

Good leaders, Bad decisions

Abstract

Leaders make decisions for all types of commerce, including military as

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Introduction

For years companies and organizations have developed and created leaders and team environments where leaders are accepted as great leaders and relied on to make good decisions, even in a crisis, yet not all leaders in the face of a crisis make good decisions. Some leaders are based on rank and hierarchy whereas a designated leader is ultimately held accountable to a company or organization while other leaders may be ignored, which can result in a crisis. Gaining an understanding of how good leaders make unwise decisions in crisis situations may assist others in being prepared in the decision-making process when facing a crisis.

History brings forth lasting memories in which the ramifications of decisions may never be known of the results of making decisions. A forward-looking view from neuroscience may aid in the understanding of the critical decision-making process.

Background of the Problem

The date was December 6, 1941, the day before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. According to the Pearl Harbor Fact Sheet in the WWII Museum, a missed warning included an intercepted message and on the morning of December 7th radar detected a large fleet of airplanes headed toward Oahu. On December 7, over 2,400 Americans lost their lives and thousands were wounded. Warnings of the impending attack were not heeded, and leaders entrusted to employ and use knowledge and

We assess that the United States and the world will remain vulnerable to the next flu pandemic or largescale outbreak of a contagious disease that could lead to massive rates of death and disability, severely affect the world economy, strain international resources, and increase calls on the United States for support. (p. 21).

Although we may never know how the warnings were interpreted, providing a closer look at understanding what undermines decision making in a crisis situation may be beneficial for companies and organizational leaders. How people perceive and react to a notice or important communication caTJ0 Tc 0 Tw 3.7 TS

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Leaders making a crisis decision has resulted in global crises in the United States and around the world. Good leaders make some bad decisions, but some are minor and have little to no direct effect on sustainability of living. Campbell et al. (2009) discussed various

experiences, or by observing and remembering the outcomes of other people's behaviors.

(para. 6)

The leaders, or decision makers, during the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor and on 9/11 made decisions they felt were the most appropriate at the time.

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Jin et al. (2024) defined

and emergency personnel. The need to listen, research, and make decisions based on fact instead of personal bias, rank, or hierarchy is essential to achieve a consensus for a readiness plan.

Conclusion

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