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leading w/ purpose: how to be a leader to your peers

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the heinz dilemma

A woman was on her deathbed. There was one drug that the doctors said would save her.

It was a form of radium that a druggist in the same town had recently discovered. The drug was expensive to make, but the druggist was charging ten times what the drug cost him to produce. He paid \$200 for the radium and charged \$2,000 for a small dose of the drug. The sick woman's husband, Heinz, went to everyone he knew to borrow the money, but he could only get together about \$1,000 which is half of what it cost. He told the druggist that his wife was dying and asked him to sell it cheaper or let him pay later. But the druggist said: "No, I discovered the drug and I'm going to make money from it." So Heinz got desperate and broke into the man's laboratory to steal the drug for his wife.

Should Heinz have broken into the laboratory to steal the drug for his wife?

Why or why not?

ketchup and u

Application to Peer Leadership: obedience:

- **Decision-Making:** As a leader, you must decide when to strictly adhere to rules and when to challenge them in favor of doing what's right. This could involve advocating for a peer who is unfairly treated by a policy or finding a compassionate solution that respects both the rules and the well-being of individuals.
- **Responsibility:** Balancing these conflicting responsibilities requires knowledge about the scenario and a deep understanding of both the rules and the ethical implications of your decisions.

conformity :

- **Standing Apart:** Sometimes, being a leader means making decisions that aren't popular with your peers. It involves resisting the urge to conform when doing so would compromise your values or the integrity of the group.
- **Influencing Norms:** As a peer leader, you have the ability to shape and influence the norms of your group. By choosing to act according to your values, even when it's difficult, you can inspire others to do the same and create a positive, ethical culture within your peer group.



your impact

Self → Common Good





seven tenets of leadership

1. Equity
 2. Equality
 3. Sympathy
 4. Empathy
 5. Integrity
 6. Prioritization
 7. Communication
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equity + equality

discussion focus:

The difference between the two and why it is essential to distinguish the two!

guiding questions:

How do you think your leadership style should be impacted concerning equity and equality?

In your specific role, which do you believe is more crucial to apply: equity or equality?

Knowing this, how do we understand when situations call for equity or for equality?

sympathy + empathy

discussion focus:

The difference between the two and how that difference influences the mindset of others, specifically when they come to us with conflict or problems

guiding questions:

Why does sympathy often lead to separation?

Knowing this, how can we still use sympathy?

In your specific role, which do you believe is more crucial to apply: sympathy or empathy?

Why does the difference matter and how may that impact our relationship with the people we lead?

integrity

discussion focus: the value of responsibility not just placed on our peers but upon ourselves.

guiding questions:

How do you think your leadership style should be shaped and guided by your own values (specifically integrity)?

Why is it important to place responsibility on yourself to ensure you are serving others to the best of their ability?

In your specific role, how do you envision finding a balance between team delegation vs self delegation?

prioritization

discussion focus: how to strike a balance between self vs the common good (of our community)

guiding questions:

How do you think prioritizing yourself over others makes you a better leader?
vice versa?

What are various characteristics that help us delegate work among our peers and ourselves to help the most number of people?

How can we lean on our peers to help develop that?

communication

discussion focus: determining what constitutes “good communication” and various types of communication → CCER

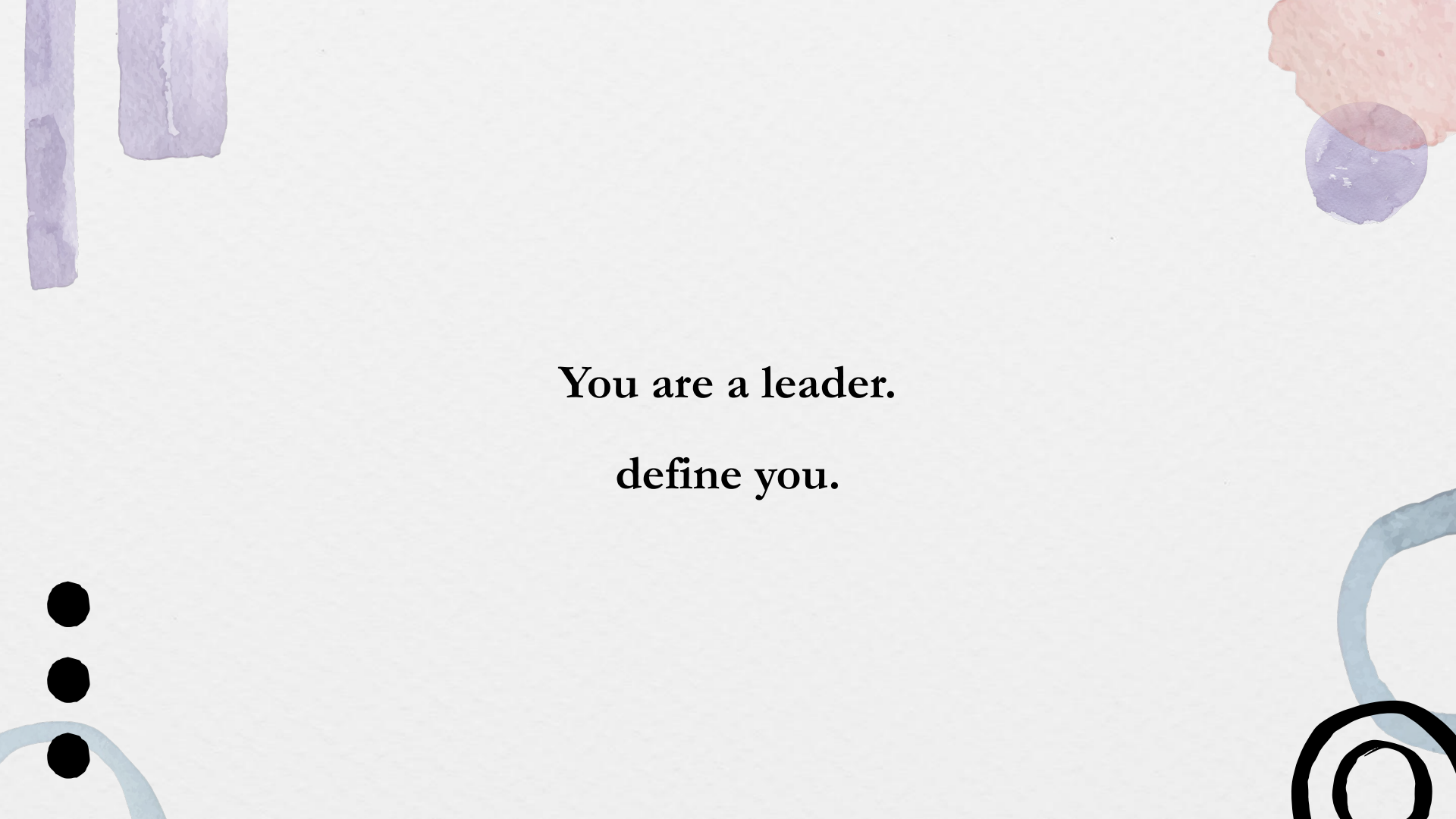
guiding questions:

What characteristics, ideals, and decisions make up good communication?

How can we work on implementing that to every conversation?

How do various scenarios require various types and levels of communication?

How do we distinguish and assess to ensure we put our best foot forward?



You are a leader.
define you.

ethical scenarios (pt1)

1. You know a friend who is struggling, you could tell someone but it would get them in trouble. Do you stay loyal to your friend? Is not telling someone even loyal?
2. Everyone is copying off each other for homework. The teacher won't notice, do you do it? Do you think this little action will impact your character?
3. Your prefectees (or constituents) have confided in you about a rumor about someone in their grade. Do you break their trust by telling the girl (or an adult) about the rumor? or Do you continue to remain silent in order to maintain a relationship with them?

ethical scenarios (pt2)

4. You and your friend both got the same job. Your friend is being compensated for this position less than you are. What do you do?

- 5. You have a 100 in math. Something happened and you could not study for a test. You could cheat. Do you? WHY?
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