

Selected List of Readings on Leadership:

Bennis, W. (2003). *On becoming a leader* (Rev. ed.). Cambridge, MA: Perseus Pub.
Identifies the qualities that define leadership, as well as the strategies that can be applied to become an effective leader. Includes portrayal of people who demonstrate leadership.

Bennis, W. & Goldsmith, J. (2003). *Learning to lead: A workbook on becoming a leader* (3rd ed.). New York: Basic Books.
A guide to leadership development with the preface that leaders are made rather than born. Includes self-assessments and interactive skill-building exercises.

Bolman, L. G. & Deal, T. E. (2006). *The wizard and the warrior: Leading with passion and power*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
Provides insight into how passion and power can affect leadership. Include examples of historical and contemporary figures that have made significant contributions in their leadership roles.

Boyatzis, R. & McKee, A. (2005). *Resonant leadership: Renewing yourself and connecting with others through mindfulness, hope, and compassion*. Boston: Harvard Business School Press.
Discusses what makes leaders great in spite of non-stop stressful situations. Methodology is academic with footnotes and research citations, but includes anecdotes from their field work.

Buckingham, M. (2001). *Now discover your strengths*. New York: Free Press.
An alternative approach to management, as it focuses on enhancing people's strengths rather than eliminating their weaknesses. Includes a Web-based interactive questionnaire that allows readers to identify their top-five strengths.

Collins, J. (2001). *Good to great: Why some companies make the leap...and others don't*. New York: HarperCollins Pub.
Provides insight into how good companies can achieve and sustain greatness and includes specific examples, and data to support the author's conclusions.

Gardner, H. (2007). *Five minds for the future*. Boston: Harvard Business School Press.
Identifies five kinds of minds that will be the greatest assets in this century, disciplined, synthesizing, creating, respectful and ethical, and proposes ways in which to develop these assets.

Gladwell, M. (2005). *Blink: The power of thinking without thinking*. New York: Little, Brown and Co.
Shows how "snap judgments" can be more accurate over decisions made after lengthy evaluations. Discusses "thin slicing" where the brain has the ability to make a correct decision immediately.

Goldsmith, M. & Reiter, M. (2007). *What got you here won't get you there: How successful people become even more successful*. New York: Hyperion.

Identifies what may seem as subtle behaviors that keep smart, innovative and hard-working employees from reaching the top tier of leadership.

Goleman, D., Boyatzis, R. & McKee. (2002). Primal leadership: Realizing the power of emotional intelligence. Boston: Harvard Business School Press.
Explains how emotional intelligence characteristics like empathy and self-awareness may be more critical than IQ in individuals to advance personal careers and promote successful organizations.

Gordon, R. S. (2004). The accidental library manager. Medford, NJ: Information Today.
A comprehensive guide on library management for the first time library managers or for those who unexpectedly evolved into a library management position.

Kanter, Rosabeth Moss. (2006). Confidence: How winning streaks and losing streaks begin and end. New York: Three Rivers Press.
The former editor of Harvard Business Review believes the key to success depends on an "organization's character, perseverance, winning tradition, and confidence."

Kegan, R. & Lahey, L.L. (2002). How the way we talk can change the way we work: Seven languages for transformation. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
Identifies seven languages that leaders should adopt to overcome internal and organization resistance to change.

Kouzes, J. M. & Posner, B.Z. (2006). A leader's legacy. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
Discusses the challenges all leaders face. Essays on these issues are grouped into four categories: significance, relationships, aspirations, and courage.

Loehr, J. E. & Schwartz, T. (2003). The power of full engagement: Managing energy, not time, is the key to high performance and personal renewal. New York: Free Press.
A practical and scientifically based approach to managing energy rather than time is the key to enduring high performance as well as to health and happiness.

Patterson, K. et al. (2002). Crucial conversations: Tools for talking when the stakes are high. New York: McGraw-Hill.
Provides best practices for employees to help them work through controversial issues and difficult discussions that strengthens relationships and with good results.

Patterson, K. et al. (2004). Crucial confrontations: Tools for resolving broken promises, violated expectations, and bad behavior. New York: McGraw-Hill.
Presents a proven step-by-step process that can enhance accountability and performance in an organization or a team effort.

Scholtes, P. R. (1998). The leader's handbook: Making things happen, getting things done. New York: McGraw-Hill.
Provides anecdotes and exercises to help managers move from a "command and control" style to an "inspiring leadership" style.

Senge, Peter, et al. (1999). *The dance of change: The challenges of sustaining momentum in learning organizations*. New York: Currency/Doubleday.

Identifies how business leaders can work together to anticipate and meet the challenges that occur when organizations are faced with change.

Vaill, P. B. (1996). *Learning as a way of being: Strategies for survival in a world of permanent white water*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Advocates that institutions of higher education must instill in managers the need for disciplined life-long learning.