



RAE - Revista de Administração de Empresas

ISSN: 0034-7590

rae@fgv.br

Fundação Getulio Vargas

Brasil

Heck, Eric van

Networks and technologies

RAE - Revista de Administração de Empresas, vol. 51, núm. 1, enero-febrero, 2011, p. 110

Fundação Getulio Vargas

São Paulo, Brasil

Available in: <http://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=155117699012>

- How to cite
- Complete issue
- More information about this article
- Journal's homepage in redalyc.org

redalyc.org

Scientific Information System

Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal

Non-profit academic project, developed under the open access initiative

# NETWORKS AND TECHNOLOGIES

We are moving away from a business world of “me, myself, and I”. Individuals, and also individual companies, are not able to create the very complex innovative and carbon-neutral products and services that are needed in the 21st century. More and more people and companies will be collaborating and combining resources and capabilities in inter-personal and inter-organizational networks. The value lies not so much in the individual or

in the company: the network is where the value lies. Eric van Heck, professor at Erasmus University's Rotterdam School of Management, chose five books that have inspired his research in the last couple of years. Each of the books analyses and explains the role and accelerating impact of technology. The books discuss the necessary – but not always sufficient – conditions for using technologies successfully.



- **LINKED: How everything is connected to everything else and what it means for business, science, and everyday life.** Albert-László Barabási. New York: Plume Group, 2004. 304 p.

Linked demonstrates how information technologies will connect everything to everything. It explains the structure of networks (social networks, business networks, living organisms) and how that structure determines the capability to process information and acquire new information resulting in improved individual and network performance. Core concepts of network science such as scale-free networks are explained in detail.



- **THE SINGULARITY IS NEAR: When humans transcend biology.** Ray Kurzweil. New York: Viking Press, 2005. 672 p.

Singularity clearly explains the exponential development of three overlapping revolutions: genetics, nanotechnology, and robotics. By understanding the information processes underlying life, Ray Kurzweil argues that this will lead to a profound and disruptive transformation in human capability (the singularity). He sets the date for the singularity as 2045. Thought provoking, but also scary.



- **IT SAVVY. What top executives must know to go from pain to gain.** Peter Weill and Jeanne Ross. Boston, MA: Harvard Business Press, 2009. 182 p.

During my time as a visiting scholar at MIT Sloan Center for Information Systems Research (CISR), I learned about CISR's research and its profound impact. The IT Savvy book is a great summary of their work and is written for non-IT executives. IT Savvy explains in great detail how companies gain maximum value from information technology. It explains the role of the digitized platform for companies to develop business agility and introduce business innovation.



- **13 BANKERS: The Wall Street takeover and the next financial meltdown.** Simon Johnson and James Kwak. New York: Pantheon, 2010. 320 p.

This book explains the takeover by Wall Street oligarchs (such as Bank of America, Citibank, Goldman Sachs, J.P. Morgan and Wells Fargo) of crucial parts of the economy and the government. The book shows the power of formal and informal personal networks at Wall Street and its regulatory bodies, but also the greedy bonus culture of some bankers. They argue for the limitation of power of banks by downsizing and introducing much stricter regulations to save society the burden of the next financial meltdown.



- **DECODING REALITY: The universe as Quantum information.** Vlatko Vedral. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010. 256 p.

This book argues that information is far more fundamental than matter or energy because it can successfully be applied to macroscopic interactions, such as economic and social phenomena, and also microscopic interactions such as energy and matter. Information is defined as a measure of how surprising something is, low probability events contain a high degree of information. Provoking book that presents an advanced information theory.