November 2008

People Profile: Kingsley Greene

Editor

Follow this and additional works at: https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/atg

Part of the Library and Information Science Commons

Recommended Citation
DOI: https://doi.org/10.7771/2380-176X.5201

This document has been made available through Purdue e-Pubs, a service of the Purdue University Libraries. Please contact epubs@purdue.edu for additional information.
that electronic resources management was not simply serials librarianship re-named. It is, in so many ways, the new librarianship in practice.

**ATG:** What other new journal publications are in the works? Books?

**BC:** I am not really privy to new journal launches at this point in time. Book publishing is carried out by entirely separate divisions.

**ATG:** What predictions do you have for the future of Haworth? Will you continue to be a separate imprint of Taylor & Francis?

**BC:** Haworth's journals should grow and prosper. I anticipate they may advantageously be folded into a broader, Routledge/Taylor & Francis imprimatur. By far and away, one of the most immediate advantages is that the publication lag time (defined here as meaning the time from receipt of final copy in the publisher's office, to final print/Web publication) has already been cut from six months to three months. That time reduction will be a magnet for highly cited authors. In addition, Taylor & Francis promotes on both sides of the Atlantic, and maintains a 15-member sales force for "Big Deals" and other types of journal packages. Other factors includes T&F's participation in low-cost journal programs for libraries in most of Africa; technological improvements to make the Haworth journals Counter compliant; and once again the vast advantages of informaworld, the Taylor & Francis platform, which is so extraordinarily robust.

**ATG:** Do you regret your decision to sell Haworth Press to Taylor & Francis?

**BC:** No, not at all. At this time in my life, I could not go it alone. More importantly, I see the journal business as changing radically on many fronts. There is a unique paradox facing us. On the one hand, the Internet allows anyone to distribute information globally with the greatest of ease. In addition, costs of typography are decreasing rapidly. This makes the new journal launch duck soup from one angle. Yet simultaneously many libraries are in a period of punishing budgetary stress. The planets, one could say, are out of alignment. However, I believe new strategies of competition will be found on a number of fronts, with the aim of providing the best possible services for scholarly, academic, and professional end-users. But I have utmost confidence in the people of Taylor & Francis. Although it has indeed been only a year since the acquisition of Haworth by Taylor & Francis, it feels ever so much longer. Taylor & Francis was founded in the City of London in 1798, and it is unique in structure as it is in history. Many companies courted Haworth when it first appeared on the market. It took however but one meeting with their principle contacts, Roger Horton, Chief Executive from London, and Kevin Bradley, to ascertain that this would be our preferred and rightful home.

---

**Kingsley W. Greene**

Director of Libraries, Sage Colleges
45 Ferry Street, Troy, NY 12180
Phone: (518) 244-2346 • Fax: (518) 244-2400
<greenk@sage.edu> http://library.sage.edu

**From the Reference Desk**

by Tom Gilson  (Head, Reference Services, Addlestone Library, College of Charleston, 66 George Street, Charleston, SC 29401; Phone: 843-953-8014; Fax: 843-953-8019) <gilson@cofc.edu>

Sage's Encyclopedia of Stem Cell Research (2008, 978-1412959087, $225) deals with a controversial topic that evokes heartfelt responses from both those in favor and those opposed. The editors of this set, Clive N. Svendsen and Alison D. Ebert acknowledge this in their introduction and point to the development of induced pluripotent stem cells in place of the destruction of embryonic stem cells as possibly deflating the ethical controversy surrounding stem cell research. Nonetheless, they admit that concerns and confusion still exist. Fortunately for them, this only enhances the value of their serious treatment of this difficult issue in terms a layman can understand and appreciate.

These two volumes attempt to provide an overview of stem cell research that both explains the science behind the research as well as addresses its history, ethical complexity and legal and political ramifications. The value of this work lies in its success in offering a synthesis of these interweaving threads. The editors wisely provide a Reader's Guide grouping related articles in broad categories allowing users to get a sense of the scope of coverage as well as specific areas of concern. In addition, there are "see also" references after each entry. A number of articles discuss relevant biology as well as clinical trials of stem cells on individual diseases. Others report on the institutions, organizations, and people making significant contributions while others address the historic, political, ethical and religious perspectives. In addition, there are articles that highlight research activity in a number of countries throughout the world and within individual states in the U.S. Each entry provides a brief bibliography of relevant sources from both the popular and academic literature as well as the Web. There is also a glossary of terms, a resource list including books, Websites, journals, and reports as well as the names and affiliations of hundreds of scientists currently involved in stem cell research. Appendices add more insight by including a CRS report for Congress on federal funding continued on page 64