



2011 IUPAC Awards to Distinguished Women in Chemistry and Chemical **Engineering**

At its recent World Chemistry Congress held in Puerto Rico, The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) honored 23 women who have distinguished themselves in the field of chemistry and chemical engineering. We offer our congratulations to all award recipients and in particular to the following scientists, who are among Angewandte's most prolific authors and respected referees.

Luisa De Cola (University of Münster, Germany) focuses her research efforts on electroluminescent materials for optical and electroluminescent devices as well as nanomaterials for imaging and diagnostics.[1a] She studied chemistry at the University of Messina, Italy and completed her PhD in 1983 under the supervision of R. Romeo. She then did an NIH Postdoctoral Fellowship at the Virginia Commonwealth University, USA (1984-1986) before moving back to Italy and working with V. Balzani in Bologna (1986-1990). She was assistant professor at the University of Bologna (1990–1998), and then Professor at the University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands (1998-2004). Since 2005, she has been the Chair of Nanoelectronics and Nanophotonics at the University of Münster. De Cola is a member of the advisory board of ChemPhysChem and editorial board of ChemPlusChem.

Veronique Gouverneur (University of Oxford, UK) leads a research program aimed at developing new approaches towards fluorinated molecules to address long-standing problems in the synthesis of fluorinated analogues of natural products, pharmaceutical drugs and molecular probes for PET imaging.[2a] She was education in Belgium (Université Catholique de Louvain), did her PhD with L. Ghosez, and then move to La Jolla (USA) to work as a postdoctoral research fellow at the Scripps Research Institute under the guidance of R. A. Lerner. She returned to Europe in 1994 where she took a position of Maître de Conférence at the Université Louis Pasteur in Strasbourg (France). She worked with C. Mioskowski during this period and was Associate Member of the ISIS Institute directed by J.-M. Lehn. She started her independent research career as a member of the chemistry faculty at the University of Oxford in 1998. She became Professor of Chemistry at the University of Oxford in 2008. She also holds a tutorial fellowship at Merton College, Oxford where she teaches organic chemistry. Gouverneur is a member of the academic advisory board of Advanced Synthesis & Catalysis.

Katharina Kohse-Höinghaus (University of Bielefeld, Germany) studied chemistry at the Ruhr University Bochum, Germany where she earned her PhD in 1978 under F. Stuhl. In 1979, she moved to DLR German Aerospace Center in Stuttgart, and started an independent career in combustion diagnostics. Research periods at Stanford University (with R. K. Hanson) and SRI International (with D. R. Crosley) concentrated on NOx-related reactions and on molecular energy transfer, respectively. Kohse-Höinghaus earned her habilitation in 1992 with J. Warnatz (Stuttgart). Since 1994, she has been the professor of physical chemistry at the University of Bielefeld. Her research focuses on combustion chemistry and diagnostics, where she unravels reaction pathways towards pollutant formation, most recently for biofuel combustion.[3a] She is counted among the pioneers of applying isomer-selective photoionization mass spectrometry to combustion research. Her group also uses advanced in-situ analysis for other reactive media, including catalytic processes and deposition of nanomaterials.[3b]

HRH Princess Chulabhorn Mahidol (Mahidol University and President of the Chulabhorn Research Institute, Thailand) studied organic chemistry at Kasetsart University (Bangkok, Thailand) and earned her PhD from Mahidol University. In 1985, she joined the faculty of Mahidol University and is a professor of organic chemistry. Her research interests involve the chemistry of natural products and Thai medicinal plants, environmental health problems of developing countries, and cancer research. In Chemistry—A European Journal, she reported on the structure elucidation of curvularide natural products.^[4a] In addition, she has also been a visiting professor at universities in Germany, Japan, and the USA, and has received numerous honorary doctoral degrees. She was the third person to be awarded UNESCO's Einstein Medal for her continuous effort in promoting scientific collaboration in Asia and the Pacific.

Linda F. Nazar (University of Waterloo, Canada) is involved in solid state electrochemistry research that focuses on materials for energy storage and conversion, with research spanning Li-ion and Na-ion batteries, Li-sulfur and Li-air batteries, and energy conversion materials.^[5a] She completed her chemistry studies at the University of British Columbia and received her doctorate at the University of Toronto in the area of zeolite materials chemistry under the stewardship of G. Ozin. She went on to Exxon Corporate Research in Annandale (New Jersey, USA) to do a postdoctoral fellowship in the Inorganic Materials Division under the leadership of A. J. Jacobson, prior to joining the University of Waterloo. Nazar is currently the Professor of Chemistry and Electrical Engineering at the University of Waterloo and holds a Senior Canada Research Chair in Solid



L. De Cola



V. Gouverneur



K. Kohse-Höinghaus



C. Mahidol



L. F. Nazar



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A. E. Yonath

State Energy Materials. She was the recipient of the International Battery Association award (2011), and was the 2010 Moore Distinguished Scholar at the California Institute of Technology. She was recently elected to the Royal Society of Canada.

Ada E. Yonath (Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel) studied chemistry (BSc) and biochemistry (MSc) at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. She completed her PhD on X-ray crystallography in 1968 at the Weizmann Institute of Science and then carried out postdoctoral research at Carnegie Mellon University (USA; in 1969) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA; in 1970), where she first learned about protein crystallography. In 1970, she returned to the Weizmann Institute and established Israel's first laboratory for protein crystallography. From 1979 to 1984 she was a group leader with H.-G. Wittmann at the Max Planck Institute for Molecular Genetics in Berlin. In 1989, she was appointed the Martin A. Kimmel Chair as well as Director at the Kimmelman Center for Biomolecular Structure and Assembly at the Weizmann Institute. In addition, she directed a research unit for molecular biology at the Max Planck Institute in Hamburg from 1986 until 2004, in parallel to her research activities at the Weizmann Institute. Yonath's main research goals involve elucidating the mechanisms of protein biosynthesis through ribosome crystallography. The technique of cryo-biocrystallography was pio-

neered by Yonath. In 2009, she jointly received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry "for studies of the structure and function of the ribosome", and her Nobel lecture was published in Angewandte Chemie. [6a] Yonath is a member of the editorial advisory board of ChemBioChem.

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