

***Lone Survivor* by Luttrell as a Reference to Describe the Application of the Leadership**

Principles

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Great leaders are skilled at making tough choices while exercising solid emotional restraint. Additionally, they take proactive measures to address the effects of poor decisions. *Lone Survivor* recounts the events of Operation Red Wings, which took place in Kunar Province, Afghanistan, in the summertime. Operation Red Wings' objective was to stop anti-coalition terrorist activities in the area to support ongoing stability operations. Thus, the main purpose of this work is to consider how effectively and productively leadership is applied in the work *Lone Survivor*.

A few indigenous goat herders infiltrated the squad a few hours after the same incident. The SEALs had no alternative but to make difficult choices. Their target had been damaged, but they were not sure to what extent. The team's mission was nearing a conclusion, and it had been a top objective for some time to either capture or kill Ahmad Shah. The main character Mike had to make a choice that appeared to be beyond his capacity as team captain and the commanding officer of this operation.

There have been several analyses of the leadership choices taken on that mountain. These two goat herders might have been left alone, ending the task, or they could have been killed, their bodies were hidden, and the mission continued. Whatever the outcome, it was decided to let the goat herders go, change areas, and consider the alternatives. Since they do not often harm innocent fighters unless they constitute a direct threat, one may conclude that this was the proper choice.

The conclusion was questionable because of the possibility that these soldiers might tell the Taliban about the SEALs' location, making them a direct threat. However, even wise decisions made by leaders can result in subpar results. A far more considerable Taliban force had the SEALs partially surrounded from a high position a few hours later. It was the second most significant loss of SEAL fatalities in a single day. Three of the four SEALs died in a

horrifying firefight together with the whole Quick Reaction Force of SEALs and other special operations personnel after their helicopter was gunned down.

Great leaders, like Mike, develop emotional intelligence, enabling them to escape paralysis by analyzing and making judgments grounded in logic. Sometimes, hasty judgments must be taken using the facts at hand, while other times, more information must be gathered. Great leaders have the skills necessary to reduce uncertainty and exert as much control over the result as possible (Newson, 2020). Mike and his group decided to obey the laws of engagement and refrain from killing unarmed folks. They also lost the lives of their other comrades because of it. Nevertheless, that is conflict: even wise choices do not always result in success.

Luttrell, the author of the book, supports the first mode of thinking about warfare throughout *Lone Survivor* and condemns the rules of war for risking the needs of American soldiers at peril. According to Luttrell, war is an elevated battle in which practically any action taken by American soldiers is appropriate (Bruner, 2019). Luttrell (2008) contends that thousands of Americans have died due to the terrible foes, Al Qaeda and the Taliban. Consequently, it should be permitted for American soldiers to utilize their combat training to combat these terrorist organizations in whatever way they can (Willink & Babin, 2017). Luttrell (2008) notes that anyone who believes that there should be regulations like in sports games should not be participating in the conflict in the first place. Generally, the author describes war as a game with no rules.

Nevertheless, Luttrell contends that weak but powerful liberal Americans are undermining the Navy SEALs' ability to defend their own safety, as well as the safety of American residents. The writer argues that these leftists complain anytime American service members inadvertently injure Middle Eastern people and appear to despise American service members more than they despise Al Qaeda. The American soldiers are required to abide by

the rules of combat. They cannot shoot at unarmed people unless they have adequate evidence of the citizens' malice, according to Luttrell, who feels that this is primarily due to liberals in the press.

Making wise decisions involves self-control, bravery, and adaptability of a leader. To think correctly, a leader must control their fear and uncertainty. Business executives often do not make decisions that determine the fate of life and death. Despite this, they still have to make hundreds of decisions daily. These choices get trickier when businesses expand because they touch more people and have more significant effects on others (Brown, 2010; TEDx Talks, 2014). People around the person encourage good actions and condemn bad ones. Leaders frequently suffer the consequences of a defective plan of action or a string of poor choices. Because the transformation that transforms an organization, whether it is a multibillion-dollar corporation or a ten-member marketing company, requires that individuals give up the things they hold dear. Thus, there is a high risk that regular routines, allegiances, and mindsets can be affected. They might only have the chance of a better future in exchange for these sacrifices.

Leadership has many distinct definitions as certain traits set leaders apart from followers. All contemporary theories can be categorized into one of the three following viewpoints: governance as a method or connection, leadership as a set of personal attributes, or statesmanship as a particular approach to administration. While the majority of research today has changed its focus from traditional attribute or personality-based speculations toward a situation theory, which asserts that the scenario in which control is exercised is ascertained by the leadership skills and characteristics of the commander (Kouzes & Posner, 2012). The idea that administration is a method that entails influencing a group of individuals to achieve goals is included in the more prevalent theory of leadership, at least to some extent.

According to the situational leadership theory, leaders should decide on the appropriate course of action depending on the current situation's facts. As such, different sorts of judgment require specific management philosophies. An autocratic form of management, for instance, may be most suitable when the group's leader is believed to be its most informed and knowledgeable member (Goffee & Jones, 2017). Meanwhile, a democratic approach may be more successful in other situations when group members are experienced specialists and demand to be regarded as such.

Thus, the paper has considered the leadership's role in *Lone Survivor*. As a result of the analysis, leadership turned out to be one of the central parts of the work and had a valuable value for the narrative. Through Luttrell's prism, one can understand the basis and essence of the aspect under study. Finally, the paper analyzed the existing definitions of leadership and the theories within which this phenomenon can be studied best.

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