International Association for Management, Spirituality and Religion
2017 Conference
Fayetteville, AR
May 2017
Publish of Perish: The Three Pillars of Successful Publishing

**Who: Author**

- Knowledgeable (from Medieval Latin, “auctor” – “originator”)
- Thorough and credible
- Ethical

**What: Topic**

- Original
- Relevant

**Where: Market**

- Content meets the needs of readers (scholars, students, administrators, professionals, policymakers, general public)
- Research that makes a contribution to the field
The Roles of the Publisher

Selection => ensuring quality
- Expert editors and boards
- Experienced, subject-area specialist publishing editors
- Rigorous review processes

Infrastructure
- Submission and tracking systems
- Production and metadata management
- Marketing and promotion
- Global distribution online and in print
- Abstracting and indexing services

Community building => connecting stakeholders
- Introducing new products and services
- Promoting innovative models (e.g., open access)
- Utilizing social media/networking
- Advocating publishing ethics and integrity

“A person who publishes a book willfully appears before the populace with his pants down. If it is a good book nothing can hurt him. If it is a bad book nothing can help him.” — Edna St. Vincent Millay
Types of Publications

- Blogs
- Newsletters
- Magazines
- Newspapers
- Reviews, Commentaries and Editorials
- Speeches and Presentations
- Reports and Briefings
- Laws, Contracts and Regulations
- White Papers
- Manuals and Training Materials
- Technical Documentation
- Journals
- Dissertations
- Books
  - Textbooks, Research Monographs, Edited Volumes, Proceedings, Anthologies, Reference Works, Professional, Trade
- Multi-media
- Other...?

Influence and Impact

The role of the publisher is evolving from a transactional relationship with authors to providing a suite of resources and services to authors with the aim of maximizing the dissemination and impact of their research; competition is increasingly coming not from traditional publishers but from entrepreneurial service providers and industry disruptors.

Education and Advocacy

Initiatives designed to “place the researcher at the center of everything we do”

- Author academy
- Researcher workshops
- Journal suggester and transfers program
- Citation alerts
- Book and journal metrics
- SharedIt
- Recommended
- Author satisfaction surveys
- Reviewer rewards
Self Publishing

Some pros:

✓ Creative independence
✓ Opportunity to experiment with regard to topic and format
✓ Not competing for publisher’s attention
✓ Nearly instant publication
✓ Retain copyright
✓ Higher percentage of revenues

Some cons:

✓ Perception of vanity publishing
  ➢ For journals, peer review is required
✓ Limited guidance from experts
✓ Limited discoverability online
✓ Limited promotion and visibility through traditional media and print channels
✓ Exposure to copyright and ethics claims
✓ Not without cost
✓ Many services available, but difficult to assess quality and reputation

“The good news about self publishing is you get to do everything yourself. The bad news about self publishing is you get to do everything yourself.” — Lori Lesko
Trends in Scientific and Scholarly Publishing (1)

Online publishing
- Journals and books delivered via online platforms; new journals e-only; print = optional service
- Sales increasingly dominated by multi-product/multi-institution deals; usage over sales as key metric

Online marketing
- Low-cost/high-impact outreach to authors, readers, libraries/institutions
- Using social media to source and promote content and to connect authors and readers

Search engine optimization
- Sophisticated tagging, abstracts and keywords to maximize traffic

Rankings
- JCR and other rankings increasingly influencing journal selection and publication recognition

Globalization
- Internationalization of topics, authorship, readership and distribution
- Rapid growth in output from Asia and emerging markets
Trends in Scientific and Scholarly Publishing (2)

**Ethics and publishing integrity**
- Increased emphasis on ethical publishing practices
- Anti-plagiarism and piracy tools available

**Open access and content sharing**
- Institutional mandates, pressure from authors
- Education and advocacy: aligning interests among different stakeholders

**Data transparency**
- Promoting access to data and replicability
- Open research

**Modularization and multi-media**
- New formats for presenting content
Journals: A World of Choice

The world’s largest journal publishers include:

• Elsevier (1880): 2,500 journals
• Springer (1842): 2,900 journals
• Wiley (1807): 1,500 journals
• Taylor & Francis (1852): 2,400 journals
• Sage (1965): 900 journals
• Oxford University Press (1630s): 300 journals
• Cambridge University Press (1534): 300 journals

... and hundreds of smaller publishers, societies, universities, and entrepreneurial ventures
The Journal Publishing Process: Rules of Thumb

✓ Familiarize yourself with journal's editor-in-chief and editorial board, aims and scope, instructions for submission, online submission platform, article presentation style, Impact Factor/ranking, policies on electronic supplementary materials

✓ Follow the posted instructions! Do not contact the Editor-in-Chief or publishing editor directly with manuscripts or pre-submission requests

✓ Many journals require exclusive submission until an editorial decision is made

✓ Do not submit previously published papers; authors must warrant that the material is original

✓ Copyright is usually transferred from the author to the publisher

✓ Join societies, social media networking groups, and listservs, and attend conferences for access and information

✓ Be patient: Editors receive dozens, even hundreds, of submissions, and must first determine which are eligible for review; high-quality reviewers are in demand

✓ Have a backup plan: if your article is rejected from your top choice, have an alternative
Getting to Know a Journal

Aims & Scope/About This Journal

The only international forum focusing purely on the transfer of technology
- Enhances and builds an understanding of the practice of technology transfer
- Emphasizes research on management practices and strategies for technology transfer
- Explores the external environment affecting technology transfer, including public policy developments, regulatory and legal issues, and global trends

The Journal of Technology Transfer has been accepted for Social Sciences Citation Index and Current Contents: Social and Behavioral Sciences and will first appear with an Impact Factor in the 2009 Journal Citation Reports (JCR), published in June 2010.

The Journal of Technology Transfer, the Official Journal of the Technology Transfer Society, provides an international forum for the exchange of ideas that enhance and build an understanding of the practice of technology transfer. In particular, it emphasizes research on management practices and strategies for technology transfer. Moreover, the journal explores the external environment that affects these practices and strategies, including public policy developments, regulatory and legal issues, and global trends. Readers will find a broad range of papers, ranging from case studies to comparative analyses.

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Author Resources at Springer

**Pre-publication**
- Journal Selector
- Manuscript guidelines
- Online submission system

**After acceptance**
- MyPublication (copyright transfer, optional services, tracking)
- Copyediting, typesetting, metadata processing, eProofing
- Publication Online First (SpringerLink)

**Post-publication**
- Abstracting & indexing
- Citation alerts
- Article-level metrics
- Worldwide marketing

**Author Academy:** [http://www.springer.com/us/authors-editors/author-academy](http://www.springer.com/us/authors-editors/author-academy)
Publishing Beyond Journals… Types of Books

Research
- Dissertation/Thesis
- Conference Proceedings
- Research Monograph
- Edited Volume

Reference
- Handbook
- Major Reference Work

Text/Teaching
- Textbook (Undergraduate/Graduate)

Professional, Trade and Other
- Professional
- Trade
- Briefs
- Anthology
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dissertation</td>
<td>Adaptation of research prepared for doctoral degree requirement</td>
<td>Already reviewed; may be subsidized or sponsored</td>
<td>May require significant revision; not very attractive to customers/readers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Proceedings</td>
<td>Transcript or collection of papers presented at a conference</td>
<td>Already vetted; relatively easy to compile; may be indexed</td>
<td>May lack unifying theme or structure; low priority in academic community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthology</td>
<td>Collection of previously published articles and/or chapters</td>
<td>“Instant” book; one-stop shopping in a field or presenting overview of an author’s work</td>
<td>Reprint permissions may be expensive; irrelevant in an online environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monograph</td>
<td>Original research, with analysis, interpretation, and implications for further research and practice</td>
<td>Bread and butter of any academic program: may be theoretical or empirical, qualitative or quantitative</td>
<td>May be discouraged by administrators as competing with journal articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edited Volume</td>
<td>Collection of original chapters, organized around a coherent theme</td>
<td>Explore a topic from a variety of perspectives; may lead to new projects</td>
<td>Like “herding cats”; potential for overlap, content gaps, and/or uneven presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handbook</td>
<td>Overview of the most current research, methodologies and concepts in a field</td>
<td>Presents state of the art in theory and application; helps define an established or emerging field</td>
<td>Large-scale project management; may be uneven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Reference Work</td>
<td>Single- or multi-volume work designed as “secondary” or “tertiary” content</td>
<td>Go-to resource covering a field or topic comprehensively; networking opportunity; high-usage</td>
<td>Large-scale project management; synthesis of knowledge, rather than breaking new ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textbook</td>
<td>Designed specifically for application in the classroom – didactic/pedagogical</td>
<td>Potential to influence future researchers; successful texts become evergreens</td>
<td>Tough competition; must meet high expectations to justify adoption; require ancillary materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>Practical insights for application in industry, clinical, or other professional settings</td>
<td>Applying research to broader audience; may be adopted in MBA, Exec Ed programs</td>
<td>Must be accessible and engaging to practitioners; active author promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>General-interest title for non-specialist audience</td>
<td>Wide distribution of ideas; media exposure</td>
<td>High risk of failure; author must have promotional “platforms”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briefs</td>
<td>Concise presentations of research, methodologies, case examples, and/or practice</td>
<td>Fill niche between articles and monographs to test new ideas; rapid turnaround</td>
<td>Highly standardized; may be perceived as lower quality</td>
</tr>
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Key Elements of the Book Proposal

- Author/editor information
- Proposed title/subtitle and approximate specifications
- Estimated manuscript delivery date and format
- Project description
- Chapter outline
- Writing sample
- For edited volumes, name and affiliation of each contributor
- Recommended reviewers
- Unique selling points and keywords
- Primary and secondary markets
- Competitive/complementary titles
- Promotional opportunities
Book Proposal Do’s

• **Fully prepare the proposal**, with the information requested from the publisher: the publisher needs to review concept, content, author credentials, positioning, supporting activities, and writing sample in order to evaluate a project.

• **Do your homework**: be familiar with the publisher and their program, the list of complementary titles, their positioning in the marketplace, and generally how they present and support titles; the publisher’s web site will offer a wealth of information.

• **Be patient**: an editor may be reviewing dozens of proposals at a time and/or may be focused on other activities in the publishing cycle; external review or internal discussions/meetings may add several weeks to the decision-making process.

• **Be responsive**: be forthcoming with additional information or materials at the editor’s request; be open to constructive feedback that may enhance the positioning or development of the project.

• **Be candid**: inform the editor if you have submitted the proposal to other publishers or if you have a deadline by which you need to make a publishing decision.

• **Have realistic expectations**: for scholarly publishing, in particular, traditional models are rapidly being replaced by innovations in electronic distribution of content, electronic marketing, print-on-demand, and standardized production processes => designed to reduce costs and maximize exposure of your ideas to the academic community, rather than to maximize unit sales; for trade publishing, author platforms and promotional networks are essential.
Book Proposal Don’ts

• **Provide insufficient information:** don’t make the editor guess or conduct additional research to fill in basic information

• **Call to pitch your project,** unless you are already a house author and have a relationship with the editor; even for prolific, well-established authors, don’t presume that the editor is already familiar with your work and does not require a full, written proposal to evaluate a project and present to colleagues and/or external reviewers

• **Send a complete manuscript without any supporting material:** in this case, more is less; editors do not have time to read a full manuscript that is not already under contract

• **Play games:** many editors prefer to receive exclusive submissions and to manage the proposal review schedule; they do not appreciate investing time in a proposal only to find that it is under review elsewhere, or that an offer is used to leverage another offer elsewhere

• **Have unrealistic expectations:** a proposal review may take several weeks or months; a publishing offer should reflect the commitment of the publisher to support the book within the parameters of their program and infrastructure
Book Publishing Timeline

- **Proposal development**: author prepares proposal, submits to editor, initial response from editor (proposal may be submitted to publisher at any time during the manuscript development process)

- **Proposal review**: editor evaluates, may submit to external reviewers and/or internal discussions/meetings (approx. 2 weeks – 3 months or more)

- **Publishing decision, contract**: proposal is accepted, contract drafted and submitted for author review; contract details finalized and contract circulated for signature (approx. 2 – 4 weeks)

- **Manuscript development**: author completes manuscript, with instructions from publisher; publisher may recommend submission of drafts (approx. 2 weeks – 18 months or more)

- **Manuscript transmittal**: author submits complete, final manuscript; editorial accepts manuscript (may require additional review) and prepares for transmittal to production (approx. 2 – 4 weeks)

- **Production (copyediting, typesetting)**: usually outsourced, increasingly to a “full-service vendor” (approx. 3 – 6 months or more)

- **Release/publication**
New Book Series

Management, Change, Strategy and Positive Leadership

Editors: Satinder Dhiman & Joan Marques, Woodbury University

Aim: Through this Series, we plan to bring together a cadre of leading, world class scholars and practitioners, to contribute edited and solo works that reflect insightful research, practices, and latest trends on the theme of Management, Strategy and Positive Leadership.

Description: The titles in the series will consist primarily of authored research monographs of approximately 75,000-100,000 words and edited volumes (contributed works) up to 200,000 words. For other formats, such as textbooks and handbooks, please inquire with the editors.

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Publishers generally post policies concerning:

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- Research involving human participants and/or animals
- Informed consent
- Plagiarism, piracy and fraud

Springer resources include:

- Plagiarism detection software (CrossCheck/iThenticate)
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✓ Rapid publication cycles
✓ Citation tracking, inclusion in bibliographic databases, abstracting and indexing services
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- Many journals are suggesting, or even requiring, that authors provide Electronic Supplementary Material (ESM) to enhance the content of their articles, encourage interactivity and study replication, and drive usage; similar applications for books
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- Instructions and specifications are provided to authors
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