Awarded ...

M. Beller

S. V. Ley

J. Mulzer

European Sustainable Chemistry Award for Matthias Beller

During the recent Third EuCheMS Congress in Nuremberg, the European Association of Chemical and Molecular Sciences presented Matthias Beller (Leibniz Institute for Catalysis and University of Rostock, Germany) with the inaugural European Sustainable Chemistry Award for his outstanding achievements in homogeneous catalysis and environmentally benign transformations of small molecules. The research in his group includes palladium-catalyzed coupling reactions of aryl halides, enantioselective oxidation catalysis, and applied catalysis of drugs as well as catalytic carbonylations. In *Angewandte Chemie*, for which he serves as an editorial board member, he recently reported on palladium-catalyzed carbonylative C–H activation of heteroarenes.[1a] Meanwhile, in *ChemSusChem*, for which he serves as a co-chairman of the editorial board, he described a ruthenium-catalyzed hydrogenation of bicarbonate in water.[1b]

Beller studied chemistry at the University of Göttingen and completed his doctorate there in 1989 under the supervision of L. F. Tietze. As a postdoctoral fellow, he carried out research for a year in the group of K. B. Sharpless at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, USA). In the years 1991–1995 he led the organometallic chemistry and catalysis project at Hoechst AG in Frankfurt am Main. In 1996 he moved to the Technical University of Munich, and in 1998 he took up a professorship at the University of Rostock, where he was initially also head of the Institute for Organic Catalysis. After its merger with the Berlin Institute for Applied Chemistry to the Leibniz Institute for Catalysis, he has also led this institute. Previous awards include the Leibniz prize (2006) and the Paul Rylander Award (2010).

Paracelsus Prize for Steven V. Ley

Every two years the Swiss Chemical Society presents the Paracelsus Prize to an international chemist for his or her lifetime achievements. In 2010, this award goes to Steven Ley (BP (1702) Professor of Organic Chemistry, University of Cambridge, UK) and he received it at the Fall Meeting of the Swiss Chemical Society. The Ley research group is involved in several diverse areas of study including the synthesis of natural products[2a,b] and flow chemistry for multistep organic synthesis.[2c]

Ley completed his doctorate in 1972 at Loughborough University (UK). He worked as a postdoctoral fellow for two years with L. Paquette at Ohio State University in Columbus, and then with D. Barton at Imperial College in London. In 1975, he was made lecturer there, and during the next 14 years rose through the ranks to become head of the chemistry department. In 1992, he was made professor at Trinity College, Cambridge, and a Commander of the British Empire in 2002 after serving as President of the Royal Society of Chemistry. Ley is a member of the editorial and advisory boards of *Chemistry—A European Journal*, *ChemBioChem*, *ChemMedChem*, and *Advanced Synthesis & Catalysis*.

Emil Fischer Medal for Johann Mulzer

At the recent Orchem Conference held in Weimar (Germany) the German Chemical Society (GDCh) awarded the 2010 Emil Fischer (gold) Medal to Johann Mulzer (University of Vienna). This prestigious award is given for excellence in the field of organic chemistry.

Mulzer completed his PhD in 1974 at the University of Munich under the guidance of R. Huisgen. He then undertook postdoctoral studies with E. J. Corey at Harvard University before returning to Munich to complete his habilitation (1980). Mulzer has had appointments at several universities in Germany (Munich, Düsseldorf, Berlin, and Frankfurt) and his group has been based at the University of Vienna since 1996. His research interests include synthesis of natural products,[3a–c] development of synthetic methodology, and elucidation of organic reaction mechanisms. Previous honors include receiving the Adolf Windaus Medal from the University of Göttingen (2003) and being elected a member of the Austrian Academy of Science (1999).

[1] a) X.-F. Wu, P. Anbarasan, H. Neumann, M. Beller, *Angew. Chem.* **2010**, *122*, 7474; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2010**, *49*, 7316; b) C. Federsel, R. Jackstell, A. Boddien, G. Laurenczy, M. Beller, *ChemSusChem* **2010**, *3*, 1048.

[2] a) A. J. Oelke, D. J. France, T. Hofmann, G. Wuitschik, S. V. Ley, *Angew. Chem.* **2010**, *122*, 6275; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2010**, *49*, 6139; b) G. E. Veitch, A. Boyer, S. V. Ley, *Angew. Chem.* **2008**, *120*, 9542; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2008**, *47*, 9402; c) Z. Qian, I. R. Baxendale, S. V. Ley, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2010**, 12342.

[3] a) H. J. Martin, T. Magauer, J. Mulzer, *Angew. Chem.* **2010**, *122*, 5746; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2010**, *49*, 5614; b) S. Marchart, A. Gromov, J. Mulzer, *Angew. Chem.* **2010**, *122*, 2094; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2010**, *49*, 2050; c) K. Tiefenbacher, A. Gollner, J. Mulzer, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2010**, *16*, 9616.

DOI: 10.1002/anie.201005678