

What is a leader?

- Some who sets the standard for others
- Influences, motivates, and inspires others
- Pushes others toward achievement

A leader's responsibilities are to:

- Formulate strategies
- Create a vision
- Provide training
- Listen
- Communicate ideas
- Invest time
- Resolve problems

When we think of a good leader, we often think of the qualities we admire in a good leader. Someone who is:

- Trustworthy
- Motivated
- Knowledgeable
- Driven
- Confident

- Eager
- Supportive
- Vocal
- A Risktaker

But to be a good leader, you have to have certain set of skills:

- Be adaptable to change
- Be a strategic thinker
- Have a positive mindset
- Have a vision
- Stay focused
- Have a sense of priority
- Delegate
- Be organized
- Be steadfast; but flexible
- Be a good communicator
- Have good communication with your members
- Be opened to new ideas
- Listen to your members
- Be a team player
- Have a sense of humor

So how do you become a good leader?

- Get out of your comfort zone
- Study leaders you look up to or aspire to emulate
- Encourage yourself
- Take advice from other leaders
- Research and gather information
- Create a plan
- Perfect your craft

Good leaders don't compete for power, status, or recognition

They entrust tasks to others; encouraging members to take a risk and trust themselves by trying something new or utilizing their unique talents

They guide people to work meticulously to achieve meaningful goals

They help people believe in their own worth and capabilities

They train and mentor

They display a willingness to work with and support people

They create an environment that inspires people, invigorating them to get a task done

They have a vision and the conviction to accomplish goals

In looking at what a leader is, it occurred to me that many people confuse a Manager with a Leader

I want to take a moment to explore the differences between a Manager and a Leader

MANAGER

- Plans and Budgets
- Organizes
- Administrates
- Follows a model
- Focuses on system processes
- Accepts the status quo
- Sees problems and seeks a resolution

LEADER

- Shows a direction
- Aligns and influences
- Motivates and Inspires others
- Innovates and generates original ideas
- Focuses on people
- Challenges and seeks new strategies
- Sees problems as opportunities

The task of a leader does involve managerial duties. As President, you have to make sure your meetings are run in an orderly fashion, but being a Leader is more than a managerial role.

Leaders have the ability to develop a vision that motivates others to have more passion toward a common goal. They influence others to accomplish an objective and direct the organization in a way that makes it more cohesive and coherent.

Alan Keith said, "Leadership is ultimately about creating a way for people to contribute to making something extraordinary happen."

To be an effective leader, it is important to know your leadership style. This helps us identify our weaknesses and strengths; and also what will be most effective when faced with a task.

I passed out a quiz I would like everyone to take. Please answer each question honestly concerning how you behave, not which you think is the best answer. After, I want you to add up the number of A's, B's, and C's (their values are at the end of the quiz). Then I would like you to total all three numbers. This will give you your leadership style.

There are 3 three leadership styles:

- **Authoritarian Leadership (Autocratic)**
- Authoritarian leaders, also known as autocratic leaders, provide clear expectations for what needs to be done when it should be done, and how it should be done. This style of leadership is strongly focused on both command by the leader and control of others. There is also a clear division between the leader and the members. Authoritarian leaders make decisions independently with little or no input from the rest of the group.
- Decision-making is less creative under authoritarian leadership.
- Abuse of this method is usually viewed as controlling, bossy, and dictatorial.
- Authoritarian leadership is best applied to situations where there is little time for group decision-making or where the leader is the most knowledgeable member of the group. The autocratic approach can be a good one when the situation calls for rapid decisions and decisive actions. However, it tends to create dysfunctional and even hostile environments, often pitting members against the domineering leader.

- **Participative Leadership (Democratic)**

- Participative leadership, also known as democratic leadership, is typically the most effective leadership style. Democratic leaders offer guidance to members, but they also participate in the group and allow input from others.
- Participative leaders encourage group members to participate, but retain the final say in the decision-making process. Members feel engaged in the process and are more motivated and creative. Democratic leaders tend to make others feel like they are an important part of the team, which helps foster commitment to the goals of the group.

- **Delegative Leadership (Laissez-Faire)**

- Delegative leadership, also known as laissez-faire leadership, is the least productive of all three groups.
- Delegative leaders offer little or no guidance to others and leave decision-making up to group members. While this style can be useful in situations involving highly qualified experts, it often leads to poorly defined roles and a lack of motivation.
- Under laissez-faire leadership, people tend to lack direction, blame each other for mistakes, refuse to accept personal responsibility, and produce a lack of progress and work.

John Quincy Adams said, “If your actions inspire other to dream more, learn more, do more, and become more, you are a leader.”

Pilots, I submit each of you in this room exemplify those words.

As leaders, you also have a responsibility to pass on your knowledge, to train, and to mentor.

As important as it is to encourage and walk along side our members and Anchors, it is paramount to teach. Teach:

- The History of Pilot
- What Pilot International does and stands for
- The different financial resources available through Pilot International
- The different positions and duties at the Club, District, and International level
- How to prepare an agenda and run a meeting
- Roberts Rules of Order
- How to prepare a Budget
- How to Audit books
- How to be an effective leader

As you all well know, our Founders Day is October 18th

October is a great month to train on the history of Pilot

At the end of September, I will be emailing your Clubs a short “Pilot History Quiz”

I hope opens dialogue about our history, is good refresher, and an opportunity for new members to learn our history in a fun way.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today.