Innovations according to some authors

1. "Even if a novel principle is developed and does perform better than the old, adopting it may mean changing surrounding structures and organizations."
W. B. Arthur (2009): The Nature of Technology: What It Is and How It Evolves, p. 139.

2. "Companies need a culture that supports failure as a healthy and necessary part of innovation and reserves its condemnation of mistakes."
H. Chesbrough (2011): Open Services Innovation, Rethinking Your Business to Grow and Compete in a New Era, p. 100.

3. "Rules for management innovators: Iterate: Experiment, learn, experiment, learn! Don't give up: Innovators are persistent!"
G. Hamel (2007): The Future of Management, p. 239.

4. "In short, disruptive innovation has not arrived in politics, government and political participation. But it will."
M. Naim (2013): The End of Power: From Boardrooms to Battlefields and Churches to States, Why Being In Charge Isn't What It Used to Be, p. 243.

5. "Like mechanical engineering, financial engineering should pay attention to human factors, to make devices that serve people well, with full consideration of human talents and foibles."
R. Shiller (2006): Irrational Exuberance (revised and expanded third edition), p. 265.

6. "Or to put it another way, breaking down silos can spark innovation in unexpected ways."
G. Tett (2015): The Silo Effect: The Peril of Expertise and the Promise of Breaking Down Barriers, p. 143.

7. "As we came to understand the problems of innovators who ran afoul of the corporate immune system, we started to see that sustaining innovation requires leaders who become bicultural, moving back and forth effectively between two different worlds, respecting the ground rules of in each."
P. Senge (1994): The Fifth Discipline: The Art & Practice of The Learning Organization, p. 298.

8. "Innovations comes from teams more often than from the lightbulb moments of lone geniuses."
W. Isaacsson (2014): The Innovators: How a Group of Hackers, Geniuses, and Geeks Created the Digital Revolution, p. 479.

9. "Sometimes, one man's creativity is another machine's brute-force analysis."
Brynfolsson & McAfee (2014): The Second Machine Age: Work, Progress, and Prosperity in a Time of Brilliant Technologies, p. 203.

10. "At the level on individuals, invention - which can be fun and/or easy to once inspiration strikes - can be rewarding in career advancement, social recognition, or self-esteem."
F. Varian, J. Farrell & C. Shapiro (2004): The Economics of Information Technology: An Introduction, p. 59-60.

11. "Change agencies, which often sponsor diffusion research, overemphasize

adoption per se, tacitly assuming that the consequences of innovation-decisions will be positive."
E. Rogers (2010): Diffusion of Innovations, Fifth Edition, p. 440.

12. "We need to redirect investment and innovation from saving labor (a euphemism under current circumstances for creating unemployment) to saving resources."
J. Stiglitz (2012): The Price of Inequality: How Today's Divided Society Endangers Our Future, p. 354.

13. "This is one of nature's lessons for innovable technologies: If we want to open nature's black box of innovation, Ockham's razor is much too dull."
A. Wagner (2014): Arrival of the Fittest: Solving Evolution's Greatest Puzzle, p. 215.

14. "Even though the United States was the first to regulate, U.S. companies were unable to realize any first-mover advantages because U.S. regulators ignored a critical principle of good regulation: Create maximum opportunity for innovation by letting industries discover how to solve their own problems."
M. Porter (2008): On Competition, p. 364.

15. "When dealing with complex problems and many unknowns, innovation happens only when smart ways are found to test designs against the challenges."
S. Berkun (2010): The Myths of Innovation, p. 135.