) and different frames for understanding the problem.

The vicious nature of the wicked problems was rightly identified more than 30 years ago “The search for scientific bases for confronting problems of social policy is bound to fail,

Because of the nature of these problems. They are “wicked” problems, whereas science has developed to deal with “tame” problems. Policy problems cannot be definitively described.

Moreover, in a pluralistic society there is nothing like the undisputable public good; there is no objective definition of equity; policies that respond to social problems cannot be meaningfully correct or false; and it makes no sense to talk about “optimal” solutions to social problems unless severe qualifications are imposed first. Even worse, there are no “solutions” in the sense of definitive and objective answers.”[[6]](#footnote-6)

The most evident, and important, wicked problems are complex, long-term social and organizational:

* How should we fight the “War on Terrorism or control climate change?”
* How should reform our health services?
* What can be done in order to reduce inequality of opportunity and standard of living?
* How should scientific and technological development be governed?
* What is a good national immigration policy?
* How do we get genuine democracies to emerge from authoritarian regimes?
* How should we deal with crime and violence in our schools?
* How should our organization develop in the face of an increasingly uncertain future?

In his work on “Wicked Problems and Social Complexity” (2001), Jeff Conklin writes: “… there are two common organizational coping mechanisms that are routinely applied to wicked problems: *studying* the problem, and *taming* it. While *studying* a novel and complex problem is natural and important, it is an approach that will run out of gas quickly if the problem is wicked. Pure study amounts to procrastination, because *little* *can be learned about a wicked problem by objective data gathering and analysis*. Wicked problems demand an opportunity-driven approach; they require making decisions, doing experiments, launching pilot programs, testing prototypes, and so on. Study alone leads to more study, and results

In the condition known as ‘analysis paralysis,’ a Catch 22 in which we can’t take action until

we have more information, but we can’t get more information until someone takes action. …

... Attempting to *tame* a wicked problem, while appealing in the short run, fails in the long run. The wicked problem simply reasserts itself, perhaps in a different guise, as if nothing had been done. Or, worse, sometimes the tame solution exacerbates the problem.”[[7]](#footnote-7)

Wicked problems may have only clumsy solutions which can be provided by leaders and not by bureaucracy that is trained for dealing with tame problems. Clumsy solution means it is never final but can only alleviate the most painful outcomes of a wicked problem. Leaders should arrange for collective search for new ideas and innovative strategies rather than for ready for use remedies. Leaders must be trained in order to be able to design strategies by doing, by continuous efforts, by trials and errors having in mind public good and common interest. Rittel &Webber provided us with a simple wisdom.”...part of the art of dealing with wicked problems is the art of not knowing too early which type of solution to apply”. By keeping our minds open to all options we have a better opportunity to find at least agreeable clumsy solution.

Kelly Levin, Benjamin Cashore, Graeme Auld and Steven Bernstein introduced the distinction between "wicked problems" and "super wicked problems" in a 2007 conference paper, which was followed by a 2012 journal article in *Policy Sciences*.[[8]](#footnote-8) In their discussion of [global climate change](https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Global_warming), they define super wicked problems as having the following additional characteristics:

1. Time is running out.
2. No central authority.
3. Those seeking to solve the problem are also causing it.
4. Policies discount the future irrationally.

While the items that define a wicked problem relate to the problem itself, the items that define a super wicked problem relate to the agent trying to solve it. Weaknesses of the decision making agency can turn a wicked problem into a super wicked problem.

**4. Gordian Knots and Spontaneous Dynamics**

The Gordian Knots can occur both within the framework of spontaneous changes that are uncontrolled by any decision making center (or perhaps are beyond the human capacity of control) or within the framework of the guided process of changes which are to a certain extent human made and can be viewed as a byproduct of the use of power and management skills. There is a widely shared view that 75% of guided change programs fail in their own terms. It shows how hard it is to be efficient in any policy of guided changes (for example reforms through law making).

Spontaneous process must not always be a “spontaneous order” or “organized complexity” as it is assumed by many neoliberal economists. Sometimes spontaneity is a pretty disorderly patchwork with many cross-cutting paths, overlapping modes of action, and contradictory trajectories of changes that are mutually reinforcing and pushing to the extremes. I will not assume that spontaneity is a kind of organized whole or a variety of order. Sometimes it can be more like an order and sometimes not. It is an empirical question and must be studied carefully without any prejudice or any assumption imposed by reason that tends to put models before the real facts of life.

The global system consists of the great variety of spaces and realities; some of those are objective and given and many of those are socially constructed or reconstructed after some periods of creative destruction. Reality is a set of meaningful acts and facts based on tacit assumptions about what is real and on sometimes unclear presumptions which give meaning to our thoughts. Some realities are external and “given” by history or/and nature and some are invented/designed by human beings, intentionally negotiated and even shared by many distinctive communities living on Earth. Global system of the Spaceship Earth[[9]](#footnote-9) and the entire Universe consists probably of both deterministic and non-deterministic subsystems and we have no sufficient knowledge to make a final judgment which of the two prevail and in what conditions.[[10]](#footnote-10) The suspension of judgment that was recommended by Blaise Pascal (who invented the calculus of probability) is in order in all situations when we are far from certainty in a particular field of study.

The first, purely linguistic intuition tells us that “spontaneous” means that something happens and is uncontrolled, unleashed, unchecked, unguided or poorly guided by human decisions. It is something that resembles the elements of nature and that may produce a lot surprises, unexpected and/or undesirable outcomes. When we look at the phenomenon of spontaneous dynamics in a more systematic manner we can suggest that the defining characteristics of spontaneity are the following:

1. Spontaneity is a particular feature of all dynamical systems both natural and artificial because most of the processes are **not controlled** by power centers and many varieties of forces and energies interact in a contradictory manner. Conflict and cooperation of agents are not regulated by a super arbiter with unlimited power of right settlements and rulings. Realities in which spontaneity occurs are complicated, unclear, fluid, and foggy if we can use a metaphor that comes from the weather forecasts. In the theory of international relations the absence of central rule or coordination center is viewed as a variety of anarchy in the global affairs...
2. Spontaneous dynamism means that **changes are normal** and that steady or stationary moments **are rather exceptional**. Change is a norm and a stationary moment is an exception to this norm. Flows are more natural than solid structures and temporary structures prevail over something we might assume would be permanent. It is both information and energy that flows and changes all aspects of life on the globe. Information seems to be more crucial here as it is a our Sixth Sense that allows us to know beyond our five senses, to know what we did not see, hear, touch, smell or taste. Information that goes beyond our senses is a base of our decisions and for that reason has a direct impact on our capability to make and to implement strategies that can deal with spontaneous changes in our environments. As changes are more frequent than stagnation there is more room for the **recognition of rhythm in strategic thinking** as well as in social construction of culture. Capability of reading the rhythms of changes is conducive to a smart mode of reaction to spontaneity of developments. Without capability of reading and monitoring the natural rhythms of spontaneous changes it would be almost impossible to design innovative, regulatory, and adaptive strategies.
3. Spontaneity is a result of **non-linear relations** to greater extent than it is conditioned by linear causality and therefore can be understood as **chaotic and complex.[[11]](#footnote-11) Non-linearity means that there is structural tendency to asymmetry of causes and outcomes.** Small causes are able to produce effects out of proportion (that is usually named a Butterfly Effect).[[12]](#footnote-12) Effects of this kind may be much larger and jump longer in time that we could think as we were looking at their causes. But the big causes can produce very little effect, as well. This case I propose to call a Mountain Effect that refers to a famous saying about the mountain which gave birth to mice.
4. **The** **growing speed and velocity** of changes in all subsystems of the global system is a fundamental cause of the spontaneous character of changes.[[13]](#footnote-13) The faster the system and/or its environment changes the more spontaneous the process can be. Time and space is obviously compressed by a high level of speed and velocity what we know since Einstein discovered it and developed as the theory of relativity. One of the first thinkers who recognized the growing impact of speed in our civilization was Marc Bloch who did it in the 1930’ already. The factor of speed/velocity is not underestimated any longer but only very few thinkers would dare to claim that the entire evolution of life on Earth is based not on the **survival of the fittest** but rather on the survival **of the fastest** organisms in nature.[[14]](#footnote-14) My intuitive hypothesis would be that the very basic survival depends more on adaptation capability as it was suggested by Charles Darwin many years ago. However the expansion of some organisms depends on their capability to move faster than others and this holds not just in physical and natural spaces. The proposed assumption of spontaneity in this study is based on **the hypothesis about survival of the fittest and on expansion of the fastest.** The spontaneous world is populated by a lot of new nomadic people of migrating identities. Social contacts are brief and not deeply rooted. In many spaces of human existence short lasting and non-binding contacts replace permanent or enduring social bonds rooted in strong mutual commitments. The movement and mobility of people produces new speed of action in all walks of life. The higher the speed of changes and of motions, the shorter the time spans and time perspectives of people. This aspect of spontaneity is a serious challenge to any strategy that is based on the long term perspective and on risky forecasts about the distant future.
5. Spontaneity is a result of the **very plurality of forces and energies** operating in a particular space of the global system and of differentiated power potentials of actors and factors.[[15]](#footnote-15) Distinctiveness of forces and energies of actors may be less visible as they can melt into a mass without faces.
6. Spontaneous changes are **self-induced** and may be **driven by self-generating energy** coming from the interaction of various social forces that are not clearly visible on the surface of events. Due to these characteristics spontaneous changes are not easy to study, to explain, to interpret, and to predict. This is known well by social psychologists who study the outbreak of hatred and aggression within a lonely crowd or group think effects in deliberating groups of decision makers. It is not the result of the hidden plot of some actors but rather an outcome of an interdependence of forces that are not precisely identified by social sciences.

This self-generated dynamism of spontaneous processes has far reaching consequences for strategic thinking and future forecasting that cannot be elaborated here. One aspect of strategy making is extremely relevant however: prevention is always more demanding and more ambitious than intervention as it presumes high ability to predict and self-generated dynamism is not easy to predict of course.

Spontaneous dynamism of environments provides an opportunity to any intelligent system of organized power to react to this challenging condition in distinctive three ways – 1. The system can **adapt to spontaneity**, 2. It can **regulate** spontaneous changes by influencing actively some parameters of changes such as speed, directions, scope or intensity,3.It can **be innovative** by efforts to create something new that was not and probably could not be created by a spontaneous dynamism.[[16]](#footnote-16) Adaptation, regulation and innovation are a foundation of a typology that can be applied to global governance systems, to international organizations, to political systems of countries and to smaller regions within nation-states. We can assume that the effect of specific strategy can be evaluated in these terms as well. Adaptation is the lowest level of ambitions of the power center that reacts to spontaneity. Adaptation is based on reading strong and weak signals coming from the environments and doing something that is indispensable for survival of the system under particular conditions. The medium level of ambition would be the regulation that unfortunately is very frequently misguided and sometimes may foster or aggravate Gordian knots. The most demanding is innovative strategy (effects of this strategy can be called an innovative function) as it wants to introduce something new to a spontaneous flow of changes in the environments of the system and/or in the system itself. Regulative and innovative effects are the most precious fruits of intelligent human agency in the worlds we live in. Each of the three modes of responses can be applied as a policy of prevention or as a policy of intervention.

Within the spaces of spontaneous changes in the global system the Gordian knots appear as a **bundle or as a bunch of** **interlocked and interconnected** problems that are results of all characteristic features of spontaneous changes discussed above. A Gordian knot is not a single problem that can be solved separately as if it was independent from many other problems. We cannot dissolve this bundle of problems just one by one in a piece-meal manner of reform policy or within a framework of business as usual scenario of the future.[[17]](#footnote-17)

**The Gordian Knot is a strongly knitted set of** **long lasting problems with a wide** **scope of impacts and a great diversity of impacts that increase threats and risks but if solved by an Alexandrian Solution those problems may allow for reaching a turning point in a trajectory of spontaneous changes.**

Long lasting character of the problem that we name a Gordian knot may be produced in two distinctive ways. First of all it seems to be the deeply rooted legacy of the past, an outcome of the history of long duration that leads to some kind of backwardness, lagging behind or dropping out of the mainstream of changes in a specific time period within the context of the particular civilization. The second route that leads to the Gordian knot are delays in providing solutions by power centers or low efficiency in efforts to guide changes. The most important source of cognitive errors here is hidden in **the intersection of the long distance past and very fast speed of changes in the present time** **that may hide the long distance future in searching for strategic solutions.**

When we say that a Gordian knot is capable of producing a wide scope of impacts we mean that it may:

* Strongly influence one and single but very large space (for example the global economic growth or the global security) in the global system or
* Significantly influence many different spaces (such as economics, natural environment, social and cultural) and
* In effect high quantity of people can be directly or indirectly affected by its occurrence.

**Structure of the Gordian knot of mis-development in post colonial societies (circular causality in a vicious circle)**

The Gordian knot is a challenge to many layers of power centers as it may produce threats, risks, and disasters. There are numerous points of possible intervention as it is shown in the model of circular causality. What makes Gordian knot even worse is the lack of unique "correct" view of the problem and its possible consequences. Different views of the problem and conflicting values of stakeholders may produce plenty of contradictory solutions. Uncertainty of data and of forecasts increases overall ambiguity. Most designed policies of reform are confronted with a strong resistance to change.

On the other hand it is an opportunity to find a bold solution and to reach out to the turning point that may pave the way to a new development and to progress. Our history is perhaps a byproduct of lost opportunities on many occasions but to a degree it is a product of our dreams and visionary actions as well. The pessimists put more attention to lost opportunities. Optimists believe that clever adaptation, successful regulation, and creative innovation are feasible and can be achieved by well designed strategy and well concerted action.

Gordian Knots may be of high and low sharpness and of high and low predictability. As they are the long lasting problems they are quite easily predictable and highly visible but sometimes are not perceived by power holders as Gordian Knots and are still neglected and postponed. The biggest challenge to our intellectual capacity is a question how to distinguish a Gordian knot from ordinary bundles of troubles that occur so frequently in the worlds where we live. The world of the high speed can **bring any situation to its extremes.**  This is so visible nowadays and it can be a result of problems that reinforce each other. As in the philosophy of Mani the distinction between two polarized points of reference may persist without any reasonable hope for finding a synthesis that was posited by the old dialectics of Hegel and his idea of *Aufhebung*.[[18]](#footnote-18) It could be that **due to the Gordian Knots, the well known binary and contradictory oppositions tend to be more and** **more polarized and coexist in the long run**. Therefore poor and rich, weak and strong, slow moving and fast moving, creative and totally uneducated are becoming even more unequal than they used to be some time ago. This particular tendency I propose to call a **Polarization Effect**.[[19]](#footnote-19) The asymmetric relations and the high speed of interactions are conducive to the emergence and persistence of Gordian Knots.

The asymmetry is manifold and it may be seen almost everywhere ; asymmetric are forces and resources, skills and identities, causes and reasons, causes and outcomes, sizes and volumes, spaces and speeds, time of duration and time horizon of our strategies. Thus reality of asymmetric world is messy, chaotic, and disorganized. What is worse , many asymmetries are multi-layered and cross-cutting as the density of networks increases and new, more sophisticated hierarchies are manufactured ( such as a digital divide based on unequal access to broadband internet) in a supposedly flat and single world of multimedia and telecommunication.

For the general definition of the Gordian knot it is essential to understand the difference between the **problems generated by hierarchies and asymmetric relations and problems that emerge from the horizontal networks of fast flows and of great number of nods**. Both vertical and horizontal structures can be conducive to Gordian Knots but it happens in a different manner. In hierarchical world the problem is unresolved for a long time due to the vested interests of the ruling elites. In a horizontal structure of the network society it is easier to identify the Gordian knot and easier to exert some pressure on decision makers in order to persuade them to search for adequate solutions. In conclusion we may say that:

1. The aspect of *fast speed* is more relevant for understanding the mode of behavior of the *horizontal networks,*
2. The aspect of *long duration* is more painful in *vertical, very slim hierarchies* that are still with us in many walks of life in many regions of the globe. Status of persons and institutions is unequal and many statuses are inherited from former generations of the same families.

The question of resistance to change really matters. In slim hierarchy resistance may be stronger on the top of it, but in a horizontal community the resistance is more widely distributed and in many cases will be stronger in the lower strata of the community. Associative and hierarchical relationships of parts of intelligent systems were distinguished by Ben Goertzel and successfully used in many of his studies on cognition and mathematical modeling.[[20]](#footnote-20) Associative relationships can be represented as an “A and B have often occurred together” and we can study it by statistical correlations. More relevant are hierarchical relationships that are represented in the following forms: A is a special case of B, A precedes B, A is a part of B, A is higher positioned than B, and A occupies larger space than B.[[21]](#footnote-21)

Our hypothesis is that the **Gordian Knots are to a greater extent produced and reproduced in the long run by tensions and contradictions arising from multiple hierarchical relationships than by associative relationships.** But on the other hand very long or almost permanent occurring together of two or more objects ( i.e. institutions, norms, values, traditions, religious beliefs, habits etc) may suggest that is not a coincidence and that a long lasting set of problems can be explained by this permanent interwoven set of facts. Anyhow the interplay of associative and hierarchical relationships is a proper focus for the study of Gordian Knots in a specific time frame and space.

**Identities of actors** (inherited, ascribed to them and freely constructed) are very important for identification of Gordian Knots. Who are the principal players in a specific arena, how they define themselves, where they locate the game-changers and the pace-setters in a specific space under study – this is a set a fundamental questions for a study of the dynamics of the Gordian Knots. It is good to know who are those who are the most affected or can be the most affected in the future by unresolved Gordian Knots, where they are located in geographic and social space, and how they define their identity. The possible losers and victims of the growing Gordian knot are more important than potential winners who usually belong to a privileged minority.

Both in hierarchical and horizontal systems of interactions it is important to pay due attention to **the identities of elites and differentiated identities of large masses of population** that are or could be affected by multiple impacts of the Gordian knot. The price to be paid is always differentiated and the magnitude of this difference shall be well understood if we want to contribute to a better understanding of the specific Gordian knot.

Some special forms of Gordian Knots are the Kondratieff’s waves and cyclic dynamics of the economic growth and wars, vicious circles of circular causation in human development[[22]](#footnote-22), the cases of long lasting backwardness and self-reproducing marginalization, cases of mis-development, situations of interlocked imbalances and disparities, cases of fast growing asymmetric relations in all spaces ranging from military through economic to culture potentials. The long lasting backwardness or underdevelopment results from vicious circles and/or Gordian Knots.

Liberal democracy as a political structure is better prepared to deal with the crises and emergencies than with the long lasting, chronic or inherited problems of long duration. It is one of functional paradoxes of liberal democracy that it is not efficient in dealings with long time frames/perspectives.

1. **Time-Frames and Gordian Knots**

The Gordian Knots are in some respect similar to the Black Swans of Nazism N.Taleb. Fortunately such a variety of problems is quite rare as the Black Swans are rare. So rarity makes Knots and Black Swans similar. Another similarity is rooted in the capacity of generating a wide scope of impacts by both Gordian Knots and Black Swans. But what makes them different is more important – **Gordian Knots are not highly improbable**. Their probability is pretty high and obviously higher in the present conditions that it was the case few centuries ago due to the increased speed of changes and to the global impact of many changes.

**In order to be able to make history by innovative strategies one shall never hide from history.** While facing a history of long duration, it is requested a much deeper interpretation of events than in any other less sophisticated effort to understand a very recent past. A historian, a sociologist, and a strategy maker must think more systematically and deeper in time and wider in space than a reporter or a political commentator of the recent past, for whom something that has happened today and should be understood tomorrow.

Linear notion of time is based on the mode of thinking presented above. But this notion is questioned by a faster than ever flow of energy and of information. This process of acceleration with ups and downs in speed brings us closer to the **reality of globe spanning** **synchronicity,** to a reality of one real time where past does not matter and future is hardly seen clearly.

If it would be actually true it would be much harder to believe that a remote past really matters and that a history of long duration is of any use in our strategy making. But a sad paradox is that the faster we move into the future, the bigger seems to be the significance of forgotten narratives about the long distance past and about the history of long duration. Long distance past takes a revenge if it is neglected and forgotten – it still makes an impact even if power centers may not see how powerful the long distance past actually is. George Santayana was obviously right when he said that those who do not remember the past are doomed to repeat it. The orientation of psychological recentivism (orientation on the present time alone) is closed for the future challenges and leads to a passive mode of ad hoc reactions to immediate risks or already present threats. It presupposes the stagnation of normative and value systems which shape preferences and motivations.[[23]](#footnote-23) It is non-conducive to regulatory or innovative strategies and is hardly sufficient for adaptive strategies in the times of very fast speeds.

Intuitive results achieved by policy makers of a short time perspective may look pleasant because it is easy to grasp what is close to a common sense. Counter-intuitive ideas or theories may look unpleasant because it is disturbing to believe in something that is not in harmony with conventional wisdom. Many innovative strategies are based on counter-intuitive knowledge and visions that go beyond the common sense of short runners.

Let’s start from the idea that our systems where we will search for Gordian Knots are intelligent and complex. We will study regions, states, continents, and global system, as well. **The intelligent system** has a lot of significant properties that we will take into account.

Such a system:

* Can achieve complex goals in complex environments ( capability of strategy making is highly differentiated)
* Can remember experiences
* Can learn from experiences both from successes and failures
* Can be interconnected, interdependent and interactive in relations with its environments[[24]](#footnote-24)
* Can adapt, regulate, and innovate in its relations with an environment.
* Can self-organize its structure by reintegration of its parts
* Can emerge in accordance with its preferences.
* Can forecast the future
* Can move in some spaces
* Can survive crises and disturbances and keep its integrity.
* Can reproduce its distinctiveness and protect its autonomy against some other systems.

Below is a simple model of relevant variables which contribute to the emergence of a long lasting problem and which allow to grasp what kind of data we should have to be able to explain the **mechanism of reproduction of the long lasting problem**.

ENDURING FACTORS SUSTAINABILITY

Due to the inner nature Due to its own efforts and external support and strength

**LONG LASTING PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED**

LONG TERM MEMORY LONG TERM PERSPECTIVE

Mostly linear causality Mostly non-linear causality

Looking back to the past Looking forward into the future

Time-frame is a notion based on the assumption that there can be a long distance past and a long distance future or a short time memory and a short time perspective into the future combined. These combinations are the mind sets in the intelligence of the system. **Time frame as we see it consists of both memories and perspectives, of abilities to look** back **and to look forward.**

The memory of legacies means that the system takes seriously a long distance past (for example a history of long duration). If theperspective of the future is viewed in the long time periods (such as 15 years plus in strategic planning) we may say that a system is future oriented. If memory of the past is too short (forgetting or neglecting the knowledge about past) and short time perspective forecasting prevails there will be no strategies; ad hoc adjustments and improvisation will be a dominant mode of dealing with uncertainty and risk. For a long time of pre-modern and even modern part of human history the peoples and their leaders lived in a short time frame and were hardly able to control the developments by strategic thinking and action.[[25]](#footnote-25)

**The longer the time frame (both the ability to look back and the ability to look forward), the greater are the opportunities for innovative strategies that can create something new that goes beyond the ongoing pressures of spontaneous dynamics of the environments**. The long time memory and perspective into the future is conducive to strategic imagination in policy planning. It helps to keep in mind both the memory of the long distance legacies and to learn from this knowledge and to look into the long distance future, to forecast, and to invent alternative futures in the world of non-linear relations. In a sense it can allow to kill Black Swans before they appear on the horizon or to prevent them from producing/aggravating the Gordian Knots in human development.

**The longer we can trace back our experience and the longer is our perspective into the future the more we can limit the unpredictability of accelerating changes. On the other hand a short time frame increases the risk of the uncertain and highly improbable events that would take us by surprise and diminish the efficiency of strategic thinking.**

1. **High Speed of Changes and Increasing Asymmetry as the Most Powerful Factors**

High speed and the global magnitude of impact are the two most relevant factors that we should take into consideration while searching for a relevant definition of Gordian Knots. On the other hand it is important not to forget that the Gordian knot is a set of the long lastingproblems, usually inherited from a distant past and somehow (how?) persisted until today. There is a kind of a contradiction that is built into the very idea of the Gordian knot: on the one hand it is sustained by the legacies of history for a long time period but on the other hand it is fostered and aggravated by the very fast speed of short term changes of present time. Long duration and high speed are put together to create a dangerous momentum to the Gordian Knots of our time.

The Gordian knot can be presented as a set of cross-cutting and overlapping causal loops and non-causal interconnections/interdependencies. The Gordian Knots tend to be rooted into the causality of linear logic and non linear logic, as well.

In the case of non-linear relations there is a high dependence on initial conditions which was discovered by Edward Lorenz in the 60’ (he put in motion a famous phrase about the Butterfly Effect). The Butterfly Effect is based on the asymmetry of causes and outcomes: in this case the small cause (as small as the butterfly) is contributing to the emergence of a huge and eventually dangerous effect. The complexity and network effects in a chaotic process are only one of many ways how the Gordian Knots are created, developed or reproduced. In this perspective they just occur without being made by anyone in a manner where most important forces are unrevealed, undisclosed, and hidden in the foggy and mysterious nature of spontaneous dynamics. On the other hand the longitudinal character of Gordian Knots shows that they emerge from a long way of deterministic causal loops of *longue duree*. Legacies do not jump on us out of the blue but these old factors shape our culture ( and strategic culture of course ) by a very long time with a great deal of linearity in causal determinism. These are quite hard factors even if they look as a millions of drops of water which after a 100 000 years break the rock into small pieces. Water is soft and a drop of water is a very small but a long duration makes it a very strong determining factor with a tremendous potential of destruction and nobody can claim that it is highly improbable event in social space. This geological metaphor helps us to understand **the hard power of soft factors** **which operate in the very long time span.**

There is the other side of the asymmetry of cause and effect when a big cause produces a very small impact. This asymmetric causation I would call by analogy to the Butterfly Effect. I would suggest we can name a **Mountain Effect** as we all remember the saying about the mountain which gave birth to a tiny and helpless mouse. The Mountain Effect is at a first glance less troublemaking than its counterpart - the Butterfly Effect. After more careful consideration however we feel it is very dangerous when we apply a huge potential and that action brings us a very little or negligible outcome. This kind of asymmetric inefficiency can be produced both by nature and by human interactions. What I call here a Mountain Effect is a challenge to strategy makers as it increases the risk of waste, and of misuse of all resources. Anything that tends to be or to go out of proportions is a challenge that we should keep under control if we want to be successful in strategy making.

The dynamical and intelligent systems which can achieve complex goals in complex environments can be divided into four classes. The matrix below is based on two criteria: 1.Low and high speed moving systems, and 2. Short-time and long-time frame systems. Distinctive properties of intelligent systems can be classified in the following manner:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | High Speed Moving System | Low Speed Moving System |
| Long –time frame | POSTMODERN | MODERN TYPE II |
| Short-time frame | MODERN TYPE I | PREMODERN |

These two criteria have been unjustly neglected by all scholars of modeling and methodology of intelligent complexity. The addition of this perspective will allow showing that theory of intelligent systems can be related to different levels of development that is presented here in terms of modernization theory.

**The Gordian Knots can emerge in any stage of human development.** They can start growing in a stage of low speed and short time frame. Late medieval roots of backwardness of some regions are a good example of this. Regions that were late in industrial revolution or have never experienced such a period of fast increasing productivity tend to lag behind for a long time and have a great difficulty in catching up with the leading regions which were and are the pace-setters for all.

The long duration of certain bundles of problems despite manifold changes around them is a mystery: why some properties of reality persist when many others disappear? We can wonder what makes some religions attractive after many thousand years and many other beliefs evaporate after 50 years or less. We should try to understand how a long duration history or a living history is sustained. By doing so we can make our forecasts deeper rooted in the past and perhaps less fallible in the long run. Better understanding of the long distance past is one of the most fundamental sources of successful forecasting of the future and strategy making for the better future.

The distance between pace-setters and the laggards can be measured. As we do it quite well we should still bear in mind that **sometimes it is impossible to close gaps that were made 300 years ago** and proved to be enduring for such a long time. The deeper the roots of disparity or inequality in a timescale, the harder it is to close gaps and to find some equitable solutions.

**Asymmetric reality is fostered and widened by high speed.** Polarization Effects, fragmentation, disproportions, disparities, diversity, inequality, and differentiation **grow faster and become more acute** despite the higher transferability of resources and opportunities, higher liquidity of assets, higher flexibility in using assets and skills.

**Many asymmetries tend to their extremes and may become irreducible**. The new hierarchies may dominate over the technological opportunities to provide for a more horizontal network society based on fair and easy access to many networks. Exclusion of large marginalized groups is hard to alleviate in a world of asymmetries. Asymmetry could be of: threats, identities, power, resources, causes and effects, emotions, cultural legacies of the past, problems to be solved, access to capital and technology, and of anything that matters in strategic thinking. The Gordian Knots are not so painful in all regions of the global system: **the less assets and resources are available, the more deeply rooted can be Gordian Knots into the history of long duration**. The history of failures and defeats matters more than the history of successes and victories. The society of losers and laggards will suffer more from Gordian Knots than the successful society of smooth progress. The principle of Saint Mathew (to those who have a lot will be given more) may not allow for a fair redistribution of both public and private goods.

Asymmetry in social relations can be positive if it allows doing more with less energy and other resources in the long time span. Buckminster Fuller coined the word **“ephemeralization**” in order to name such opportunities. He believed that technological advances will result in ever growing prosperity for an ever growing population despite finite natural and human resources.[[26]](#footnote-26)

**The synergy effect** is another idea about positive asymmetry.[[27]](#footnote-27) Synergy effect occurs when overall output of the system under study cannot be foreseen by a simple sum of the output of each part of this system. It shows that we can get a surplus energy or any other final product that goes beyond simple addition of small energies. The positive asymmetry of synergy refers to the **autonomy of the system**. The higher the level of autonomy of the system of the dynamics of its parts and its environments, the higher is **the self-organizing capacity** of the system. Macroscopic order can emerge due to synergy that can reintegrate diverse microscopic forces/positions into an order of priorities relevant for survival of the larger whole. This particular capacity is based on the ability to achieve a macroscopic order, stability, and growth of the system independently of the microscopic interactions of its sub-systems. Diversity and tensions of parts is not fully transferred on the entire system due to its autonomy. Whole is more than the sum total of its parts and sometimes it may go out of proportion.

This mechanism allows for synergetic stability and growth, and for synergetic accumulation of power and of its efficient use. Multiplication ability really matters in the world of high speed. **Positive asymmetry can contribute to at least five important improvements**:

1. Macroscopic order – it can be restored independently of microscopic disasters and threats stemming from spontaneous interactions of environments and of the parts of the system.
2. Speed – it can be increased as the system can move faster than it would be allowed to do it by a sum total energy of its parts.
3. More equal distribution of resources – synergy allows for alleviation of disparities and some disproportions and can lead to a more equitable burden sharing.
4. Predictability – it may increase due to synergy in analytical and forecasting activities of experts and decision makers.
5. Culture of trust and accountability – it can be fostered by synergetic effects of smart cooperation that produces better results and gives more incentives to further cooperation.

The highest level of independence of the system of its own sub-systems, of its environments, of some forms of spontaneous dynamism, and of microscopic conflicts between diverse sub-systems we call the autonomy. The autonomy is never full or unlimited but a proper level of it is conducive to self-organization capacity of the system and to synergetic actions against Gordian Knots. In order to be able to a bold stroke of the sword as in Alexandrian Solution, one must be autonomous to a degree that allows for a strategic choice and brave, decisive action. We will revert to a link between autonomy and Alexandrian Solution in the last section of this paper while discussing the properties of Alexandrian Solutions.

The following model shows some basic components of the Gordian knot.



Cyberspace replaces the geometry of three dimensions. Geographical distance matters less than ever due to tele-contacts between the people who may easy get “in touch” without getting really close, because they can make it from a long distance. The lonely crowd in emotionally empty spaces can be manipulated by the elite of power and of knowledge. Plenty of cross-cutting spaces without clear boundaries make most of people vulnerable to manipulation. And this again may increase the speed of increasing asymmetries in all walks of life. Important is that many of these asymmetries were born a long time ago and are the legacy of the past which is a stumbling block on the road into a better future. All reformers know how painful it could be when we hit onto the hard piece of the past while heading into a brighter future.

Everything can be seen or known in the real time with minor delays. One time reality is the world where the global time is more relevant than local times and where short-time spans dominate over the long-time perspectives. In many areas we can be approaching the absolute speed – the speed of light - by absolute velocity of electronic data on the information superhighways of internet and multimedia. Short-time profitability, faster pace of capital accumulation and commoditization of everything are the fundamental features of capitalist market economy. And it facilitates the emergence of one time reality and the destruction of the long time frames that seem to be indispensable to strategic thinking. The more we feel compressed to the present one real time the more should try to keep a long time frame, nag to look sharply back to long distance past and to the long distance future. The broadening and widening of our time frames is the only way out from the trap of living in a one- time reality.

Weak signals matter more than strong ones due to the higher speed of changes but are harder to observe and to grasp. That is why many of those Weak Signals can be overlooked. The risk of undesirable surprises and exceptional events is higher in many spaces where we live. We are taken by surprise quite frequently in spite of the fast flow of information and a better knowledge. This context makes our systems more vulnerable to Gordian Knots.

**Challenges to cognition.** In the reality of asymmetry there is higher risk of fundamental loss of orientation by human beings. New cognitive disturbances foster higher risk of misperception and wrong judgment. Symbols without meanings and foggy meanings make it harder to create a meaningful global culture with distinctive common values.

1. **Alexandrian Solutions : Distinctiveness of the Bold Cut**

Gordian Knots cannot be solved by step-by-step approach due to their nature and to the nature of complex intelligent systems and spontaneous dynamics of their environments. Distinctive properties of The Alexandrian Solution seem to be the following:

1. As a cut of the sword it must be **radical enough** to be able to destroy the long lasting and self-reproducing essence of the Gordian knot. Radicalism does not mean a revolutionary action in most of the cases. However this solution must be **deep going** and reaching **the hidden roots or underpinning causes** of the long lasting bunch of problems. The minimal level of radicalism is the ability of the power center to cut through the **fundamental links (at least)** that keeps a bunch of problems together.[[28]](#footnote-28)In a sense, the Gordian knot must be uprooted by one stroke of sharp sword. The first cut must cut the deepest and must use as much strength (intellectual rather than physical!) as possible. It is a test of sharpness of the strategic sword that we use.
2. It should be **comprehensive enough**. That means it must take seriously into consideration how old and how complicated and intertwined is a specific Gordian knot. Before cutting, one should know how much power one must apply and how wide a cut should be to be able to succeed. The harder the case of the Gordian knot the more power and determination would be needed to cut or to dismantle it. Comprehensive solutions are wide in scope and deep in reaching to causes.
3. It should be based on a pretty high level of **the autonomy** **from the spontaneity of its environments** of the strategy making center and the system which it commands. High dependence of the strategy maker upon the spontaneous dynamism of the environment can be an obstacle in designing and implementing the strategy that is both radical and comprehensive.
4. The sword must be **well focused on the most critical parts** of the Gordian knot and its roots. Alexandrian strategy presupposes smart prioritizing of fields where the first bold stroke should be applied. Focusing is equivalent to being sharp and fast enough in getting your thing done. My karate coach told me once – be elegant in fighting, if you have to fight do your utmost to make your enemy impotent with one single and precise stroke of your well trained hand, do not drag him and catch him many times without a proper effect.
5. It should base on the **proper timing** – Alexandrian Solution must be done not too early and not too late, just right on time. Alexandrian Solutions should be applied in the right time to be the most successful. It is important to remember that **good timing** **in the field of strategy is security and sustainability** as the time is money in business.
6. It should be **oriented toward positive synergy** and to the possibility of appearance of some Virtuous Circles in human development. Synergy and self-organization capability is a crucial precondition of positive asymmetry and by using this we can achieve effects that are bigger than the forces we have got to use.
7. It should be designed in a smart way **to be efficient in the long run**; it should be good for much longer time than tomorrow alone.
8. It should consider **global public goods** and common needs of all mankind such as indicated in the Oath of Alexander the Great. Nowadays it is crucial to take into account peace, human security, inclusiveness, non-discrimination, enhancement of creativity and freedom.[[29]](#footnote-29) Values first. The goals of Alexandrian strategy should follow the values and not the other way around. Parochial or/and particular interests provide rarely a good guidance to an Alexandrian strategy of problem solving.
9. The general approach that seems to be the most conducive to Alexandrian strategy is a **concerned optimism**, a strong belief that human rationality and compassion matter a great deal and if put together they can make a difference. The biggest mistakes are made not by the fools but by the wise people who underestimated their power to change the world for the better. An evil survives not due to the actions of bad people but due to inaction of the good ones. Concerned optimist believes that one should be good and get done as much as possible.

In order to plan for Alexandrian strategy in any arena of action it is good to find the weakest part of the Gordian knot and to hit it at the beginning. The distinction below shows how can we proceed in search for a weak link of the target, of a particular, well defined Gordian knot.

1. Weak event…………….weak signal…………………weak link of the target
2. Strong event……………strong signal………………..weak link of the target

Accumulated knowledge about the two tracks shown above. Power/property relationship is an institutional framework where we can find a weakest link and **perhaps the most relevant to the solution we need.** The biggest methodological trouble here is – how can we know ex ante what variety of Alexandrian Solution is available. Can we know it only ex post, after an effort to get rid of the Gordian knot or can we really find out it before we do anything?

Some intellectual devices can be of relevance for more successful searching for Alexandrian Solution. The following recommendations are heuristics that can foster creative thinking and strategic imagination.

* **Think out of box** – do whatever you can to break from the dominant mode of thinking, from common sense and conventional wisdom, go beyond any established ideology and religion, go beyond strategic conventions of your time by construction of images, spectacles, and narratives that prefigure new ways of seeing and living…For example in a comparative study of Triple Mezzogiorno we can think in the box and out of box as well. **In-the-box factors** or indicators that are frequently used in regional studies of backwardness and underdevelopment we may find the following: strong tradition of the village and a high quote of peasants in the population of the region, very late industrialization and urbanization, attitudes of conservatism driven by strong religious beliefs, culture of mistrust, low disposable income and high poverty, acute social inequalities, lack of natural resources. **Out of box explanations** of backwardness or blocked modernization can go to a long distance past, to legacies and heritages, to geographic location of the region at the border of the states etc.
* **Search for counter-intuitive ideas** and learn from whoever is able to deliver this variety of inspiration. The source of inspiration is irrelevant. What really matters is what you will do with this inspiration and where do you go from here and now.
* **Learn as much as you can from all crises** because short term crisis may foster strategy for long term solutions as it was the case with the New Deal policy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the 1930’.
* Remember that there is no obsolete knowledge. **Only non-trivial knowledge that goes beyond banality of narrow minded experts is of greatest value. Cooperation of highly specialized experts with generalists is more conducive to Alexandrian strategy than a simple addition of specialists in their distinctive fields**. Good communication and trust between specialists and generalists is the best combination that may allow all of them to participate in a well organized learning and problem solving.[[30]](#footnote-30) Narrow specialists alone can hardly produce a synergy as they tend to think within the boxes of their distinctive fields of specialized knowledge because they know almost everything about very limited area. The generalist knows a lot about methodology of strategy making and problem solving and has some knowledge about special fields of interest as well. Generalist can help invent something out of box of specialized knowledge and this can be tested by specialists. A proper mix of specialists and generalists in a strategy making team is a strategic problem *per se*. **If you need an** **Alexandrian strategy you must be able to construct decision making teams in an Alexandrian way**. In our times the King is and must be replaced by a team of strategy makers because our world is more complicated and more complex than the world of Alexander the Great.
* **Dream about alternative futures and do not be afraid of thinking unthinkable**. Have courage of hope that we achieve what we want if we are guided by brave and visionary leaders who share a global responsibility and are ready to beyond parochialism and narrow-minded local perspective. In dreams begins responsibility for the future.
* **Question all traditions and many well established institutions** as they may preserve stumbling blocks to your innovations. Alienate yourself from alienations in which you were put by old orders in many walks of life.
* **Widen the scope of the possible** by sharing your ideas with others who might be willing to help you in searching for Alexandrian strategy. Coalitions of those who might help in finding Alexandrian Solution shall not be based on ignoring legitimate concerns and knowledge of other partners in strategy making. Listen carefully to possible and actual opponents in order to be able to predict the power of resistance to Alexandrian strategy you are to design and to implement.
* **Define your Gordian Knots as clear and sharp as possible** and in order to does it well use all sources of wisdom, knowledge and information. Remember the long duration history and do not be afraid of the quick flow of the present time. Look from the perspective of the future scenarios upon the present time and look far back for underpinning causes of the Gordian knot. Time and timing matter much more in a society of fast speed and cross-cutting vectors of changes**. The faster is the time flow, the faster a strategy maker must be able to be in the right time on the right place.** Speed of information flow is very high due to computers and innovations in this field but human capacity to process and to use the information are not getting any faster. Humans are not fast enough. Their minds act as bottlenecks in the process of strategy making. This information overload results in either delay in making decisions, or that we make wrong decisions. So instead of providing solutions to Georgian Knots we may produce even tougher knots for the future generations. We should warn ourselves against this kind of risk everyday as it is possible that something important has been discovered yesterday that we do not know and it can have a tremendous impact upon the problems we are trying to solve.

**Bounded rationality** models seem to be more relevant and adequate in searching for Alexandrian strategy than all pure models of rational choice. If we want to maximize benefits and minimize costs or to achieve our goals with the best means that we may have, we should assume that it all happens in a **framework of cultural and institutional boundaries** that must distort human capability of reasoning.The field of bounded rationality in psychological terms is limited by interference of many history related and culture bound factors such as:

* Knowledge about the Gordian Knot and about the situation in which we have to act
* Emotions of strategy makers and other relevant social groups ( hopes, fears etc)
* Intentions and motivations
* Norms and values accepted by reference groups
* Common sense and intuitive knowledge
* Interests : public and private, local and global, class, national, regional, corporative etc

It is wiser to assume that all actors are bounded by their models of rationality than to believe that there are universal and pure models of pragmatic or economic rationality. Rationalities are constructed by people and strongly colored by history and culture in which people construct their notions of rational behavior.

**Conclusion**

Tsunami Effects are more feasible due to a magnitude and frequency of wicked problems, but super wicked problems and – first of all – Gordian Knots are by far the most wicked component in civilizations of our times. The art of strategy making however may help in search for at least clumsy solutions. Anyhow “it takes an optimist to be an optimist nowadays” as Groucho Marx, the outstanding American comedian, said during the crisis of the Thirties. Tsunami Effects are around us even if we are unaware of their existence. Let us hope that humankind shall not fall a victim to our strategic incapacity.

1. You are welcome to read more on a broader context of strategic thinking in my latest book *Strategia państwa: teoria państwa aktywnego wobec zmian spontanicznych*, Warszawa Elipsa 2015. Some ideas are deeper elaborated and presented as a moral realism in the theory of law in my forthcoming book *Status prawny i dynamika porządku prawnego* to be published by University of Lodz by January 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. G.O. Tuathail, S. Dalby, eds*., Rethinking Geopolitics*, London 1998, s.27. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Keith Grint ,*The Leadership Challenge of Wicked Problems*, Warwick Business School,

   Warwick University, Slides for Henry Stewart Talks

   [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Horst W.J. Rittel, Melvin M. Webber, Dilemmas *in a general theory of planning*, Policy Sciences 1973, 4, p. 155-169. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Jeffrey Conklin*, Dialogue mapping: building shared understanding of wicked problems.* Chichester, England: [Wiley Publishing](https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Wiley_Publishing), 2006. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Rittel & Webber, ibidem 1973, Abstract [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Conklin, [*Wicked Problems & Social Complexity*](http://cognexus.org/wpf/wickedproblems.pdf), Chapter 1 of Dialogue *Mapping: Building Shared Understanding of Wicked Problems,* Wiley, New York, 2005. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Levin, Kelly; Cashore, Benjamin; Bernstein, Steven; Auld, Graeme (23 May 2012*). Overcoming the tragedy of super wicked problems: constraining our future selves to ameliorate global climate change*. Policy Sciences. 45 (2) p.123–152 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. The Spaceship Earth is a metaphor coined some sixty years ago by R. Buckminster Fuller, an optimist visionary thinker, and designer who invented among other things his geodesic domes, synergetics and ephemeralization. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Here it is wise to apply the uncertainty principle and to be rather modest than bold in making hypotheses that jump beyond facts that we know about so little. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Complexity must not be conflated with a complicated reality. Complicated reality is just not simple one and complexity is related to nonlinearity of dynamics. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Michael Dillon defines contemporary global system by three features: circulation (interdependence of elements in permanent flow), complexity (non-linear relations produce an overall asymmetry) and contingency (high frequency randomness and chance and the high level of risk in a probabilistic relations). M. Dillon, *Global security in the 21st Century (in :) The Globalization of Security*, Briefing Paper, Chatham House, October 2005, p.2-3. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Velocity is speed with a specific direction and is presented by vectors. Speed has no direction and is presented by scalars in contemporary physics. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. T. Leary, B. A. Potter*, Evolutionary Agents*, Ronin Publishing, 2004. It is written by Potter after the death of Leary but it develops some basic convictions of him. Paul Virillio put a proper emphasis on the factor of increasing speed in his explanations of cultural dynamics. Compare his inspiring book “Speed and Politics “(1977 in French) published in many languages and in Polish as well. P. Virillio, Prędkość i polityka, Wydawnictwo Sic! Warszawa 2008. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Power in physics is defined as a ratio of work that can be done in a specific time span. Power equals to ratio of work and time. Both physical and political concepts of power put a stress on capability to get something done in a time-space of reality. This pragmatic aspect of power is very significant to understanding spontaneous developments both in nature and in human culture. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. This triple function approach was developed by myself in early 70’ and then applied to the study of functions of the political system and of the State. Wojciech Lamentowicz, *Reformizm szwedzki*, PWN: Warszawa 1977 and in my book *Państwo współczesne*, Wydawnictwa Szkolne i Pedagogiczne: Warszawa , 1996 (second edition) [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Russel Ackoff and Robert Horn define “social mess” by stressing that it is a “set of interrelated problems”. Not all Gordian knots in my theory can be perceived as a variety of social mess however. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Jean Baudrillard distinguished rightly between the Manichean duality that tends to the extremes and the dialectics of thesis-antithesis that may eventually dissolve into a new synthesis that can restore a better harmony after a long period of contradictions. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Nassim N.Taleb invented an inspiring binary model of Extremistan and Mediocristan, and elaborated it in his book *Fooled by Randomness: The Hidden Role of Chance in Life and in the Markets,* Penguin Books:London,2004 and *The Black Swan: The Impact of the Highly Improbable*, Penguin Books: London,2007. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Ben Goertzel, *From Complexity to Creativity*, Plenum Press: New York 1997 and by him as well *Chaotic Logic: Language, Thought and Reality from the Perspective of Complex Systems Science*, Plenum Press; New York 1994. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Very relevant to this part of our study is well known textbook by Holger Kantz, Thomas Schreiber, *Nonlinear Time Series Analysis*, 2nd edition, Cambridge University Press 2003. The paradigm of deterministic chaos and nonlinear dynamics are presented here as useful intellectual tools of modeling and forecasting and chaos control. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. The vicious circles were very frequently used by Gunnar Myrdal in his explanations of poverty and social inequality. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Andrzej Sepkowski, *Wizje i projekty przyszłości a nadzieje zbiorowe, (w) Przyszłość i polityka: Nadzieje i strachy zbiorowe przełomu tysiącleci*, E.Ponczek, A.Sepkowski eds., Wydawnictwo Adam Marszałek : Toruń 2008, p.65-86. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Here some definitions may help. Interconnectivity takes place when exchange of signals is possible but not always carried out.. Interdependence is a situation where the survival and /or identity of systems is based on their mutual interconnectivity regardless of interactions between them. Interactivity is a property of intelligent dynamical systems which are able to act (conflict or cooperation?) while taking into consideration the other systems or/and the spontaneous dynamics of their environments. Communication between the systems is one of the basic forms of their interactions. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. On the long time statistics and its invisible power of small increases in the long time periods compare Grzegorz Kołodko, *Wędrujący świat,* Wydawnictwo Pruszyński:Warszawa, 2008. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. R. Buckminster Fuller, *Nine Chains to the Moon*, Anchor Books 1938 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. The development of synergetics as a trans-disciplinary science has been made possible due to intellectual achievements of many scholars and first of all of Herman Haken, Buckminster Fuller, Jay Forrester, and Donella Meadows. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Story about three sons of a dying father and his test of strength of his sons is a good example of an Alexandrian solution that can be applied without cutting anything in physical terms. Only the youngest son dissolved/dismantled a bunch of thin pieces of wood that were bound together into something hard beyond a human power . The other older and probably physically stronger sons could not break it without a clever step of dismantling it first. Another good example is a Columbus’ egg that he put straight on the table in a very simple manner but first he started to think out of box. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Alexander the Great in his oath in the city of Opis in Mesopotamia in 324 B.C. referred to “prosperity in peace” and equal treatment of Greeks and barbarians . “For me every virtuous foreigner is a Greek”. In his idea of the “contract of love” all peoples should “…live like one people in concord and for mutual advancement” and they “..must not consider god like an autocratic despot, but as a common father of all” .The philosopher Eratosthenis , the director of the library in Alexandria heard these words from Alexander’s comrades that were ear witnesses. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Warren Bennis and Burt Nanus in their famous book distinguished four strategies of leadership :1.attention through vision, 2.meaning through communication, 3.trust through positioning, 4.the deployment of self *Leaders: Strategies for Taking Charge*, 2nd edition, Collins Business, 2007 passim. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)