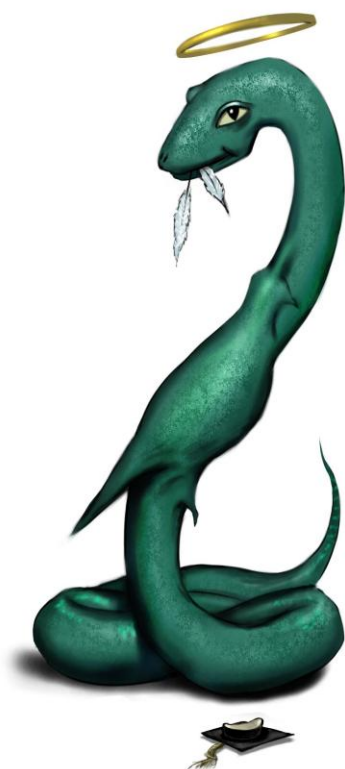


Wise Doves and Innocent Serpents?

Promoting Health and Confronting Dysfunction in the Mission Community

Dr. Kelly O'Donnell

Our organizational culture and personnel practices greatly influence the quality of life for staff and the effectiveness of our work. In this article we explore strategies for fostering the health of sending groups and workers, with an emphasis on understanding how dysfunction operates, resilient relationships, transparency, accountability, management skills, organizational tools, and integrity.



What a mess! A respected ministry is losing lots of its staff. Good folks are leaving and some good folks are staying. Many are broken and disillusioned. Sides are formed. Some say the departing staff are insubordinate and not a good fit for the ministry. Others believe there are significant personal and organizational problems that are not being addressed. Mutual friends try to stay neutral, and are baffled. The governing board wants to maintain the ministry, but is also confused about what is going on. There are no written policies for grievances, dismissal, or discipline. No safe forums exist to share personal and work-related concerns as a group. No exit interviews are done. No independent review happens. A few well-meaning folks plead for reconciliation. Something is definitely not right, but no one seems capable or willing to do anything. And over the next several months, the toxins continue to take their toll, as unresolved relational discord and ministry distraction spread maliciously to others. What a mess!

Health Promoter 1: Even with “proper” procedures in place, there can still be relational “messes” in ministries and organizations. Do recognised procedures along with Christian values and good practice commitments always protect us from dysfunction?

How many relational conflicts have you experienced in the last couple years? How much time, energy, and sleep have they taken, or stolen from your life? Perhaps 10% of my work life—part of my unofficial job description—is devoted to working through various conflicts. I believe this is true for many of us. Research also supports what we know from painful experience: struggles with colleagues stress us out (Gish, 1983, Carder, 1999; Fawcett, 2003). Conflicts can lead to personal growth and closer relationships, but not always.

In this article I review two important areas for healthy relationships in Christian mission. They are the role of human *dysfunction* (problems resulting from significant weakness and wrongness) and the role of Biblical *discipline* (correction helping to restore people and organizations). Upgrading our skills in these two areas is fundamental for preventing and managing conflicts better. How do we help people and organizations that negatively affect others—and sometimes many others—over time? And what type of help or discipline is appropriate? I want to look realistically at our “**relational reality**” in Christian mission so we can learn from our impasses and struggles. My intent is not to blame but rather to build our “**relational resiliency**”.

O'Donnell, K. (2012). Wise doves and innocent serpents? In J. Manoharan, J Ninan, J. Rathnakumar, & I. Raja (Eds.). *Member care in India: Ministry call to home call* (pp.111-126). Vellore, India: Mission Upholders Trust. [Note : This is the near-final version.]

Health Promoter 2: What recognised ways exist in your group/organisation to review relational reality? What helps/hinders the development of your relational resiliency?

“Dysfunctional” is a good term that when used carefully can help us understand people and organizations better. By dysfunctional I mean a consistent pattern of relating to oneself and others that is hurtful or “toxic”, characterized by such things as authoritarianism, closed/secretive communication, high control, and denial of what is actually happening (see Table 1). Such dysfunction can be compounded when no one sees it clearly, when it is imbedded in more functional behaviors, or when no one wants to or can do anything about it. It can be further compounded by the various ways that all of us from different cultural, theological, generational, and organizational backgrounds understand “relational discord” (e.g., how to be both “respectful” and “honest” when discussing concerns).

Table 1. Signs of Organizational Dysfunction (based on Hay, 2004; Aterburn, Felton, 2001).

◆ **Poor leadership and management as evidenced by:**

High control, withholding information, rigidity, legalism, intolerance of questioning, punitiveness, blaming others, not admitting one’s problems, keeping up the image of the organization at all costs, high priority on giving money to the organization, limited accountability; influential people with pervasive character deficits, narcissistic traits, bruised backgrounds or addictive behaviors; poor history of staff retention/relationships

◆ **Lack of satisfaction and optimism in staff as evidenced by:**

Feeling one is “dispensable”, lack of work/life balance, lack of opportunities for development and learning, not being able to talk openly about the “reality” of the situation, not expressing one’s feelings unless they are positive, not being able to make “mistakes”, not doing anything outside ones “role”, not being able to trust, not having the freedom to make “mistakes,” high turnover rates, job changes, and absenteeism

Health Promoter 3: What other behaviors in your experience would you consider to be dysfunctional? Note that personal/organizational *health* can be described with opposite terms of how dysfunction is described. What are some examples?

Distortions and Discernment

We all tend to see ourselves as all or mostly right in the face of interpersonal tensions and the other party as being all or mostly wrong. Friends can become *fiends*. Leaders become *lepers*. Organizations become *ogre-nizations*. Labeling others’ differences as being dysfunctional, although a “normal” tendency for us all, is clearly dysfunctional itself! We so need to be grace-oriented disciples rather than judgement-oriented derelicts. Who are we to call down fire from heaven on our brethren, as James and John wanted to do upon the cities that rejected the apostolic band (Luke 9:54)? As the psalmist says, ‘If the Lord numbered our sins, who could stand in His presence (Psalm 130:3)?’ And as Paul warns, ‘Who are we to judge one another’s servant, for before his/her own master he/she will stand or fall (Romans 14:4).’ Conflict, more often than not, is a two-way street. God help us, because we are all sinners! We are all both weak and wrong.

But hold on. We must also be concerned about the other side of the distortions—downgrading clear dysfunction and referring to obvious deviance as merely being “differences”. Surely we must not make a mountain out of a molehill, as the saying goes; yet we should not make a molehill out of a mountain! The tricky part comes in trying to discern who has a clear or at least the clearest perception of what constitutes a mountain or a molehill. It is also tricky when things are not so black and white. As Proverbs says, ‘All the ways of a person are right in one’s own eyes, but the Lord weighs the motives (16:2; 21:2).’ And again, ‘The first to plead one’s case seems just, until one’s neighbor comes and gives input (18:17).’

Promoting Health in the Mission Community 3

However, there are many examples in Scripture when sin is identified, whereby some form of Christian discipline is clearly needed (Matthew 18:17, I Corinthians 5:11; 2 Thessalonians 3:6,14). Ken Williams says in *Sharpening Your Interpersonal Skills* that “Scripture teaches us that in some cases our relationship with others must be secondary to the issue. We need to know when to put the issue first, even if it means the relationship is harmed or broken” (2002, p. 114). Similarly Cloud and Townsend state in *Safe People*: “The necessity of separation is a grim reality. God wishes it were not so (2 Peter 3:9); so do all of us. But the truth is that some relationships are not workable if someone is not willing to change and reconcile” (1995, p. 197). Furthermore, there are some very good reasons why it is *not* appropriate to “reconcile” as in cases where doing so would only reinforce evil or wrong behavior and thus “prop up pathology.” One prime example is Christ’s ongoing confrontation of the hypocritical behavior of religious leaders. For more discussion on reconciliation at all levels, see the joint paper-statement by the Reconciliation Network, “Reconciliation as the Mission of God: Christian Witness in a World of Destructive Conflicts” (2005).

The problem is further complicated when there is not proper accountability in place, or when there is not enough history with a person or an institution to really confront it and require verifiable changes. I am not talking about how to handle situations where folks simply differ (which is usually the case fortunately), but rather where there is significant personal and organizational dysfunction. So in other words organizations and people, whether they are aware of it or not, or willing to admit it or not, have a “toxic” influence on people. And as a result, unless we are spiritually discerning; “street wise”; well-versed in the behavioral science areas of systems, recovery, clinical disorders; and grounded in the full counsel of Scripture regarding the conflict resolution process, we can end up being “wise as doves” as we interact with others who may be “innocent as serpents.” **Truth without grace may be brutal, but grace without truth can be lethal.**

The sad fact is that many times we can be seriously duped and disabled by personal or systemic dysfunction. No one is immune. A common mistake of leaders/consultants who are trying to help is to overestimate one’s ability to understand and deal with dysfunction...and to also not be wounded in the process. Here’s how dysfunction often progresses.

- **Deny.** The first task of dysfunction is to conceal itself. “Don’t ask about problems, don’t tell about problems” is a pervasive, core, unwritten rule. In short, deny reality.
- **Downplay.** If that does not work, then the second task becomes getting folks to minimize it by downplaying its negative impact, stating that the group/person is going through a “normal” stage of adjustment; or simply changing the subject. Relational unity/conformity takes precedence over relational truth/connection.
- **Distract.** If that does not work then the third task is to distract from the real issues, “feign pain” and get sympathy, or admit that something in a fuzzy way is “not exactly right” and perhaps refer to problems as being largely a matter of having different perspectives/preferences. There is little commitment to acknowledge real issues and little capacity to address them.
- **Discredit.** If that does not work, then the fourth task, which can actually occur simultaneously with the previous three, is to discredit those who point it out, no matter how sensitively they try to do so. An atmosphere of fear and subtle intimidation are usually part of dysfunctional/authoritarian systems. Fear of reprisal prevents people from speaking up and advocating for healthy change.
- **Destroy.** If none of the above are effective then demolish people’s reputations, work contributions, relationships, and wellbeing by false accusations, rumors, threats, harassment, spin, lies, and dismissals. Cover up and do all that is possible to maintain secrecy, control, positions of influence, respect, the status quo, and in some cases revenue streams.

Health Promoter 4: Which of the five areas above have you experienced? What other ways can we be duped or disabled? How might we actually dupe or disable ourselves at times?

Resources to Help

There are many fine materials on how to help people resolve differences. Yet these usually assume that people are playing fair and that there is not significant dysfunction in one of the people/organizations involved. Helpers and mediators usually default towards wanting to stay neutral, helping people agree to disagree, believing the best in each other, preserving unity, increasing mutual understanding, arriving at a “win-win” outcome, etc., which is usually sensible of course. However there are times when this approach is inadequate, and confrontation and discipline are required. This is tough love that requires contrition and change. Otherwise innocent people, now and in the future, get hurt. And justice is not done. Robert Schreiter’s sobering comments on reconciliation at the societal level are also applicable at the interpersonal level.

Truth-telling, struggling for justice, working toward forgiveness: these are three central dimensions of the social process of reconciliation. In all situations I know, they are never undertaken on a level playing field; the consequences of oppression, violence, and war are not predisposed to honesty, justice, and even good intentions in all parties. Nor are the processes, for the most part, orderly. And they never seem complete. In fact, we usually experience them as truncated, prematurely foreclosed, high-jacked by the powerful....We can find ourselves acquiescing to half-measures, half-truths, compromised solutions. (Schreiter, 2005, p. 4).

So how do we upgrade our conflict and dysfunction management skills in a way that leads health? First I want to highly recommend taking the one-week Sharpening Your Interpersonal Skills Course (www.itpartners.org). This course is designed to help us apply Scriptural principles in preventing and working through some of the more typical problem areas. When significant dysfunction is present, I strongly recommend the use of additional approaches, as summarized in Table 2. Study these carefully! Be sure to also review the core resources at the end of the article.

Second, let me encourage us and our organizations to develop clear, written guidelines for handling conflict. Be sure to include the place of Biblical restoration and discipline, along with justice issues, rather than solely having an end goal of reconciliation (see Gardner’s tool/guidelines in the next section as well as the books by White and Blue, 1995; Baker, 2005; and the in depth case study on deception, moral failure, and healing in Wilson et al’s *Restoring the Fallen*, 1997). Note that where there are no clear or thorough guidelines, we may tend to make them up, often to our own advantage rather than with impartiality/others in mind. Any guidelines, no matter how good, are only as effective as the skill and integrity of the managers and people who use them. Be sure to use competent, unbiased people. Our organizational guidelines also need to stand the test of conflict/discipline situations that are ambiguous and/or where there is lots of toxicity.

Third, I suggest that organizations have clear guidelines for handling grievances and for "whistle-blowing" (recognized procedures for pointing out serious problems in an organization). These guidelines are part of good management practices, and are in addition to those for conflict resolution. Check out the suggested guidelines from the Evangelical Council for Financial Accountability, “Policy on Suspected Misconduct, Dishonesty, Fraud, and Whistle-Blower Protection” (www.ecfa.org). Also look at the detailed mediation approach used by the Peacemakers consultancy group (www.hispeace.org). Such guidelines reflect Charles Handy’s appeal for good management in *Understanding Voluntary Organisations*: “Virtue does not have to be so painful, *if* it is sensibly organised” (1988, p. 9).

Health Promoter 5. To what extent are the above types of resources part of your group/organization—relationship skills, conflict guidelines, grievances and whistle-blower procedures? What suggestions do you have for additional resources to help promote health?

Table 2. Ten Suggestions for Dealing with Dysfunction/Toxicity

1. There is a continuum of responses to carefully consider. It ranges from prudently withdrawing and protecting oneself (Proverbs 27:12) to prudently confronting and holding one's ground (Proverbs 25:26). Act with integrity, without wavering, based on your convictions and wise advice.
2. Confrontation of serious dysfunction is done as a group, with solidarity, not by oneself. Get ongoing, experienced, outside consultation, at times including legal advice. Well-intentioned colleagues wanting to help, yet with limited understanding of dysfunction/discipline, can create even greater problems. Refer to any organizational policies for conflict resolution, grievances, and whistle-blowing.
3. Confrontation is usually a necessary step (e.g., clinical/recovery interventions) prior to or as part of mediation and reconciliation approaches. This assumes though that there are people willing to take some risks and that there is an authority structure in place for leverage and accountability. Always include an historical review to help identify pervasive patterns. In mercy, focus on truth and justice, and don't get side-tracked or duped simply with anyone's real, embellished, or contrived "pain."
4. Core parts of the reconciliation process in dysfunction/toxic situations include truth, justice, contrition, forgiveness, restitution, and discipline. Prematurely seeking for reconciliation is never helpful. In certain situations, the reconciliation process takes years. And without verifiable contrition and change, sometimes all we can do is "cut our losses", move on, and entrust ourselves to our faithful Creator (I Peter 4:19). Forgiveness though, is a command in Scripture to intentionally pursue (Mathew 18: 21,22).
5. Impartiality and objectivity do not necessarily imply neutrality. Don't be afraid to take a stand. But beware of seeing any party as being "all bad" or "all good". Truth, packaged diplomatically, is usually a good way forward. Talking in terms of behavior patterns rather than personality problems, and situational influences rather than dispositional inadequacies, may help make the input/process more acceptable. But be realistic: certain pervasive and ongoing character/systemic issues are not amenable to change.
6. Make room for cultural, generational, gender, and organizational variation. Difference is not deviance. Preferences are not usually pathogens. In many cultures, direct approaches may not be appreciated, no matter how diplomatic or respectful one is.
7. Expect there to be diverging accounts of "truth" and deflecting responsibility, plus being misunderstood, manipulated, and blamed. It is a messy process. One must be willing to live with compromise, incomplete closure on important issues, minimal contrition, and partial justice.
8. True trust is earned and not assumed. One needs good reasons, over time, to deeply trust others where there is a history of dysfunction. Trust is slowly built, easily broken, and slowly rebuilt.
9. If you think you are going crazy as you deal with toxicity, you probably are. Dealing with toxicity takes a high toll on our sanity. Get outside reality checks and support. Don't overestimate your ability to repel toxicity or to avoid becoming toxic yourself. Bitterness defiles. Resist it! (Hebrews 12:15).
10. Maintain a solid Biblical perspective: Our Lord cares for us often by refining us through desert experiences and through injustices. He zealously loves others, even dysfunctional people, as much as He loves us; and we are all major debtors in need of unmerited mercy (Matthew 18:23-35).

Tools for Organizational Health

Here are two other materials to help us strengthen our organizations as we deal with actual or potential dysfunction. These tools require committed people with integrity, who have “soft hearts, sound minds, and skilled hands” in order to use them well. The first tool, by Laura Mae Gardner with Wycliffe International, identifies three broad steps for restoration in cases of moral failure or other serious sins. The second tool is used by Rob Hay, with Generating Change in the United Kingdom. He provides a list of key questions adapted from the ReMAP II study on staff retention, that organizations and their staff can use for monitoring their levels of health and toxicity (results of this study are presented and discussed in the book *Worth Keeping: Global Perspectives on Best Practice in Missionary Retention* (2007).

Health Promoter 6. How relevant are the two tools suggested here for your setting? How might the content or way that they are used be adjusted? What other tools do you find helpful, including tools from business humanitarian and other sectors?

Tool One: Restoration for Colleagues, by Laura Mae Gardner

Under what circumstances can a person with significant struggles, who has sinned greatly or committed a moral lapse, be restored to full membership and a position of responsibility within a Christian sending organization? I would like to suggest the careful consideration of the following three steps. These steps are offered in the spirit of “corrective grace” and with the understanding that organizations, like their staff, also have areas of weakness and wrongness.

Step I. Discipline

The leadership within the organization ought to institute some form of discipline. This would not be counseling at this point. It would probably involve some change in status, some public statement, some loss of position or the like. It may or may not include reporting to the member’s home church.

Step II. Recovery

Repentance. The circumstances surrounding the coming to light of the sin--was it confessed in response to the prompting of the Holy Spirit, evidencing that the person is responsive to God and wants to live a holy life, no matter what the cost, and at all cost being free from the burden of guilt or sin? Or is this sin one in which the person was ‘caught,’ in which case the tears might well be tears of remorse, the shame and embarrassment of exposure? I think in this case the person’s repentance is in serious question, and should be held tentatively.

Restitution. Does the person demonstrate awareness of the pain his/her sin has caused others, and has the person taken all possible steps to make amends and bring healing to those he/she has hurt? This would mean the person has “owned” the sin—he/she is the one who did this, and it is his/her responsibility to help his/her victims as much as possible. One’s willingness to enter into restitution in the event of getting caught rather than confessing the sin is one way to measure true repentance.

Rehabilitation. The person is willing to take a hard look inward and try to identify the areas of vulnerability and susceptibility in his or her own life to see what triggered the sin, where he or she needs to be careful in the future, and how he or she can strengthen his own life. Again, one’s willingness to engage in this sort of thing will be a manifestation of repentance.

Time. All of the above will take a good amount of time. This cannot be done overnight. Healing, developing self awareness, taking responsibility for behavior and making matters right, developing biblical standards of right and wrong—all of this will take a substantial amount of time, and probably is best engaged in the company of, under the guidance of a godly counselor. This counselor will pay attention to the impact on the spouse of the perpetrator, since this person may be either part of the problem, or a deeply injured party. Healing will need to go on in this area too.

Willingness to re-earn credibility. People will naturally, and rightly be skeptical, and have a ‘show me’ attitude, and the person who has sinned must not condemn them for it but on the contrary, must be willing to take whatever steps and time is necessary to win back the respect and trust of others.

Promoting Health in the Mission Community 7

Far too often, we see the person who has sinned becoming very angry at others for ‘not forgiving him/her’ or for imposing some discipline. This certainly does not demonstrate a repentant heart or a ‘broken and contrite spirit.’ It does not evidence an ownership of the sin, or an awareness of how much the person has harmed others or brought shame on the Lord’s name or on the organization.

Without these five elements, I do not see how a person who has committed a moral sin, or who has significant struggles that affect oneself and others, can expect to be fully restored to a position of responsibility. If a person was ‘caught’ and did not initially confess his/her sin, then there is all the more reason to demonstrate repentance by diligently working on all five aspects of one’s recovery.

Step III. Restoration

Galatians 6:1 does command the body to work for restoration. Exactly what restoration means—does it mean a full return to status, position and privilege? I am not sure. Many leadership responsibilities are based on earned trust gained through character and proven trustworthy godliness, and this has been destroyed. It is doubtful whether the person can ever fully gain back the original confidence of his followers; certainly the only means of doing that is through a demonstration of godly sorrow, repentance, and a humble walk with the Lord in obvious dependence on Him, along with relationships of accountability, and strategies for maintaining spiritual vitality and holiness.

Tool Two: Organizational Life, adapted by Rob Hay

This is an exercise to do individually or preferably as a group. Spend a few minutes reflecting on some of your organizational practices. For each of the following questions, enter a score between 0 and 6 where: 0 = not done, 1 = not done well, up to 6 = very well done (as evidenced by time, effort, and effectiveness). Add up your scores and enter the total in line A, then divide A by B and enter in C. Which scores are highest, and which are lowest? What is being done well, and poorly? How can the quality of work and life be improved? “Members of great teams improve their relationships by holding one another accountable, thus demonstrating that they respect each other and have high expectations for one another’s performance” (Lencioni, 2002, p. 213).

| | |
|----|---|
| 1 | Vision and purpose are shared and understood throughout the agency |
| 2 | Plans and job descriptions are communicated clearly to staff |
| 3 | There is a free flow of communication to and from the leadership |
| 4 | There is effective communication between sending base and field |
| 5 | Staff are included in major decisions related to the field |
| 6 | Policies are well documented and understood |
| 7 | Most leaders are a good example of the agency’s beliefs and values |
| 8 | Most leaders identify problems early and take appropriate action |
| 9 | Good on-field supervision is provided (quantity and quality) |
| 10 | Leaders conduct an annual performance/ ministry review with each staff person |
| 11 | There are documented procedures for handling complaints from staff |
| 12 | Effective on-field orientation is in place for new staff |

Promoting Health in the Mission Community 8

| | |
|----------|--|
| 13 | Staff are assigned roles according to their gifting and experience |
| 14 | Staff are given room to shape and develop their own ministry |
| 15 | Staff are committed to their ministry |
| 16 | Staff are committed and loyal to the agency |
| 17 | Staff are generally not overloaded in the amount of work they do |
| 18 | Staff regularly evaluate and seek to improve the agency's ministry |
| 19 | Staff are actually achieving the agency's goals and expectations |
| 20 | Staff are developing good relationships with the people they serve |
| 21 | The people our staff serve are becoming followers of Christ |
| 22 | The church on the field values the ministries of our staff |
| 23 | Staff are developing leadership among the people they serve |
| 24 | Staff experience a sense of fulfillment in their ministry |
| 25 | Staff are effective in providing each other with mutual support |
| 26 | Effective pastoral care exists at a field level (preventative and in crises) |
| 27 | Interpersonal conflicts are resolved in a timely and appropriate manner |
| 28 | Emphasis is placed on the maintenance and growth of personal spiritual life |
| 29 | Health care services for staff and their families are satisfactory |
| 30 | Time for an annual vacation or holiday is provided |
| 31 | Risk assessment and contingency planning is in place in all fields |
| 32 | There is financial back-up for staff with low or irregular support |
| A. Total | B. Divide by 32 C. Average D. Highest and lowest scores |

Final Thoughts

In our commitment to friendship, forgiveness, and informality, I wonder if at times we are being too naïve, making ourselves too vulnerable, and side-stepping good practices. Yes indeed! I also wonder about our own remarkable capacity for self-deception, distortions, and defensiveness when working through conflicts with colleagues. And above all, I wonder about the confounding toxins and nefarious schemes of “the biggest Troublemaker in the cosmos”. Again I say, God help us, because we are all sinners, in dire need to receive and give mercy (Galatians 6:1ff)!

There is an Arabic proverb which says ‘The greatest crime in the desert is to find water, and remain silent.’ I would like to suggest a rejoinder to this proverb: ‘The second greatest crime in the desert is to find *poisoned* water, and remain silent’ (see also Proverbs 25:26). Sometimes people get into trouble because they blow whistles and because they confront poisoned water. They act with integrity both publicly and privately. This is not easy to do. Neither is it easy to do well, nor to do well by oneself. It is often scary and risky. Sometimes the wisest thing to do is to back away, or move on. Other times we must stand firm, and say to dysfunction what Gandalf said to the monstrous balrog in the Mines of Moria: “You cannot pass!” (Tolkien, 1973, p. 429).

Health Promoter 7: Have you had to confront “poisoned water”? If so, what were the outcomes? What did you learn?

References and Resources

Arterburn, S., & Felton, J. (2001). *Toxic faith: Experiencing healing from painful spiritual abuse*. Colorado Springs, CO USA: Shaw Books.

Babiak, P., & Hare, R. (2006). *Snakes in suits: When psychopaths go to work*. New York: HarperCollins.

Baker, D., & Hayward, D. (2010). (Eds.). *Serving Jesus with integrity. Ethics and accountability in mission*. Pasadena, CA USA: William Carey Library.

Baker, K. (2005). What do you do when sin seems ignored? *Evangelical Missions Quarterly*, 41, 338-344.

Batchelor, P., & Osei-Mensah, S. (31 October 2011). Salt and Light: Christians’ role in combating corruption. Retrieved from *Lausanne Movement, Global Conversation*: <http://conversation.lausanne.org/en/conversations/detail/12129>

Brinkman, R., & Kirschner, R. (2006). *Dealing with difficult people: 24 lessons for bringing out the best in everyone*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Buckingham, M., & Clifton, D. (2001). *Now, discover your strengths*. New York: The Free press.

Carder, D., et al (1995). *Secrets of your family tree: Healing for adult children of dysfunctional families*. Chicago, IL USA: Moody.

Carder, J. (1999). Missionary stressors and implications for care. *Journal of Psychology/Theology*, 27, 171-180.

Cloud, H., & Townsend, J. (1995). *Safe people*. Grand Rapids, MI USA: Zondervan.

Evangelical Council for Financial (nd). Accountability. *Policy on suspected misconduct, dishonesty, fraud, and whistle-blower protection*. Author. (www.ecfa.org).

Fawcett, J. (2003). *Stress and trauma handbook: Strategies for flourishing in demanding environments*. Monrovia, CA USA: World Vision, 2003.

Gish, D. (1983). Sources of missionary stress. *Journal of Psychology and Theology*, 11, 238-242.

Handy, C. (1988). *Understanding voluntary organizations*. London: Penguin Books.

Hay, R. (2004). The toxic mission organisation: Fiction or fact. *Encounters Mission E-zine*, 2, 1-8. www.generatingchange.co.uk

- Hay, R. (2012). Toxic mission 2012—Revisiting the toxic mission organisation: Fiction or fact? *Encounters Mission Journal*, 39. Retrieved from <http://www.redcliffe.org/SpecialistCentres/EncountersMissionJournal>
- Hay, R., et al (2007), (Eds.). *Worth Keeping: Global Perspectives on Best Practice in Missionary Retention*. Pasadena, CA USA: William Carey Library.
- Hotchkiss, S. (2002). *Why is it always about you? Saving yourself from narcissists in your life*. New York USA: Free.
- Humanitarian Practice Network (October 2011). Humanitarian accountability (special feature). *Humanitarian Exchange*, 52. <http://www.odihpn.org/humanitarian-exchange-magazine/issue-52>
- Johnson, L. (2006). (Ed.). *HR magazine guide to managing people: 47 tools to help managers*. Alexandria, VA USA: Society for Human Resource mManagement.
- Lencioni, P. (2002). *Five dysfunctions of a team: A leadership fable*. San Francisco, CA USA: Jossey-Bass.
- Machiavelli, N. (1513; 1996). *The prince*. New York USA: Bantam Books.
- McIntosh, G., & Rima, S. (1997). *Understanding the dark side of leadership: The paradox of personal dysfunction*. Grand Rapids, MI USA: Baker Books.
- McLemore, C. (2003). *Toxic relationships and how to change them: Health and holiness in everyday life*. San Francisco, CA USA: Jossey-Bass.
- Member Care Associates. *CORE member care: Reflections and resources for good practice* (weblog—see topics on health and dysfunction): <http://www.coremembercare.blogspot.com/search/label/dysfunction>
- Member Care Associates. *Reality DOSE: Promoting health in mission/aid* (website): <https://sites.google.com/site/mcaresources/realitydose>
- O'Donnell, K. (2011). *Global member care: The pearls and perils of good practice*. Pasadena, CA USA: William Carey Library.
- PETRA People. *Promoting peace, transparency, and accountability in the international Christian community—and beyond* (web site): <https://sites.google.com/site/petrapeople/>
- Puder-York, M. (2006). *The offices survival guide: Surefire techniques for dealing with challenging people and situations*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Reconciliation Network (2005). *Reconciliation as the mission of God: Christian witness in a world of destructive conflicts*. Retrieved from: http://s3.amazonaws.com/churchplantmedia-cms/peacecatalyst_az/reconciliationasthemissionofgod-1.pdf
- Reddix, V. (1992). *Millie and the mudhole*. New York, NY USA: Lothrop, Lee, & Shepherd Books.
- Roembke, L. (2000). *Building credible multicultural teams*. Pasadena, CA USA: William Carey Library.
- Schaefer, A., & Fassel, D. (1988). *The addictive organization*. San Francisco, CA USA: Harper & Row.

Stahlke, L., & Loughlin, J. (2003). *Governance matters: Balancing client and staff fulfillment in faith-based not-for-profit organizations* (www.GovernanceMatters.com).

Schrieter, R. (2005). Reconciliation as a new paradigm of mission. *Conference on World Mission and Evangelism*, May 9-16, 2005, Athens Greece (www.mission2005.org).

The Economist. (28 January 2012). Fleecing the flock: The big business of swindling people who trust you (affinity fraud). *The Economist*. <http://www.globalagenda.co.uk/node/21543526>

Tolkien, J. (1973). *The fellowship of the ring*. New York USA: Ballantine Books.

Transparency International, Humanitarian Policy Group, & Feinstein International Center (2008). *Preventing corruption in humanitarian assistance: Final research report* (www.transparency.org).

Wilson, E. et. al (1997). *Restoring the fallen: A team approach to caring, confronting, and reconciling*. Downers Grove, IL USA: InterVarsity Press.

White, J., & Blue, K. (1985). *Healing the wounded: The costly love of church discipline*. Downers Grove, IL USA: InterVarsity Press.

Williams, M. (2007). *Fit in! The unofficial guide to corporate culture*. Sterling, VA USA: Capital Books.

Williams, K. (nd). *Sharpening your interpersonal skills* (www.ITPartners.org).

Notes:

This chapter is an adapted version of the article in *Evangelical Missions Quarterly*, Vol. 43, pp. 40-49 (January 2007). A similar version is in 12 languages on the Reality DOSE website: <https://sites.google.com/site/mcaresources/realitydose>. The initial article formed the foundation for the four chapters in part two of the author's book *Global Member Care: The Pearls and Perils of Good Practice* (2011). William Carey Library. Many thanks to Jeff Nentrup for the dove/serpent artwork.

Dr. Kelly O'Donnell is a consulting psychologist and CEO of Member Care Associates, Inc. (MCA), based in Europe. With his wife Michèle, also a psychologist, he has provided member care internationally in mission/aid over the past 25 years in order to foster personal, team, and organizational health/effectiveness. He is also actively involved in the field of global mental health and coordinates the Mental Health and Psychosocial Working Group of the Geneva-based NGO Forum for Health. Kelly holds graduate degrees in clinical/community psychology including a doctorate from Rosemead School of Psychology, Biola University, USA. His publications include over fifty articles and four books in the member care field including *Doing Member Care Well: Perspectives and Practices from Around the World* (2002) and volume one in the Global Member Care series, *The Pearls and Perils of Good Practice* (2011). In addition he enjoys providing a steady stream of reflections and resources for good practice via the MCA-related websites. www.membercareassociates.org. Kelly and Michèle have two special, trans-cultural daughters with whom they regularly consult on all kinds of current issues: Erin and Ashling.