

## 200 Years of John Wiley and Sons

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In 1807 Goethe wrote, Beethoven composed, Goya painted, Humboldt researched, Napoleon ruled—though only in continental Europe; George III

reigned in England, Thomas Jefferson presided over a “wise and frugal Government” in the USA, an emperor of the Qing Dynasty ruled in China in times of social unrest, and Tenno Kokaku was the leader of Japan during a period of peace that had lasted hundreds of

years—the millers milled, the blacksmiths hammered, and in New York Charles Wiley opened up a small printing shop. And what has grown out of

### 1807: Charles Wiley founded a printing shop in Manhattan

these modest beginnings is truly amazing! John Wiley and Sons is today a global publisher that is highly esteemed not only in view of its economic figures, but also because of the breadth of its enterprise and particularly the quality of its products. The publishing house was built up over six generations of the Wiley family, and in those 200 years the company needed only ten CEOs, which is astonishing when one considers that the USA had 43 presidents in the same time period. Today, John Wiley and Sons is led by William J. Pesce, the company's President and CEO; Peter Booth Wiley, a great-great-great-grandson of the company's founder, serves as Chairman of the Board. His brother

### Today: John Wiley and Sons, a highly esteemed partner of scientific societies

Bradford Wiley II also serves on the Board, and his sister Deborah E. Wiley is a Senior Vice President.

John Wiley and Sons has three main branches: 1) The professional and trade part publishes reference and specialty books for the general public, with an emphasis on finance and business literature, but also more diversified subjects such as architecture and cookbooks as well as the popular “for Dummies” line and Frommer's travel guides all belong to this general category; 2) the higher education branch publishes textbooks, primarily for college students; 3) the scientific, technical, and medical (STM) division publishes monographs, handbooks, encyclopedias, databases, and more than 450 journals. The central subjects include the medical, life, and materials sciences, physics, engineering—and, above all, chemistry. It's been over ten years since the German Chemical Society (Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker, GDCh) sold its own publishing house, the VCH Verlagsgesellschaft (previously Verlag Chemie), to John Wiley and Sons in 1996, and today its journals—just like those of more than 50 other scientific societies—are published at Wiley with tremendous success. Today, nearly all of the publisher's products are also accessible electronically at Wiley InterScience. More on the history and current operations at John Wiley and Sons can be found on the pages following this Editorial and naturally on the internet as well at the address <http://www.wiley.com>.

As of 1807, chemistry had already been established as a science: at the time, 13 years had passed since the death of Lavoisier, Berzelius had just become professor in Stockholm, Humphry Davy succeeded in the preparation of pure potassium and sodium, and it had been 30 years since the founding of the first professional chemistry journal, the *Chemische Journal für die Freunde der Naturlehre, Arzneigelahrtheit, Haushal-*

*tungskunst und Manufacturen* edited by Lorenz Crell. Much of what else was happening in chemistry at the start of

### 1807: Isolation of pure sodium and potassium

the 19th century, with an emphasis on the Anglo-Saxon world, is recounted by Otto Krätz and Elisabeth Vaupel in their informative and extraordinarily entertaining Essay “1807. Observations Regarding Chemistry in the Anglo-Saxon World during the Napoleonic Period” on page 24 ff.

Commemorations provide an occasion for reflection on the past, but they would be missed opportunities if one did not also contemplate what the future holds. And this is exactly what Nicola Armaroli and Vincenzo Balzani do in an Essay titled “The Future of Energy Supply: Challenges and Opportunities” on page 52 ff. This topic offers plenty of

### Contribute to the online forum on chemistry and energy!

material for discussion, and the editorial office is prepared to publish on our homepage any input our readers might have dealing with the scientific (rather than the political) implications. Decisions on the acceptance of manuscripts for this online forum “Chemistry and Energy” will be made by the editors. Please direct your contributions to [angewandte@wiley-vch.de](mailto:angewandte@wiley-vch.de). Armaroli and Balzani will offer an immediate response, and this should facilitate a lively discussion. The even more encompassing topic of “Chemistry and Sustainability” will be addressed in several Reviews in the course of the year 2007.



Apert from 200 years of John Wiley and Sons other important anniversaries can be celebrated in 2007. The French Chemical Society (Société Française de Chimie) was founded 150 years ago, and it will celebrate this with a large symposium from July 16–18 in Paris (see <http://www.sfc07.fr>). In 1867, 140 years ago, the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft was founded, in 1877 the Verein analytischer Chemiker and in 1887 the deutsche Gesellschaft für angewandte Chemie; the last one was the founder of *Angewandte Chemie* as a journal for their members. The Hungarian Chemical Society was founded 100 years ago and has effectively commenced its centennial celebration with the outstanding 1st European Chemical Congress held last August. The *Chemical Abstracts* first appeared 100 years ago, and Eduard Buchner was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his work on alcoholic fermentation, where he was able to show that enzymatic reactions can also take place in the absence of cells.

### From crown ethers to molecular machines: 40 years of supramolecular chemistry

Apart of the present—and most certainly of the future—supramolecular chemistry already occupies a page in history. Charles Pedersen published his legendary work on crown ethers in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*

40 years ago, Jean-Marie Lehn coined the term “supramolecular chemistry” 30 years ago, and both of them, together with Donald Cram, were awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry 20 years ago. Commemoration of these key events serves as occasion for a second featured theme in this issue, which commences with a prologue from the Chairman of the Editorial Board, François Diederich, himself an eminent supramolecular chemist, on page 68 ff. This commentary is followed by a monumental—in every sense of the word—Review by David Leigh on molecular motors and machines (p. 72 ff.), a topic which once more demonstrates not only that the bio-, nano-, and materials sciences are based on chemistry but that they, to a large extent, are chemistry. The Communications section includes a series of distinguished works on supramolecular chemistry—without the need for invitation these manuscripts arrived per chance in the autumn—as if by self-assembly! Running a journal like *Angewandte Chemie* can in a way be likened to “steering self-assembly”, in that it is enormously reliant on what is supplied by its authors, and one hopes that the contributions that are published will be of interest to its readers and will serve as a stimulus for their work and eventually lead to new inspiring publications. To continually spark enthusiasm in chemistry and incite new ideas with every issue of *Angewandte Chemie* are especially gratifying for me as I stand on the eve of my 25th anniversary as Editor-in-Chief. There is indeed much to celebrate in the

coming year! All that remains for me to do, then, is to congratulate our publishing house on the bicentenary, thank you, our readers, authors, and referees, and to wish you all the best for 2007.



Peter Göllitz

PS: The overview of the previous year's volume that normally accompanies the first Issue of the year will be published at a later date. For now, attention is here directed to a new service to readers: **RSS Feed**. RSS stands for “Really Simple Syndication”, and with this free service readers can efficiently keep track of articles published online as soon as they become available. RSS Feed makes following journal content from multiple sources extremely simple and practical: Using any of the many online newsreaders, you can subscribe to news feeds from *Angewandte Chemie* and from all your other favorite Wiley and non-Wiley journals, and you automatically receive all Early View and other preprint articles within one account as soon as they are online—it's like having an e-mail inbox reserved only for the latest high-quality chemistry! For more information, see the internet address <http://interscience.wiley.com/rss>.



Figure 1. Illustration of the variety of current Wiley products.

# A Passion for Publishing

## *History of John Wiley & Sons, Inc.*

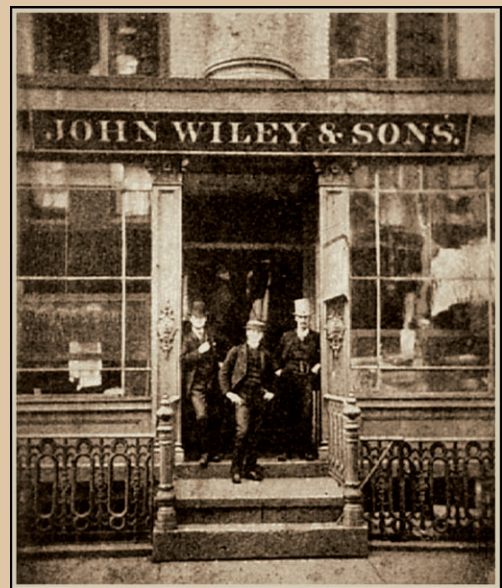
### **The Early Years**

- 1807** Charles Wiley opens small printing shop in Manhattan, New York City.
- 1814** Wiley becomes a publisher and within five years begins to produce works by New York City's literary set, notably Fitz-Greene Halleck, Washington Irving, and James Fenimore Cooper.
- 1826** John Wiley heads family business following his father's death, launching a 65-year career in publishing.
- 1836** George Palmer Putman becomes junior partner, a relationship that leads to the publication of outstanding contemporary writers on both sides of the Atlantic. Together they achieve prominence publishing such works as Herman Melville's *Typee: A Peep at Polynesian Life*, Edgar Allan Poe's *The Raven*, and Nathaniel Hawthorne's *Mosses from an Old Manse*. They published the works of European writers such as Hans Christian Andersen, Victor Hugo, Charles Dickens, and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.



### **Changing Course**

- 1848** Wiley & Putnam end their association. John Wiley broadens the company's publishing to include works on art, religion, architecture, agriculture, science, and technology.
- 1849** Wiley publishes the first volume by art critic John Ruskin.
- 1865** John's son Charles joins the firm to form John Wiley & Son.
- 1876** William Halsted Wiley, another son of John, enters the business, creating John Wiley & Sons.
- 1880** The handbook *Field Engineering* by Williams Searles is published, evidence of William Halsted Wiley's enthusiasm for engineering, railroads, and construction, marking a shift away from general-interest books and the marketing policies of his father. Wiley continues to expand into new fields, including electrical, civil and mechanical engineering, architecture, construction, agriculture, and chemistry (Figure 1).
- 1890** William O. Wiley, eldest son of Charles joins the company as Secretary. He is the first member of the fourth generation to work at Wiley.
- 1891** John Wiley dies at age 82. William Halsted Wiley becomes the new head of the company.
- 1914** Edward Hamilton, nephew of William H. and Charles, joins the company.
- 1925** William O. Wiley, eldest son of Charles, succeeds to the presidency after the death of William Halsted Wiley.
- 1929** Sales top \$1 million. Meanwhile, William O. Wiley begins to emphasize fields other than engineering and science. Wiley branches out into social sciences and business management publishing.
- 1932** W. Bradford Wiley becomes the fifth generation to work at Wiley.
- 1941** Edward P. Hamilton, a nephew of William Halstead Wiley and Charles Wiley, succeeds William O. Wiley as President. Staff numbers about ninety, including a dozen travellers, a precursor of Sales Representatives today. Travellers canvassed colleges and universities in search of course adoptions for existing titles and manuscript submissions. Sales pass \$2 million mark, a new record.



**Figure 1.** Photo of John Wiley & Sons entrance (1880).

## ***Building a Modern Corporation***



- 1956** W. Bradford Wiley, age 46, succeeds Hamilton as President.
- 1957** Wiley marks 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary.
- 1960** Wiley opens its first international subsidiary in London.
- 1962** First public sale of company stock.
- 1963** Wiley opens Wiley Australasia in Sydney.
- 1965** Sales top \$20 million and three years later reach \$30 million as operations expand to Mexico, South America, Australia, and Japan.
- 1968** W. Bradford Wiley's daughter, Deborah, the sixth generation involved in the family business, joins the company. Wiley opens Canadian office in Toronto.
- 1971** Andrew H. Neilly becomes President and Chief Operating Officer of John Wiley & Sons. W. Bradford Wiley becomes Chairman, continuing as Chief Executive Officer.
- 1978** Publishing activities are realigned into four major groups: professional, educational, international, and medical.
- 1979** Andrew Neilly's responsibilities increase as he becomes Chief Executive Officer, continuing as Chief Operating Officer. Bradford Wiley II, son of W. Bradford, joins the company's Board of Directors.
- 1982** Wiley celebrates 175 years of publishing and expanded beyond its traditional businesses into the area of business education and training with the acquisition of Wilson Learning Corporation.
- 1984** Peter Booth Wiley, son of W. Bradford Wiley joins the company's Board of Directors.
- 1985** The Business, Law, and General book division (later renamed the Professional/Trade publishing division, as it is known today) is founded.
- 1988** Ruth McMullin succeeds Andrew Neilly as President and Chief Executive Officer.
- 1989** Wiley significantly expands its scientific, technical, and medical publishing program with the acquisition of Alan R. Liss, Inc., a leading publisher of journals and books in the life sciences.
- 1990** Charles R. Ellis succeeds Ruth McMullin as President and Chief Executive Officer.
- 1993** Brad Wiley II succeeds his father as Chairman of the Board.

## ***Planning, Expansion, and Property***

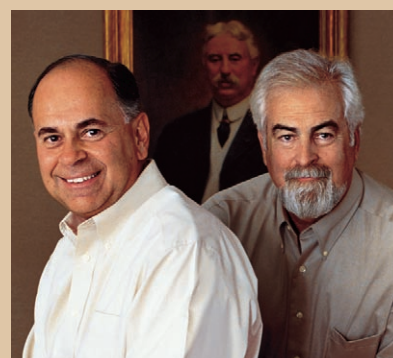
- 1995** Wiley first establishes <http://www.wiley.com/> the company's Web site. It continues to evolve providing access to Wiley products and services, such as Wiley InterScience.

- 1996** Wiley acquires a 90% interest in VCH, an important scientific, technical, and professional publisher based in Weinheim (Figure 2). VCH, founded in 1921, is one of the leading technical publishers in Germany with an emphasis on science. For several years, technical and specialist information in print and electronic form, for professionals and experts, has been a major focus. VCH has a longstanding publishing partnership with the German Chemical Society, and the acquisition of the VCH Group, which now includes Ernst & Sohn, Verlag Helvetica Chimica Acta, and GIT Verlag, further strengthens Wiley's leadership in these markets.



**Figure 2.** Photo of Wiley-VCH entrance.

- 1997** Wiley acquires Van Nostrand Reinhold (VNR), an eminent publishing imprint of books and electronic products for professionals in architecture/design, environmental/industrial science, culinary arts/hospitality, and business technology.
- 1998** William J. Pesce (Figure 3) is named President and Chief Executive Officer, becoming the tenth leader of the company. Pesce contributes significantly to the growth and profitability of the company's global publishing program. Wiley is selected as one of the "most respected companies" with "a strong and well thought out strategy," by the *Financial Times* in a global survey of Chief Executive Officers.
- 1999** Wiley commercially launches Wiley InterScience (<http://www.interscience.wiley.com/>) which provides online access to journals, major reference works, and books, as well as such key resources as the Cochrane Library of evidence-based medicine databases. Later Wiley will undertake an initiative to digitize all its journal backfile holdings. When completed Wiley InterScience will be one of the largest archives of its kind with content dating back to 1799, and over 1.6 million articles of scholarly and scientific research.
- 1999** Wiley acquires Pearson Education's college textbooks and instructional packages in biology/anatomy and physiology; engineering; mathematics; economics/finance; and teacher education; the San Francisco-based Jossey-Bass, a publisher of books and journals for professionals and executives in business, psychology, education, and health management; and the J. K. Lasser tax and financial guides to enhance its already strong presence in the financial planning market.
- 2001** Wiley acquires Hungry Minds, Inc., the largest acquisition in the company's history to date. Through it, a portfolio of high profile brands came under the umbrella, including the *For Dummies* series, the *Webster's New World*<sup>TM</sup> dictionaries and *CliffsNotes*<sup>TM</sup> study guides, the *Frommer's*<sup>TM</sup> travel guides, and the *Betty Crocker*<sup>®</sup> and *Weight Watchers*<sup>®</sup> cookbooks.
- 2002** Peter Booth Wiley (Figure 3) installed as Chairman, succeeding Brad, who continues to serve as a Board member. Wiley relocates its global headquarters from New York City to a new building on the waterfront in Hoboken, New Jersey.
- 2003** *Working Mother* magazine lists Wiley as one of the "100 Best Companies for Working Mothers". The company also receives the Enterprise Award from the New Jersey Business & Industry Association in recognition of the contribution to the state's economic growth.
- 2005** FORTUNE magazine names Wiley one of the "100 Best Companies to Work For." Wiley receives this distinction for the second consecutive year in 2006.
- 2006** Wiley acquires outstanding shares of Wiley Dreamtech (India) Private Ltd., and renames it, Wiley India Private Ltd. The acquisition enables Wiley to strengthen its presence in India. Wiley Canada is named to Canadian Business magazine's 2006 list of "100 Best Workplaces in Canada," and Wiley Australia receives the Australian governments' "Employer of Choice for Women" citation as it has every year since its inception in 2001. Wiley reaches a significant milestone in fiscal year 2006 and reports revenue of \$1 billion. Wiley acquires Blackwell Publishing (Holdings) Ltd., one of the world's foremost academic and professional publishers. The combined Wiley and Blackwell business will publish approximately 1,250 scholarly peer-reviewed journals as well as an extensive collection of books with global appeal.
- 2007** Wiley celebrates 200 years of publishing.



**Figure 3.** William J. Pesce, William H. Wiley (picture), and Peter Booth Wiley.