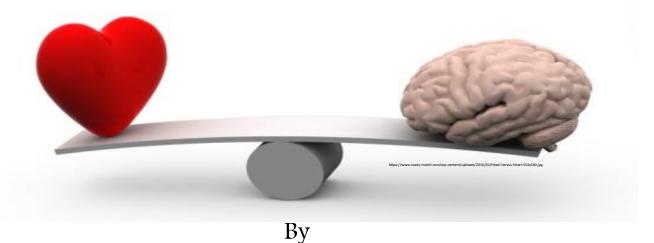
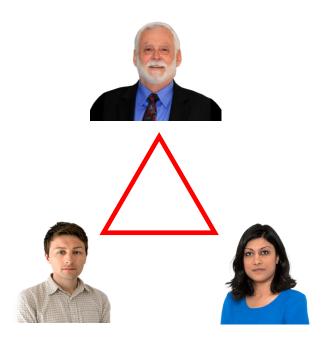
# Head vs heart, ego vs conscience: Dealing with intrapersonal conflicts in mediations.



David Lim

District Judge / Mediator

# **Interparty Mediation**

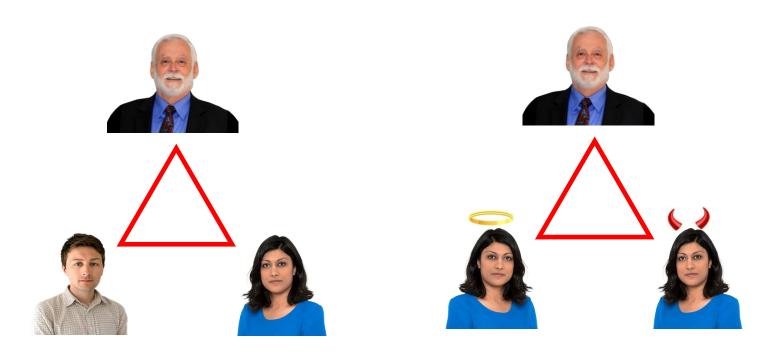


It is often difficult for a person to peace with someone else if that person is not at peace within him-/herself.



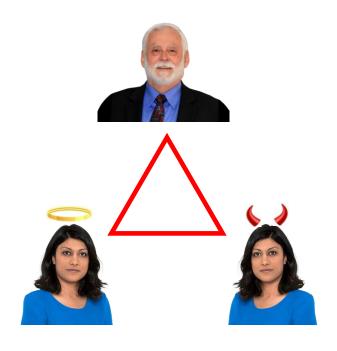
https://blog.bookbaby.com/2017/07/internal-conflict-and-your-characters/

Mediating conflicts:
Interparty
Intraparty





# Mediating between Different Voices



- Heart v Head
- Logic v Emotions
- Ego v Conscience
- Principle v Pragmatism
- Competing considerations:
  - Values
  - Interests & concerns

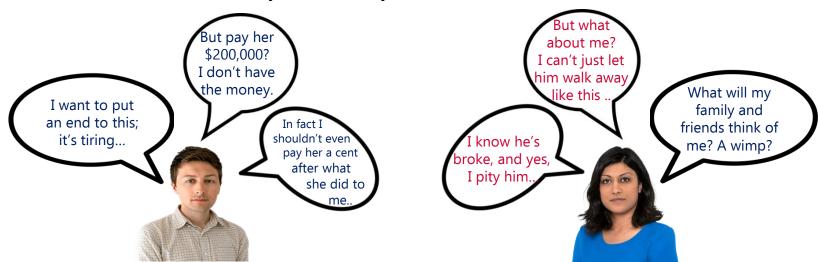
# Signs & symptoms:

- Admission
- Contradiction
- Indecision / vacillation
- Constant changing of mind / shifting the goal post
- Fickle-mindedness
- Over-justification / over-explanation
- Unconvincing reasoning
- Entrenchment
- Extreme / unreasonable demands
- Incongruous facial expression / body language



#### Interventions:

- Listen for the different "voices" within each party as the party speaking.
- Observe the party for signs & symptoms of internal conflict.
- As questions to tease out the issues grieving the party.
- Make a list of all the issues you identify.



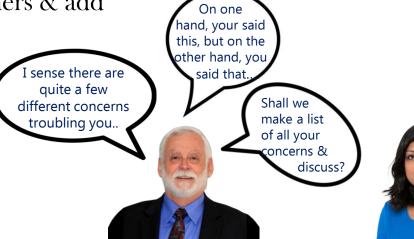
#### **Interventions:**

- Some useful questions:
  - "You just said ...
    Could you please elaborate on that?"
  - "If you were to put everything you've just said in one short sentence, how would you say it?"
  - "What's stopping you from ...?"
  - "What's making it so difficult for you to ....?"
  - "You seem to be struggling with something... what is it?"
  - "I sense from your body language / facial expression that there's something else that's bothering you... would you care to share?"

#### Interventions:

- In the private session,
  - share with the party the different "voices" you hear;
  - verify the party's differing concerns;

• ascertain whether there are others & add them the list.





#### **Interventions:**

Explore the different underlying concerns of the party one by one.



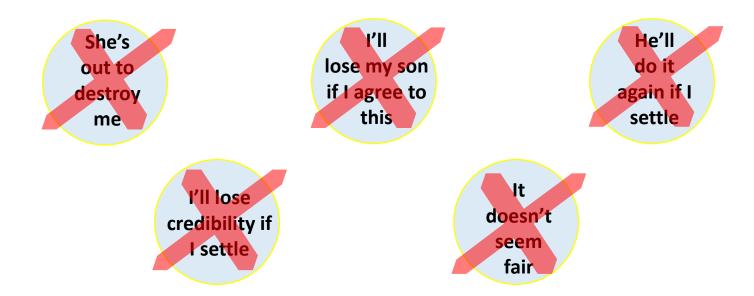
#### Interventions:

Explore the different underlying concerns of the party one by one.



#### Interventions:

• Eliminate concerns that are inconsequential, irrational or invalid.



#### Interventions:

• Rank the remaining ones according to importance.



#### Interventions:

• Find options that best address the concerns according to their priority rankings.



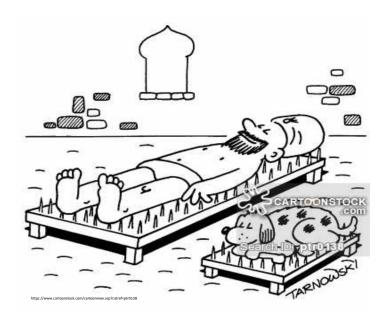
#### Interventions:

• Give them time to think and sort themselves out.



# Relevance of pain

• Often parties rank their concerns according to the pain they want to avoid.



#### **Basic Human Desires:**

#### Maximise Pleas

- Gains / compensation
- Right / entitlement
- Sense of justice
- Vindication / revenge
- Face / respect
- Power
- Dignity
- Comfort
- Convenience
- Certainty
- Peace of mind / relief



#### Minimise / Avoid Pain

- Losses / expenses
- Responsibility / liability
- Sense of injustice
- Blame / punishment
- Embarrassment / disgrace
- Weakness
- Indignity
- Discomfort
- Inconvenience
- Uncertainty
- Stress / anxiety / worry

#### Pleasure & Pain:

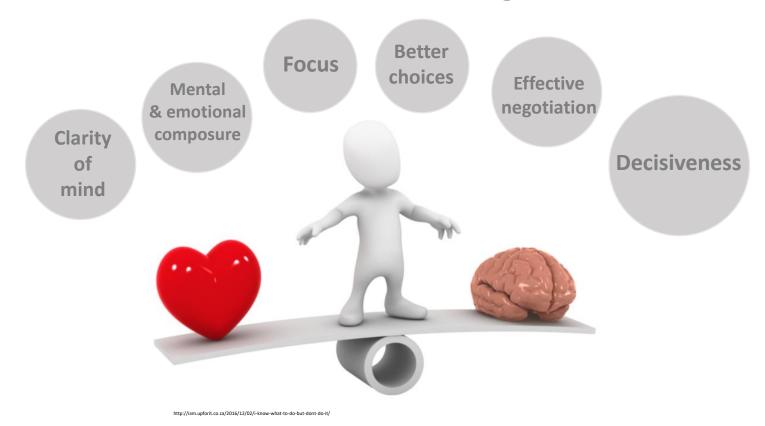
Pain avoided is also a pleasure



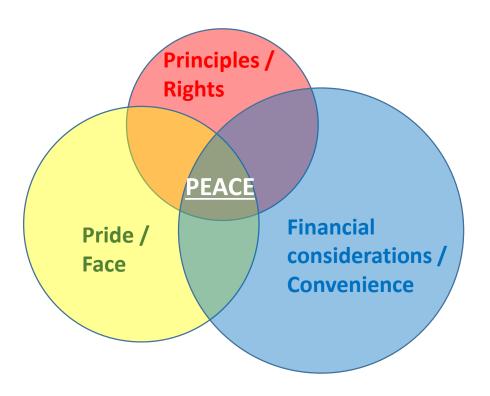
Pleasure foregone is also a pain

 Action is more often motivated by the desire to <u>avoid pain</u> than by the desire to obtain pleasure.

# The ultimate goal:



# The ultimate goal:



# End of Presentation

