

# NATIONAL WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME NOMINATION FORM

Page 1

---

>>>Please Type All Information<<<

---

**Nominee's Name:** Susan Solomon

**Nominee's Occupation, Field of Achievement or Title:** Atmospheric Scientist  
(example: Suffragist, Author, Political Activist, Scientist, Explorer, Senator, etc.)

**For what achievement(s) is nominee best known?** Co-recipient of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize for her work on atmospheric climate change

**Nominee's Date of Birth:** January 19, 1956

**Nominee's Date of Death (if applicable):** n/a

---

**Nomination Submitted by:** Janet Doe

**Signature of Submitter:** Janet Doe

**Date:** 12/01/07

**Title/Occupation of Submitter:** Engineer

**Affiliation/Association to Nominee:** Colleague

**Address of Submitter:** 123 Alphabet Street, Anytown, NY 11111

**Telephone:** (Day) 555-555-5555

(Evening) 555-555-5555

(Fax) 555-555-5555

**E-Mail Address:** JanetDoe@yahoo.com

# NATIONAL WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME NOMINATION FORM

Page 2

**BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:** Please provide essential biographical information about the nominee on this page only. Essential biographical information includes: birthplace or date of naturalization, education/training, professional/work history, major accomplishments and/or contributions and honors/awards received. DO NOT ATTACH ANOTHER BIO, RESUMÉ OR ARTICLE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR USING THIS FORM. All information in this section should be stated in narrative form. A list of references and citations will not be considered complete biographical information.

---

>>>Please Type All Information<<<

---

Co-recipient of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize and a leader in the field of atmospheric chemistry, Dr. Susan Solomon has received the nation's highest scientific award, the National Medal of Science, for her work in linking man-made chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and the ozone hole over the Antarctic. Her work led to international protocols to control CFCs and reduce the danger to mankind from the loss of the atmosphere. Considered one of the world's leading experts in the ozone issue and its impact on our environment, Solomon has testified before both Senate and House subcommittees. She served as the co-chair for the United Nation's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change which is investigating global warming and greenhouse gas emissions. Her research into weather phenomenon and the Antarctic led to her 2001 book, *The Coldest March*, that describes the issues associated with the failure of Captain Robert Scott's 1911 expedition to Antarctica. She has been elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Work Experience:

1981 – present, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, research scientist. Research interests: stratospheric chemistry, especially observations and interpretation of the chemistry of the Antarctic ozone "hole." Current research projects: Photochemistry and transport processes in the stratosphere and troposphere; remote sensing of the atmosphere by spectroscopic methods and their interpretation; interpretation of ozone depletion at mid-latitudes and in polar regions; coupling between trace gases and the Earth's climate systems.

Served as the leader, Head Project Scientist of the National Ozone Expeditions to the McMurdo Station in the Antarctic in 1986 and 1987.

Education:

BS, Chemistry, Illinois Institute of Technology, 1977. UCAR student fellowship, 1977. MS, Chemistry, University of California at Berkeley, 1979. PhD, Chemistry, University of California at Berkeley, 1981.

Honors:

Co-recipient, Nobel Peace Prize, 2007.

MacElwane Award, American Geophysical Union. Henry G. Houghton Award for excellence in research, American Meteorological Society. Gold Medal for Exceptional Service, U.S. Department of Commerce. Arthur S. Flemming Award for exceptional government service. Membership, National Academy of Sciences. Foreign Associate, French Academy of Sciences. Foreign Member, Academia Europaea. 1992, Common Wealth Award for Science and Invention, Common Wealth Trust. Ozone Award, United Nations Environment Programme. 1992, *R&D Magazine*, Scientist of the Year. 1994, Antarctic glacier named in her honor. 1999, Carl-Gustaf Rossby Award, American Meteorological Society. National Medal of Science, 199, in the field of chemistry. "For key scientific insights in explaining the cause of the Antarctic Ozone 'hole' and for advancing the understanding of the global ozone layer; for changing the direction of ozone research through her findings; and for exemplary service to worldwide public policy decisions and to the American public."

Weizmann Women & Science Award, 2002.

Honorary doctorate degrees: Tulane University, Williams College, University of Colorado.

Book, *The Coldest March*, 2001.

# NATIONAL WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME NOMINATION FORM

Page 3

**QUESTIONS 1 -3:** Do not repeat the biographical information given in the previous section. Please put the nominee's accomplishments in context; show how they are relevant and valuable to society.

---

**>>>Please Type All Information<<<**

---

- 1. Describe in what ways the nominee's contributions have been of the greatest value for the development of the United States of America. (Nominees who are not leaders in their field of accomplishment will not be selected.)**

Susan Solomon's most recent work as Co-Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (established by the United Nations) resulted in her selection as a co-recipient of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. The panel focuses on global warming and greenhouse gas emissions. A leading scientific expert in the area of atmospheric research, Solomon helped identify the link between the loss of ozone over Antarctica and man-made chlorofluorocarbons. Reduction of the use of CFCs helps both to improve our environment and improve the health of the U.S. population. She helped change the direction of ozone research through her findings and has impacted worldwide and U.S. policy decisions with regard to CFCs. Her scientific papers have provided not only key measurements but also theoretical understanding regarding ozone destruction, especially the role of surface chemistry.

# **NATIONAL WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME NOMINATION FORM**

*Page 4*

- 2. Describe the significant national or global impact of the nominee's achievements. Quantify the answer where possible. (Individuals whose contributions are local or regional will not qualify.)**

Solomon demonstrated the first conclusive link between man-made chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and the ozone "holes" in the atmosphere above Antarctica. Her follow-up work suggests that major volcanic eruptions can cause loss of atmospheric ozone as well. Her findings on this environmentally significant phenomenon have been prominent among those that led to an international protocol to control CFCs and have forged major new directions in environmental research. The work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is leading to significant modifications of behavior around the planet in order to preserve the Earth and resulted in Solomon's selection as a co-recipient of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize.

# **NATIONAL WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME NOMINATION FORM**

*Page 5*

- 3. Present evidence that the nominee's achievements have (or will have) enduring value. Where applicable, focus your comments on change that has been created and how that change is expected to last over time.**

Solomon has been one of the most important and influential researchers in atmospheric science during the past 15 years. Her work to unravel the mysteries of the Antarctic ozone hole has helped scientists figure out the answers to the larger picture of global climate change. Solomon carried out key work theorizing that chemical reactions involving manmade chlorine could be responsible for the remarkable Antarctic ozone depletion. Her work led to the reduction in the use of CFCs internationally. Her work has led to her designation as a co-recipient of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize.

# NATIONAL WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME NOMINATION FORM

Page 6

**Sources of Biographical Information:** Be sure to include complete citations of sources of biographical information used to write the nomination (reference books, periodicals, etc.).

>>>Please Type All Information<<<

"Award Recipient, Solomon, Susan,"

<http://www.interact.nsf.gov/MOS/Histrec.nsf/22197837f9fd0bc985255a18002712f0/609eei>. . ., accessed April 24, 2002.

"Dr. Susan Solomon Play Role in UN Climate Change Report, Colorado Women's Hall of Fame, 2007.

"Facts in the Molecular Sciences – Faces in the Environment: Meet Susan Solomon,"

<http://www.chemheritage.org/EducationalServices/faces/env/readings/solomon.htm>, accessed April 24, 2002.

"Fellows of CIRES," <http://cires.colorado.edu/fellows/Solomon.html>, accessed April 24, 2002.

"Guv hails state scientists," *Rocky Mountain News*, November 27, 2007, p.4.

"NOAA Scientist Receives Nation's Highest Scientific Honor," press release January 31, 2000,

<http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories/s368.htm>, accessed April 24, 2002.

Pictured in photo captioned "President Bush poses with U.S. recipients of the 2007 Nobel Awards in the Oval Office," *Rocky Mountain News*, November 27, 2007, p.26.

"Sigma Xi, Susan Solomon, 1992 Common Wealth Award for Science and Invention,"

<http://www.sigmaxi.org/prizes&awards/ssolomon.htm>, accessed April 24, 2002.

"Susan Solomon," <http://www.previewport.com/Home/solomon.html>, accessed April 24, 2002.

"Susan Solomon," <http://spot.colorado.edu/~gamow/george/1994bio.html>, accessed April 24, 2002.

"Susan Solomon explains Scott's fatal expedition to Antarctica," press release September 26, 2001,

<http://www.lees.ac.uk/media/current/solomon.htm>, accessed April 24, 2002.

"UCAR at 40, Fall 2000, In their own words: Susan Solomon,"

<http://www.ucar.edu/communications/ucar40/solomon.html>, accessed April 24, 2002.

Weizmann Women & Science Awardee Dr. Susan Solomon, 2002.