



**3-3) The Ten Commandments
Physical Wisdom
Leadership**

3-3-1) The Ten Commandments of Effective Leadership

Source: NASPA Journal

1. Thou shalt know thyself and like what you knowest - if you have completed your self-analysis and you don't like what you find - CHANGE !
2. Thou shalt not be what thou wishest not to lead - what you DO is far more important, influential, and effective than what you SAY.
3. Thou shalt learn more and communicate better if thy ears are open and thy mouth is shut - most problems are created because of a failure in communication.
4. Thou shalt know thy team and be a team player - build teamwork by identifying shared goals, marshalling the talents and abilities of team members toward meeting the goals.
5. Thou shalt be honest - to thyself as well as others! All good leaders make mistakes, but rarely do they make the same mistake more than once.
6. Thou shalt not avoid risks: thou shalt manage them - successful leaders know that every action and decision holds some degree of risk, however ignoring risks is the greatest danger of all. Seek success and see change as an opportunity.
7. Thou shalt believe in thyself before any others shall - have the contagious confidence in yourself to motivate team members. But do not confuse confidence with conceit.
8. Thou shalt know that offense doth always outscore defense - the most effective leaders are quicker to act than react.
9. Thou shalt know the ways of disagreement and the means of compromise - any given problem has a variety of solutions, and the real winner and leader is the one who can accomplish the goals of all concerned.
10. Thou shalt not lead before thou followest - effective leaders lead as they would like to be led and follow as they would like to be followed.

3-3-2) The Ten Commandments of Leadership

Source: Brigette Hyacinth - "The Edge of Leadership"

- 1) **Vision** – “Thou shalt walk by faith and not by sight.” Envision in your mind what you cannot see with your eyes.
- 2) **Authenticity** – “Thou shalt practice what you preach.” Authenticity acts as a catalyst that earns the respect of followers.
- 3) **Communication** – “Thou shalt be quick to listen and slow to speak.” Great leaders listen twice as much as they speak. They listen with the intention of understanding.
- 4) **Integrity** – “Thou shalt not covet, steal or lie.” Leadership is not a right but a privilege bestowed upon the leader by followers. To whom much is given, much is required.
- 5) **Humility** – “Thou shalt strive to serve others.” Humility is a foundational leadership strength. True leaders always aim to serve rather than be served. Humble leaders use their power to empower others.
- 6) **Gratitude** – “Thou shalt give and it will be returned unto you.” Giving creates a boomerang effect. It’s a universal law, the more you gave is the more you receive.
- 7) **Balance & Well Being** – “Thou shalt keep a day of rest.” Taking time for yourself is crucial to leadership.
- 8) **Continuous Learning** – “Thou shalt seek knowledge and wisdom.” Wisdom is fundamental to leadership existence. Wisdom is the effective application of knowledge.
- 9) **Inspiration** – “Thou shalt lead the people through the wilderness to the promise land.” Inspirational Leadership is about energizing and creating a sense of direction and purpose for followers and excitement and momentum to achieve goals.
- 10) **Reward & Recognition** – “Thou shalt give honour unto whom it's due.” If employees feel their efforts and hard work aren’t appreciated, they may get disgruntled. Great leaders openly praise their team and publicly acknowledge their contributions.

3-3-3) The Ten Commandments of Effective Communication

Source: Manning Search Group

1. Always try to give feedback based on facts and not on opinions and/or emotions which might upset or offend the other person.
2. Always try to empathize or to see a situation from the other's point of view. Try to accept the other person's views without preaching and/or moralizing.
3. Criticize using neutral language and tone of voice.
4. Say what you mean without becoming sarcastic.
5. If you want something from others, ask, don't command.
6. Give the other person a chance to speak, don't slip into 'railroading'.
7. Explain why something needs to happen, don't threaten.
8. Don't give advice or opinions if people don't ask for it.
9. Be to the point, avoid vagueness at all cost.
10. Don't talk down or up to others; avoid diverting the conversation to trivial matters.

3-3-4) The Ten Commandments of Strategy: Philosophy

Source: Philosophy: The Quest for Truth by Louis P. Pojman

1. **Allow the Spirit of wonder to flourish in your heart.** Philosophy begins with deep wonder about the universe, who we are, where we come from, and where we are going. What is this life all about?
2. **Doubt every claim you encounter until the evidence convinces you of its Truth.** Be reasonably cautious, a moderate skeptic, suspicious of those who claim to have the Truth.
3. **Love the Truth.** "Philosophy is the eternal search for truth, a search which inevitably fails and yet is never defeated; which continually eludes us, but which always guides us.
4. **Divide and Conquer.** Divide each problem and theory into its smallest essential components in order to analyze each unit carefully.
5. **Collect and Construct.** Build a coherent argument or theory from component parts.
6. **Conjecture and Refute.** Make a complete survey of possible objections to your position, looking for counter-examples and subtle mistakes.
7. **Revise and Rebuild.** Be willing to revise, reject, and modify your beliefs and the degree with which you hold any belief.
8. **Seek Simplicity.** Prefer the Simpler Explanation to the more complex, all things being equal.
9. **Live the Truth.** Appropriately apply your ideas in a personal way, so that even as the Objective Truth is a correspondence of the thought to the world.
10. **Live the Good.** Let the practical conclusions of a philosophical reflection on the moral life inspire and motivate you to action.

3-3-5) The Ten Commandments of Strategy: Planning for Uncertain World

Source: Jewish Philanthropy

1. **Do not try to predict and/or forecast the future.** Forecasting is futile at best and dangerous at worst.
2. **Plan based on uncertainties, not on certainties.** Traditional planning is based on what we know, projecting the past into the future
3. **Think outside-in.** Too often, strategists project organizations into the context; they start their planning process from the inside out, ignoring forces and trends that can affect the organization until a later stage.
4. **Don't expect linear results.** "nothing ever goes as planned" but our strategic plans still pretended otherwise.
5. **Build in flexibility.** The strategy itself needs to have mechanisms that make it adaptable; flexibility needs to permeate every aspect of the plan, from the big ideas, to the budgets and cash flows.
6. **Planning can't be sequential anymore.** Don't wait to have a fully developed plan in place; start testing ideas from the information gathering stage right away
7. **Try. Fail. Try again. Fail better.** Don't look for a single-bullet solution
8. **Have Strategic Conversations.** Use your networks, cast a wide net and canvass as many opinions as possible.
9. **Windtunnel.** Once you have a strategy, "windtunnel" it. See how your strategy will fare in different scenarios. How would your grantmaking strategy work in the event of a major crisis?
10. **It's all about value.** Any organization's main goal is to provide value

The Ten Commandments

The End

