Awards and Honors

Erick Carreira Receives the Thieme–IUPAC Prize

Erick Carreira is to be awarded the Thieme–IUPAC Prize 2002 in recognition of outstanding achievements in the field of synthetic organic chemistry. His research focuses on the asymmetric synthesis of biologically active, stereochemically complex, natural products. His work has resulted in the highly lauded syntheses of challenging target molecules and the development of catalytic and stoichiometric reagents for asymmetric stereocontrol using an approach that is both innovative and elegant. He will be presented the prize at ICOS14 in Christchurch, New Zealand on 16 July 2002.

The Thieme–IUPAC Prize is awarded every two years on the occasion of IUPAC's International Conference on Organic Synthesis (ICOS) to a scientist under 40 years of age, whose research has had a major impact on the field of synthetic organic chemistry. The Prize is sponsored jointly by Georg Thieme Verlag, IUPAC, and the editors of *Synthesis*, *Synlett*, *Science of Synthesis*, and *Houben-Weyl*.

Erick Carreira

Erick M. Carreira was born in Havana, Cuba in 1963. He obtained a B.S. degree in 1984 from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and a Ph.D. degree in 1990 from Harvard University. After carrying out postdoctoral work at the California Institute of Technology through late 1992, he joined the faculty at the same institution as an assistant professor of chemistry. He subsequently was promoted to associate professor of chemistry in the spring of 1996, and full professor in the spring of 1997. Since September 1998, he has been full professor of Organic Chemistry at ETH Zürich. He is the recipient of numerous awards.

His research program focuses on the asymmetric synthesis of biologically active, stereochemically complex, natural products. Target molecules are selected which pose unique challenges in asymmetric bond construction. A complex multistep synthesis endeavor provides a goal-oriented setting within which to engage in reaction innovation and design. Drawing from the areas of organometallic chemistry, coordination chemistry, and molecular recognition, Carreira's group is developing catalytic and stoichiometric reagents for asymmetric stereocontrol, including chiral Lewis acids and transition-metal based reductants.

www.chem.ethz.ch/D-CHEM-Prof/carreira/carreira.html
www.iupac.org/news/Thieme_prize.html

Roger Atkinson Receives the ACS Award for Creative Advances in Environmental Science and Technology

Roger Atkinson, a professor at the University of California, Riverside, has received the American Chemical Society's 2002 Award for Creative Advances in Environmental Science and Technology. The purpose of the award, which is sponsored by Air Products & Chemicals Inc., is to encourage creativity in research and technology or methods of analysis to provide a scientific basis for informed environmental control decision-making processes, or to provide *practical* technologies which will reduce health risk factors.

Atkinson, has conducted 30 years of research at the University of California, Riverside into the atmospheric chemistry of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Through his research he has been able to piece together the kinetics, products, and mechanisms of the photooxidation of a number of VOCs by hydroxyl radicals, nitrate radicals, and ozone. Atkinson is particularly known for compiling the data generated by his group and other research groups into publications that are widely used by the atmospheric chemistry community, and involved in a related IUPAC project.

Atkinson is director of the university's Air Pollution Research Center (APRC) and he is distinguished professor of atmospheric chemistry in the department of environmental sciences. He is a faculty member in the department of chemistry and a member of the university's interdepartmental graduate program in environmental toxicology.

A native of Scarborough, England, Atkinson received B.A. (1966) and M.A. (1970) degrees in natural sciences from the University of Cambridge. He also received a Ph.D. degree in physical chemistry from Cambridge in 1969.

Atkinson is the author of some 400 papers, book chapters, and reports, and he has served on numerous state, national, and international air pollution committees and advisory panels. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1997.

www.chem.ucr.edu/faculty/atkinson/atkinson.html
www.iupac.org/projects/1999/1999-037-2-100.html