

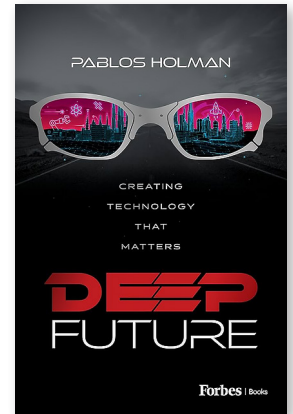


Executive Book Summaries[®]

Deep Future

Creating Technology That Matters

by **Pablos Holman**



Contents

Super Models

Page 2

Inventors

Page 3

Where the Sun Don't Shine

Page 4

Faster is Cheaper is Better

Page 5

Classic Rock

Page 6

Computational Maximalism

Page 7

Role Models for Robots

Page 8

THE SUMMARY IN BRIEF

Core systems that every human depends on, from energy and water to food, waste, manufacturing, construction and more, have made only incremental and uneven progress over the last century, with many parts of the world struggling to access resources that are widely available for other regions. Unlike computing, which has enjoyed exponential leaps, these industries remain largely stagnant.

In his book *Deep Future: Creating Technology That Matters*, Pablos Holman argues that this imbalance is unsustainable and examines how technology can change this. Holman introduces readers to Deep Tech, the frontier of advanced technologies designed to tackle the world's most pressing problems. Far from the narrow focus of Silicon Valley's software-first era, Deep Tech is about inventing and scaling solutions that could redefine energy production, food security, climate resilience, and beyond.

Drawing on a career that spans hacking, AI, spaceflight engineering at Blue Origin, and global health projects with Bill Gates, Holman weaves stories of invention with a blueprint for how leaders, entrepreneurs, and innovators can direct their talents toward technologies that truly matter. *Deep Future* is both a call to action and a practical guide for those ready to lead the next great wave of progress.

IN THIS EXECUTIVE BOOK SUMMARY:

- Learn why exponential innovation must move beyond software into critical human systems.
- Understand how Deep Tech is already reshaping energy, food, and health on a global scale.
- Explore lessons from Holman's career building disruptive, world-changing technologies.
- Find out how leaders and entrepreneurs can back and build companies solving humanity's hardest problems.

INTRODUCTION

Deep Tech is about creating new superpowers for humanity. Building the toolkit to solve the biggest problems in the world, to force multipliers to match the global scale of our species' challenges.

Deep Tech is about creating technology that matters. The tools we need to fight in a resistance movement against dystopia.

Deep Future is a vision, a podcast, a venture fund, and also the book you're reading. I'm on a mission to make the future as awesome as possible. I want to understand the biggest problems in the world and the technologies that could help us solve them.

SUPER MODELS

Humans create models. This is important to understand because, increasingly, we have been able to use computers to create computational models of our world, and in a lot of cases, these models dramatically outperform what any single brain is capable of.

Computational modeling is a new superpower, unprecedented for humans. The models can show us our possible futures and let us choose which of them we want to pursue. In all of human history, we were only able to run one grand experiment—the one we ran in the real world. Now, we can run a multitude of experiments in simulations and make better decisions.

How AI Works

There are all kinds of models, but fundamentally, they are comprised of data and algorithms. All the so-called AI models that have taken over making art, writing novels, and driving cars essentially work the same way. For these, the algorithm is trained by picking over a metric shit-ton of data to figure out what to do. Computers create a bunch of random algorithms, test them to see which work the best, and throw out the sucky ones. If you do this enough times, you can end up with something that works pretty well most of the time.

Where we are headed with these models requires a Darwinian process. We need all the best models to learn from each other, improve over time, compete and advance, or die off.

The greatest evolutionary leap in all of human history is well underway. We will advance into the zettaflop era by the time this book is published. With zettaflops, we can model every neutron in a nuclear reactor core. We can model the

thermal activity in the atmosphere, the melting of arctic tundra, the butterfly flapping its wings off the western coast of Africa. We can model every single cell in your body, every neuron in your brain.

A book about Deep Tech has to start with AI, because we build the future using whatever tools we can get our hands on. Right now, the most powerful tool humans have to make the future better is AI.

LONG TIME HORIZONS

Occasionally, a human can learn to think on longer time horizons. One path to this mindset appears to be getting wealthy enough that you don't have to worry about the same things as everyone else. Jeff Bezos is successful and wealthy because of his long-term mindset, not the other way around. If this is true for him, maybe it can be learned by the rest of us.

For each of us, I find that it is important to be mindful of the timeline that matters to ourselves. Most people are very sloppy about this, causing irrational prioritization and a lot of unnecessary conflict.

An easy way to figure out what is worth doing is to just ask yourself: A hundred years from now, will we still be doing things the same way, or would this new idea be better? Often, the answer is obvious.

Then you can ask yourself: Does it have to take one hundred years, or could we do it in ten? This gets much closer to the window of time that the world is currently good at dealing with. Financing, careers, contracts, companies, and governments can all be compatible with a ten-year time horizon.

ORIGIN OF A HACKER

Computer hackers have no formal training, we don't read the directions. We just have an insatiable appetite for solving puzzles. Hacking is all about misusing technology. Deliberately discovering new value in technology by using it for a purpose other than what it was designed for. To understand where Deep Tech comes from, you need to understand the hacker mindset.

Iteration

Software is eating the world, but the world can't eat software. Now is the time to take all the superpowers we got from our computers and aim them at the biggest problems in the world.

The tech industry is now the biggest, most profitable, and most powerful industry on this planet.

Today, we make software using rapid iteration, and that is what makes us powerful. Rapid iteration is why Silicon Valley has been able to take over entire industries.

This is the secret behind every successful software company in the last couple of decades. They could build faster than their obsoleted competition could imagine. They could try everything and throw out what didn't work. If you take one thing away from this book, please understand that nobody is smart enough to guess what will be successful in the future. In business, in government, in life, we need to run a lot of experiments and throw out what doesn't work.

INVENTORS

We celebrate artists—musicians, painters, novelists, actors, and creative people who can stir emotions with their work. But what have they created? In almost every case, they're doing something that has been done before. Even if they are doing it better, there is no act of true creation in a new pop song, romance novel, or NBA game. We call it art, but really, they are honing a craft.

Creativity, creation, creators—to create means to do something new, for the first time. Inventors are a special class of creator. Their creations have to transcend inspiration and artistic merits; they have to be functional and, ideally, even useful. When inventors succeed, humanity gets a force multiplier on solving problems.

Without inventors, most of us would not be alive at all. We have grossly undervalued the inventors and overvalued artists. Cruel as this sounds, we owe it to ourselves to at least imagine an alternate universe where this is inverted.

SAINT OR ASSHOLE?

All around you are people doing things that don't scale or move the needle on solving a problem. All around you are people whose actions are thinly veiled attempts to make people like them more and to make themselves feel better. You don't need to be like that. You can have a much more meaningful effect on many more people.

For millions of years, there just weren't very many humans at all. Then, all of a sudden, we went from millions to billions, then more billions, mostly in our lifetime.

The reasons we exist are mostly because of new technologies that humans invented. We made all these people, but we haven't done the work to take care of them all. How can we solve the hard, technical problems that keep humans from thriving? How could we reinvent our industries to be faster, cheaper, safer, cleaner? How do we move the starting line for everyone on Earth to the one-yard line, just like it is for spoiled-brat Americans?

WE ARE ALL MADE OF STARS

If you want to understand the problems in the world, you have to realize that they almost all start with energy. Energy is what we need the most. If you solve energy, you can solve a lot of other problems for free.

Most people in the world do not have a choice; they live resource-constrained lives. They deserve to solve for energy and will do it by any means necessary. We have the chance to take a leadership position and develop and scale the technologies that can power the whole world. The job is to give every human on Earth as much energy as we give an American.

Imagine for a moment what the world will be like when that happens. What do people fight over? What are all those wars about? They're about access to resources, access to energy. In a world where everyone has more than enough, what will they fight about? I imagine a beautiful future where they can all fight about dumb shit on Twitter, like Americans.

HEAVY METAL ENERGY

We conflated nuclear reactors with nuclear bombs and outlawed the wrong one. If we had done it the other way around, you never would have heard of global warming. That's what could be possible with this miraculous energy source, but we made one of the worst decisions possible, dooming millions to live in poverty.

We achieved all the scientific breakthroughs needed to harness the energy stored in heavy metals, such as uranium and thorium. We did all the engineering to build nuclear reactors and prove this could work. And then, we told ourselves a bunch of scary stories about what could go wrong. We outlawed this technology and regulated it into oblivion.

It is time we get a more accurate and positive story in our heads.

The tech industry is now the biggest, most profitable, and most powerful industry on this planet. It will be funding every campaign for every seat of Congress and will demand that nuclear reactors get built.

China has twenty-six reactors under construction. It tends to get them done on time and on budget. The US is investing heavily to build chips. China is investing heavily to build nuclear reactors. Only one of those things is useful without the other.

WHERE THE SUN DON'T SHINE

Solar panels have two big problems: clouds and nighttime. The world needs baseload energy that works around the clock, and this is not what you get from windmills or solar panels. Can't someone just invent a miraculous battery to store enough energy to power a city through the night? Currently, we'd need about \$100 trillion in Tesla Megapacks to store enough energy to power the world through the night.

We need a miracle in energy storage to make solar or wind power capable of displacing fossil fuels, but we're still waiting for it.

So here's a crazy-sounding idea: What if you put those solar panels on a rocket ship and blast them into space? There's no nighttime in space; we just have a bad angle on it. It is literally noon in space all the time. And there are no clouds. Solar farms in space could get sunshine 24/7, all year long, actually receiving 8x as much energy as they would on the ground.

But how do we get the energy down to Earth? Beam it down using radio waves. These can go right through clouds, sending energy to antennas on the ground—even in the middle of the night or during a snowstorm.

This is way more practical than it sounds. All the technology to do this exists already. No breakthroughs are needed. Radio waves have literally been beaming energy to you for your whole life—on the radio, on television, and on cell

phones. Probably the hardest part is steering the beam, and that's been solved for satellite communications and 5G networks already.

PERPETUAL MOTION BULLSHIT

About the same time that Morihei Ueshiba was developing aikido, a martial art distinctive for giving primacy to “harmony,” in the 1920s, Arthur Eddington conceived the idea that atoms might be doing the same thing—that a hydrogen atom, being attacked by another, could accept this energy and fuse together, becoming a helium atom. Harmony. Along the way, an unfathomable amount of energy would be released as the other stuff in these atoms, mostly neutrons, is set free.

It turns out that Eddington was right, and this is exactly how our sun, and all the stars, are powered. The mass of the sun is about the same as 333,000 Earths, and most of what it is doing is fusing hydrogen into helium. Since then, scientists have been imagining ways to do the same thing on Earth.

Fusion is twenty years away and always will be. This has been a running joke among physicists for so long that none of them can even remember when it was funny.

A lot of venture capital has been aimed at fusion companies. Each has a different spin on how it is just about to achieve a breakthrough. Most of these companies have a technically complex secret sauce that even their investors can't see or understand. Some of their claims range from disingenuous to delusional to fraudulent. Many have a legitimate idea but face big challenges in science, engineering, and funding to bring it to market.

THE MIDAS TOUCH

We've been recycling the cheapest crap on Earth—plastic bottles and pop cans—but we haven't even started recycling the most valuable stuff. Every year, tens of billions of dollars' worth of gold goes into manufacturing electronics because gold is the best metal for conducting electricity. Then, it ends up in a gold mine we call a landfill. Less than 15 percent is recovered, mostly by incineration.

At the University of Leicester in England, a team of researchers has been working on a chemical process called “deep eutectic solvents”—chemicals that can liquify the metals in electronics waste. These researchers started working on it twenty years ago. Their spin-off company DECycle can now separate the metals from electronics

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with nontoxic chemistry and recover most of the chemicals to use in the next batch.

By the time our kids are our age, all of the gold we need for electronics could be mined from landfills. Metals are infinitely recyclable and can typically be restored to high purity levels, essentially making them just as good as new every time. This isn't true for plastics or cardboard.

FASTER IS CHEAPER IS BETTER

The global fashion industry produces over two billion tons of greenhouse gas emissions annually—more than aviation and shipping combined. At least 20 percent of the plastic in the ocean and 20 percent of global fresh water pollution are from making clothes.

The \$1.8 trillion apparel industry is doing speculative manufacturing, creating garments long before finding out if anyone actually wants them. Overproduction leads to overstock, to discount liquidation sales, to brand devaluation, to disposal.

If we can build surgical robots or make self-driving cars, how long do you think it will be before a robot can make your clothes? CreateMe, a team of engineers that built automated factories for electronics and semiconductors, got to work figuring out how they could automate apparel manufacturing. The team invented new binders that can be printed on fabric with something like an inkjet. This makes it easy for robots to put bonded seams on any kind of fabric. These seams are stronger than sewn seams, and they can even be stretchy. All this paves the way to making a programmable factory for apparel.

SILICON VALLEY WINS

Everywhere I go, people try to show me “Silicon Alley” or “Silicon Galley” or “the Silicon Valley of South America.” Respectfully, what I see is start-up cosplay.

Here's what I know: Silicon Valley wins. I'm not saying this is right. I'm as critical of Silicon Valley as anyone, albeit for

different reasons. What I am saying is that Silicon Valley has figured out how to be successful at some things, and we need to stop lying to ourselves and be honest about what is going to work.

The future of technology is going to be global. We are going to diffuse technology advancement out of Silicon Valley around the world, but if we're being honest, most of the world has no chance of competing. Why? Silicon Valley has all the money.

Silicon Valley is basically a giant ecosystem that runs thousands of million-dollar experiments. Every start-up is an experiment. We know most of them are going to die, but collectively, this process wins.

When a start-up fails in Italy, they might open a criminal investigation. When my start-up in Silicon Valley fails, I get calls from VCs the next day. They aren't calling to find out how I lost their money. They are calling to find out what I plan to do next.

It isn't that the entire society has embraced failure. Rather, the entire society has embraced the need to try a lot of things, throw out what doesn't work, and iterate on what does work.

TASTY MORXELS

In about 2008, I started trying to invent 3D printers that would print food. I was already working with the biggest heretics in food, and even they thought it sounded crazy. The idea sounds a little less crazy every year, and some companies have even begun commercializing food printers of different types. So why would anyone want food from a printer?

The real reason to do this is that the way we feed people now is wildly inefficient. About 40 percent of the food is wasted before we even eat it. In some places, those losses are in the agricultural process. In the US, farmers are pretty good at getting as much out of their land as possible. Our waste is in the last mile, between the grocery store and your mouth.

Food is 90 percent water, which we are shipping around the planet. Compare that with cartridges full of shelf-stable in-

ingredients. Maybe you don't think you want to eat powdered tomato, but you don't question having a bag of powdered wheat in your kitchen. These ingredients need no chemical preservation, contain all the flavor and all the nutrition, and all we need is a machine that can make meals out of them.

CLASSIC ROCK

Cement is one of the biggest problems in the world. It is the material most used by humans (not counting fossil fuels). The process of making cement is extraordinarily CO₂ intensive, although not in the same way as other materials. Most years, cement ranges from about 8 percent to 13 percent of global CO₂ emissions.

We then build skyscrapers and bridges and stadiums out of the stuff. These last for about fifty years or so before they start to crumble. But what about the Pantheon in Rome? How did the Romans build the Pantheon? Made of nonreinforced concrete, it remains standing after two thousand years, in a seismic zone—while our concrete with steel rebar struggles to last a century.

No one was able to figure it out for two millennia. And then, a couple of years ago, Admir Masic solved the mystery. Admir got a sample near Rome to analyze and was able to reverse engineer how it was made.

All concrete cracks. Water seeps into the cracks and destroys it from the inside out. The trick of the Roman concrete is that it has lime deposits trapped throughout it. So, when water seeps in, it activates the lime and fills the cracks. It is self-healing concrete that just gets stronger with time.

The implications are staggering. It's possible to make stronger, self-healing concrete. It can be lower in cost and only needs a very easy change to existing production operations, which is not true for any other significant advancement we've seen in cement. Possibly all of the cement being produced globally could be upgraded in less than a decade.

YOU AREN'T WHAT YOU EAT

Thousands of species of microbes live all over you, on every surface of your body. There are microbes in your gut, on your hands, and in your mouth, vagina, and ears. They add up to about two to six pounds of your body weight, but they are not you. They are wholly different organisms.

Just like you and me, each of these critters has its own unique DNA. And in the same way that we can sequence

your DNA to read the code that makes you, we can do that for your microbiome. Now we can see what you have a lot of, what you don't have enough of, and maybe spot things you shouldn't have at all.

Some of the critters are superbugs. These bugs are very important and can have major health effects. Unfortunately, you can't buy most bacteria that we have coevolved to have on us. Instead, you rely on the chance of being colonized with the "right" microbes—a chance that continues to be reduced with widespread antibiotic use and shitty diets.

Of the five thousand or so species of gut bacteria we know exist in people, you can only buy fifty today. Holobiome is solving this problem by figuring out which ones are most important and developing them as food products or drugs. They've already found one that seems to outperform popular antidepressants; another to mitigate pain; a third that reduces stress. They are running their first human trials as I write this book, but if it works, expect to see me on an infomercial about antidepressant yogurt!

YOU'RE GOING TO DIE

All kinds of proteins are inside you. They're in your bloodstream, floating around, taking in the nutrients you've consumed and building all the kinds of things your body actually needs to thrive. Because so many of these proteins are in our bloodstream, learning to see and count and understand them is an incredible frontier that will show us so much about human health. This frontier is called proteomics. My buddy Jamie Heywood has been obsessed with figuring out how to read the story these proteins are telling us. He got an early start on collecting high-quality health data about people and correlating it to the thousands of proteins that are visible in blood samples.

Jamie can predict how I'm going to die in the next ten years. With high accuracy, he can predict whether I'll get heart disease, diabetes, a stroke, Alzheimer's, or any of three hundred other health conditions, from a single blood sample. This is all possible because the proteins really are a snapshot of your health.

Think about that for a moment. Machine learning is suited to tackle this kind of situation. Imagine a model like ChatGPT, but instead of being trained on Reddit and spam, this one is trained on the proteins seen in a billion blood tests. Then, we feed it the medical history for each of the people linked to those tests. The proteins seen in your test results become the prompt. The model correlates all of

There is no boogeyman. Learn the truth and get on with your life.
Ignore the doomsayers and go build some cool shit.

this to show you the top health issues experienced by people with a similar cross section of proteins in their blood.

COMPUTATIONAL MAXIMALISM

Hyperbole fails me when trying to describe the importance of computer chips to the world today. Everything made possible by computers relies on chips. So-called accelerated computing is partly about designing chips optimized for the kind of calculations they will be used for most. This is important, but the boon in computation is mostly about connecting these chips together.

The computational capacity of planet Earth doubles every couple of years. Everything changed when LLMs proved to the world that the surplus of computation could be used to build previously unimaginable superpowers. The miracle of AI we've just witnessed is not just the genius of nerds in San Francisco; most of it comes from the compound interest of throwing more and more computation at machine learning. We know that with enough computation, we can build systems that do almost anything we want. Anything that is worth doing, we'll aim computation at it until we get good results.

If you could make better decisions with the help of an AI, wouldn't you? If you don't, will your competitor? Is the AI you are using making the best decisions, or would more computation make it better? At what point does more computation stop improving things?

BOOGEYMAN

These days, technology advancement is compounding on itself. The pace of change is very difficult for people to get comfortable with. Naturally, if the change threatens your livelihood, your way of life, or the career you've invested a lot in, you'll be nervous. But there's a much more sinister problem that we don't talk about. That nervousness puts us on edge, and we look out for signs that things might go wrong. This makes us vulnerable—vulnerable to manipulative people with boogeyman stories.

Every time a new technology comes along, some class of doomsayers will concoct a story about how we are all going to hell in a handbasket. We're going through the same thing with AI now. A whole new generation of professional paranoiacs are trying to caution the world about the dangers and evils of AI. AI doomers propose solutions that range from "safety councils" to establishing global governmental policy outlawing AI altogether.

What we actually need is an AI war of escalation. We need an evolutionary process that discovers problems quickly, prioritizes them, and incentivizes creating defenses. There is no boogeyman. Learn the truth and get on with your life. Ignore the doomsayers and go build some cool shit.

CYPHERPUNKS

In the late '90s, I'd been hanging out with hackers who were trying to make the internet more secure. One of the more deeply thoughtful and technical corners of the internet was the Cypherpunks email list. Cypherpunks were the intellectual fringe radicals of the internet, and the list was vehemently anarchistic and deliberately unmoderated. The indelible themes were privacy, security, anonymity, autonomy, and how these were necessary ingredients to preserve freedom on the internet. The methodology would be decentralization, open protocols, and trustworthy systems that would eliminate the need for trust. Our toolkit was cryptography.

Cypherpunks made Bitcoin. I'm not going to tell you who Satoshi Nakamoto is, but I will tell you who Santa Claus is if you want. You don't need to know. Governments worldwide hate Bitcoin and can't kill it. What could be more egalitarian?

The ultimate goal is to decentralize everything; to eliminate central points of attack that could bring a system down; to make it possible for everyone to have access to reliable, free (as in freedom) resources on the internet.

In the long run, decentralized protocols win over centralized services. Fundamentally, a decentralized blockchain is a better way for humans to organize a lot of what they do. A shared

database that everyone can use and trust. Humans figuring out how to cooperate in groups is the basis of civilization.

ROLE MODELS FOR ROBOTS

Humans have evolved to work, and not working isn't making us better. Robots have evolved to do what we teach them how to do, and we are terrible role models for robots. Robots run on AI. The AI is trained on everything humans have ever done. On average, we're not setting a very good example.

For now, AI is best at working with what it has seen a lot of. The data used to train these systems matters. These AI systems are hungry for data, and we need to feed them a lot of positive, practical visions for how humans can create these tools, learn to wield them, and build a future much more awesome than any of the dystopian stories we're bombarded with.

In a moment when creative people of all types are grappling with what these tools mean for them, we need creativity the most. After all, it isn't just the computers that will need hopeful stories; we need them too.

PROBLEMS THAT MATTER

Silicon Valley has a kind of religion, called "Scratch an Itch." If you're a start-up founder, this is the advice you get: Find a problem that you have and try to solve it. The rationale is that you'll be better at understanding the nuance of what other potential customers need.

Go get a pad of sticky notes and a pen. Start by making a list of problems you care about or things you think should be better, in the whole world. Write each one down on a sticky note. You could make hundreds of these if you want.

Then put them in order, with the most important one on top. Now that you've got your list in order, let's think about how much time you have to devote to all the things you pretend to care about. Pick a number and divide it by how many items there are on your list. That's how much time you have to contribute to solving each of these problems. I'm guessing this doesn't leave you with a lot of time, so let's start throwing out some of the items on the bottom of the list.

Keep going. For each one of these, just ask yourself, "Have I had any meaningful effect on this problem? Could I?" If the answer is no, just throw that sticky note in the circular file. Be honest with yourself.

Whether you have four minutes or forty-eight minutes each day to devote, just start doing it. It doesn't matter if you chose a problem you don't know anything about; you can learn! Before long, you'll find that one or a few of these sticky notes has become your primary interest.

Now, go find some coconspirators. Go to some meetups. Find a group on Reddit. You need to find at least one other person who cares about the same thing. Maybe they already have a head start, and you can join their tribe! Be patient, it is going to take a long time to get anywhere, but now you have forward motion. This is so much better than the stasis you got used to before. It is hard, frustrating; often, you won't know how to get to the next milestone, but your life will have direction.

BOYCOTT DYSTOPIA

We were all raised on some bullshit stories. At about the same time we got the wrong story about nuclear reactors, we were told scary stories about another kind of mushroom and outlawed psychedelic drugs.

We're told a lot of scary stories about AI, and many people are trying to make the same kind of mistake, outlawing a technology they don't understand instead of researching, learning, experimenting, and inventing ways to build a better future with these tools. Now is the time to create some better stories.

**Vision without action is a daydream.
Action without vision is a nightmare.**

AFTERWORD

By the time this book gets printed, some of the technologies I described will have been made obsolete by something better. Others will blow up, fizzle, or flame out—hopefully with few casualties, lots learned, and some good stories. Maybe one of them will be a supernova and help solve some big problem.

I'm cool with all of that; I look forward to being wrong about some things. It isn't important to agree with me about everything, and the examples in this book are meant to inspire you with possibility. I hope you and I both find even better breakthroughs!



Pablos Holman is a former hacker turned inventor whose career spans groundbreaking work in cryptocurrency, AI-driven stock trading, and aerospace engineering at Jeff Bezos' Blue Origin. He co-founded the Intellectual Ventures Lab with Nathan Myhrvold, where his team earned over 6,000 patents, including innovations such as hurricane suppression machines, nuclear reactors powered by waste, and malaria-fighting mosquito-killing lasers supported by Bill Gates. Today, he leads Deep Future, an "Invention Capital" firm dedicated to backing unconventional inventors, maverick entrepreneurs, and visionary scientists committed to building a better future.

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