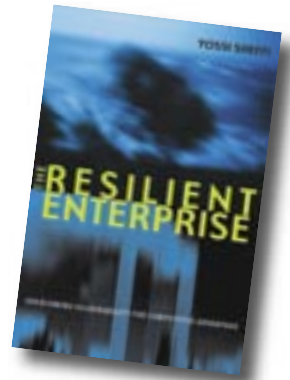


The Resilient Enterprise**By Yossi Sheffi****The MIT Press, 368 pages, \$29.95**

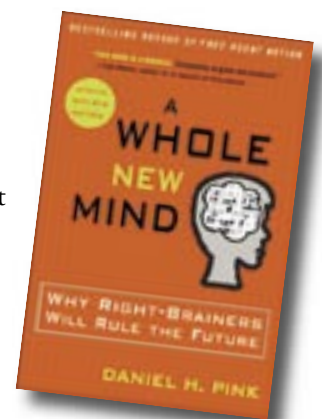
In “The Resilient Enterprise” by Yossi Sheffi, the focus is on resilience — the ability to bounce back from disruptions and disasters—by building in redundancy and flexibility. The book illustrates through examples such as Toyota, Nokia, General Motors, Zara, Land Rover, Chiquita, Aisin Seiki, Southwest Airlines, UPS, Johnson and Johnson, and others that companies’ fortunes in the face of business shocks depend more on choices made before the disruption than on actions taken in the midst of it — and that resilience benefits firms every day. According to Sheffi, companies can build in flexibility throughout their supply chains, based on proven design principles and the right culture — balancing security, redundancy, and short-term profits. And he shows how investments in resilience and flexibility not only reduce risk, but also create a competitive advantage in the increasingly volatile marketplace.

**The Pro-Growth Progressive:
An Economic Strategy for Shared Prosperity****By Gene Sperling****Simon & Schuster, 354 pages, \$26.95**

President Clinton’s longest-serving national economic advisor, Gene Sperling, argues in “The Pro-Growth Progressive” that the best economic strategy for our nation is to pursue policies that are both progressive and pro-growth, and that promote progressive values of upward mobility, fair starts, and economic dignity as well as embracing markets and innovation. Sperling makes a solid case that pro-growth policies needn’t violate progressive politics. He wants the Democratic Party to put a greater emphasis on economic growth. He explains the alternatives in policy that respect the power of the free market system and creates equity for all working families. Focused and timely, “The Pro-Growth Progressive” offers a realistic vision of free enterprise and economic growth in which government can improve education, reduce poverty, and restore the country to fiscal sanity.

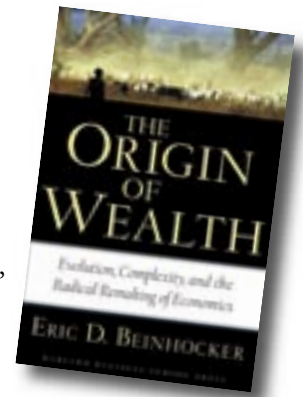
**A Whole New Mind:
Moving from the Information Age to the Conceptual Age****By Daniel H. Pink****Riverhead, 272 pages, \$24.95**

Daniel Pink claims that the workplace terrain is changing and power will inevitably shift to people who possess strong right-brain qualities. The author is concerned with how certain skill sets can be harnessed effectively in the dawning “Conceptual Age.” Pink, former chief speechwriter for former Vice President Al Gore, has created a profound read that is packed with references to books, seminars, Websites, and the like, the better to guide the expansion of your right brain, if you plan to survive and prosper in the Western world. According to Pink, the keys to success are in developing and cultivating six senses: design, story, symphony, empathy, play, and meaning. Pink compares the coming “Conceptual Age” to past periods of intense change, such as the Industrial Revolution and the Renaissance, as a way of emphasizing its importance.



**The Origin of Wealth:
Evolution, Complexity, and the Radical Remaking of Economics**
By Eric D. Beinhocker
HBS Press Book, 544 pages, \$29.95

A fellow of the economic think tank McKinsey Global Institute, Eric Beinhocker rejects traditional economic theory accounting for the creation of wealth. Beinhocker has produced something like a unified field theory for economics, human behavior, businesses, organizations, and society. He calls this the “complexity economics revolution.” This well-organized theory outlines an open, adaptive system with interlocking networks that change organically, reflecting the interaction of technological innovation, social development and business practice. According to Beinhocker, wealth is created to the degree that this interaction decreases entropy in favor of “fit order” that meets human needs, desires and preferences. He advocates a comprehensive redesigning of institutions and society to facilitate it. He argues for corporate policies that favor many small risks over a few big ones, and he recommends restructuring financial theory to favor growth and endurance, rather than short-term gains. The book provides a panoramic view of the subject through the centuries from macroeconomics to individual behavior.



**Conned: How Millions Went to Prison, Lost the Vote,
and Helped Send George W. Bush to the White House**
By Sasha Abramsky
New Press, 304 pages, \$25.95

More than 4 million Americans — mainly poor, black, and Latino — have lost the right to vote. In some states, as many as one-third of all African-American men cannot take part in the most basic right of a democracy. This is because felony disenfranchisement laws remove the vote from people while they are in prison or on parole, and in several states, for the rest of their lives. Sasha Abramsky’s “Conned” is a cross-country treatise on the voting rights of felons. He cites the 2000 Florida election scandal, where 500,000 felons who did not have the right to vote could have easily and decisively changed the outcome of the presidential election. Confusion and outdated practices keep ex-prisoners who have served their time from exercising their rights at the polls. In some states, a complex and expensive legal process to obtain a pardon from the governor is required; in other states, deliberate misinformation is the main reason that felons, who are technically allowed to vote, do not. Abramsky gives us an alarming look at what the “war on crime” and “war on drugs” have wrought, and how the expansion of the prison population changes the meaning of American citizenship.



**From Cinderella to CEO:
How to Master the 10 Lessons
of Fairy Tales to Transform Your Work Life**
Cary J. Broussard with Anita Bell
Wiley, 240 pages, \$24.95

Ten fairy tales, their handsome princes and huntsmen removed, illustrate ways women can find greater success at work in “From Cinderella to CEO.” Broussard’s stories don’t shrink from the dark side of fairy tales: the poisoned apples, wicked wolves and villains become sadistic bosses, jealous coworkers and insubordinate underlings. She argues against the widely held notion that female bosses are more likely to resent ambitious women subordinates and downplays workplace jealousy among women, instead positing, “the evil queen might be a man.” The result is a deliberately non-threatening chorus of female empowerment, with tips on how to navigate office politics and advance your career.

