**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