Awarded ...

Carl Duisberg Memorial Prize for H. Gröger

The Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker (German Chemical Society; GDCh) awarded the Carl Duisberg Memorial Prize to Harald Gröger (Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg). The prize is awarded annually for outstanding original research by young scientists. Gröger is recognized for his work in organic synthesis and as a role model in the bridging of fundamental and applied research in the area of "white" biotechnology—the biotechnological production of chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Gröger's work focuses on enantioselective synthesis with isolated enzymes and with whole-cell catalysts, for example, for the production of nonnatural amino acids and chiral alcohols. He recently reported in *Angewandte Chemie* on an enantioselective ketone reduction with "designer cells" at high substrate concentrations as an efficient route to functionalized chiral alcohols,[1a] and in *European Journal of Organic Chemistry* on a chemoenzymatic one-pot synthesis of hydrophobic alcohols in aqueous reaction medium.[1b] Gröger will lecture on synthetic concepts in "white" biotechnology at this year's Chemiedozententagung (Congress of Chemistry Lecturers) in Kaiserslautern.

H. Gröger

Gröger studied chemistry at the Universities of Erlangen-Nürnberg and Oldenburg and completed his PhD in 1997 under the supervision of J. Martens. He then undertook postdoctoral studies with M. Shibasaki at the University of Tokyo, and worked from 1998 to 2006 in research departments of SKW Trostberg and Degussa. In October 2006, he became professor for organic chemistry at the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg.

Writers' Prize for K. Roth

The GDCh awarded Klaus Roth (Freie Universität Berlin) with their prize for authors. With this prize they pay homage to his many publications, which have awoken a fascination for chemistry in a wide audience. Since 1982 Roth has published from time to time in the GDCh journals *Nachrichten aus der Chemie* and *Chemie in unserer Zeit*. In 2003 he took on the theme "kurios, spannend, alltäglich" (curious, exciting, everyday) for a series of articles, which were collected to make up his book *"Chemische Delikatessen"* (Chemical Delicacies; Wiley-VCH, 2007). In 1984 he wrote the book *"NMR-Tomographie und -Spektroskopie in der Medizin"* (NMR Tomography and Spectroscopy in Medicine), which was published in German and English. This is also his scientific area of interest: nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy and imaging techniques. In *Angewandte Chemie*, for example, he has reported the use of a praseodymium tetraazacyclododecane complex as an in vivo NMR thermometer.[2]

K. Roth

Roth studied chemistry at the Freie Universität Berlin (FUB) and completed his PhD there in 1973. After a research stay at the Institute for Medical Research in London, he completed his habilitation in 1981 at the FUB, where, after a two-year research visit to the University of California in San Francisco, he returned in 1989 as Professor. From 1991 to 1999 he was Director of the Dahlem Conferences, an initiative of the FUB to promote the interdisciplinary dialogue between bio- and geosciences.

ADUC Prize

The Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Universitätsprofessoren und -professorinnen für Chemie (Working Group of German University Professors; ADUC) of the GDCh has this year awarded its prizes to the following outstanding young scientists:

- Christina M. Thiele (Technische Universität Darmstadt) for her work on NMR spectroscopy of organic compounds,[3]
- Oliver Trapp (Max-Planck-Institut für Kohlenforschung, Mülheim/Ruhr) for his work on reaction chromatography and high-throughput screening,[4]
- Stefan F. Kirsch (Technische Universität München) for his work on heterocyclic chemistry, especially for the synthesis of furans and pyrroles.[5]

The prizes will be awarded at the Chemiedozententagung in Kaiserslautern from March 31 to April 2.

[1] a) H. Gröger, F. Chamouleau, N. Orologas, C. Rollmann, K. Drauz, W. Hummel, A. Weckbecker, O. May, *Angew. Chem.* **2006**, *118*, 5806; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, *45*, 5677; b) M. Kraußer, W. Hummel, H. Gröger, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2007**, 5175.

[2] K. Roth, G. Bartholomae, H. Bauer, T. Frenzel, S. Koßler, J. Platzek, B. Radüchel, H.-J. Weinmann, *Angew. Chem.* **1996**, *108*, 691; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1996**, *35*, 655.

[3] C. M. Thiele, *Angew. Chem.* **2005**, *117*, 2847; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 2787; C. M. Thiele, A. Marx, R. Berger, J. Fischer, M. Biel, A. Giannis, *Angew. Chem.* **2006**, *118*, 4566; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, *45*, 4455.

[4] O. Trapp, *Angew. Chem.* **2007**, *119*, 5706; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 5609; O. Trapp, S. K. Weber, S. Bauch, W. Hofstadt, *Angew. Chem.* **2007**, *119*, 7447; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 7307.

[5] S. F. Kirsch, J. T. Binder, C. Liébert, H. Menz, *Angew. Chem.* **2006**, *118*, 6010; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, *45*, 5878; S. F. Kirsch, J. T. Binder, B. Crone, A. Duschek, T. T. Haug, C. Liébert, H. Menz, *Angew. Chem.* **2007**, *119*, 2360; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 2310.

DOI: 10.1002/anie.200800985