National Science Policy Explored
By Panel of Research Advocates

By DAVID CHEN

Four Caltech-affiliated scientists discussed how public policy is impeding scientists, when scientific knowledge should be an important source of information for decision-makers. The format consisted of four speakers presenting a topic along with a question-answer session. In addition, a question section for the entire panel followed the four speakers.

President David Baltimore began by noting that “a remarkable breakdown” has occurred since the end of World War II. That time period was a watershed when issues of national security transformed science. During that time, politicians demanded the “most unbiased scientific advice” to guide them. President Baltimore noted that scientists tend to trust science.

President Baltimore explained that although biology and medicine are some of the world’s greatest problems, the current administration has done very little to solve them. For example, the AIDS epidemic is now spreading, with 5 million new cases a year. With no successful vaccine on the horizon, President Baltimore explains that an “ABC” plan—which previously worked to reduce the AIDS virus in Thailand and Uganda—should be taught around the world. The plan promotes that people practice abstinence, be faithful with partners and use condoms. The problem is that condoms are associated with birth control, so this plan is hampered by religious groups in Washington. He notes that funding for programs that promote condom use have been redirected to programs that promote abstinence, especially to faith-based groups.

In addition, Dr. Baltimore notes that although biology and medicine are some of the world’s greatest problems, the current administration has done very little to solve them. For example, the AIDS epidemic is now spreading, with 5 million new cases a year. With no successful vaccine on the horizon, President Baltimore explains that an “ABC” plan—which previously worked to reduce the AIDS virus in Thailand and Uganda—should be taught around the world. The plan promotes that people practice abstinence, be faithful with partners and use condoms. The problem is that condoms are associated with birth control, so this plan is hampered by religious groups in Washington. He notes that funding for programs that promote condom use have been redirected to programs that promote abstinence, especially to faith-based groups.

President Baltimore also stated that although biology and medicine are some of the world’s greatest problems, the current administration has done very little to solve them. For example, the AIDS epidemic is now spreading, with 5 million new cases a year. With no successful vaccine on the horizon, President Baltimore explains that an “ABC” plan—which previously worked to reduce the AIDS virus in Thailand and Uganda—should be taught around the world. The plan promotes that people practice abstinence, be faithful with partners and use condoms. The problem is that condoms are associated with birth control, so this plan is hampered by religious groups in Washington. He notes that funding for programs that promote condom use have been redirected to programs that promote abstinence, especially to faith-based groups.

Collins Clears Debate
On Economy Growth

By ALEX SIEGEL

Chances are you want the economy to be doing well. Perhaps you’ve heard conflicting opinions from one or both of the candidates running for President. Last Thursday, in Baxter Hall as part of the Social Activism Speaker Series, Chuck Collins, co-founder of the non-partisan organization United for a Fair Economy, stopped by and settled the matter, once and for all.

He began by asking for five volunteers. Each volunteer was to represent one fifth of the United States, divided by annual income. The volunteer representing the lowest income level was instructed to take a meager half step forward to denote their small, 3% increase in real income since 1979. Most of the other volunteers took a few steps forward, except for the last volunteer, the wealthiest 20%, who ran out of floor space and began climbing the stairs towards the exit of Baxter Hall. The top 1% of the U.S. would have left the Lecture Hall altogether.

In the thirty or so years after World War II every member of,

Caltech President David Baltimore, Vice Provost David Goodstein, Professor Janet Hering, and JPL scientist Adwin Vasavada listen as an audience member asks the panel a question.

Hundreds gathered in Beckman Auditorium Wednesday night to hear Bob Schieffer as he promoted the release of his new book, Face the Nation: My Favorite Stories from the First 50 Years of the Award-Winning News Broadcast as part of the Voices of Vision Lecture Series, which he penned in celebration of the show’s golden anniversary.

Schieffer, the current host of the Sunday morning political commentary show Face the Nation, delivered a speech highlighting significant news stories and commentary ranging from the program’s first airing November 7, 1954 featuring an interview with then-Senator Joseph McCarthy, whose Red Scare movement and referral to the nation’s premier legislative body as a “lynch bee” helped lead to his censure by the U.S. Senate soon afterward and with that political downfall.

Schieffer relayed anecdotes of the pioneering Face the Nation journalist through the Cold War era, including the show’s ground-breaking and controverisal interview with Soviet Union Premier Nikita Khrushchev—the first time an interview with a Communist leader ever aired on American television. The interview received accolades from other governments worldwide. Back in the United States, the “famous” Eisenhower administration was already at work establishing that in the future, questions for Soviet leaders by U.S. journalists had to be submitted in advance to the U.S. State Department for review.

Another important Face the Nation achievement was the day the show’s producers conducted an interview with Fidel Castro the day he overthrew Batista in Cuba, all the while being held at gunpoint by a large group of Castro’s armed guards while the new ruler assured the world that he was “not a Communist” and that he would “never allow a dictatorship like the Batistas imposed on Cuba.” Schieffer also mentioned the effect of the television revolution of the 1960’s and detailed John F. Kennedy’s mystery of this new media form to capture the hearts of the American people during his successful 1960 campaign for the U.S. presidency.

After discussing the many

Bob Schieffer responds to questions during an exclusive Tech interview.

exploits of Face the Nation’s 50 years on the air, Schieffer switched to describing changes in the American political system over the years, such as the emergence of negative attack ads, the calibre of political candidates and the primary election system in relation to the national conventions. He also included several per-

Caltech Soccer Falls to Whittier

Tim Tirrell is narrowly beaten to the ball by the Whittier goal keeper as Caltech suffers a disappointing 4-1 loss in an exciting home match.
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Water Conservation, Stem Cell Research Touched on by Panel

Professor Hering noted that current funding and regulations for embryonic stem cell research, for example, the EPA’s Clean Water state- revolving fund decreased from $1.34 billion in fiscal year 2004 to $850 million for fiscal year 2005. In addition, certain rules may discourage users from conserving. For example, farmers may be disincentivized to conserve water usage or they may lose their agricultural tax breaks.

To solve these problems, Professor Hering advocates a shift to distributed water management, a much more efficient system compared to the current centralized systems. The new plan would have each residence care for its water supply. Instead of pumping waste water back to the city, the unit would check the water and route it to embarrassed areas where there is a problem before discharging it so that clean but un-drinkable could be used for irrigation. An additional advantage to this system is a better national awareness of the importance of water resources to nations and gave the importance of water to the Nile and to Egypt— who has stated its willingness to defend this resource— an example. Hering claimed that while water is an important resource, it is a varying commodity for food production and various countries have decided to solve the problem in different manners. Israel, for example, import the vast majority of its water needs from Syria and Indonesia China has decided that it will allocate enough water to raise vegetables to feed its population, but meat will be imported as well.

Another important issue that was brought up was the ephemeral and temporal attributes of climate change, as towards such long-term issues. President Baltimore stated, “While we need to educate. What is the long-term impact? Most people don’t understand how the future is a consequence of what we do now. And they turn their tap on.”

Dr. Ashwin Vasavada, a JPL scientist, mentioned the climate change and assisted US Government agencies with climate policy, discussed the issue of global warming. Scientists have conclusively shown that the global temperature has risen by about 6 degrees centigrade over the past century, leading to increases in sea level and decreases in global water storage. However, no one has ever really seen this on a large scale. President Baltimore stated, “We have a problem, but we have to be able to see it first.”

The Bush administration’s current argument is that the Earth’s climate has natural variability and scientists are not sure whether humans are responsible for the recent changes. In addition, changes to current regulations may lead to economic repercussions. There have been attempts over the past decade to reduce global emissions. In the Rio Conven- tion of 1992, nations agreed to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. Unfortunately, the agreements were non-binding and not much changed. Thus, the Kyoto Protocol of 1997, 38 developed countries binding agreed to reduce emissions to lower than 1990 levels by the years 2008-2012. This treaty was later rejected by the United States because the treaty’s oppo- 

nents argued that US companies were unfairly hampered in the global market.

After numerous reports con- cluding that warming over the past 50 years has been caused by humans, the Bush administration decided to adopt a new measure. The US Global Change Initiative plans to reduce carbon emissions relative to GDP growth. There is a voluntary target of an 18% re- duction in “emissions intensity” over the next 10 years.

Dr. Vasavada noted, “The sad truth is that we’ve already de- layed too long, so we have to think about adaptation and miti- gation.” He noted, however, that federal R&D spending was at rec- ord levels, although most fund- ing increases have gone towards defense and health research.

During the open panel, other policy issues related to science were brought up by audience members. One member stated concern at the current administra- tion’s plan to develop new nuclear weapons such as bunker busters and the lack of global concern in arms proliferation. Presi- dent Baltimore explained that nuclear policy was used to be very im- portant issues “and 30 years ago the people of the United States could not have thought that a first strike, four chairs, could represent the wealthiest 1% of America. The other nine volunteers did not look pleased to be crammed together on the last three chairs. The wealth gap is truly large if the wealthiest 1% society has more wealth than the bottom 90% combined.

Some people argue that we shouldn’t worry about the wealth gap as long as the poorest members of society have enough wealth to survive. Collins, how- ever, feels strongly that the wealth gap is bad for government and it’s bad for culture. When one group has so much wealth, it creates economic instability and limits economic growth. That same group also has an unfair advantage in politics by contributing so much wealth to political campaigns that democracy itself seems undercut. Culturally, the wealth gap creates new social barriers that could eventually di- vide the nation.

Collins brought up Brazil as an example of a country with a huge wealth gap. The few wealthy citizens rarely leave the gated communities in which they live, while the rest of society lives in a completely different country, cut off economically, politically and socially from the wealthy. Collins adds that if our policies are not al- tered, the United States could end up like this in the near future.

Chuck Collins co-authored the book, along with Felice Yeskel and United for a Fair Economy, Economic Apartheid in America.

In the book, he brings up vast amounts of evidence demonstrating the swift growth of economic inequality, how it came to be, and what can be done to shrink it. The book illustrates that corporations account for fifty-one of the top one hundred economies, while national states account for less than fifty-nine. That the average CEO is paid 313 times as much as the average laborer working for them, while twenty years ago, they were only paid about forty-two times the laborers salary. There are many others, but I don’t want to spoil the surprise.

The wealth gap is big and con- tinues to grow bigger everyday. The upper-class experiences prosperity, while everyone else is left in stagnation. The economy may be growing, but we must not be fooled by some of the economic indicators such as the stock market and inflation. With the wealth gap as big as it is, a growing economy doesn’t neces- sarily mean that the economy is growing for you.

The California Tech

Continued from Page 1, Column 2

Collins, right, takes a moment before he lectures to speak with atten- dants about his new book.

Chuck Collins uses volunteers to demonstrate how the gap between the rich and poor is growing.

Growing Wealth Gap 'Bad for the Economy'

The upper-class experiences prosperity, while everyone else is left in stagnation. The economy may be growing, but we must not be fooled by some of the economic indicators such as the stock market and inflation. With the wealth gap as big as it is, a growing economy doesn’t necessarily mean that the economy is growing for you.

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Cross-Country Places 6th, VB Breaks Losing Streak

By MIKE RUPP

Caltech Athletics Weekly Roundup

Women’s Volleyball breaks losing streak against LPC

Breaking their nine-match losing streak, the Caltech Women’s Volleyball team swept Life Pacific College, 3-0 (20-18, 30-14, 30-11) this past Tuesday at the Braun Gym.

The team was lead by the Streit sisters, Sophomores Outside Hitters Rebecca and Elizabeth Streit, who won Caltech Co-Athlete of the Week Honors. (See below for a full description.)

Leading the team in kills was Senior Kristen Zortman, who had arguably her best match of the season with nine kills and a .444 hitting percentage, both team highs. For the season, Zortman leads the team in hitting percentage, and is third on the team in kills.

Fresman Setter Sarah Stidham had 23 assists and four service aces, and Senior Defensive Specialists Hesper Rebo and Vi Tran had 13 and 11 digs apiece. Tran also chipped in eight service aces, as Caltech ran off a season-high 33 aces.

For the season, Rebecca Streit leads the team in kills, followed by Senior Delia Davies, Zortman, and Tran, who is next with 45.

The team plays its next match against West Coast Baptist College this Tuesday night at home in the Braun Gym. The match begins at 5:00 PM.

Co-Athletes of the Week:

Women’s Volleyball’s Elizabeth & Rebecca Streit

The twin 5-8 Outside Hitters from Jupiter, Florida teamed up this past week to break Caltech’s losing streak, leading the team past Life Pacific College in three straight games.

Elizabeth’s line included a team-high ten service aces, seven kills and seven digs. Rebecca recorded eight kills, nine service aces and four digs. The stat lines added up to 17 volleyball points for each player, accounting for 54% of Caltech’s total production.

For the season, Rebecca has lead the team in kills, while Elizabeth currently leads the team in service aces and digs.

The Streit hope to start a winning streak for Caltech starting this Tuesday when the team hosts West Coast Baptist College.

Women’s Volleyball Breaks Losing Streak against Life Pacific College

Men’s Soccer loses to La Verne, Cal Lutheran

The Men’s Soccer team suffered two tough losses this past week, losing to La Verne by a final score of 7-1 on Wednesday, and following it up with a 10-0 drubbing at the hands of Cal Lutheran.

Sophomore Forward Sangho Bae scored his second goal of the season to put Caltech ahead 1-0 just two and a half minutes into the La Verne match. But La Verne responded with seven straight goals, thus ending Caltech’s bid for an upset.

Junior Goalkeeper Elliot Pallett had 11 saves between the two matches, averaging 5.5 saves a contest.

The team plays its next match this Wednesday at home against Whittier College. Caltech defeated Whittier 1-0 earlier this season. The match starts at 4:00 PM.

Cross-Country teams place 6th at SCIAC Multi-Duals

The Men’s and Women’s Cross-Country teams both finished in sixth place at the SCIAC Multi-Duals on Friday.

For the Men, Freshman David Fisher was the top finisher for Caltech, finishing in 17th place with a time of 28:10.90. Junior Gustavo Olin, Track and Field’s MVP from last season, finished 38th with a time of 29:42.30.

For the Women, Freshman Sarah Stidham was the top finisher for Caltech, finishing in 17th place with a time of 29:32.90. Junior Kamalah Chang was the team’s top nine finisher, followed by Junior Monica Pallett, who won Caltech Co-Athlete of the Week Honors.

The Men’s team finished in 38th place with a time of 82:44.43. The Women’s team finished in 39th place with a time of 86:01.72.

The team plays its next match at SCIAC Multi-Duals on Friday.

Co-Athletes of the Week:

Women’s Volleyball’s Rebecca Streit

Senior Kristen Zortman, who had 23 assists and four service aces, seven kills and a .444 hitting percentage, both team highs.

For the season, Zortman leads the team in kills, followed by Senior Delia Davies, Zortman, and Tran.

The team plays its next match against West Coast Baptist College this Tuesday night at home in the Braun Gym. The match begins at 5:00 PM.

Candidates for Analyst Positions

Representing candidates from CIA’s analytical arms, the Directorate of Intelligence, will be interviewing for analyst positions in Los Angeles during the week of January 17th. Analysts work on the forefront of protecting national security; quickly assessing how rapidly changing international developments will impact US interests at home and abroad. They use information from classified and unclassified sources from around the world to develop and provide the reliable intelligence that is essential for US policymakers to make informed decisions.

The CIA is hiring for the following positions:

- Analysts: Mathematicians, Economists, and Political Scientists
- Collection Analysts
- Counterintelligence Analysts
- Counterterrorism Analysts
- Cybersecurity Analysts
- Economic, Political, Leadership and Military Analysts
- Psychological/Psychiatric Analysts
- Science and Technology Analysts
- Weapons Analysts
- Cybercrime and Counterterrorism Analysts

Candidates must have at least a bachelor’s degree with a minimum GPA of 3.0. Language skills, previous foreign area residence or travel, and relevant work experience are pluses. Candidates must successfully complete a medical examination, polygraph interview, and an extensive background investigation. All positions require US citizenship and relocation to the Washington, DC area.

The CIA is America’s premier intelligence agency, and we are committed to building and maintaining a workforce as diverse as the nation we serve.

For additional information, and to apply online, please visit www.cia.gov. Successful applicants who have submitted their resumes by December 12th will be contacted to attend an information session and arrange a local area interview.

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Looking for an Opportunity to Make a Difference?

CIA’s Directorate of Intelligence is seeking candidates for Analyst Positions.

Counterterrorism Threat Analyst

Candidates must have at least a bachelor’s degree with a minimum GPA of 3.0. Language skills, previous foreign area residence or travel, and relevant work experience are pluses. Candidates must successfully complete a medical examination, polygraph interview, and an extensive background investigation. All positions require US citizenship and relocation to the Washington, DC area.

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Strategic Thoughts about the War on Terror

By JOE WUENDEF

On the evening of December 19, 2004, our grandparent woke up to check the news on the television. A bombing had occurred in a southern city of Saudi Arabia, and approximately 300 people were killed. Shortly thereafter, the US began a military operation against terrorism. Over the following years, we woke up every morning to hear about the political and social consequences of this conflict. This time, we are no longer just a citizen of the United States; we are also an ally of the United States. We are facing a new era of global terrorism.

The Caltech UnBulleted: Intelligent Debate on the Issues at Stake in National Politics

Bush v. Kerry Court? The Supreme Court and the 2004 Presidential Election

By J. MORGAN ROUSSEAU

No new U.S. Supreme Court justice has been appointed since 1994—the longest period without turnover on the Court since 1913-19. Eight of the current justices are over 70 years old. As these eight justices are nearing retirement, the president’s choice of a Supreme Court nominee may be the most important political decision of his or her presidency. The president’s legal agenda depends on the Court’s stance on various issues, including national security, affirmative action, and campaign finance reform. The president’s choice of a justice is likely to have a significant impact on the Court’s future decisions.

Global Climate Change: Facts, Projections, Policies

By TAPIO SCHNEIDER

Facts. Today’s atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations are higher than they were at any time in the past 400,000 years (see fig). They are about 30% higher than before the industrial revolution. We are at a critical point in human history because of climate change.

The climatic stability of the Holocene is in peril at the least 400,000 years. Climate change is caused by greenhouse gases that trap heat in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases are primarily carbon dioxide and methane. These gases are produced by human activities, such as burning fossil fuels.

The importance of choking off the emissions of these gases is critical. The Paris Agreement is one of the most important agreements in the world. The Paris Agreement aims to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015 and entered into force in 2016.

The Paris Agreement is a milestone in the fight against climate change. It is a first step towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving a sustainable future. The Paris Agreement is a framework for analysis of the war on terrorism.
Global Climate Change: Addressing the Problem of Global Warming

The Kyoto protocol can only be understood as a small first step toward addressing the problems of climate change. It is clear that its terms and likely even its fundamental policy directions will need to be renegotiated and new international policies developed that go beyond the Kyoto commitments, for example, by promoting emission reductions in developing countries. The Kyoto Protocol was immediately criticized for a number of shortcomings that made its ratification by the U.S. Congress unlikely. For example, developing countries are exempt from the binding targets of the Kyoto Protocol, reflecting the international consensus that industrialized countries should take the lead in reducing greenhouse gas emissions because most of the greenhouse gas emissions that have accumulated over the years are from industrialized countries and per capita emissions in the industrialized countries far exceed those in developing countries. In 1997, the U.S. Senate voted 95-0 for a resolution against the U.S. ratification based on the concern that the Kyoto targets may exceed those of the industrialized countries by the year 2015. More fundamentally, the compelling logic of the cap-and-trade mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol because it set absolute emission caps, whereas the U.S. preferred flexible trading arrangements, which might, for example, cap the prices of emissions allowances, rather than their quantities, thus reducing the uncertainty about the costs of emission reductions.

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Fax: 608-271-7237

Enter George W. Bush. In his election campaign in 2000, President Bush promised to "establish mandatory reduction targets" for carbon dioxide, contrasting his pledge with that of Vice President Gore, who ran on a platform of achievable stabilized greenhouse gas concentrations and lead to immediate ancillary benefits, such as cleaner air and a reduction of our dependence on foreign oil. Market incentives for reductions of greenhouse gas emissions would be created through new pollution-reduction technologies. This would also allow the institutions that are necessary to guarantee a fair global market for tradable emission allowances to grow and evolve gradually.

The Kyoto Protocol (1997) to the Framework Convention on Climate Change is a first step toward achieving modest emission reductions. It specifies binding emission targets according to which, by the year 2012, industrialized countries will reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5% compared to the year 1990. The national emission targets for Europe and the U.S. are 8% and 7%, respectively. In a limited trading system, countries that do not meet their obligations can purchase surplus emission allowances from industrialized countries that reduce their emissions more than required. The Protocol also requires industrialized countries to use economic instruments through which industrialized countries can receive credit toward greenhouse gas emissions, for example, by promoting emission reductions in developing countries.

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The Bush Administration did not ratify the Kyoto Protocol, but it has proposed an alternative. In 2002, Bush proposed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 10% below 1990 levels by the year 2010. The U.S. Senate voted 95-0 against the Protocol because it set absolute emission caps, whereas the U.S. preferred flexible trading arrangements, which might, for example, cap the prices of emissions allowances, rather than their quantities, thus reducing the uncertainty about the costs of emission reductions.

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There is an important subtly lost in the clamor about 9/11 and Iraqi intelligence failures: We knew beforehand about Osama Bin Laden, Al Qaeda, and all the terrorist networks that attacked us!

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The effective and creative topping of the Taliban was irreplaceable. However, by preparing for invading Iraq so early, insufficient military and diplomatic resources were committed to the needed changes in the Taliban and Al Qaeda and securing the country for reconstruction.

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Schieffer accepts the applause of the audience before his talk last Thursday in Beckman Auditorium.

Alumnus Returns To Offer Business Advice

By CHRISTINE CHANG

Few can live the American dream. Many dream of starting their own successful business, but most never reach this goal. However, Dr. Milton Chang, who recently received the Caltech Distinguished Alumni Award, has attained this aspiration and returned to advise students as to how to begin and run a successful business in the Avery Library on October 21.

“I remember not too long ago, I was also going to this kind of seminar, so I would share the insights I have gained,” said Chang. Before entering the business world, Chang graduated from Caltech with a Master and Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering. “What Caltech taught me was humility,” Chang said.

While at Caltech, a professor inspired and made him interested in business. Therefore, when he found that he did not enjoy his research engineering job, he joined a startup company called Newport Corporation. Rising to the position of CEO, the company, which Chang took over in 1971. Presently, he works for tube, a venture capital fund which aids in the founding of technology companies. Furthermore, Chang has built two successful businesses from scratch.

“Technology is easy, but people are difficult,” Chang said. He was always working a company not only takes inspiration, but also vision and the ability to execute the ideas.

“It’s not just about technology, it’s about business, people, relationships and they all have to fit in a common sense way,” he said.

In addition to working cooperatively and building trusting relationships with people, Chang cautions that time, above any other resource, needs to be used with care. “Money is a renewable resource while time is not,” said Chang.

In making business decisions, he stressed the importance of having a broad base of knowledge from which to draw. Not only must a successful businessman know about business, but also about technology, current events and various other subjects.

“In order to learn, you have to dig deep into a subject, you can dig deep into other subjects,” he said.

Furthermore, clinging to ethics is vital to building a good company. It is vital to know what one should always be professional, but must act with compassion.

“It’s like when parents want to be tough on children so they succeed,” said Chang.

Contrary to popular belief that businessmen must lie and be secretive to gain success, Chang emphasizes the importance in being honest and straightforward, always ensuring that one’s position is obvious.

In making decisions, leaders should always keep in mind the broader scope of events, instead of remaining focused on specifics. “It’s about doing good for society, good for mankind, good for business,” Chang said.

Company founders and presidents must not allow their self-perception to be distorted, because this could lead to many problems through arrogance, says Chang.

In a successful company, from scratch, one should not focus on money, because this will lead to taking greater risks in order to gain more money.

“You should have a vision of reaching and searching for excellence. Focus on making a great company and the money will come. Always put the customer first,” said Chang.

In addition, when hiring people to aid in developing the company, many make the mistake of choosing people like themselves. However, the group should be made of people with diverse, specific skills so that somebody can handle every functional area of the company.

When taking on the leadership position, one must fill many roles. However, Chang stresses the importance of a certain responsibility above others.

“When in doubt, always fall back on the cave man model in relationship issues. The leader protects,” Chang said.

The work environment must be one which inspires employees to succeed and aids people in becoming self-actualized. To build this, Chang advises employers to give their employees many options and not to push the employees.

While developing a company, many people, Chang says, that a startup company directly out of school might not be the optimal path for students to take. Before becoming part of a startup company, they should accumulate resources and knowledge by becoming part of a well-managed business, speaking with people, becoming exposed to more opportunities and building a good reputation. Furthermore, working in an established company will allow them to gain experience in working with difficult people.

When working, Chang stresses that one should not work for money, but for knowledge. Each job should be a learning experience.

Chang’s seminar was sponsored by the Consulting Club and the Alumni Relations.

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sonal anecdotes relating to the development of his journalism career through a “series of accidents” and how his being sent to report from Vietnam for a newspaper led to his being hired by a local television station, after which he got his job at CBS because a secretary let him in for an interview without an appointment because she had gotten confused with another job-seeking journalist whose name also happened to be Bob.

Following his speech, Schieffer fielded questions from audience members, several of whom commented on Schieffer’s moderating the October 13 presidential debate between Senator John Kerry and President George W. Bush, some expressing their admiration for his performance, others criticizing the “Hallmark moment” brought forth when Schieffer asked the candidates what they learned from the strong women in their lives. Schieffer openly def­ended his debate questions and techniques and clarified the limitation imposed upon debate moderators as set by previous agreement between the candidates.

Schieffer also expressed his disappointment with the current national news media’s frequent habit of fostering national political polarization by putting “extremists of one side against extremists of the other side” on the air and also with the unedited, often inaccurate nature of news portrayed on the Internet, citing CBS’s experience debunking online rumors of other hijacked planes-at-large and reassuring the public to prevent mass hysteria during the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack.

Nevertheless, Schieffer still believes “the American press is the best in the world,” claiming “we still work hard and we still have some very good people, but I think it’s as good as it used to be.”

The California Tech also managed an exclusive interview with Schieffer in which he discussed more of his personal experiences as a journalist. When asked about his experience moderating his first presidential debate, Schieffer commented, “The stories that I’ll never forget—I was in Dallas when Kennedy was assassinated, I went to Vietnam after that and then I was deeply involved in the 9/11 attack and those were very difficult stories. But from the standpoint of the intellectual challenge, this was the most interesting thing I’ve ever done. It was interesting in two ways—to try to come up with questions that would invoke answers that were beyond the talking points [...] some of the times I succeeded and some of the times I didn’t but the times that I did were really when I asked the softer questions [...] those to me were the interesting questions.”

Over $52 million people tuned into the October 13 debate, a gigantic turnout in comparison to years past. Schieffer claims the increased public interest in politics can be attributed to the fact that the debate system is “a part of the political process now that people can be proud of. Our campaigns are so sour and so nasty because they’re so dominated by these negative campaign commercials. At last people’s intelligence was not being insulted. [...] I think I would have been a better opportunity for me to ask follow up questions, they were still just terrific—I thought and I think the debates are one reason so many young people registered to vote this year.”

Schieffer began working at CBS in 1969 and is considered to be the most experienced Washington reporter in broadcast journalism today. He has served in this position of Chief White House Correspondent since 1982 and has covered every Democratic and Republican national convention since 1972 as a floor reporter. He has hosted Face the Nation since May 1991. The winner of multitudes of journalistic awards, in addition to six Emmy’s, Schieffer has also penned several other books such as the 2003 New York Times best seller, This Just In: What I Couldn’t Tell You on TV.

Face the Nation: My Favorite Stories from the First 50 Years of the Award-Winning News Broadcast is available from publishers Simon & Schuster for a list price of $26.95.