

Alternate Leadership Models – 3/9/10 Symposium

Drath, W. H., McCauley, C. D. Palus, C. J., Van Velsor, E., O'Connor, P. M. G., & McGuire, J. B. (2008). Direction, alignment, commitment: Toward a more integrative ontology of leadership. *The Leadership Quarterly*, 19, 635-653. Retrieved from ScienceDirect. Also available online as a draft at

<http://www.leadershipforanewera.org/page/Leadership%20and%20Networks>

This document was summarized in Wirth (2009) below, which is used as a handout. The full article presents a higher view of leadership that incorporates the traditional leader-follower-goal model. In doing so, the DAC model also provides context for investigating shared leadership, complexity science, and relational approaches.

Kellogg Foundation (2007). The collective leadership framework: A workbook for cultivating and sustaining community change.

Retrieved from <http://cdd.stanford.edu/polls/docs/flyers/deliberative-polling-flyer-en.pdf>

The handout (pages 3-5 & 7) is part of a 60 page document for developing grassroots leadership in the community.

Leadership models (n.d.). Leadership models: From Weber to Burns to Bass. Available at <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/UNSSC/UNPAN024982.pdf>

Senge, P. (1996). Leading learning organizations. Retrieved from

<http://www.solonline.org/res/kr/leadlearn.html>

Discusses the role executive leaders, local line leaders, and internal networks have in initiating and sustaining organizational change.

Wirth, R. A. (2005). Leadership roles for internal networkers: Change agent within the informal organization. Retrieved from <http://www.entarga.com/orgchange/internal-networker.pdf>

Illustrates ways internal networkers can facilitate organizational change through communicating and diffusing knowledge across social networks.

Wirth, R. A. (2009). The DAC (Direction, Alignment, Commitment) framework of leadership. Retrieved from <http://www.entarga.com/book/DAC-Drath2008.pdf>
Four page summary of Drath, et. al. (2008) above.