

CRICOS PROVIDER 00123N

John Emerson, Director

University of Adelaide Press

adelaide.edu.au

seek LIGHT

University of Adelaide Press

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4 staff = around 2.5 EFT
           8-12 books per year
       920,000 PDF's downloaded
           60 titles since 2009
           22 titles in process
     80 Adelaide University authors
         250 from all continents
       Up to 150 citations per title
         20+ published reviews
National coverage for launch and 500,000
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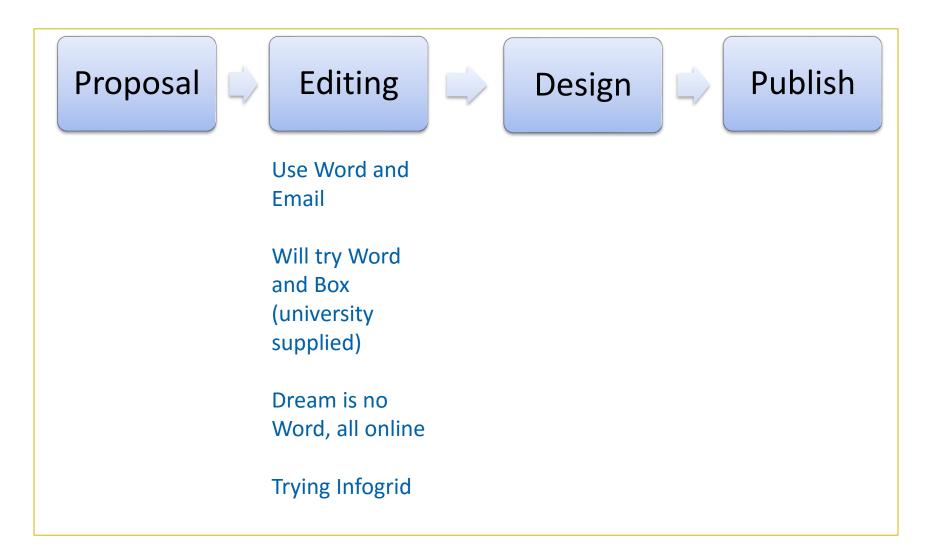
A glimpse into an alternative future

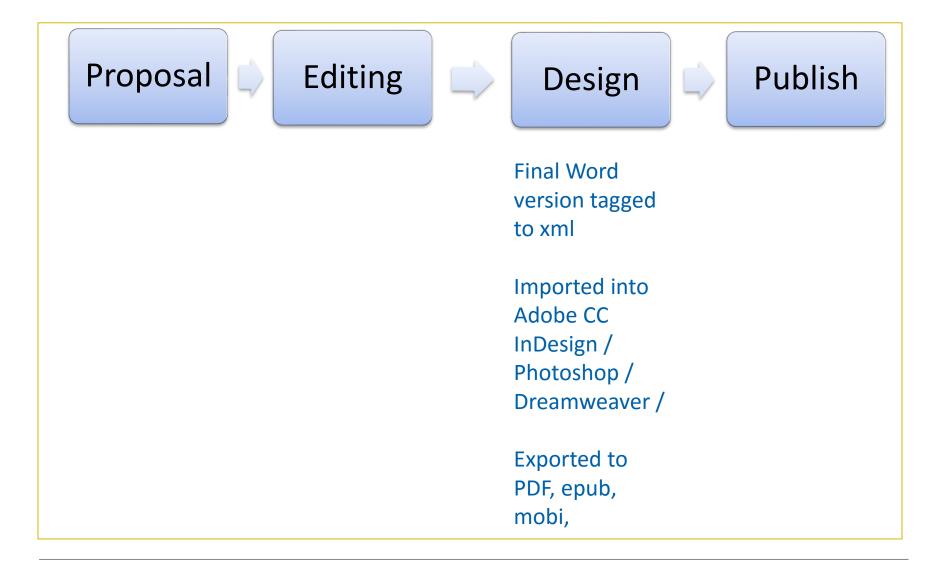
https://apps.crossref.org/simpleTextQuery

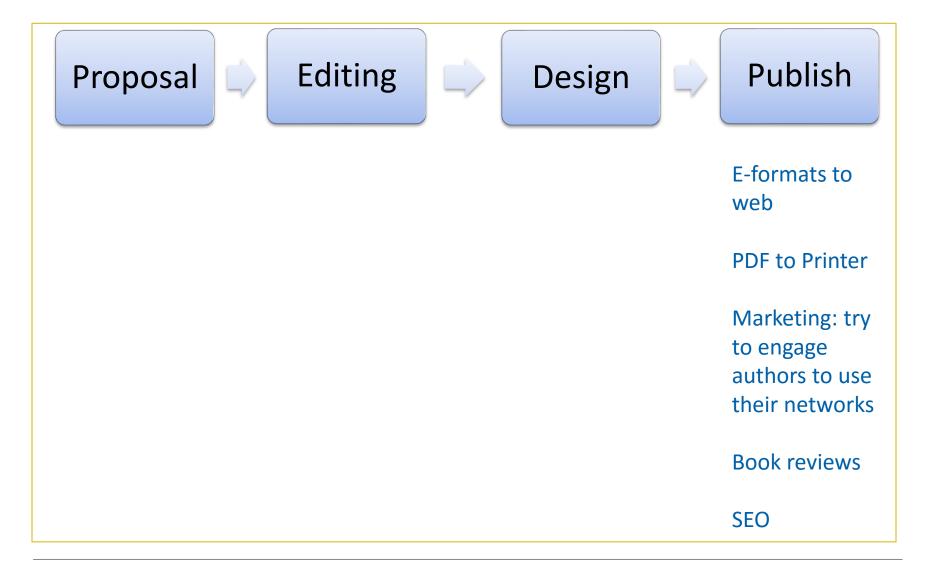
Registering the DOI's cited in your book so Their publishers know

'reciprocal metrics'?

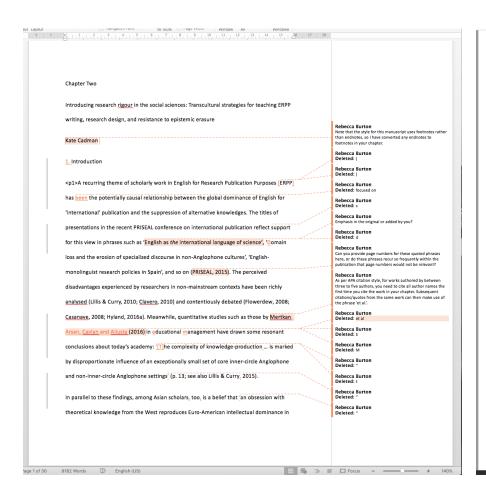








Manuscript vs. final design



2

Introducing research rigour in the social sciences:

Transcultural strategies for teaching ERPP writing, research design, and resistance to epistemic erasure

Kate Cadman

1. Introduction

A recurring theme of scholarly work in English for Research Publication Purposes [ERPP] has been the potentially causal relationship between the global dominance of English for 'international' publication and the suppression of alternative knowledges. The titles of presentations in the recent PRISEAL conference on international publication reflect support for this view in phrases such as 'English as the international publication reflect (emphasis in the original). '... domain loss and the erosion of specialized discourse in non-Anglophone cultures', 'English-monolinguist research policies in Spain', and so on (PRISEAL, 2015, n.p.). The perceived disadvantages experienced by researchers in non-mainstream contexts have been richly analysed (Lillis & Curry, 2010; Clavero, 2010) and contentiously debated (Flowerdew, 2008; Casanave, 2008; Hyland, 2016a). Meahwhile, quantitative studies such as those by Mertkan, Arsan, Cavlan and Aliusta (2016) in educational management have drawn some resonant conclusions about today's academy: 'I'T]he complexity of knowledge-production ... is marked by disproportionate influence of an exceptionally small set of core inner-circle Anglophone and non-inner-circle Anglophone settings' (p. 13; see also Lillis & Curry, 2015).

Best practices

- Titles on OAPEN and JSTOR platforms quality benchmark
- Membership of OASPA (1 out of 10 acceptance rate)
- Creative Commons licences
- DOI's for reciprocal metrics and long term portability (with CrossRef)
- Consistent good feedback on editing and design standards from authors and reviewers
- Authors across Australia; Harvard, and Yale

Operational challenges

- Scheduling manuscripts delays in author delivery
- Website is designed for a university not for a press
- University structure designed for teaching and research not publishing
- Distribution of books with an OA version

Aiming at

- Streamlined web interface from proposal to publication
- Fully functional website with live download and citations stats (CrossRef?)
- Printed copies sold and despatched direct from printer
- Options to accept manuscripts from external authors (funding?)
- Recognition of OA from academics (still want a hardback book to show their mum)
- Formally constituted board

Different models

- https://www.openbookpublishers.com/section/14/1/about
- http://www.ubiquitypress.com/site/publish/
- http://www.bloomsbury.com/au/academic/open-access/
- http://www.manchesteruniversitypress.co.uk/openmonographs/

End-to-End options

- Public Knowledge Project in Canada free / CAN\$3,500 to host https://pkp.sfu.ca/omp/
- Aries Systems USD5000 pa + \$1000 per title
 http://www.ariessys.com/software/editorial-manager/
- Klopotek, same as Aries http://www.klopotek.com/en/software/solutions-for/university-presses.html
- Infogrid AUD\$2,000 + http://www.infogridpacific.com/DigitalPublisher.html
- River Valley Technologies \$??? http://rivervalleytechnologies.com

