BAI3030 – Leadership Development

Journal One – Table of Contents

Student Name: Addison Babcock

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Workload Route | Pass | Number of Words |  |

Please indicate contract route and the number of words in this journal in the table above:

If you are pursuing the “Pass” route you are to write about ONE (1) items from each section. If you are pursuing the “Honours” route you are to write about TWO (2) items from each. (the one exception to this is Section C – Classic Case)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Section A** | **Contemporary readings from the text and / or substantial handouts used in class.** | | | | | |
|  | Unit 1 | Article Name | | | Page | OK |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
|  |  | *The Female Advantage – Helgesen p. 41* | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
| **Section B** | **Readings not done in class (from the textbook and articles posted on Moodle)** | | | | | |
|  | Unit 1 |  | | | Page | OK |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
|  |  | *Type Talk – Myers-Briggs Type Indicator p. 45* | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
| **Section C** | **Classic Cases** | | | | | |
|  | Unit 1 |  | | | Page | OK |
|  |  | *The Philosopher King p. 3* | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
| **Section D** | **Films or videos used in class** | | | | | |
|  | Unit 1 |  | | | Page | OK |
|  |  | *The Nature of Leadership* | | |  |  |
|  |  | *Fish* | | |  |  |
|  |  | *Dead Poets’ Society* | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
| **Section E** | **Experiential Exercises (what you learned from participating / observing)** | | | | | |
|  | Unit 1 |  | | | Page | OK |
|  |  | *Draw a picture of Leadership* | | |  |  |
|  |  | *Personal / Canadian Hero or leader* | | |  |  |
|  |  | *Beavers Eagles and Dolphins* | | |  |  |
|  |  | *Are leaders born or made debate* | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
| **Section F** | **Shared analysis – a brief discussion of other student comments (Pass do one; Honours do two)** | | | | | |
|  |  | Student Name | | | Page | OK |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
| **Section G** | Include the following item listed below | | | | | |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
|  |  | *Your Personal Leadership Philosophy* | | |  |  |
|  |  |  | | |  |  |
| **Rating** | **Accepted** | | **Incomplete** | **Not accepted - Resubmit** | | |

# A – The Female Advantage

I’m having a tough time relating to this article. The world that Helgesen is describing isn’t one that is familiar to me. While the corporate hierarchy still exists, it doesn’t seem to be as inflexible and rigid as she believes it is.

As an example, just the other day I needed a new database created for my work. I didn’t have to ask my manager to ask his manager to forward a request down the chain of command and eventually get the work done. Instead I asked my manager for the name of a DBA that would be able to handle my request. Once I knew who would help me, I was able to contact him directly and get what I needed done.

I think technology has had a large impact on lowering the importance of the hierarchy. Now I can instantly start a Lync chat with someone I barely know and we can get things done easily. Because of this I no longer need to ask someone to ask someone and hope nothing gets lost in the conversation.

I understand that the rigid corporate hierarchy may have been a problem at some point in the past, I just don’t think it is anymore.

# B – Type Talk

My type ended up being INTJ but I was very close to being INTP. I feel like both accurately describe me. I like the problem solving aspects of INTP and the constant improvement aspect of INTJ. I think they both go together because the desire for improvement gives motivation for the problem solving.

I wasn’t surprised by this too much because I have taken similar tests based on Meyers-Briggs before. It was a test called “Colouful Personalities”. I scored really high in the green personality which is closest to the INTJ and INTP types. So it’s good the tests agree with each other at least for me.

I imagine the INTP personality type would be fairly concentrated in an environment like BAIST. INTP is described as a problem solving personality that loves to think. Dealing with computers is all about using problem solving skills, so it makes sense that the technology field would naturally attract problem solving personalities.

# C – The Philosopher King

This one was really abstract. It was so abstract that it was tough to imagine the exact person that Socrates was trying to describe. I suppose I shouldn’t expect anything less from a philosopher. When I was reading it I couldn’t help but thinking that the entire argument could be boiled down to a page or two without losing anything important.

It was also only an academic exercise because the level of perfection that Socrates is talking about doesn’t exist in any person, living or dead. We all have our flaws and moments of weakness and I think that is a major problem in Socrates’ argument that he doesn’t recognize. We shouldn’t be concerned with finding the perfect person for leading but should be looking for the best person for the task at hand.

I also don’t think you can find a one-size-fits-all kind of leader. Different leaders will have different personalities which will be better adapted for different situations. A good wartime leader might be a bad peacetime leader and vice versa.

It would be interesting to talk to Socrates (in modern English!) and ask him to point out exactly who he is talking about. I wouldn’t be surprised if he was just setting up a long argument that he should be in charge. Yes it’s an ad hominem attack but it’s curious that he would spend so much time stating that only philosophers should be rulers when he just so happens to be a philosopher.

It’s also interesting to note the implied differences between ancient and modern philosophers. It seems like an ancient philosopher was concerned with not just abstract concepts of truth and morality but also covered what we would call science today. Like in the ship example where Socrates says that an ideal ship captain would use the seasons, stars, winds, etc to navigate the ship. A modern philosopher wouldn’t be as interested in using concrete physics as they would be in using abstract thought.