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Nota di contenuto	Title page -- TABLE OF CONTENTS -- FOREWORD -- ABOUT THE AUTHOR -- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS -- CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION -- LEADERSHIP AND MORALE IN AIR COMBAT -- EXISTING THOUGHTS ON MILITARY MORALE -- Missing Link -- METHODOLOGY -- Morale for Aviators -- Three Case Studies -- LIMITATIONS -- ASSUMPTIONS -- FINDINGS -- CHAPTER 2 - THE MORALE PROBLEM -- WHO IS THE LEADER? -- The Leader's Role -- MORALE: THE DEFINITION -- Many Definitions -- Morale for Airmen -- THE POWER OF THREE -- Individual Needs -- Cohesion -- Esprit de Corps -- MAINTAINING CONTROL -- CHAPTER 3 - MAJ ADOLF GALLAND: JAGDGESCHWADER 26 -- GERMANY'S BATTLE FOR BRITAIN -- Countersea Operations -- The Fighter Battle
Sommario/riassunto	Lt Col John J. Zentner's The Art of Wing Leadership and Aircrew Morale in Combat addresses the role that the air force wing commander plays in affecting the level of aircrew morale during combat. More specifically, Colonel Zentner's study seeks to identify and define those unique characteristics associated with leading airmen that sustain aircrew morale in the face of significant losses.Colonel Zentner defines aircrew morale as the enthusiasm and persistence with which an aviator flies combat missions. He then offers three historical case studies to establish a framework within which aircrew morale can be assessed.

The first case study is of Maj Adolf Galland and Jagdgeschwader 26 during the Battle of Britain. The second case study considers Lt Col Joseph Laughlin and the 362d Fighter Group during the invasion of France in the summer of 1944. The third case study examines Col James R. McCarthy and the 43d Strategic Wing during Operation Linebacker II. Drawing heavily on the results of questionnaires and personal interviews, each case study is focused on the importance that aircrews ascribed to three general areas: individual needs, group cohesion, and unit esprit de corps. Colonel Zentner concludes that aircrew control over development of combat tactics was the single most important element affecting morale. This finding supports one of the fundamental truths about the employment of airpower, centralized control and decentralized execution that has become embedded in the airman's culture. In each of the three cases studied by the author, morale generally improved when the wing commander either displayed a personal flair for tactical innovation or allowed his subordinates to become innovative. Conversely, morale declined when higher headquarters placed burdensome and unsound restrictions on aircrew tactics.
