



Awarded...

Honorary Doctorates for R. Lerner and C. N. R. Rao

The University of Oxford awards only a few honorary degrees each year. Among the recipients this year are former US



C. N. R. Rao

president Jimmy Carter, theater director Ariane Mnouchkine, and the conductor Daniel M. Barenboim. No less well-known to the readers of *Angewandte Chemie* are two honorands from their ranks: biochemist Richard A.

Lerner (The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, USA) and solid-state chemist Chintamani N. R. Rao (Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, India).

R. A. Lerner is honored for his research in the area of antibodies. He was able to employ antibodies as enzymes to develop promising methods for the treatment of atherosclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Lerner is a member of the International Advisory



R. Lerner

Board of *Angewandte Chemie*. In 2002, he wrote a Minireview on the chemistry of antibodies,^[1a] and at the end of 2006 he could declare in a Review on immunity (also featured on the cover): "Paul Ehrlich's

magic bullet is now a reality."^[1b] Lerner studied at the Northwestern University and the Stanford Medical School, where he received his PhD in medicine in 1964. In 1965 he moved to the experimental pathology department at the Scripps Research Institute and from 1968 to 1969 was at the Wistar Institute (Philadelphia, USA). In 1970 he returned to Scripps, where he has served as its president since 1991. Lerner has received numerous awards, including the A. C. Cope Scholar Award of the ACS (1991), the Humboldt Research Award (1994), the Wolf Prize in Chemistry (1994/95), and the Paul Ehrlich Prize (2003).

C. N. R. Rao is honored for research into the structure and properties of transition-metal oxides. Rao received his PhD in 1958 from Purdue University and a DSc from the University of Mysore (India) in 1961. In 1963, he became professor of chemistry at the Indian Institute of Technology in Kanpur. He is currently the National Research and Linus Pauling Research Professor at the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research in Bangalore and an honorary professor at the Indian Institute of Science. Rao is a co-editor of "The Chemistry of Nanomaterials" (Wiley-VCH 2004) and is a member of the editorial boards of *ChemPhysChem* and *Chemistry—An Asian Journal*, among others. He is a recipient of an Einstein Gold Medal of UNESCO, the Hughes Medal of the Royal Society, the Dan David Prize for Materials Science, and the first India Science Prize. Recently he reported in *Chemistry—A European Journal* on the use of ionic liquids in the synthesis of nanocrystals and nanorods of semiconducting metal chalcogenides^[2a] and on lamellar and three-dimensional hybrid compounds from cyclohexane- and cyclohexenedicarboxylates of lead, lanthanum, and cadmium.^[2b]

Gay-Lussac Award for H. Möhwald

Gay-Lussac Awards are given each year alternately by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation to French scientists and by the French Ministry for Research and Technology to German scientists. This year's prize goes to Helmuth Möh-

wald (Max Planck Institute of Colloids and Interfaces, Golm, Germany), who is recognized for his works on processes at interfaces (especially gas/liquid), colloids, soft materials, and complex systems.

Lipid monolayers and polyelectrolytes are of particular interest. Möhwald recently reported in *Angewandte Chemie* on layer-by-layer constructed macroporous materials from DNA and polyelectrolytes with ferrocene units in the main chain^[3a] and in *Small* on self-repairing coatings containing active nanoreservoirs.^[3b]

Möhwald completed his PhD in 1974 with E. Sackmann and A. Weller at the Max Planck Institute (MPI) for Biophysical Chemistry on ESR investigations of triplet states in single crystals of electron donor-acceptor complexes. He then researched in the group of D. Haarer at IBM in San José (USA). In 1978 he completed his habilitation at the University of Ulm (Germany) with work on the transport properties and phase transitions in charge-transfer crystals, and in 1978 he worked at Dornier in Friedrichshafen, until he became a professor at the Technical University of Munich in 1981. He moved in 1987 to the University of Mainz, and in 1993 he moved to the MPI in Golm, near Potsdam.



H. Möhwald

- [1] a) P. G. Schultz, J. Yin, R. A. Lerner, *Angew. Chem.* **2002**, *114*, 4607; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2002**, *44*, 4427; b) R. A. Lerner, *Angew. Chem.* **2006**, *119*, 8284; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, *45*, 8106.
- [2] a) K. Biswas, C. N. R. Rao, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2007**, *10*, 1002/chem.200601733; b) K. P. Rao, A. Thirumurugan, C. N. R. Rao, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2007**, *13*, 3193.
- [3] a) Y. Ma, W.-F. Dong, M. A. Hempenius, H. Möhwald, G. J. Vancso, *Angew. Chem.* **2007**, *119*, 1732; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 1702; b) D. G. Shchukin, H. Möhwald, *Small* **2007**, *3*, 926.

DOI: 10.1002/anie.200702535