

American Chemical Society AMA: We are Darla Henderson and Kevin Davies, we manage open access programs for the American Chemical Society. Ask Us Anything!

AmerChemSocietyAMA¹ and r/Science AMAs¹

¹Affiliation not available

April 17, 2023

Abstract

Hi Reddit – We are responsible for open access programs at the American Chemical Society, where our mission is to advance the broader chemistry enterprise and its practitioners for the benefit of Earth and its people. American Chemical Society (ACS) is the world’s largest scientific society and one of the world’s leading sources of authoritative scientific information. In the past 2 years, we’ve expanded our open access outreach, launching several new programs and journals, including: ACS Central Science (pubs.acs.org/centralscience) – the ACS’ first fully open access journal – publishing the most exciting and impactful scientific research that highlights the centrality of chemistry – free to read AND free to publish! ACS Author Rewards (pubs.acs.org/authorrewards) – a stimulus program worth as much as \$60M in credits to be used by ACS authors over the next 2 years to help purchase of open access options; ACS AuthorChoice (pubs.acs.org/authorchoice) – ACS provides various licenses to help authors choose the best option for their needs, along with significant discounts for ACS members and authors at institutions that subscribe to ACS’ All Publications package. ACS Editors’ Choice (pubs.acs.org/editorschoice) – A popular program in which ACS journal editors recommend articles that should be made open access, and ACS sponsors one new article into open access every day of the year. ACS Omega (pubs.acs.org/acsomega) – ACS’ second fully open access journal, coming soon, is aimed at publishing technically sound research with a focus on expedited editorial decision making. Darla Henderson, PhD: I am the Assistant Director of Open Access Programs at ACS Publications, and joined ACS in 2008 after a decade with John Wiley & Sons. I have a PhD in chemistry from Duke University. Kevin Davies, PhD: I am the VP of Business Development at ACS Publications and Publisher of C&EN; and also the author of three popular science books, most recently “The \$1,000 Genome.” I studied at Oxford and London University, where I took a PhD in molecular genetics. We’ll be back at 1 pm EST (10 am PST, 6 pm UTC) to answer your questions, ask us anything! We’re live and ready to answer your questions (1 pm EST)! /dh Thank you Reddit AMA community - the last hour was fun, and we appreciate your enthusiasm and participation! Signing off for now - DH, KD

[REDDIT](#)

American Chemical Society AMA: We are Darla Henderson and Kevin Davies, we manage open access programs for the American Chemical Society. Ask Us Anything!

AMERCHEMSOCIETYAMA [R/SCIENCE](#)

Hi Reddit – We are responsible for open access programs at the American Chemical Society, where our mission is to advance the broader chemistry enterprise and its practitioners for the benefit of Earth and its people. American Chemical Society (ACS) is the world's largest scientific society and one of the world's leading sources of authoritative scientific information. In the past 2 years, we've expanded our open access outreach, launching several new programs and journals, including:

ACS Central Science (pubs.acs.org/centralscience) – the ACS' first fully open access journal – publishing the most exciting and impactful scientific research that highlights the centrality of chemistry – free to read AND free to publish!

ACS Author Rewards (pubs.acs.org/authorrewards) – a stimulus program worth as much as \$60M in credits to be used by ACS authors over the next 2 years to help purchase of open access options;

ACS AuthorChoice (pubs.acs.org/authorchoice) – ACS provides various licenses to help authors choose the best option for their needs, along with significant discounts for ACS members and authors at institutions that subscribe to ACS' All Publications package.

ACS Editors' Choice (pubs.acs.org/editorschoice) – A popular program in which ACS journal editors recommend articles that should be made open access, and ACS sponsors one new article into open access every day of the year.

ACS Omega (pubs.acs.org/acsomega) – ACS' second fully open access journal, coming soon, is aimed at publishing technically sound research with a focus on expedited editorial decision making.

Darla Henderson, PhD: I am the Assistant Director of Open Access Programs at ACS Publications, and joined ACS in 2008 after a decade with John Wiley & Sons. I have a PhD in chemistry from Duke University.

Kevin Davies, PhD: I am the VP of Business Development at ACS Publications and Publisher of C&EN; and also the author of three popular science books, most recently "The \$1,000 Genome." I studied at Oxford and London University, where I took a PhD in molecular genetics.

We'll be back at 1 pm EST (10 am PST, 6 pm UTC) to answer your questions, ask us anything!

We're live and ready to answer your questions (1 pm EST)! /dh

Thank you Reddit AMA community - the last hour was fun, and we appreciate your enthusiasm and participation! Signing off for now - DH, KD

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So many journals put articles behind a paywall for financial reasons. Here on [/r/science](#) we frequently hear the frustration of readers unable to access primary research articles, can you explain a bit the economic/business plan of open access journals vs journals that keep research behind a paywall? How is ACS able to stay in the black and keep research free for readers?

[p1percub](#)

Thanks for asking! Open access journals typically operate on a model where the author or their funder pay an article publishing charge (APC) which varies from journal to journal, or by a sponsorship model

January 26, 2016

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(either by the publishing organization or by cosponsors, such as with eLife). This is different than a subscription model where the reader or the reader's institution pays a fee. ACS offers the option for authors or their funder to pay an APC - this option is available to all ACS journals – and the prices start as low as \$750. ACS also offers significant discounts to ACS members and to authors at institutions that subscribe to the All Publications package. /dh

So many journals put articles behind a paywall for financial reasons. Here on [/r/science](https://www.reddit.com/r/science) we frequently hear the frustration of readers unable to access primary research articles, can you explain a bit the economic/business plan of open access journals vs journals that keep research behind a paywall? How is ACS able to stay in the black and keep research free for readers?

[p1percub](#)

Traditional science publishing relies on subscriptions, and increasingly institutional subscriptions. ACS is no exception -- we currently publish some 50 peer-review journals across all facets of chemistry, to which institutional libraries around the world subscribe (many to the entire bundle, others to select journals). We don't anticipate that publishing model changing anytime soon, but we are very "open" to open access, not only offering authors the option to make any of their papers open access, but as you've seen, by launching our first open access journal last year, and announcing our second last month. We see this as a hybrid publishing economy, and we're enthusiastic about offering both options to authors, readers, and libraries. As for the economics, ACS Central Science has set out to be a highly selective journal, publishing a relatively small number of carefully chosen articles, so our publishing costs there are relatively modest. For ACS Omega, will will introduce an Author Publishing Charge (APC) that is consistent with other open access megajournals, but also offers significant discounts for ACS members and a waiver program for authors from countries that can't yet afford those charges. -- KD

Why has the ACS fought so hard against open access?

[132456](#)

This is a curious misperception of ACS' views on open access. ACS Publications recognized the growing interest in open access almost a decade ago, which is when we began offering our ACS AuthorChoice license enabling any author to publish any paper as open access. Clearly Open access is a changing environment, and there are a variety of pilots and projects being tested across publishers around the globe. Funders are also releasing or modifying public/open access policies. ACS recognizes this reality and is seeking a sustainable way forward. In keeping with our mission as a society, ACS is sponsoring some significant efforts for allaying open access – through ACS Central Science, ACS Editors' Choice, and our ACS Author Rewards program.

- ACS Central Science, our first fully open access journal is a high impact journal that has already made a significant mark in the scientific publishing world - strong initial citations, heavy media pick up and visibility, fast time to publication, and showcasing the best articles across and beyond the multidisciplinary field.
- ACS Editors' Choice also has costs of open access supported by the ACS – one new article each day of the year as recommended by ACS editors – ACS sponsors the open access charges.
- Lastly, ACS Author Rewards is a program where we gave back to all corresponding authors who published with us during 2014 – each article garnered two \$750 credits against open access charges – those can be redeemed through the end of December 2017. /dh

Thanks for the AMA and for your work in open access!

- What does it take, in your opinion, for all scientific articles to be some day open access? How can we get there? Is it really desirable, or maybe I'm missing some important role of pay to read journals?
- A few days ago was Aaron Swartz death anniversary. What do you think about "scientific piracy"? Do you think projects like Sci-hub or LibGen can survive against big publishers?
- Last one is not a question, more of a rant. I'm from Argentina, and there is a 2-year-old law for scientific open access repositories (research here is made mainly by public labs, universities and institutes, so it makes sense that taxpayers money in a sub-developed country doesn't go just to JSTOR's or Elsevier's pocket). However, the problem that arose is that, as publishers have the copyright of everything, including images, we have to do an extra effort to adapt our results in order to not infringe the copyright law. I believe we (not just us in Argentina, but whole world's scientific community) need and deserve open access to other people's research (and datasets) if we want our knowledge to bloom and make this world a better place.

[Aspartico](#)

If I look in my crystal ball, I'd say that for a transition to a fully open access world for scientific content, a significant shift needs to happen to improve real conversations between all stakeholders, but notably funders and publishers. Publishers have an opportunity to explain better what contributions we add to the publication process – peer review, quality production, discoverability and visibility comes with a cost to all stakeholders, but it also adds significant value. We're already seeking to start this outreach at ACS, working with funders to showcase what we bring to the table. /dh

What's the deal with ACS omega? Seems a little confusing when it comes out a year or so after central science

[pegleg364](#)

We apologize for any confusion! ACS Omega launches this summer as a fully open access "megajournal." What do we mean by that? It's a journal that practices objective peer review, in which papers are judged exclusively on the technical merit of the study, not on subjective reviewer/editor assessments of "significance", "general interest" etc. as most journals do. (The best known examples of this sort of journal are PLOS ONE, and Scientific Reports.) Many scientists have expressed frustration with the current state of peer review and what they see as unnecessary hurdles or demands put in front of them to publish in a leading journal. ACS Omega will enable chemists around the world to experience a swift and straightforward review process and see their work published promptly if the science is sound. We also anticipate ACS Omega providing a useful outlet for a large number of authors who seek to publish in one of the established ACS journals but are declined. ACS Central Science, which debuted last April, is also fully open access but has very different goals and objectives. Under the editorship of Carolyn Bertozzi (see her Reddit AMA: https://www.reddit.com/r/science/comments/3ae7uw/science_ama_series_i_am_carolyn_bertozzi/), ACS Central Science is seeking to publish the most impactful and important research across all fields of chemistry, with a premium placed on interdisciplinary research. The editorial selection process is very selective: the journal's editors will publish no more than about 10-12 articles per month.

Can you explain a little bit how the prices for various models are determined? The price for reading a closed-access paper if you're not a member is like \$30 across many publishers, which seems to be priced high enough that nobody would actually pay it. Is it aimed at industrial researchers who have a budget but not a library? Meanwhile, the typical price for a "legit" open access journal (as opposed to one of those weird scammy ones) is on the order of \$3,000 across many publishers. How was that

price chosen?

Why does ACS promote platforms that make papers harder to read, like "ReadCube?"

[iorgfeffkd](#)

Many publishers charge a "per article" download fee of about \$30, you're correct, but most of our emphasis and attention is placed on serving our subscribers and institutional libraries. Your comment on open access charges does not apply to ACS: our first open access journal, ACS Central Science, is completely free to both readers AND authors -- ACS is absorbing all the publishing costs for this exciting new journal. For our new megajournal, our APC is competitive with similar open access offerings and all of our authors will be able to receive steep discounts if they are -- or consider becoming -- members of the ACS. On ReadCube: I think you're confusing us with someone else. We offer an enhanced PDF viewer called ACS ActiveView PDF -- give it a go and let us know what you think. -- KD

What's your opinion on the fact that open access journals are generally perceived to be of lower quality? What do you think is a good way to address this?

Thanks for doing this, I'm a PhD student and very interested in the topic.

[antonia90](#)

It's a very reasonable question: the reputation of open access publishing has been tarnished by the flood of "predatory" open access publishers who have sought to create vehicles for little reason other than to dupe authors into paying APCs (author publishing charges). But journals like PLOS Biology, eLife and GigaScience, not to mention recent open access launches from Nature, Science, and now ACS, show that open access can publish really high-quality impactful research. Some critics view open access megajournals, such as the forthcoming ACS Omega, as little more than dumping grounds for "low quality" science. We see it very differently: journals like PLOS ONE and ACS Omega provide authors with the opportunity to publish research that defies convenient labeling, that has been held up unnecessarily at other journals, that gives scientists the validation their talent and industry deserves, and to help other groups evaluate intriguing results that might not yet constitute a complete story. We can't stress enough that research submitted to ACS Omega will be peer reviewed as stringently as any other ACS journal, but decisions will be made solely on the basis of technical soundness, not subjective evaluations of interest or significance -- KD

What's the difference between ACS Central Science and ACS Omega? Why even have these journals in the first place... why not simply allow for open-access for any journal?

I ask because it feels like the new ACS journals are trying to scrape the bottom stuff that usually gets sent to ChemComm or RSC Advances. Aren't you guys worried that you're diluting the brand of quality that ACS journals currently represents by continually adding in broad journals that aren't as prestigious as JACS?

[desantoos](#)

Interesting questions ! A few thoughts:

- ACS Central Science is the ACS' first fully open access journal, and is high impact - focusing on showcasing the centrality of chemistry to a variety of key issues around the globe, including human health, energy, and more. ACS sponsors the costs of open access for ACS Central Science as part of our mission as a society -- so, no required fees for authors or readers. The journal is achieving

impressive metrics already – strong citations, heavy media pick up, and fast time to publication – plus all content is available for anyone to read anywhere around the globe.

- ACS Omega is the ACS' second fully open access journal and the peer review process will focus on technical quality, not perceived impact. We'll open for submissions this Spring, and seek to expedite the publication process for authors who may either submit de novo, or be transferred from another ACS journal during the peer review process.
- There are a variety of information needs that all our journals serve, whether fully open access or "hybrid", and at ACS, we are community-driven, providing valuable services to all our authors including quality peer review, rapid time to publication, and broad visibility.
- By the way - ACS **does allow open access** for any article across our ACS journal portfolio through our ACS AuthorChoice program. Want to see what's already been made open access in your favorite ACS journal? Go to advanced search on the pubs.acs.org site, and limit your search to open access content. /dh

Many journals have been accused of "[Double Dipping](#)" when it comes to earning money from *both* author-pays open access as well as from library/institutional subscription fees. Is the ACS double dipping? Have subscription fees dropped commensurately (or at all) in accordance with the proportion of articles that are OA?

[MurphysLab](#)

ACS does not double dip. Institutions that subscribe to ACS journals are charged for access based on their usage or downloads of articles, and they **only** pay for the usage of subscription content. ACS removes from the equation the usage for ANY open access content - ACS Central Science, ACS AuthorChoice (across all our journals), ACS Editors' Choice, and when published, ACS Omega. Fees for institutions depend on their usage patterns for subscription content (non-open access content)./ dh

Do you see any difference in readership been ACS's existing publications and ACS Central Science? Can you see more people approaching publications in the open-access journal via social media/press coverage?

I'm not sure if you're privy to these details, but what percentage of ACS readership originates from academic IP addresses?

[shiruken](#)

Interesting - we've certainly been looking at this question as we've expanded our open access programs. We do see many more readers from Asia -especially China - for open access articles published at ACS as compared to subscription articles. We'll be monitoring and exploring usage trends in depth in the future /dh

Do you feel that chemicals which were 'grandfathered in' to the Toxic Substances Control Act should face increased scrutiny? Why or why not? What do you think is the role of manufacturers and the EPA in ensuring that common chemicals we are exposed to are safe?

[Loueloui](#)

This is outside our scope - but briefly, ACS is supporting this bipartisan bill and has been working directly with members of the Senate and House to secure passage. ACS has helped to craft a

provision on sustainable chemistry and we are hopeful conferees will soon approve a bill that can be sent to the President for his signature. See also the briefing: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/youre-invited-science-briefing-reception-jointly-accs-acc-noce-acsf/dh>

Do you see Open-Access and Publishing Houses as ultimately mutually exclusive endeavors? Obviously publishing with the ACS or RSC will ultimately remain in some way no matter how it goes, but do you think the for profit publishers (I'm looking at you Elsevier, you suck) will eventually fade out of the market?

I'm assuming ACS Central Science is going broad scope? Where does the business plan have it fitting into the current 'hierarchy' of Journals? Isn't launching it as the Free-To-Read equivalent of JACS ultimately self-defeating?

[Megalomania192](#)

The publishing landscape is evolving rapidly, and ACS continually monitors the field and listens to the views and needs of our members, authors, editors and librarians so we can offer the best journals and services. As PLOS has shown, it's possible to be a very profitable, open-access "non-profit". On ACS Central Science, the journal has an exceptionally broad scope, as laid out in Carolyn Bertozzi's inaugural editorial ("The Centrality of Chemistry") <http://pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/acscentsci.5b00090> ... and amply demonstrated in the journal's first handful of issues last year, which showcased a dazzling variety of exciting, newsworthy interdisciplinary research. JACS remains the flagship journal of the ACS publishing several thousand articles in the course of the year. ACS Central Science has its focus on interdisciplinary science, with an emphasis on accompanying review, analysis and commentary to help better disseminate the implications of the research to the community of chemists and beyond. -- KD

Looking back at the last, let's say 10 years, how would you evaluate the success of the "open access" concept in general (national/ worldwide, maybe sector-specific)? Also, what (or who) would you consider the biggest "blocks" for open access to succeed on a grand scale?

[Hypergrip](#)

Organizations such as Biomed Central and the Public Library of Science have led the way in providing new publishing models for authors across all areas of science and other areas besides. Even though it's publishing output has dipped in the past couple of years (by 11%), PLOS ONE publishes close to 30,000 open access articles a year. Clearly open access has proven more popular in some scientific communities than others; it will be interesting to see how chemists react (no pun intended) now that ACS is offering them many more open access venues and opportunities than just a couple of years ago -- KD

Looking back at the last, let's say 10 years, how would you evaluate the success of the "open access" concept in general (national/ worldwide, maybe sector-specific)? Also, what (or who) would you consider the biggest "blocks" for open access to succeed on a grand scale?

[Hypergrip](#)

There's definitely been a significant growth in the number of open access articles published in "hybrid" journals across a variety of disciplines as well as the rise of mega journals as Kevin referenced earlier. Almost all publishers now offer open access options across the majority of journals they publish. The biggest block? Finding a sustainable path forward that takes into consideration the value add

publishers bring. And publishers do bring value. ACS journals are community-led, with significant value being added during the peer review process by our editors, editorial boards, and peer reviewers - rapid peer review facilitated by software we help develop. ACS adds value in tagging to aid in discoverability, providing high quality and timely production, and delivering content to a worldwide audience on our pubs.acs.org platform. So, how to achieve sustainable open access without decreasing any of the value we provide is the question of the day. / dh

Which has a worse penalty on a paper's impact rating: Being written in a non-English language, or being published in a non-Open-Access journal?

[Lucretius](#)

Most papers that appear in non-English language journals will, by definition, not be seen by the vast majority of the scientific community. And if they're not seen, they can't be cited. The leading "luxury" journals (as some people call them), e.g. Cell, Nature, Science, and JACS, are all non-open access (although some including JACS offer open access options), and among the most highly cited and "impactful" journals in the world. That said, there is emerging evidence that rendering a paper open does -- all things being equal -- increase citation rates. -- KD

How has ACS's view on open access changed over the years. For instance ACS strongly opposed PubChem and has stood against open access.

Do you believe that scientific organisations such as ACS and RSC should contribute more to Open Science.

[freesquid](#)

I've not been at ACS that long, but it's fair to say that ACS made a major statement in open access as far back as 2006, when it introduced its AuthorChoice license so any author could opt to make their accepted article open access. So to say we're against open access is patently false. Remember, we're a non-profit society with 158,000 members and hundreds of thousands of authors -- we want to provide value and service to these communities. We've launched a fully open access journal in ACS Central Science last year that carries NO author publishing charges -- it is totally free to publish in. And in 2014, we launched a stimulus program called ACS Author Rewards to encourage ACS authors (40,000 articles in 2014) to apply credits towards future open access articles. The value of that program, if every author uses their vouchers, is some \$60M. We can't speak for RSC, but we are working in many ways to raise the profile of chemists and disseminate their findings far and wide. Please see the editorial that appeared in the inaugural issue of ACS Central Science last April from Carolyn Bertozzi: <http://pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/acscentsci.5b00090> -- KD

As far as I know, if my work has been previously submitted to arXiv, there is no way to publish it in any ACS journal, even with open access option. Is it still the case, and if it is, what is the reasoning behind that? In my opinion, it only hinders communication in fields where speed of publication is important.

[PipeTrance](#)

see response to bbarad below/dh

How come book publishers pay authors for their manuscripts, while scientific authors have to pay publishers to publish their manuscript.

[vanderBoffin](#)

The vast majority of our authors pay NO charges to publish with ACS: all but one of our current journals are supported by subscription fees. ACS Central Science requires NO author charges, and our newest journal, ACS Omega, will be very competitively priced with generous discounts to ACS members. -- KD

I'm a chemistry professor and ACS member. I would love to see the ACS be a leader in open-access scientific publishing, but I am disappointed to hear about Omega. It sounds like it's just another *Scientific Reports* or the like, with high author fees.

Two things I'd like to see the ACS emulate:

- The RSC's *Synthetic Pages*. This site is struggling now, but it used to be a depository of really good techniques, kind of the modern *Organic Syntheses*. There's no reason *not* to have such a publication since it would be entirely online and have relatively low costs to operate.
- Faculty of 1000's post-publication peer review articles. We all know how bad peer review can be, with crap reviews coming from people who haven't carefully read the manuscript. Making reviews open and non-anonymous is a powerful idea which, I think, its time has come. Also, F1000 manages to charge a very reasonable \$150 base price for its short article format.

Question, then. Do you see the ACS embracing these, or any other "alternative" formats for research publication? If so, what?

[opsomath](#)

Thanks for your question. Sorry to hear you're disappointed about ACS Omega. Yes, it is an open access megajournal, but the main impetus for launching is that each year there are tens of thousands of research articles that are rejected from their first-choice ACS journal, and then face a choice: we're making it easier for them to get a second look either at a more specialized journal or ACS Omega, and hope in many cases to spare them further months of delay, and possibly being scooped. We don't expect you to peruse the journal from cover to cover as you would your favorite ACS journal, but we do think researchers will view it as a valuable complement to the rest of the ACS journal portfolio. On the question of author fees, there will be significant discounts for authors who are ACS members -- another reason to join if you aren't already -- and other discounts that will be announced in due course... I like your other suggestions, and rest assured they will be shared with our editorial development team. Thanks again. -- KD

I wonder if you could comment on the stance taken by the ACS journals treating preprints, such as those in Arxiv or more recently Biorxiv, as prior work for the sake of publication. It strikes me as behind the times as more and more major journals embrace preprinting and other means of improving data sharing.

I understand that this is not the same as open access, but given your work on ACS accessibility, I think its a fair question.

[bbarad](#)

Each ACS journal editor sets their prior publication policy. Our journal editors are selected by the community of scientists they represent, and consult with this community, with a team of associate or senior editors, and with the journals' globally diverse editorial advisory boards in setting this policy./dh

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[bbarad](#)

Preprint servers haven't had a huge impact on chemists and chemistry publishers because the major ones (ArXiv, BioRxiv) cater to physicists and life scientists. But as chemistry is applied to more and more fields and we seek to encourage and publish more interdisciplinary research, this is likely to become an issue that more of our journal editors will be examining. As mentioned by Darla, at ACS, each journal editor sets the preprint policy for his or her journal. -- KD

I am an undergraduate student studying Biochemistry at Juniata College. What is some advice in how I can become more involved in research and basically become a better student in the world of Chemistry?

[ProtozoanOwen](#)

Get involved and stay involved! Start building a network of advisers at your college and beyond - and exploring what topics interest you the most. ACS local/regional/national meetings are a great place to network and to learn more about your area of interest. You can also find great jobs at ACS meetings. Good luck to you! /dh

Thanks for doing this AMA. How did you end up with a career in publishing? What was your path/transition from graduate school to your current job?

[highenergycompound](#)

I could say divine intervention! My first position was as a books acquisitions editor for Wiley, and I found that career opportunity at an ACS National Meeting/employee fair. As a chemist and ACS member, when ACS came calling, it was a natural best fit. ACS has held webinars on publishing careers for chemists, and there's more in this book edited by Lisa Balbes <http://www.amazon.com/Nontraditional-Careers-Chemists-Formulas-Chemistry/dp/0195183673> . I'd suggest you arrange to speak to some of the managing editors from our ACS journals - they are traveling around to meetings and at universities throughout the year, and can speak to you more about what it takes to succeed in this position and how to get started! /dh

TSCA (Toxic Substances and Chemicals Act) reform is being seriously considered on a bipartisan basis by Congress, nearly making it to a vote in late 2015. Does the American Chemical Society support TSCA reform? How will your organization ensure that TSCA reform is passed in 2016?

TY Darla and Kevin.

[Osake](#)

See response above to Loueloui.

As a huge supporter of ACS at my school for all the wonderful things they do, this is just too exciting!
Beyond grateful

Anyways, my question is where would you draw the line in a journal for a conceptual replication of a previously discovered study versus a somewhat significant variant that may (or may not) yield to different results?

[TheSadGhost](#)

Excellent! The line between new science and a variation of previous discovery gets drawn at each journal by the editors and the community. The ACS journal editors are selected by a committee of community representatives - people who are scientists in the same field - and the peer review process at ACS is handled by editors and peer reviewers who are also leading practicing researchers. Those are the people we believe are best placed to make decisions about impact and quality of research. /dh

As a student majoring in chemistry, what are some places that I should be interning at so that I will have a better chance of finding a job?

[Kavc](#)

ACS offers summer internships! It really depends on what you want to do next. You could also look around at the ACS careers site here - <http://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/careers.html> . good luck! /dh

Do you reaserch on brain chemistry, likle neurotransmitters?

[Jasko1111](#)

Sure - across many journals, maybe start here at ACS Chemical Neuroscience
<http://pubs.acs.org/journal/acncdm> /dh