# Groupthink



#### What is it? Why should we care about it? What can we do about it?

## What is groupthink?

 groupthink occurs when a group makes faulty decisions because group pressures lead to a deterioration of "mental efficiency, reality testing, and moral judgment" (Irving Janis, 1972, p. 9).



# **Symptoms of Groupthink**

- Illusion of invulnerability
- Collective rationalization
- Belief in inherent morality
- Stereotyped views of out-groups
- Direct pressure on dissenters
- Self-censorship
- Illusion of unanimity
- Self-appointed 'mindguards'

#### Illusion of Invulnerability

 Creates excessive optimism that encourages taking extreme risks.



#### **Collective Rationalization**



 Members discount warnings and do not reconsider their assumptions.

#### **Belief in Inherent Morality**

 Members believe in the rightness of their cause and therefore ignore the ethical or moral consequences of their decisions.



## Stereotyped Views of Out-groups



Negative views of "enemy" make effective responses to conflict seem unnecessary

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#### **Direct Pressure on Dissenters**

 Members are under pressure not to express arguments against any of the group's views.



#### Self-censorship



 Doubts and deviations from the perceived group consensus are not expressed

#### **Illusion of Unanimity**

The majority view and judgments are assumed to be unanimous.



# Self-appointed 'mindguards'



Members protect the group and the leader
from information that
is problematic or
contradictory to the
group's
cohesiveness, view,
and/or decisions

### **Remedies for Groupthink**

- The leader should assign the role of critical evaluator to each member
- The leader should avoid stating preferences and expectations at the outset
- Each member of the group should routinely discuss the groups' deliberations with a trusted associate and report back to the group on the associate's reactions

#### **More Remedies for Groupthink**

- One or more experts should be invited to each meeting on a staggered basis and encouraged to challenge views of the members.
- At least one member should be given the role of devil's advocate (to question assumptions and plans)
- The leader should make sure that a sizeable block of time is set aside to survey warning signals.

# Why should we care about groupthink?



#### Failure to protect forces at Pearl Harbor in 1941



#### Bay of Pigs Fiasco in 1961



# US Escalation of the Vietnam War



#### Failed Rescue Attempt of Hostages at US Embassy in Iran



The charred helmet of a U.S. Commando lies in the desert sands of Eastern Iran Standay, April 26 at the spot where a daring attempt to rescue the American hostages came to a tragic end. A burned-out helicopter, used in the aborted mission, lies in the background.

#### US Invasion of Iraq: Groupthink?



# Predetermined Policy Decision about Iraq and Saddam Hussein



 Discount warnings and do not reconsider their assumptions even as other countries challenge them

# **Dealing with Dissenters**

 pressure not to express arguments against any of the administration's actions.



## Imminent Danger from Weapons of Mass Destruction



 selective bias in processing information at hand

# Limited Examination of Risks of Actions

 failure to work out contingency plans



# Self-appointed 'mindguards'?









#### What can we do about it?



"Wait! Wait! Listen to me! ... We don't *have* to be just sheep!"

# Knowledge is Power





- Access a variety of media sources from around the world
- Think carefully and deeply about actions, policy, and their underlying assumptions

#### Think About Underlying Assumptions and Implications



# Challenge Others to Think



# Make a Difference!









