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Organizational Behavior

organizational lying, bullshitting, and deceiving

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Snake Oil

(Anti-Cancer Club, 2016)



Cannabis Oil

(Horsley, 2013)



Examples

(Hiscott, 2017)



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questions

- Are today's approaches to lying and bullshitting applicable to lying and bullshitting done by an organization?
- How can we distinguish between a lying organization and a lying member of an organization?
- What conditions have to be met to determine that an organization is lying?

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Who is lying/deceiving?

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Who is lying/deceiving?

- speaker
- management
- employee
- third person
- **.** . . .
- organization

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Who is lied to? Who is deceived?

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Who is lied to? Who is deceived?

- public
- state or other oversight organizations
- (potential) buyers
- employees
- ...
- organization

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Who is lied to? Who is deceived? organization

(ACFE, 2019; Hart, 2019)

- \$3.5 trillion each year
- hidden loss
 - trust breach
 - climate
 - employee engagement

About what might organizations lie/deceive?

About what might organizations lie/deceive?

- products
- economic situation
- organizational settings
- organizational culture a climate
-

About what might organizations lie/deceive?

- advertising
- psychological contract
 - reasonable expectations
- ...

conditions of lying

(Mahon, 2008)

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conditions of lying

(Mahon, 2008)

- Statement condition
 - a person make a statement
- Untruthfulness condition
 - a person make an untruthful statement,
 which is a statement that the person believes to be false
- Addressee condition
 - a person make an untruthful statement to another person
- Intention to deceive addressee condition
 - a person make an untruthful statement to another person with the intention that that other person believe that statement to be true

statement condition

- advertising
- press release
- **...**
 - the problem of ascription
 - a scapegoat problem
 - organizational reaction (Benoit, 2014)

untruthfulness condition

- organizational knowledge
 - the collective knowledge and abilities possessed by the people who belong to an organization
- stricter restrictions
 - presumption of general knowledge in the given field
 - presumption of general understanding of the target audience

E.g.: Subway

(Restaurant Marketing: Five Dollar Foot Longs, Not A Foot Long, 2013)



addressee condition

- a plurality of audiences
 - eavesdropper problem
 - message targetting

conditions of lying

(Mahon, 2008)

- collective intentionality (Bratman (1992); Searle (1990))
 - lying by association, by admission
- reaffirming position
 - legal defense
 - attacking accuser
 - (full) apologizing

question

- Are today's approaches to lying and bullshitting applicable to lying and bullshitting done by an organization?
 - yes
 - different notion of intention
 - different notion of knowledge
 - difference between lying, deceiving and bullshitting
 - statement condition
 - reaction to criticism

question

- How can we distinguish between a lying organization and a lying member of an organization?
 - difference based on organizational reaction
 - scapegoating
 - reaffirming position
 - legal defense, attacking the accuser

question

- What conditions have to be met to determine that an organization is lying?
 - addressee condition
 - a person make an untruthful statement to another person
 - intention to deceive addressee condition
 - collective intentionality: lying by association
 - reaffirming position: legal defense, attacking the accuser

conclusion

- Determination of lying or deceiving or bullshitting of an organization can be done regarding its reaction to criticism.
 - reaffirming statement
 - accepting or changing the claim

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