**16) Some people believe that in order to be effective, political leaders must yield to public opinion and abandon principle for the sake of compromise. Others believe that the most essential quality of an effective leader is the ability to remain consistently committed to particular principles and objectives.**

Write a response in which you discuss which view more closely aligns with your own position and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should address both of the views presented.

**114) Any leader who is quickly and easily influenced by shifts in popular opinion will accomplish little.**

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement and explain your reasoning for the position you take. In developing and supporting your position, you should consider ways in which the statement might or might not hold true and explain how these considerations shape your position.

观点:关键弄清楚何时妥协，何时不该妥协。

1. 领导者观点有局限性。很多时候只有自己的观点不一定是正确的。为了避免失误，要参考民众的意见。例如，拿爱因斯坦的相对论来说，它的正确与否是需要领域内的科学家来证实的。这需要很专业的知识 professional knowledge，来自其他领域的学者专家或者老百姓，政府根本就 搞不懂它是什么，谈何去评论它呢？

2. 然而 人 民选择出于各种目的，有不同的立场，事实上难以统一;比如natural state的问题，出于保护环境的目的需 要被保护;出于经济目的对natural state开发而造成巨大不利影响的例子很多

3. 即使统一也可能缺乏眼光。 坚持自己的观点确实重要。要是领导人只懂得听从大众的意见，永远不能带来深远影响， 利于中国的毛泽东，在新民主主义革命(new- democratic revolution)过程中，在大家都 作出激进的(radical)错误的决定的时候，只有他坚持保守(conservative)的路线，从 而引导人们进行了长征，最终建立了新中国，成为了中国人心中最为的的 leader 之一。

4. 结论:关键弄清楚何时妥协，何时不该妥协。A 盲目的 blindfold 坚持错误的目标不仅 给本人，还会给整个社会带来灾难。如:Hitler B 忽视了许多其他重要的品质

…if deficient in fundamental knowledge, individuals’ opinions will lead to total simplicity and naivety. Leaders are not omniscient, nor can they be experts in every field. Take Big Data, a term for data sets that are so large or complex that traditional data processing application software is inadequate to deal with them, as example. Most leaders might not understand what it is. Some of them might question why they spent great amount of budget or time on it when they could spend it to stop people dying of starvation or disease. Albert Einstein said, "Unthinking respect for authority is the greatest enemy of truth." In sum, not all issue need to be confirmed by people and government officials should rely on their professional judgment.

Is that true that leader need to be ? I bet your answer is yes. However, do you agree that all enterprise should be inspired to change their leader after five years? People’s opinions mainly fall into two categories, and I tagged them as the ‘new trend’ oriented and the ‘comprehensive consideration’ oriented. The ‘new trend’ supporters assert the new ideas and new policy would play the most significant role in the development of enterprise. Meanwhile, the ‘comprehensive consideration’ believers insist that not all leaders need to be recommend to resign after five years since different fields have divergent plan. Both sides justify themselves with sound reasons. From my perspective, in most cases, I would prefer the latter rather than the former.因为前者太绝对了

The ‘new trend’ supporters might argue that with the long management of one leader, an enterprise might tend to be conservative. A good case in hand is the experience of my internship at Baidu, a multination technology company who dominate many fields such as deep learning, big data, cloud computing, etc., in China. Our team focus on exert machine learning, a computational model, to solve the computer vision problem. Although Our boss already put great amount of time researching on it, he was a little bit conservative and refuse to use the new model because he alleged it is useless. As our team can’t produce an effective product, the architect decided to delegate a new boss to help us. She was always patient and endorse us to try new model. With her help, we eventually develop a new approach to accomplish our project. In sum, changing leader could revive a project that is going to die.

Nevertheless, the ‘comprehensive consideration’ believers might also the serious drawbacks of changing leader. Some field, like education, might not have to select a new leadership. Here is an example, Fei-Fei Li, one president of Tsinghua university, the best university of China, once want to establish a new educational approach. This approach involves in teachers’ salary and undergraduates’ study plan. It’s too complicated and can’t to be achieved within five years. Some teachers didn’t support her since there are conflicts of interest. If she had to be step down after five years and the new president didn’t consist the approach, Tsinghua university won’t have so many talents and resources to establish the world class university. Moreover, on one can guarantee that new leader would be ‘intelligent’ enough to do the right decision. The situation of the enterprise might become worse as the result of the imprudence of the new leadership. In short, not all fields need to change the leadership.

Furthermore, there's an inherent tradeoff between leadership and enterprise’s success. In some fields and circumstance, it might be essential to step down the in power after five years. For example, the president of government need to be force to elect again to forestall the corruption of power; whereas the president of a university or business might not be demand to leave it might be better since current leader has better experience in his or her position. The essence of the claim is to maximize benefits and minimize the hazards not thwart the career of leadership. Hence, if the present leader is eager to absorb new ideas and doesn’t drug the development of the enterprise, he or she doesn’t need to be stand down.

Thus, no all profession - business, politics, education, government – have to choose a new leadership.