

互動管理。公民治理

汪明生 著

Interactive Management and Citizen Governance



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智勝文化

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John N. Warfield 序

Professor Ming-shen Wang and his students present, in this book, the results of their pioneering work in applying Interactive Management to a variety of public issues in the Chinese Association of Public Affairs Management.

Interactive Management (IM) is the name given in 1981 to the action component of systems science. It was very thoroughly described in the 1994 book authored by myself and my colleague A. Roxana Cárdenas. This book, almost 400 pages in length, was titled A Handbook of Interactive Management. It presented in great detail the methods that has already been tested in a wide variety of applications, but which required still much more testing before it could be considered to be fully adequate as an addition to the world of science.

My colleague, Roxana Cárdenas pioneered the application of IM to a variety of public issues in Mexico in the Instituto Tecnologico y de Estudios Supenores de Monterrey (ITESM). The first two paragraphs in our jointly-authored *Handbook* read as follow:

"Interactive Management (IM) is a system of management invented explicitly to apply to the management of complexity. It is intended to be applied intermittently in organizations to enable those organizations to cope with issues or situations whose scope is beyond that of the normal type of problem that organizations can readily solve.

The development of IM is based on the recognition that for coping with complex situations there is a need for a group of people, knowledgeable of the situation, to tackle together the main aspects of concern, to develop a deep understanding of the situation under analysis and to elaborate the basis for effective action; all these founded in a spirit of collaboration, commitment and within the framework of a serious and organized effort."

Given this description of IM, it is clear that any faculty member who decides to provide leadership in a university expects to take on the most difficult challenges and strive to provide leadership in helping students learn how to describe the most challenging situations. As the description indicates, part of the challenge for each new project is to identify groups of people and to provide leadership in helping them work together to develop a deep understanding of each new difficult situation.

Then after learning has advanced, what has been learned is applied in IM to carry out a design that can be implemented in order to resolve that problematic situation.

It has been my experience that very few university scholars have been willing to accept such a challenge. This challenge goes beyond the disciplinary boundaries because the issues that must be dealt with do not fall within those boundaries. This means that the faculty member not only is working across issue boundaries, but also is working across institutional boundaries, hence facing a double challenge.

At the time I am writing this invited Preface to this book. The United States is undergoing its most difficult economic time in recent history. This difficulty has been brought about because its financial systems have been

allowed to grow into very large institutions, and these institutions have put systems in place that they do not understand how to manage. The scope of activity of these institutions seem to span the globe. When U. S. stock markets go down, stock markets in Hongkong and Japan go down. When actions thought to help the situation are instituted, no one is quite sure what will happen as a result. These situations are not being dealt with in higher education, at least not in any comprehensive way. They may even be stimulating the origins of the present poor designs.

It is argued by many scholars that the purpose of higher education is to teach critical thinking. It seems that people are learning how to be critics. But people can become outstanding critics while knowing almost nothing about how to become system designers. It is one thing to appreciate da Vincis Mona Lisa, or even to critique the quixotic smile; but it is quite another thing to paint the lady. Analysis and synthesis are quite different.

Interactive Management embodies the importance of beginning with a thorough description of the problematic situation in a format that lends itself to a design process; then following the description and diagnosis with a design process the lends itself to implementation.

IM also embodies the importance of a well-designed working environment that helps sustain information in usable formats. It also recognizes the fallibility of the human being, the behavioral pathologies that were discovered in the twentieth century by outstanding psychologists. The processes of IM are designed specifically to prevent those behavioral pathologies form lowering the quality of group work. They are designed to minimize the impact of human fallibility.

The most careful work in scientific exploration and construction will be of little use if it is not accompanied by practical application to demonstrate the utility or lack thereof of the theoretical findings. So it has been of the greatest importance that individuals around the world have taken the theoretical results presented in large measure in the *Handbook* and its related books (for a full description of the related books, see my *An Introduction to Systems Science "Introduction"*, World Scientific, 2006), and demonstrated their effectiveness in a wide variety of applications.

Critics of IM would tend to suppose that it's application must be limited to certain issue areas or to certain cultures. It is my claim that it can be applied to any issue and in all cultures, wherever a group of people share a desire to resolve complexity, and are willing to work together with a dedicated IM staff. For this reason it is of great importance that Professor Ming-shen Wang and his students have shown and continue to show the application of IM to a wide variety of issues in their culture. When seen in the world view that places their work along side the developments in Mexico, Brazil, Ghana, and other places identified in Part 4 of "Introduction", it is much to be hoped that faculty in other institutions will take up the challenge to help other students learn how to apply IM; since it seems clear that there is a great need to advance the cause of humanity in enhancing governance in both public and private sectors in working with complexity.

John N. Warfield September 20, 2008

I grant to Professor Ming-shen Wang permission to use the writing "Preface" written by myself, in his planned book, tentatively to titled "Interactive Management and Citizen Governance".

Down Washild

John N. Warfield Sheffield, Alabama September 21, 2008

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2.John N. Warfield收到澎湖貝殼畫



3. John N. Warfield打開澎湖貝 殼畫



自 序

1999年3月,在美國 George Mason 大學 School of Public Policy 旁聽 Prof. John Warfield 的 Seminar on Interactive Management 的情景還記憶猶新,恍如昨日。當時天氣還冷,修課的人數不多(約僅5人),但上課時有一架攝影機放置在課堂走道的中央,就正對著講課的 Warfield 教授,那是一家加拿大的管理顧問公司在徵求教授的同意後,打算將那堂 IM 課的全部內容錄製下來。還記得有一天的氣溫特別低,我好不容易努力地趕到課堂坐下後,才發現全班沒有人到課,只有教授一個人對著攝影機認真在講課。

這個場景的背後,是筆者於 1982 年迄 1987 年在美國 Indiana University(IU)的 School of Public and Environmental Affairs(SPEA)攻讀博士學位。後於 1987 年 7 月回台灣,並於五年後的 1992 年 8 月嘗試在高雄的中山大學開創了全台第一個公共事務管理研究所,以整合區域科學、政策科學、管理科學與認知科學,並連結地區(社會)與政府,以因應自 1987 年台灣解嚴後的社會與地區的發展與變遷。

先不論以人文與社會科學見長的IU一般博士學位都較難唸且費時(7至8年乃至10年是常事),以排名論 SPEA 又是 IU 所有學院中最靠前的(2008年起據 US News & World Report 評鑑結果已經與 Harvard 的 Kennedy School 併列全美公共事務學門第二),且與 IU 的商學院如連體嬰般連成一氣。但公共事務到底是什麼?幾乎沒有一門課,沒有一位教授、沒有一本書嘗試說得清楚。

以筆者僅唸過 MBA 的背景進到 SPEA 的博士班,首先印象最深刻的就是研究方法與量化分析的強調,由區域科學的 shift-share analysis 與 gravity modeling,管理科學的 multi-variate analysis 與 mathematical

programming,到政策科學的 social benefit-cost analysis 與 input-output analysis。只是以筆者一直以來較感興趣的個人感知與關切在當時的 SPEA 較少探討,直至後來在修過行銷系的 multi- dimensional scaling 後經老師指點,才好不容易到心理系修到了當時在理論發展與實務運用都相對先進前沿的決策與判斷分析(judgment and decision analysis),由課中所介紹的自 1970年代起已經廣泛應用的 Social Judgment Theory 與其實驗版本的 Cognitive Conflict Paradigm,以及 Information Integration Theory 找到了較適切的研究切入與興趣連結。

自 1992 年迄 1998 年在台灣南部推動公共事務管理教育的經驗,可分爲對內的政府官員培訓與對外的城市行銷。前者的師資與課程由於充分回應當時的地區與社會需求,自開始時的 1 班學分班經 6 年努力成長爲包括中央、省與市,乃至外島金門與澎湖的 14 班,並在強調研究方法與量化分析的教學與研究特色堅持下順利爭取成立了繼政治大學與台北大學後台灣公共事務管理相關領域的第三個博士班;後者的歷練與經驗則多半是辛苦與挫折的,即使在過程中以小額募款的方式成立了台灣第一個以城市發展爲主軸的民間基金會,並開創了台灣解嚴開放下以地區城市爲主體以面對國際市場競爭的趨勢潮流,然終因短期自發積極正面的流量挹注不敵長期累積消極負面的存量制約而成效有限。

自 1998 年迄今台灣的南北差距更形擴大,除了較鮮明的北藍南綠本身的政治板塊外,在兩岸合作發展的趨勢大局下,南部高雄已明顯成爲能否化解突破與台灣本身向上提升的關鍵地區。

自 1998 年迄今,筆者推動公共事務管理教育的重點則爲對外的兩岸交流與對內的理論架構研擬整理。以 10 餘年來的學習與實踐經驗爲基礎,深刻體會公共事務管理的核心議題乃在個體的認知本質與群體的行爲現象如何兼顧連結,此即近年來在兩岸發展階段中愈形重要的公民治理。以公共事務管理所涉及的廣泛與多樣方法論中,具較強於

此針對性與具體操作性的應即是 Warfield 教授所發展的互動管理 (Interactive Management, IM)。基於他的工程與科學背景及對社會人類 事務的觀察與關注,能予大處著眼、小處著手的 IM 所宣稱的較大特色 就在於能有效處理化解高度複雜社會系統中的爭議與沉疴,且其適用範圍與情勢對應非常廣泛,以 PAM 與 SDM 的觀點而言(參第三章), 即是其不受發展階段或社會條件的限制。是以筆者的看法,在較完整 對應 PAM 方法論的跨域分析中能在人際判斷部分予以歸納總結的較適切方法即是 IM;本書之付梓,多謝義守大學張寧教授及澎湖專班李淑 聰之協助。

Warfield 教授已於本書接近完成階段的 2009 年 11 月逝世。經 10 年來的教材引進、團隊養成、實例操作以至初稿完成,有幸得以邀他完成序文,似乎喻示著交棒與傳承。企盼本書有助識者與來者瞭解掌握 IM 此一操作性較強的方法論,並藉此感受領會公民治理的精益境界。是以爲序。

近明生

謹誌於高雄西子灣畔中山大學 2010年12月



John N. Warfield序 自序

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