

SCIENCE

1979 - 2018



SCIENCE

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



A Fleeting Glimpse

In the name of Allah and praise be unto Him
Peace and blessings be upon His Messenger
May Allah have mercy on King Faisal
He bequeathed a rich humane legacy
A great global endeavor
An everlasting development enterprise
An enlightened guidance
He believed that the Ummah advances with knowledge
And blossoms by celebrating scholars
By appreciating the efforts of achievers
In the fields of science and humanities
After his passing -May Allah have mercy on his soul-
His sons sensed the grand mission
They took it upon themselves to embrace the task

They established the King Faisal Foundation
To serve science and humanity
Prince Abdullah Al-Faisal announced
The idea of King Faisal Prize
They believed in the idea
Blessed the move
Work started off, serving Islam and Arabic
Followed by science and medicine to serve humanity
Decades of effort and achievement
Getting close to miracles
With devotion and dedicated
The Prize has been awarded
To hundreds of scholars
From different parts of the world
The Prize has highlighted their works
Recognized their achievements
Never looking at race or color
Nationality or religion
This year, here we are
Celebrating the Prize's fortieth anniversary
The year of maturity and fulfillment
Of an enterprise that has lived on for years
Serving humanity, Islam, and Muslims
May Allah have mercy on the soul of the leader Al-Faisal
The peerless eternal inspirer
May Allah save Salman the eminent leader
Preserve home of Islam, beacon of guidance.

Khalid Al-Faisal

KFP, Board Chairman



Introduction

King Faisal Foundation was established in 1976 as yet another embodiment of the magnanimity for which King Faisal was widely known. The Foundation indeed fulfils the visions which he believed in and nourished, the same visions which he consistently highlighted in his directives and statements. King Faisal -May Allah rest his soul in peace- believed in the critical importance of knowledge for the progress and advancement of nations. He knew that attentiveness and appreciation of scholars are fundamental pillars that empower nations to embrace wider scientific horizons that would serve humanity. Within that perspective, King Faisal Foundation created the King Faisal Prize as one of its initial and most outstanding scholarly projects.

The Prize was established back in 1977 and started out with three categories, namely “Service to Islam”, “Islamic Studies” and “Arabic Language and Literature”. The first prizes were awarded in 1979. Shortly afterwards, a Prize in “Medicine” was incepted and first awarded in 1982, followed by a Prize in “Science”, which was awarded in 1984.

The Prize for “Service to Islam” is an honorary award granted to those who operate in the Islamic field, be they individuals or institutions. Awardees are contributors to noble endeavors slated to project the image of Islam as a religion of tolerance, or those that have deployed efforts to promote and provide care to Muslims. The scholarly field bearing on the life of Muslims is another domain where the “Service to Islam Prize” is allotted.

The “Islamic Studies” Prize, for its part, has an immensely broad thematic dimension. It subsumes all humanistic studies related to Islam and Muslims except for those related to the Arabic language and literature, which has its own prize. The fields covered by the “Islamic Studies Prize” include all legal, educational, social and other relevant studies. Each year, a particular topic is selected and announced.

As for the Prize for “Arabic Language and Literature”, it came into being in recognition of the Holy Quran language, Arabic literature, and other related scholarly studies. Each year, a specific theme for this category is identified for competition.

The Prize in “Medicine” and the Prize in “Science” have conferred on King Faisal Prize a global dimension. Over the decades, these awards have played a major role in publicizing the world’s scientific and medical achievements as well as demonstrating a sense of recognition for the tremendous efforts deployed by scientists for the greater good of humanity.

Now that, four decades have passed since the inception of King Faisal Prize, the Prize Committee chaired by His Royal Highness Prince Khalid Al-Faisal was pondering over the Prize’s evolution and incorporating other activities relevant to the Prize’s main objectives. As a result, the Prize’s role has grown to include organizing lectures and seminars in both Saudi Arabia and a number of international scientific

centers with awardees participation. Additionally, a select number of winning works are translated into different languages to make them widely accessible to readers across the world.

Setting out from a keen interest in scientists and scholars by spotlighting their efforts and contributions, the Prize took the initiative in collaboration with the Paris-based “Arab World Institute” [i.e. Institut du Monde Arabe] to publish a scholarly encyclopedia entitled “One hundred Books and One” in a bid to introduce one hundred scholars and researchers who have contributed to the mutual introduction of the Arab and French cultures.

Out of the reality that the Prize is indeed global as confirmed by the endeavors of many prestigious international institutions, and on this occasion of its 40th anniversary, a decision to designate it simply as “King Faisal Prize” has been implemented.

The 40th anniversary of the Prize offers us as its General Secretariat an occasion to recall the many individuals who have contributed to its creation, initiation, development, and upkeep. On top of the list, His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Al-Faisal -May his soul rest in peace- who announced at a press conference back in 1977 the establishment of the King Faisal Prize. His approach and guidance were embraced by His Royal Highness Prince Khalid Al-Faisal, who sowed the first seed of the Prize and then nurtured it by assuming its chairmanship, selecting its officials, following on all the steps leading to its establishment and growth into a global prize, and overseeing the celebration of its 40th anniversary in a spirit of avid innovation.

HRH Prince Khalid Al-Faisal designated Professor Ahmad Al-Dhobaib in 1977 to be the first Secretary-General of the Prize. Professor Al-Dhobaib developed the Prize’s rules and regulations as well as managed the Secretariat with dedication and vision. He oversaw eight editions of the Prize. He left his position after succeeding in consolidating its status and securing its recognition by the scientific and scholarly community. In 1986, Professor Abdullah Al-Othaimen -May Allah have mercy on his soul- took over the reins of the General Secretariat. He carried on the efforts of his predecessor and managed, thanks to his devotion, to boost the visibility of the Prize across the Arab and Muslim worlds and beyond for 30 years. In mid-2015, HRH Prince Khalid Al-Faisal assigned the author of this introduction to head the Prize’s Secretariat.

As we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Prize, we need to point out that it has been won by two hundred and fifty-eight laureates, both male and female, from forty-three countries, out of whom eighteen won the Nobel Prize later on, and dozens more won prestigious awards in their fields of competence.

This book contains information about the laureates of the “Science” Prize over the years, whom number has reached fifty seven individuals from thirteen countries.

Last but not least, we heartily and gratefully pray to Almighty Allah for His assistance and for granting us success. We do appreciate the gracious Royal patronage of the Prize throughout its evolution. We also highly value the standing of the Prize among their Royal Highnesses the members of the Board of Trustees of King Faisal Foundation. We extend our deep gratitude to His Royal Highness Prince Khalid Al-Faisal, the Chairman of the Prize Board, for his unstinting follow-up, together with all their Royal Highnesses and Excellencies the members of the Prize Board. A genuine note of gratitude goes to His Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Saud bin Khalid, the Secretary General of King Faisal Foundation, who has constantly given utmost support to the prize.

I should equally pay tribute to all those who collaborate with the Prize from universities, scientific and scholarly institutions and centers, as well as the hundreds of scientists and scholars who have participated in the Prize’s various committees and have contributed to securing the requisite accuracy of refereeing by selecting the best and most deserving among nominees to win the Prize.

I avail this occasion to commend the efforts exerted by all of my colleagues, including those who have left after decades of work, and others who, like their predecessors, continue to work with efficiency, dedication, and devotion.

I pray that Allah grant us ever-lasting assistance and success.

Abdulaziz Alsebaïl

Secretary General

LAUREATES OF KING FAISAL PRIZE

SCIENCE

1979 - 2018

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Professor Gerd Binnig

Germany

(Physics)



King Faisal Prize
Science
1984

Co-Laureate

Gerd Binnig was born in Frankfurt, Germany, in 1947. He obtained his bachelor's degree in 1973 and Ph.D. degree 1978 from J. W. Goethe University in Frankfurt. He then joined a physics group at the IBM Physics Research Laboratory in Zürich, where he met Heinrich Rohrer. From 1985 to 1986, Binnig was assigned to IBM Almaden Center, in San Jose, California. In 1987, he was appointed an IBM fellow and from 1987 to 1988, he was a visiting professor at Stanford University. Binnig met fellow researcher Heinrich Rohrer at IBM in Zurich. In 1981 they built the first scanning tunneling microscope (STM), one of the most elegant inventions of the 20th century which allowed imaging of individual atoms. The STM soon proved to be an invaluable tool in many fields, including industry, metallurgy, semiconductor research, electrochemistry and molecular biology. In 1985, Binnig and others from IBM and Stanford University invented the atomic force microscope (AFM). This allowed imaging nonconductive matter

such as living cells to molecular resolution. Since then, every year has seen new inventions in the rapidly growing field of scanning probe microscopes. They're now imaging bits on magnetic surfaces, measuring temperature at microscopic sites, and monitoring the progress of chemical reactions. In 1994, he founded Definiens which turned into a commercial enterprise that provides companies and institutions around the world with sophisticated technologies for analyzing and interpreting images on every scale. Professor Binnig received numerous prizes including the German Physics Prize, the Otto Klung Prize, the Nobel Prize in Physics, the Hewlett Packard Prize, and the Restin Prize. Binnig was appointed honorary professor at the University of Munich since 1987 and was inducted to the US National Hall of Fame.

Currently Professor Gerd Binnig is member of the Scientific Advisory Board at Definiens.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



برئاسة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

إذ هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد الاطلاع على نظام هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية، والمعدل والمضاف والمعدل من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقطر رقم ٤٣/١١١٧/٤٠٣ وتاريخ ١١/٩/١٤٠٣هـ، وعلى محضر لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها السابعة بتاريخ ٤ ربيع الأول ١٤٠٤هـ تقرر منح:

الدكتور جريد بينج

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام ١٤٠٤هـ (بالاستاذ) وذلك تقديراً لأعماله المتميزة في حقل الفيزياء، فقد أسهم، من خلال بحوثه في مجال الجسيمات الأولية والتفكي، في التوصل إلى بناء جهاز زيارح يفيد في دراسة سطوح المواد مساركاً في استخدام طريقة مبتكرة سماها قيام نوح عبر الفراعين رأساً من حاد وذرة قدر امتصها سطح بلوره. مما مكن من التعرف على بحالات أنواعها لأبعاد الذرة.

وإذ هيئة الجائزة إذ ترى في ذلك تحقيقاً للأهداف من جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية، وتمنحها للجائزة تقديراً لهذه الأعمال فإنها أرجو لها المزيد من الإنجازات القيمة في هذا المجال.
والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز

صدّرت في الرياض برقم ٢٥ وتاريخ ٢٤ جمادى الأولى ١٤٠٤هـ

الموافق ٢٥ فبراير ١٩٨٤م



Professor Heinrich Rohrer

Switzerland



King Faisal Prize
Science
1984

Co-Laureate

(Physics)

Heinrich Rohrer was born in Buchs, St. Gallen, Switzerland, in 1933. He received his bachelor's degree in 1955 and Ph.D. in experimental physics in 1960 from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, where he studied length changes of superconductors in the magnetic field induced superconducting transition. In 1961, he carried out research on thermal conductivity of type II superconductors and metals at Rutgers University in New Jersey, U.S.A. In 1963, he joined IBM Research Laboratory in Zurich where he first studied kondo systems and antiferromagnets, before turning his attention to scanning tunneling microscopy. He also spent one-year sabbatical leave at the University of California in Santa Barbara studying nuclear magnetic resonance. Still active after his retirement in 1997, professor Rohrer undertook several research assignments at the Center of Biological Investigations (CISC), Madrid, and Riken, Japan.

Professors Rohrer and Binnig made their brilliant invention of the Scanning Tunneling Microscope (STM)

in 1981, an instrument so sensitive that it can distinguish individual atoms. The STM is now widely used both in industrial and fundamental research to obtain atomic scale images of metal and other surfaces. It has been useful in fields as diverse as conducting materials, metallurgy, electrochemistry and molecular biology. The microscope also has been a vital tool in the field of nanotechnology, a promising new science of characterizing structures from the atomic scale (0.3 nm) to around 100 nanometers. Professor Rohrer received several awards including the Hewlett Packard Europhysics Prize in 1984, and the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1986. Rohrer was awarded the Cresson Medal of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, USA and inducted to the US National Inventors Hall of Fame. He is a member or honorary member of various professional societies and academies, and he also received honorary degrees from several universities.

Professor Heinrich Rohrer has passed away in 2013.



King Faisal Prize
Science
1986

Professor Sir Michael J. Berridge

UK

(Biochemistry)

Michael John Berridge was born in Gatooma, Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), in 1938. He obtained his B.Sc. from the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (now University of Zimbabwe) in 1960 and his Ph.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1965. He was a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Virginia in 1965, then at Case Western University in 1966. In 1969, he joined Cambridge University as Senior Scientific Officer in the Invertebrate Chemistry and Physiology Unit of the Department of Zoology (now Laboratory of Molecular Signaling at the Babraham Institute) at Cambridge University.

Professor Berridge has made seminal contributions to the study of cellular signal mechanisms. He discovered a new signal that regulates various cell activities. The precursor of that signal turned out to be a lipid component of the cell membrane which is cleaved by an external signal (e.g., a hormone) to give

a water-soluble messenger that diffuses into the cells, thereby exciting a great variety of different cellular processes. The discovery of that “second messenger” was a major breakthrough that triggered worldwide attention because of its role in numerous processes of metabolism, secretion, cell growth and division and other cell regulation mechanisms during health and disease. Sir Michael is a fellow of several Scientific societies including the Royal Society. He has given numerous honorary lectures and is a member of editorial boards of several prestigious scientific journals. Professor Berridge received several awards including Gairdner Award, Albert Lasker Award and Shaw Prize.

Currently Professor Sir Michael J. Berridge is honorary professor of the University of Cambridge and Emeritus Babraham Fellow of the Babraham Institute. He was knighted in 1997.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



بلاوة جمانة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

إن هيئة جمانة الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد اطلاها على نظام جمانة الملك فيصل العالمية للمصاوغ عليه من بحاس التناء مؤسسه الملك فيصل الخريفة بالقرار رقم ٩٨/٦٨/١١ وتاريخ ١٠/٨/١٣٩٨هـ، وعلى محضر لجنة الاختيار لجمانة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها التاسعة بتاريخ ٥ ربيع الثاني ١٤٠٦هـ الموافق ١٦ ديسمبر ١٩٨٥هـ، تقرّر منح:

الدكتور مايكل جون بيردج

جمانة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام ١٤٠٦هـ، وذلك تقديراً لجهوده المتميزة في مجال الكيمياء الحيوية وخاصة ما يتعلق منها بدراساته في حمض بيولوجيا الخلية التي أثمرت بالتشاف من اسلا نانياً جديداً يتحكم في ضبط الأنشطة الخلوية ويسهل مبدأ أساسياً لتعميق المعرفة بكيفية نمو الخلايا مما يعزز اهتماماً عالمياً واسعاً لدوره الأساسي في فهم كل مظاهر تنظيم الخلية في حالات الصحة والمرض وقد نتج عن ذلك التشاف نفع عظيم يعود بالخير على الجنس البشري.

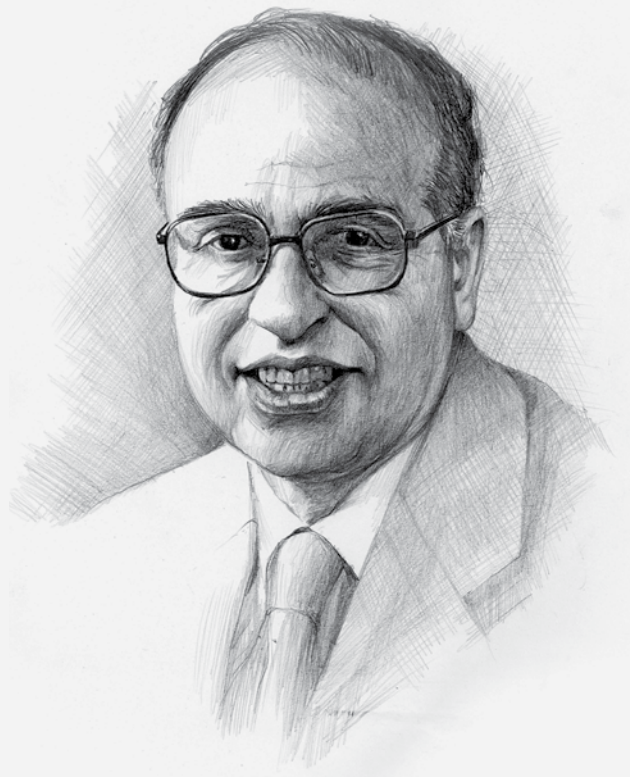
وإن هيئة الجمانة ارفعته وذلك فإتخاذ جواره المزيد من اللاتساع المتفر في هذا المجال من أجل الإسهام في تقدم العلم وتحقيق السعادة لبني الإنسان.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجمانة

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٤
وتاريخ ١٤٠٦/٦/٢٨ الموافق ١٩٨٦/٣/٩



King Faisal Prize
Science
1987

Professor Sir Michael Atiyah

UK

(Mathematics)

Michael Francis Atiyah was born in London, U.K., in 1929. He obtained his B.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Cambridge. He did his postdoctoral fellowship at the Universities of Cambridge between 1954-1958, becoming a Lecturer and then joined Oxford as a reader from 1961 to 1969. He then joined Princeton University as Professor of Mathematics from 1969 to 1972. He was the Savilian Professor of Geometry and Fellow of St. Catherine's College at Oxford University. He was also professor at Cambridge and Princeton Universities as well as visiting professor at Harvard, Yale, Chicago and other leading universities. He was the first President of Isaac Newton Institute of Mathematical.

Professor Atiyah developed with Hirzebruch the K-theory, a versatile topologic technique, which led to the solution of many outstanding problems in mathematics. He then developed with Singer the

“Atiyah-Singer index theorem”, an important theorem that deals with a number of solutions of elliptic differential equations. That theorem later proved to be useful in theoretical physics, such as constructing solutions of certain partial differential equations giving “instantons”. Atiyah has analyzed the global geometry of Yang-Mills fields and of general gauge theories. Overall, his work has given a deeper insight and understanding of both the quantum field theory and general relativity. Sir Michael is a member of several Academic Societies. He has received many awards and medals including the Field's medal and the Abel Prize. Sir Michael was knighted in 1983 and made a member of the Order of Merit in 1992.

Currently Professor Sir Michael Atiyah is an Honorary Professor at the University of Edinburgh.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



برائة جمانة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

إلى هيئة جمانة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد اطلاعي على نظام جمانة الملك فيصل العالمية للمصاحف حليته من مجامع الامناء مؤتتسه الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ٩٨/٦٨/١١ وتاريخ ١٣٩٨/٨/١٠هـ، وعلى حضرة لجنة الاختيار لجمانة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها العاشرة بتاريخ ١٢ جمادى الاولى ١٤٠٧هـ الموافق ١٢ يناير ١٩٨٧ - تقدّر منح:

الاستاذ الدكتور السير مايكل عطية

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام ١٤٠٧هـ، وذلك للابحاث نظريات جديدة، وكشف روابط عميقة بين فروع مختلفة من الرياضيات. ومن أشهر اكتشافاته إقامة نظرية K (بالاشتراك مع هرتسبروخ) والبرهان على نظرية الفريته (بالاشتراك مع سنغر). وكل من هذين الاكتشافين آثار بعيدة المدى في فروع الرياضيات المختلفة.

أما العمل الذي أقره لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية - إضافة الى ما تقدّم - فهو استخدامه لتناج الهندسة الجبرية لبناء معادلات تفاضلية جزئية تعطي ما يسمى بالانبات التي لها شأن عظيم في الفيزياء النظرية المعاصرة التي تدرس بنيت المادة. وقد جعل في هذا العمل الهندسة الشاملة طقوساً بانغ - ملز، ونظريات المعيار العامة. ومكن عمله هذا من تعييق الفهم لنظرية الحقل الكمومي والنسبية العامة.

وإلى هيئة الجائزة إذ منحته هذه البرائة لرحمته الله أن يكفل جهوده المستقبلية بالنجاح. والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٤٣
وتاريخ ١٤٠٧/٧/٨ الموافق ١٩٨٧/٣/٨



Professor Pierre Chambon

France

(Biology)



King Faisal Prize
Science
1988

Co-Laureate

Pierre Chambon was born in Mullhouse, France, in 1931. He obtained his M.D. in 1958 and became a researcher at the Institute of Biological Sciences at the College of Medicine in Strasbourg University. In 1968, he became Professor of Biochemistry in that Institute and Director of the National Laboratory of Emryology.

Professor Chambon has made the striking discovery that eukaryotic cells are split in their amino acid coding sequence. This finding has influenced views on the structure, function and evolution of living organisms. Another major breakthrough was his discovery of transcription enhancers. This proved to be an essential component of the control of gene expression in eukaryotic cells. Chambon's research has been crucial to the advancement of molecular genetics. He is considered by many as the father of the genetic revolution.

He has published over 1000 scientific papers and reviews. He serves on a number of editorial boards, in-

cluding those of Cell, Molecular Cell and Genes and Development. Professor Chambon has a long list of invited lectureships and visiting professorships. He also holds doctorate degrees from the Leige University in Belgium, Lussaine University in Switzerland and Saboro Medical University in Japan. Dr Chambon is a member of the French Académie des Sciences, a Foreign Member of the US National Academy of Sciences and of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. Professor Chambon received several prizes including the Lasker Award and Robert Walsh Prize.

Currently Professor Pierre Chambon is Professor Emeritus of the Collège de France, Founder and Honorary Director of the Institute of Genetics and Cellular and Molecular Biology at Luis Pasteur University and Director of Génopole Strasbourg Alsace-Lorraine and the Institut Clinique de la Souris.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
برائة جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية
للعلوم

إن هيئة جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد اطلائها على نظام جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية الصادر من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ١١ / ٦٨ / ٩٨ وتاريخ ١٠ / ٨ / ١٣٩٨ هـ، وعلى محضر لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها الحادية عشرة بتاريخ ٢٠ - ٢٣ جمادى الآخرة ١٤٠٨ هـ الموافق ٩ - ١٢ يناير ١٩٨٨ م، فقد رشح:

الدكتور عبد التور بن عبد سامي

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم عام ١٤٠٨ هـ / ١٩٨٨ م «بالاشتراك» وموضوعها «علم الحياة» تقديرًا لما كتبه المرفوع في علم وظائف الأعضاء، «الفيزيولوجيا»، وإسهامه الأساسي في الفروع التالية:

- ١ - أثر المنشآت «الهرمونات» في تكوين البروتينات في الخلايا.
- ب - اكتشاف البروتين «الغوتروف» في سوماتات الكائنات العليا، وسلسلة مورثة «بهمين» الغوتروف البومين في الرجوع، وإستنتاجها.
- ج - اكتشاف اللقويات «الخصائر» وتنظيمها في سوماتات الكائنات العليا.
- د - استنتاج مورثة مستقبلة الاستروجين في خلايا سرطان الثدي في الإنسان وسلسلتها.
- هـ - استنتاج مستقبلة البروجسترون في الرجوع.

وإن هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحه إياها لجهوله المزيد من الإسهام المتميز في هذا المجال من أجل الإسهام في تقدم العلم وتحقيق السعادة للبني الإنسان.

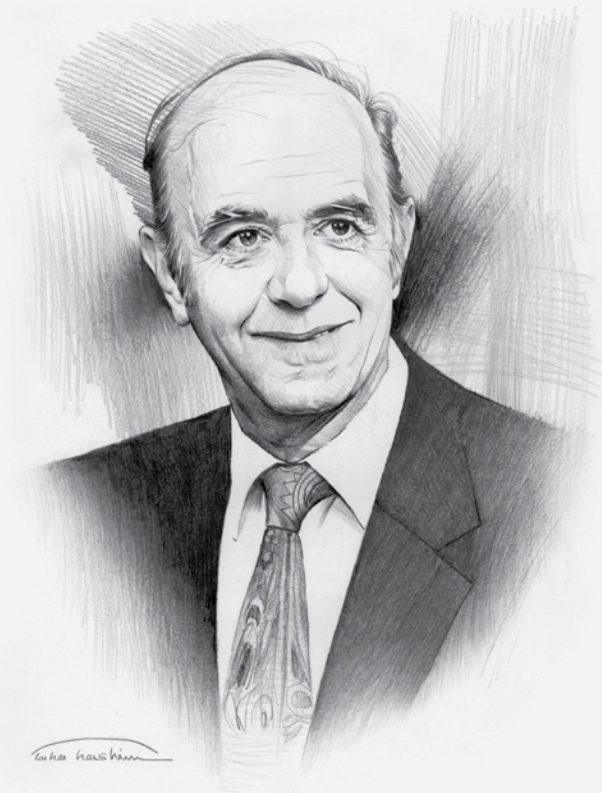
والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض في ٥٢

وتاريخ ٤ / ٨ / ١٤٠٨ هـ الموافق ٢٢ / ٣ / ١٩٨٨ م



Professor Ricardo Miledi

UK

(Biology)



King Faisal Prize
Science
1988

Co-Laureate

Ricardo Miledi was born in Mexico in 1927. He received his B.Sc. in 1945 from The Literary Scientific Institute and the El Instituto Científico y Literario and M.D. in 1955 from the Autonomous University of Mexico (Universidad Autónoma de México or UNAM) where he served at the National Institute of Cardiology. He held a fellowship at the Marine Biological Laboratories in Woods Hole and a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship at the John Curtin School of Medical Research in the University of Canberra. From 1958 to 1985, he was Professor and Head of the Department of Biophysics at the University College in London. In 1985, he moved to the University of California at Irvin where he was Distinguished Professor of Neurobiology and Behavior and Professor of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry at the College of Biological Sciences. He was also a member of the Board of Santa Ana's Discovery Science Museum.

Professor Miledi was a world authority in neurophysiology, particularly the physiology of synapses. His fundamental studies of the processes by which nerve cells transfer information to muscles and other nerve cells opened the way for the advent of new methods for studying the brain. His research focused on understanding signal transmission across nerve cells at the molecular level. Miledi's overall contribution to neurophysiology also has been significant to understanding certain neurological disorders and developing new methods of treatment. Professor Ricardo Miledi received several awards including the Royal Medal and Principe de Asturias Prize.

Professor Ricardo Miledi passed away in 2017.



Professor Theodor W. Hänsch

Germany

(Physics)



King Faisal Prize
Science
1989

Co-Laureate

Theodor W. Hänsch was born in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1941. He received a Diploma in Physics in 1966 and Doctorate degree in Physics in 1969 at the University of Heidelberg. He served for a few years at that University, then as a Professor of Physics at Stanford University in the USA from 1975 to 1986. During his tenure at Stanford he became increasingly involved in laser physics research. Following his return to Germany in 1986, he was appointed Director of the Max Planck Institute for Quantum Optics and Professor of Experimental Physics and Laser Physics at Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich. He was a visiting professor at many European, US and Asian universities.

Professor Hänsch developed methods to exploit the unique properties of laser light to eliminate the Doppler broadening of spectral lines and was able to make widely tunable dye lasers (one known as the Hänsch laser) so monochromatic that Doppler-free saturation

spectroscopy could be applied at any wavelength from the near infrared to the near ultraviolet. Using a device called the optical frequency comb generator which he and his group have invented in the 1990's, he was able to measure Lyman lines of atomic hydrogen to an extraordinary precision of 1 part in a hundred trillion. His studies have revised the laws governing atoms, molecules, liquids and solids and have led to major breakthroughs in the microscopic world. His ground-breaking achievements in the development of laser-based, ultra-precise spectroscopy have earned him the respect of the international scientific community. Professor Hänsch received several prizes including the Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Prize and the Nobel Prize.

Currently Professor Theodor W. Hänsch is Chair of Experimental Physics at Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich and Emeritus scientific member at the Max Planck Institute of Quantum Optics.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



براءة جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم

إله هيئة جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد اطلاعها على نطاق جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية والمصادق عليه من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ١١/٦٨/٩٨ وتاريخ ١٠/٨/١٣٩٨ هـ، وعلى كخطبة للائحة جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم في دورها الثانية عشرة بتاريخ ٢-٦ جمادى الآخرة ١٤٠٩ هـ، فقرر سبغ:

الدكتورة نبوة دويهي

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم لهذا العام ١٤٠٩ هـ - ١٩٨٩ م، باللائحة المذكورة، وذلك ما يلي:

- ١- اكتشافها للثوموف في استخدام الليزر لزيادة الدقة في قياس الأطياف الضوئية.
 - ٢- أنزلت أبحاثها في تخصصه مجاباً كما كان يخفى بعض ما في بني الذرات والجزيئات من تفصيل.
 - ٣- فتح بابها لفتح العلم الباب لاستخدام الليزر استخداماً أفضل خير الإنسان.
- ولما هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحها لها لتجولها لتزيد من الإنتاج والتميز البشري،
والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

عبد العزيز بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٥٩
وتاريخ ١٤٠٩/٨/١٢ هـ - الموافق ٢٠١٩/٢/١٩ م



Professor Ahmed H. Zewail

USA



King Faisal Prize
Science
1989

Co-Laureate

(Physics)

Ahmed Hassan Zewail was born in Damanhour, Egypt in 1946. He received his B.S. in 1967 and M.S. in 1969 from the University of Alexandria, and Ph.D. in 1974 from the University of Pennsylvania, followed by post-doctoral work at the University of California in Berkley. Zewail pursued a remarkably successful career from the time of his graduation, until becoming the Linus Pauling Chair of Chemistry and Professor of Physics. He was also, the Director of the National Science Foundation Center at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) in Pasadena.

Professor Zewail introduced and developed the technique known as ultra-fast laser molecular beam spectroscopy. This opened the field of real-time (femtosecond) molecular dynamics with sub-Angstrom resolution. His brilliant work has unraveled some of the mysteries of molecules and made it possible to observe and study their motion in a femtosecond (10^{-15} of a

second), thereby enabling scientists for the first time to record the instant of a molecule's creation. In addition to creating the new field femtosience, he also founded the Center of Physical Biology at Caltech with the aim of deciphering the fundamental physics of chemical and biological behavior. Zewail and his group have made seminal contributions to this new field, creating novel ways for better understanding the functional behavior of biological systems by directly visualizing them in the four dimensions of space. Zewail published numerous scientific papers, and several books on the applications of laser. He received several awards including Nobel Prize and the Grand Collar of the Nile. The Ahmed Zewail Prize in Molecular Science was established by Elsevier Publishers in his honor.

Professor Ahmed Hassan Zewail passed away in 2016.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



براءة جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم

إلهيئة جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد اطلاعها على نطاق جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية والمصادق عليه من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ١١/٦٨/٩٨ وتاريخ ١٠/٨/١٣٩٨ هـ، وعلى تصرف لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم في دورتها الثانية عشرة بتاريخ ٢-٦ جمادى الآخرة ١٤٠٩ هـ، فقد سنح:

الأستاذ الدكتور أحمد حسن زويل

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم لهذا العام ١٤٠٩ هـ - ١٩٨٩،
بالاشتراك، وذلك للاختصاصه في الرائدة في استخلاص أشعة الليزر
للتحكم في التفاعلات الكيميائية بإعطاء النيران والطاقة اللازمة لها
في الموضع المناسب حتى تنتج التفاعلات المطلوبة فقط، ويمنع ما سواها.
وإلهيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحه إياها لجمهوريتها وأنها يوفقها
لحصولها بحوثها الرائدة في البصريات
والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة


أحمد الفيصلي بن محمد العزيم

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٦٠
وتاريخ ١٤/٨/١٤٠٩ هـ - الموافق ١٩/٣/١٩٨٩ م



Professor Frank A. Cotton

USA



King Faisal Prize
Science
1990

Co-Laureate

(Chemistry)

Frank Albert Cotton was born in Philadelphia, PA, U.S.A., in 1930. He received his BA in Chemistry from Temple University in 1951 and Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1955. He began teaching at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1955 and became full professor within six years. In 1972, he moved to Texas A&M University as the Robert A. Welch Distinguished Professor of Chemistry and was named in 1984 the Doherty-Welsh Distinguished Professor of Chemistry. He was also the Director of the Laboratory for Molecular Structure and Bonding at Texas A&M.

Professor Cotton demonstrated an exceptional mastery of preparative chemistry, particularly in the fields of inorganic and organometallic chemistry. He discovered many new classes of compounds and the methods for preparing them. He also made seminal research on metal-metal bonds, particularly quadruple and other multiple bonds. His work in this field transformed

our understanding of how the chemistry of about half the periodic table really works. Two of his books, *Advanced Inorganic Chemistry* and *Chemical Applications of Group Theory*, have become legends. The former book incorporates more than 4000 references to literature and is considered as the governing guide to inorganic chemistry. The second book introduced generations of chemists to the group theory and its applications in the analysis of bonding and spectroscopy. Cotton had also founded the important annual series *Progress in Inorganic Chemistry* and edited its first 10 volumes. He chronicled metal-metal bonding in his book, *Multiple Bonds Between Metal Atoms*, jointly with R. A. Watson. Professor Cotton received several awards including Robert Welch Prize and the US National Medal of Science. The F. A. Cotton Medal and the F. A. Cotton Award for Synthetic Inorganic Chemistry, were incepted to honor distinguished chemists.

Professor Frank A. Cotton passed away in 2007.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



برائة جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم

إله هئية جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد اطلاعاها على نظام جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية
المصادق عليه من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ١١/٦٨/٩٨ وتاريخ
١٠/٨/١٣٩٨ هـ، وعلى كمنظمة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم في دورتها
الثالثة عشرة بتاريخ ١٨ - ٢١ جمادى الآخرة للموافق ١٥ - ١٨ يناير ١٩٩٠ م، فقد رشح:

الدستاد الدكتور فرانك ألبرت كون

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم لهذا العام .. ١٤١٠ هـ - ١٩٩٠ م، باللائحة التالية، وموضوعها
"الكيمياء"، وذلك للأسباب الآتية:

- ١- كونه عالماً من أعلام الكيمياء غير العضوية، اشتهر بحوته في المركبات الحلقية روابط مستعددة في
العناصر الانتقالية. وتحضيره مركبات كيميائية جديدة تحوي روابط رابطة بين ذراتها المعدنية.
واكتشافه لهذا النوع من الروابط في مركبات للرينيوم، تم تبين وجودها في معاداة انتقالية أخرى.
- ٢- ابتكاره هذه المركبات الجديدة، مع فحصها بالتخطيط البلوري بالاشعة السينية، وبعلم
الأطياف اللاهتزازي، وبعلم الأطياف الرنين المغناطيسي النووي، وبعلم الأطياف الكنتي.
- ٣- دور لائسته روابط رابطة رابعة في قصرها، كما الرابطة بين ذرات الكروم عند طول موجي يساوي
١٨٢٠ أنغستروم. وبرهنته على أن الرابطة المستعددة ليست مفهومة على العناصر الخفيفة
كما تفهم واللا رابطين والنزويجين، بل موجودة في مولدات أخرى، فهي إرفاق ذرات مغزي كبير.
- ٤- كونه رائداً من رواد بنية اضمائرو وظائفها، ودور لائسته بلوراتها دور لائسته عميقة.
- ٥- مقدرته على الإبداع، وعزلة لائسته الذي بلغ أكثر من ألف نشرة.

وإله هئية الجائزة إذو تمنحه إيتاها التبولقة إذو يوفقه لولاصلة
بحوته الرائدة في البشرية.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيسة هئية الجائزة

خالد الفيصل
بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٦٩
وتاريخ ١٤١٠/٨/٩ هـ
الموافق ١٩٩٠/٣/٦ م



King Faisal Prize
Science

1990

Co-Laureate

Professor Mostafa A. El-Sayed

USA

(Chemistry)

Mostafa Amr El-Sayed was born in Zifta, Egypt, in 1933. He received his B.Sc. in Physics from Ein Shams University in 1953 and his Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry from Florida State University in 1959. He held fellowships at Harvard and Yale Universities as well as California Institute of Technology (Caltech) before joining the University of California at Los Angeles in 1961, where he became Professor of Chemistry and Biochemistry. He was also Visiting Professor at the American University in Beirut and the University of Southern France. In 1994, he joined Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech) as the Julius Brown Chair.

Professor El-Sayed is a leading nonscientist and physical chemist. He is known for the spectroscopy rule named after him, the "El-Sayed Rule". El-Sayed and his group made seminal contributions to physical and material chemistry research. In particular, the use of steady and ultra-fast laser spectroscopy to elucidate

reaction kinetics and specificities in complex chemical systems relevant to life processes such as energy conversion and transfer, photosynthesis, photochemistry and physicochemical cycles undergone by the bacteriorhodopsin. They have also developed several other spectroscopic techniques. El-Sayed's laboratory is known for developing the gold nanorod technology and currently study's the physical and chemical properties of noble metal nanoparticles and their applications in Nano catalysis, nanophotonic and nanomedicine. Professor El-Sayed received many awards including the Irving Langmuir Award and Sherman Fairchild Distinguished Scholar Award. He has also served as Member at Large, Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Physical Chemistry Division of the International Union for Pure and Applied Chemistry.

Currently Professor Mostafa A. El-Sayed is Regents' Professor, Julius Brown Chair and Director of the Laser Dynamics Laboratory at Georgia Tech.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

برائة جهازة الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم

له هئية جهازة الملك فيصل العالمية ، بعد اطلاقها على نظام جهازة الملك فيصل العالمية
المصادق عليه من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ١١ / ٦٨ / ٩٨ وتاريخ
١٠ / ٨ / ١٣٩٨ هـ ، وعلى كة لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم في دورتها
الثالثة عشرة بتاريخ ١٨ - ٢١ جمادى الآخرة للموافق ١٥ - ١٨ يناير ١٩٩٠ م ، فقد منح :

الدستاد الدكتور مصطفى حمز والسيد

جهازة الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم لهذا العام .. ١٤١٠ هـ - ١٩٩٠ م ، بالاشارة ، وموضوعها
« الكيمياء » ، وذلك على سبيل :

يقدم من المبع الكيمياء بين العنيزا بين المعاصرين ، وله بحوث وصنعة في الصنف الاول من
العاملين بالدراسات الطيفية . والبحاث في كشف النفاك عن مركبات النفاك
وتوجهها في النظم الكيمائية المعقدة التي لها اساق في الحياة ، وفي دراسية تحويل الطاقة من نوع
إلى نوع ، والنفاكها من موضع إلى آخر ، وفي تفسير التركيب الضوئي ، والكيمياء الضوئية ، والدراسات
الفيزيائية الكيمائية التي يجرها البروتين المسمى « بالكتريورودوبسين » . وقد تمكن من تحيين فهم
العمليات والظواهر الفيزيائية طرزا الطاقة الضوئية بفعل ذلك البروتين . والدراسات الاهدافه وسع
بها استخدام الليزر حتى وصل به إلى قدرات زمنية بالغة في القصر ، لا تزيد عن جزء واحد من
مليون مليون جزء من الثانية . واستخدم في دراساته ، أيضا ، طيف الرامان المحلل زمنيا .
وسم تمكن له فؤوي دراساته في مجال الطاقة الضوئية إلى نتائج عملية مفيدة للانشاق في
مجال الاستفاده من الطاقة الشمسية .
وقد أصبحت بعض قولها النفاك التي اكتشفها لقرون باسمه ، يقال عنها قولها السيد .
وإله هئية لجهازة إرفتمخ إريها التجهول لله إله يوفقه لولا حسنة بحوث
الرائدة طير البشروية .

رئيس هئية الجهازة

والله ولي التوفيق

خالد الفيصل
بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض من برف ٧
وتاريخ ١٠ / ٨ / ١٤١٠ هـ
والخلافت ٦ / ٣ / ١٩٩٠ م



Professor Raymond U. Lemieux

Canada



King Faisal Prize
Science
1990

Co-Laureate

(Chemistry)

Professor Raymond Urgel Lemieux was born in Lac La Biche, AB, Canada in 1920. He obtained his B.Sc. in Chemistry from the University of Alberta in 1943 and Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry from McGill University in 1946. He was a postdoctoral fellow at Ohio State University from 1946 to 1947. He was a researcher at the University of Saskatchewan in 1947 and later Senior Researcher at the National Research Council at Prairie Regional Laboratory in Saskatoon between 1949-1954. He then joined the University of Ottawa as Professor and Chairman of the Department of Chemistry and Vice Dean of the Faculty of Pure and Applied Science. In 1961, he moved to the University of Alberta as Professor of Organic Chemistry until his retirement in 1985, where he was made Professor Emeritus.

Professor Lemieux was the world's authority in carbohydrate biochemistry. He completed the first chemical synthesis of sucrose while at the National Research

Council. Prior to that, he conducted research on the structure of streptomycin and later pioneered the application of nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy to the structure elucidation of natural products. His research focused on the special bonding properties termed "anomeric effects" and how these controlled the chemical reactions and shapes of carbohydrate molecules. This work led to the first chemical syntheses of the complex carbohydrates found on human cell surfaces (e.g., antigenic determinants of blood groups and subgroups) and to an understanding of how the shapes of these molecules control their function. He also developed ways to produce semi-synthetic antibodies, rubber-related compounds and heavy water. Professor Lemieux received several awards including the Izaak Walton Killam Award and Gairdner International Award.

Professor Raymond U. Lemieux passed away in 2000.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



براءة جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم

إله هيئة جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد اطلاعي على فظام جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية
المصاوغ حلية من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ١١/٦٨/٩٨ وتاريخ
١٠/٨/١٣٩٨ هـ، وعلى محضر لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم في دورتها
الثالثة عشرة بتاريخ ١٨ - ٢١ جمادى الآخرة للموافق ١٥ - ١٨ يناير ١٩٩٠ م، فقد رشح:

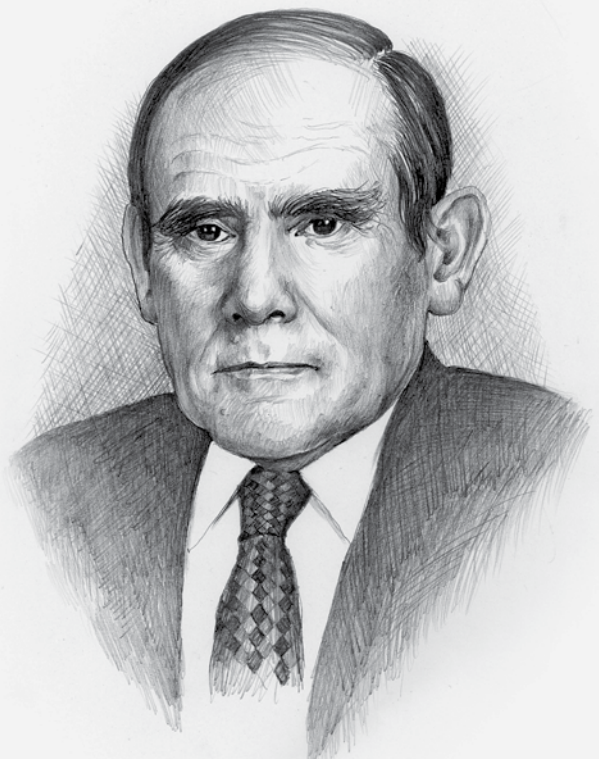
الأستاذ الدكتور محمود أبو غنبل لومبو

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم لهذا العام .. ١٤١٠ هـ - ١٩٩٠ م .. باللائحة الآتية، وموضوعها
"الكيمياء"، وذلك للأسباب الآتية:
كونه أكبر عالم معاصر في كيمياء السكريات التي لها شأن عظيم في العمليات الحيوية، وأول من
ركب السكرز كيميائياً. مع درسه تركيب السكريات القلوية اللازمة لتعزف الخلايا بعضاً على
بعض، وتعرف للجسم المضادة على مضادات الجينات. وهو جد في حيدر الخلية الخارضية سكريات
تعملها بناها الكيمائية وبنائها الفلرلحي من تميز ما يتصل بها بعضاً من بعض. وقد ركب لأشباه
هذه البنى التي منها ما يحويه الدم من كدورات مضادات الجينات تعرف بها عملها، وتختلف
من مجموعة ومجموعة أخرى.
وبذلك تمكن من تنمية الجسم مضادة مناسبة لمجموعة ومجموعة معطاة، ليعزف هذه المولدات والمواد
لتكون مضادات الجينات في الحيوانات، ومن ثم باستخدام المضاد المضادة للناثية
منها النقية الدم وتخلصه من التبولن الموفية عند نقله. وتفرحت من ذلك بحوت في اللابيات
الجزيئية والأثر السكريات القلوية في وظائف الخلايا وقها عملها بعضاً بعض.
وقد اعتمد الدكتور لومبو في بحوثه على تجارب الرينس المغناطيسي والنووي، وعلى بناء نماذج
فراغية ولاستقصاء تغيرها ونابجه والاصحاح ذرات فولانر محلية في فزم فعل العقاقير وتحضير
لجديد منها للعلاج الأمراض.
وإله هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحه إياها لجهولتها إذ بوفقة لولاصلة بحوثه للرائدة خبير البشريته.
والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

عبدالله الفيصل بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض من برقم ٦٨
وتاريخ ١٤١٠/٨/٩
الموافق ١٩٩٠/٣/٦



Professor Sydney Brenner

UK

(Biology)



King Faisal Prize

Science

1992

Professor Sydney Brenner was born in Germstone, South Africa, in 1927. He received bachelor's degrees in Biochemistry, Medicine and Surgery and M.Sc. in cell genetics at Witwatersrand in Johannesburg in 1947. He obtained his Ph.D. at Oxford University in 1954. He spent most of his career working with the Medical Research Council (MRC) and became Director of the MRC Molecular Genetics Laboratory in Cambridge, Honorary Professor of Medical Genetics at Cambridge University and Visiting Professor at the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine in London. After his retirement in 1992 he moved to the USA., where he founded and directed the Molecular Sciences Institute, a private research institute in Berkley.

Brenner distinguished scientific achievements over the past 50 years have been pivotal in the development of modern concepts of molecular genetics and biology. His early work includes pioneering research on the structural identity of complex bacteriophages, mechanisms of chemical muta-

genesis, characterization of chain-termination triplets and demonstration of the collinearity between a gene and its protein. However, his most significant earlier achievement was the establishment in the 1960s of the existence of messenger RNA and the proof that new mRNA molecules programmed preexisting ribosomes to make new proteins. With the advent of cloning and sequencing of DNA, Brenner turned his attention to the direct study of genes and genomes, and initiated important molecular research based on the analysis of muscle genes of multicellular organisms. Using the nematode *Caenorhaditis elegans* as a novel experimental model organism, he was able to link genetic analysis to cell division, differentiation, organ development and programmed cell death. Professor Brenner received several awards including Nobel Prize, Kyoto Prize and Lasker Award.

Currently Professor Sydney Brenner is Distinguished Research Professor at the Salk Institute for Biological Sciences in La Jolla, CA., a post he took after his second retirement in 2000.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



براءة جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

إذ عيّنت جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد اطلاعها على نظام جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية المنشور في صحف الجريدة الرسمية، ومجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ١١/٦٨/٩٨ وتاريخ ١٠/١٠/١٣٩٨ هـ، وعلى محضر لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها الخامسة عشرة عشرة بتاريخ ٧-١٠ شعبان ١٤١٢ هـ الموافق ١٠-١٣ فبراير ١٩٩٢ م، فقرر منح:

الدكتور فيزيكس

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم لهذا العام (١٤١٢ هـ - ١٩٩٢ م)، وموضوعها "علم الحياة (البيولوجيا)"، وذلك لتمكّنه من اكتشاف طريقة تفكيك الروبوتات الجينية التي تترجم كود الجينات الجينية التي يتكوّن منها الكائن الحي. وقد كشف عن وجود الشيفرات التي تختم السلسلة في المورثة. وكان أعظم اكتشاف تجريبي له اكتشاف وجود (RNA) المرسل الذي ينقل عن (DNA)، مخازن الوراثة، معلوماته، ويحملها إلى حيث تُعمل لصنع البروتينات. وبذلك اكتمل اكتشاف التسلسل التي يتم بها انتقال المعلومات من المورثة إلى البروتين. ولعل هذا الاكتشاف هو الذي يلي في الأهمية مباشرة اكتشاف بنية (DNA) التي هي أساس كل علم الحياة الجزيئي المعاصر. وإذ عيّنت الجائزة إذ فتحت آياتها لجمهور الله أنه يوفقه لمواصلة بحوثه الرائدة في البروتينية.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

حنا عبد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز

صدر في الرياض في ٨-١٠/٩/١٤١٢ هـ
وتاريخ ١٤/٢/١٩٩٢ م



Professor Steven Chu



King Faisal Prize
Science

1993

Co-Laureate

USA

(Physics)

Steven Chu was born in St. Louis, MO, U.S.A., in 1948. He obtained A.B. in mathematics and B.S. in physics from the University of Rochester in 1970, and Ph.D. in physics from the University of California, Berkeley in 1976, where he was a postdoctoral fellow for two years. He joined the Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J., in 1978 and became the head of the quantum electronics research department at AT&T Bell Laboratories, in Holmdel in 1983. In 1987, he became Theodore and Frances Geballe Professor in the Physics and Applied Physics Departments at Stanford University. In 2004, he became Director of Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and Professor of Physics and Professor of Molecular and Cell Biology at the University of California, Berkeley. He served as the U.S.A. Secretary of Energy from 2009 to 2013.

Professor Chu and his team used an array of intersecting laser beams to create an effect in which the speed of

target atoms was reduced from about 4,000 kilometers per hour to about one kilometer per hour, as if the atoms were moving through thick molasses. The temperature of the slowed atoms closely approached the lowest temperature theoretically attainable. These techniques eventually made it possible for scientists to improve the accuracy of atomic clocks used in space navigation, to construct atomic interferometers that can precisely measure gravitational forces, and to design atomic lasers that can be used to manipulate electronic circuits at an extremely fine scale. Professor Chu's groundbreaking achievements earned him the Nobel Prize as well as many other Prestigious Awards.

Currently Professor Steven Chu is Professor of Physics, William R. Kenan Jr. Professor of Molecular and Cellular Physiology at the University of Stanford, and president-elect of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

براءة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

لرئيس هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد إطلاعها على قطاع جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية والمهاور عليه من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية رقم ٩٨/٦٨/١١ وتاريخ ١٠/٨/١٣٩٨ هـ، وعلى كعضوية اللائحة لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها السادسة عشرة بتاريخ ٢٢-٢٥ شعبان ١٤١٣ هـ ١٣-١٦/٢/١٩٩٣ م، فقد رشح :

الأستاذ الدكتور تيفن شو

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام ١٤١٣ هـ - ١٩٩٣ م باللائحة الترشيح، وسومنها «الفيزياء»؛ وذلك لما يلي:

- ١- تطويره، خلال السنوات العشر الماضية، تقنيات الطيف البصري للذرات، والاستخدام لها لدراسة ظواهر دقيقة في مجال البصريات الفلكية والتجريبية؛ منها رد الفعل لذرة تبت فوتوناً واحداً وقياس سقوط ذرة واحدة في مجال الجاذبية بدرجعة دافقة الدقة.
 - ٢- بحوثه الرائدة في الانتقال ذرات الفوتونين بين مستويات الطاقة في بعض الذرات.
 - ٣- دراسته النظرية حول الذرات متعددة المستويات.
 - ٤- جمعه بين اكتشاف تقنيات تجريبية جديدة، واستغلالها لبعو بصيرة لتوسيع أفاق البصريات الفلكية مما جعله في طليعة العالمين في حقله.
- وإن هيئة الجائزة إذو تمنحه إياه التبرجوا لله أن يوفقه لموصلته بحوثه الرائدة في البصرية.

والله ولي التوفيق، رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز

صَدُرَتْ فِي الرَّيَاضِ بِرَقْمِ ٨٧
وَتَارِيخِ ١٨/١٠/١٤١٣ هـ
الموافق ١٠/٤/١٩٩٣ م



Professor Herbert Walther

Germany

(Physics)



King Faisal Prize
Science

1993

Co-Laureate

Herbert Walther was born in Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Germany in 1935. He received his undergraduate in 1960 and Ph.D. in 1962, in physics at the University of Heidelberg. He became Professor of Physics at the Universities of Bonn and Cologne in 1971, then at the University of Munich in 1975. He was a Scientific member of the Max-Planck-Society and founding Director at the Max Planck Institute of Quantum Optics from 1981 to 2003. Following his retirement, he remained as Professor Emeritus and honorary director of the Laser Laboratory at the Max Planck Institute of Quantum Optics.

Professor Walther made seminal contributions to the advancement of quantum optics and due to his one-atom maser and ion-trapping experiments, cavity quantum electrodynamics was significantly advanced. Walther and his teams successfully used an ion trap to precisely position and permanently keep a single ion in an optical field; which enabled them to measure the spatial distribution of the field with unprecedented accuracy on a nanometer scale and free of perturbations. Such

precise control of the interaction between an atom and electromagnetic radiation was a scientific breakthrough, not only for the accurate measurement of optical fields, but also for future applications such as the generation of light with exotic quantum properties and the realization of efficient gates in a quantum computer. He published over 600 papers, edited many books and was Chair, member and advisor to several scientific societies and boards. He co-authored “The Quantum Theory of the Laser” article for the Optical Society of America’s (OSA) handbook of Optics and contributed significantly to the series: “Advances in Atomic, Molecular and Optical Physics”. He was recognized with several Honorary Doctorates and Professorships. Professor Walther received several awards and honors including Max Born Prize and Charles Hard Townes Award. In addition, OSA has launched The Herbert Walther Award in his Honor.

Professor Herbert Walther passed away in 2006.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

براءة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية

للعلم



إرش هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد إطلاعها على نطاق جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية والمصادق عليه من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية رقم ٩٨/٦٨/١١ وتاريخ ١٠/٨/١٣٩٨ هـ، وعلى كخطبة الامتياز لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها السادسة عشرة بتاريخ ٢٢-٢٥ شعبان ١٤١٣ هـ ١٣-١٦/٢/١٩٩٣ م، فقد رسمخ :

الدكتور تاذ الدين توير هيربرت فالتر

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام ١٤١٣ هـ - ١٩٩٣ م بالاشتراك، وموضوعها "الفيزياء"، وقد كنت طابسي :

- ١- إبتكاراته البحثية التي أثرت في تطوير مجال البصريات والكمية من خلال التنبؤات والتقليد الطاعنية.
- ٢- كونه من أول الدارسين لتطوير الكمية الفيسية في هذا المجال.
- ٣- إبداءه بحارب الطبيعة الكمية لأول مرة.
- ٤- كونه محور رائدة في التقنيات التجريبية والمفاهيم النظرية التي يسر خورها.

وإنت هيئة الجائزة إذو تمنحه إياهما الترحم والله أن يوفقه لوصولته بحوثه الرائدة خير البشريته.

والله وحجج التوفيق،

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٨٦
وتاريخ ١٨/١٠/١٤١٣ هـ
الموافق ١٠/٤/١٩٩٣ م



King Faisal Prize
Science
1994

Professor Dennis P. Sullivan

USA

(Mathematics)

Dennis Parnell Sullivan was born in Port Huron, MI, U.S.A., in 1941. and educated at Rice and Princeton Universities. His academic and research career spans over forty years, during which he has taught at Princeton University, University of California at Berkley and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). He was also a Visiting Professor at Colorado State University and Professor at Large at the Institut des Hautes Études Scientifiques (Institute of Advanced Scientific Studies) in Paris. He was the Albert Einstein Chair of Mathematics at the City University of New York and Graduate Center.

Professor Sullivan's research interests revolve mainly around differential geometry, topology and dynamical systems. He has worked for many years to bring the field of complex dynamics back to life after decades of relative obscurity. By successfully combing analytical and geometric methods, he was able to develop sound mathematical foundations for the study of complex dy-

namic systems which relate to some of the most intractable and important problems in the field. Sullivan's work has been extremely valuable not only for its own sake but also for the vision that has given direction to much exciting current research. His powerful geometric intuition has influenced many mathematicians and his ideas have played a key role in contemporary seminal work in this field. Professor Sullivan has been awarded the National Medal of Science, the highest scientific award in the U.S.A. He is also the recipient of the Oswald Veblen Prize, the Steel Prize from the American Mathematical Society and the Elie Cartan Prize in Geometry from the National Academy of Sciences.

Currently Professor Dennis P. Sullivan is Distinguished Professor of Mathematics at New York State University in Stony Brook.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

برائة جائرة للملك فيصل العالمية

للعلوم

إفادته هيئة جائرة للملك فيصل العالمية. بعد الاطلاع على نظام جائرة الملك فيصل العالمية المعدل والمصاوغ وعلية من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ٢٣ / ١١١٧ / ٤٠٣ وتاريخ ١١ / ٩ / ١٤٠٣هـ وعلى كصيرة لجنة الاختيار جائرة للملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها السابعة عشرة بتاريخ ٢٥ - ٢٨ شعبان ١٤١٤هـ الموافق ٥ - ٨ فبراير ١٩٩٤م بقرار رقم:

الدكتور نادر كتور وبنيس بارنل سوليفان

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام ١٤١٤هـ / ١٩٩٤م. لأنه رياضى محبوب مروق عمل عملا رئيسا في فروع الهندسية؛ إذ طور أسير أولاد علم الماكاه الجيزي، ولاسهام في إيصاح بنية معدلا لاس الطيار - كما عمل الدور العظيم الذي يلعبه هبر الفست كمال التقاضيلية وهداثة بنوع وهدية المكان القياسى. ثم قام ببحوث عميقة متصلة بتكرار التطبيق والاشتم المثلثة. وحلل أفكار الجاوة التطبيقية والشمولية وعمها بان خدام التطبيقية نسبة الحافظة على الشغل وكانس الأفكار فلاس لترجميق في تطوير هذا الموضوع.

وإفادته الجائرة إذ عموه هذه البراءة فإنها ترجموله للمزيد من الجوائز العلمية الراءة والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائرة

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٩٥ وتاريخ ١٠ / ٢٤ / ١٤١٤هـ الموافق ٢ / ٢ / ١٩٩٤م



King Faisal Prize
Science
1995

Professor K. Barry Sharpless

USA

(Chemistry)

Karl Barry Sharpless was born in Philadelphia, PA, U.S.A., in 1941. He obtained a B.A. from Dartmouth College and Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry from Stanford University in 1963 and 1968, respectively. He did his post-doctoral fellowships at Harvard and Stanford then joined Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1970. He was a professor of Chemistry at Stanford between 1977-1980. He then returned to MIT until 1990, in which he took the William M. Keck Chair of Chemistry at The Scripps Research Institute (TSRI) in La Jolla, California.

Professor Sharpless's research interest centers on asymmetric catalysis involving both early and late transition metal-mediated processes. His landmark research led to the development of chiral catalysts for organic oxidation, resulting in the production of enantiomerically-pure compounds with new properties. His technique is dubbed "mirror image chemistry". Today, the results of his prodigious work are used in the industrial syntheses of phar-

maceutical products including certain antibiotics, heart medicines, anti-inflammatory drugs and antidepressants. Among the many other earlier contributions by Professor Sharpless are the synthesis of malabaricane diol, the elucidation of mechanisms of allylic oxidation of olefins by selenium dioxide and the discovery of the first organ selenium reagents for use in organic synthesis. Professor Sharpless received numerous awards and honors including Nobel Prize, Tetrahedron Prize, Arthur C. Cope Award, Prelog Medal, Paul Janssen Prize, Roger Adam Award, National Academy of Science Award, William H. Nicolas Medal, Chirality Medal and Benjamin Franklin Medal.

Currently Professor K. Barry Sharpless is W. M. Keck Professor at the Skaggs Institute for Chemical Biology at TSRI.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية



براءة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية

للعلوم

للعلوم

إفادته هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد الاطلاع على نظام جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية المعدل والمطابق وخليه من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ١١١٧/٢٣/٤٠٣ وتاريخ ١١/٩/١٤٠٣هـ، وعلى محضر لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها الثامنة عشرة بتاريخ ١٢-١٥ رمضان ١٤١٥هـ (١١-١٤/٢/١٩٩٥م) فقد رتب:

الدكتور الدكتور باري سارلس

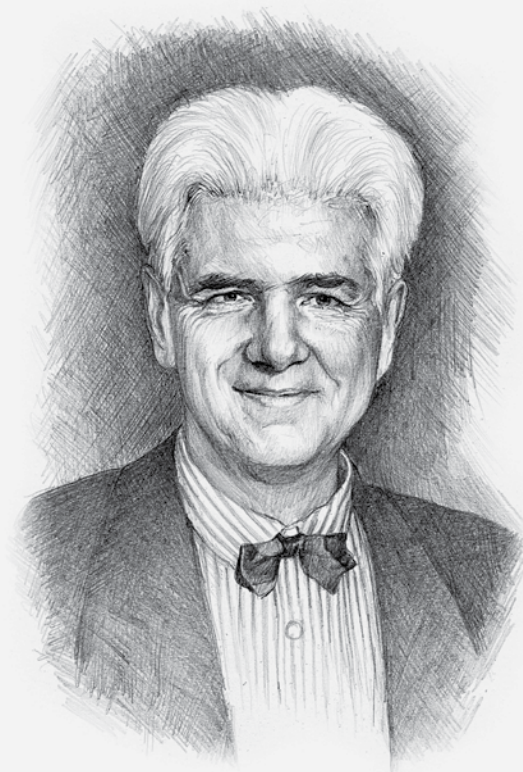
جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤١٥هـ / ١٩٩٥م)، (وموضوعها الكيمياء)، وذلك للتساقط طريقتين جديدتين لتكريب الجزئيات غير المتماثلة أي تركيب جزيئات يمينية فقط أو جزيئات شمالية فقط بتفاعلات كيميائية حفزية. وقد أصبحت المواد الكيميائية والوسائط الكيميائية التي ركبها مستخدمة في مختبرات كيميائية عديدة في العالم. وصارت الطرائق التي أبداعها سائغة للاستخدام في هذه المختبرات. فهو واحد من أكثر كيميائيي جيله إبداعاً. ومن المعروف أن بناء جزيئات من نوع واحد يمينية فقط أو شمالية فقط أمر ذو شأن عظيم؛ لأن بعض الجزئيات قد تكون دواءً كبيراً للحياة، إذ كانت من أحد النوعين، ولكنها قد تصبح ضارة، بل قاتلة، إذ كانت من النوع الآخر. وإفادته هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحه هذه البراءة فإنها ترحبه له والمزيد من الله تجازلات العلميّة الرائدة.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٠٣
ومتاريخ: ١٠/٢٤/١٤١٥ هـ
الموافق: ٣/٢٥/١٩٩٥ م



Professor Günter Blobel

USA

(Biology)



King Faisal Prize
Science

1996

Co-Laureate

Günter Blobel was born in Silesia, Waltersdorf, Germany in 1936. He obtained his MD from the University of Tübingen in 1960 and his Ph.D. in Oncology from the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1967. He has been working since the 1960's at the Rockefeller University as well as being since 1986 an Investigator at Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

Professor Blobel's work impacted modern research in cell biology. His pioneering studies on protein sorting and targeting provided guiding hypotheses, experimental paradigms and key discoveries regarding our understanding of the transport of proteins across cell membranes as well as protein integration into these membranes and organelle and membrane biogenesis. His work resolved a fundamental problem in basic biology, namely how a cell can organize itself into various compartments while utilizing just one mechanism for protein biosynthesis. His work has shown that newly synthesized proteins (aver-

aging a billion per cell) have "signals" or "address tags" which direct them to their location within the cell. This groundbreaking discovery is helping to unlock the secrets of certain hereditary diseases that are caused by errors in these signals and transport mechanisms e.g., cystic fibrosis and hypercholesterolemia. It could also help in the development of more effective use of cells "protein factories" for the production of important drugs. Blobel's work has further shown that cellular mechanisms are highly conserved among species and even among phyla and kingdoms of living organisms. Professor Blobel received several awards and prizes including Nobel Prize, Richard Lounsbery Award, Gairdner Foundation International Award, Louisa Gross Horwitz Prize, Albert Lasker Award and the Mayor's Award.

Currently Professor Günter Blobel is the John D. Rockefeller Jr. Professor of Cell Biology at the Rockefeller University and Investigator at Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



بَرَاءةُ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالِمِيَّةِ لِلْعِلْمِ

إِنَّ هَيْئَةَ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالِمِيَّةِ، بَعْدَ الْإِطْلَاقِ عَلَى نِظَامِ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالِمِيَّةِ الْمُعَدَّةِ وَالْمُصَادِقِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ مَجْلِسِ أُمَمَاءِ مَوْكِنَسَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالِمِيَّةِ بِالتَّوْفِيقِ وَالْمُرَادِ فِي ٢٣/١١/١١١٧ هـ وَتَارِيخِ ١١/٩/١٤٠٣ هـ، وَعَلَى كَهْفِ طَبَقَةِ الْأَخْتِيَارِ لِجَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالِمِيَّةِ لِلْعِلْمِ فِي دَوْرَتِهَا الْتَارِعَةِ عَشْرَةَ تَارِيخِ ٧-١٠ رِضَاةً ١٤١٦ هـ - ٢٧-٣٠/١/١٩٩٦ مِ قُدِّرَتْ بِمَنْحِ:

الدُّرَّةُ الْكَوْكَبِيَّةُ بِلُوبِ

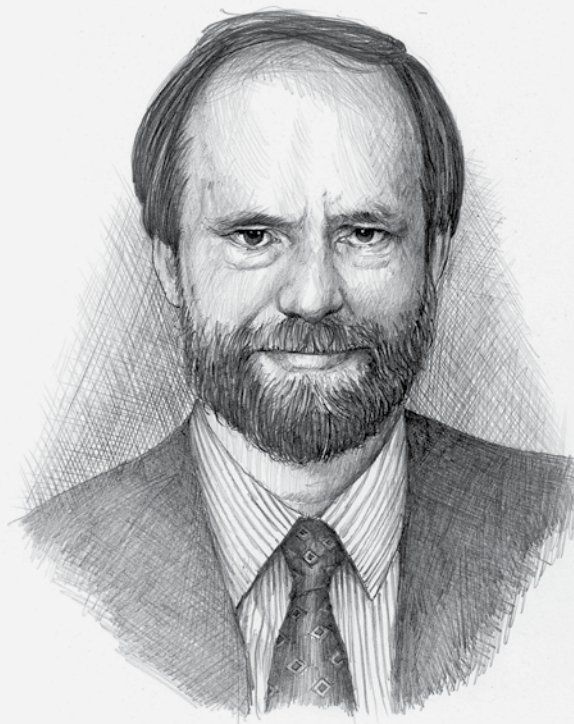
جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالِمِيَّةِ لِلْعِلْمِ هَذَا الْعَامَ (١٤١٦ هـ / ١٩٩٦ م) بِاللَّاسِتْرَاكِ، وَمَوْجُودَتِهَا: "عِلْمُ الْحَيَاةِ: (الْبِيُولُوجِيَا) لِبَحْوَتِهِ الرَّائِدَةِ الَّتِي وَضَعَتْ الْأَسْبُلَ الْفِكْرِيَّ فِي مِيدَانِ فِرْزِ الْبَرُوتِينَاتِ وَالنَّقَالِهَا وَالْأَخْلَاقِ الْخَلَوِيَا، وَالْأَطْرَافِ الْتَجْرِبِيَّةِ الْفَلْزَمَةِ لِدُرَرَاتِهِ. وَقَدْ وَكِنَتْ إِلَى الْأَتْرَمِ الْاَلْتِشَافِ الْكَبِيرِ، وَوَصَلَ إِلَى أَنْ هُنَاكَ عُنَاصِرٌ مُتَسَلِّسَةٌ مُمَيَّزَةٌ تَمْلِكُهَا أَكُلُ الْبَرُوتِينَاتِ الشَّبِيهِةِ إِلَى الْمَوْجِعِ نَفْسِهِ فِي الْخَلِيَّةِ، وَأَنَّ هَذِهِ الْعُنَاصِرُ مَحْدُودٌ لِنَقَالِ الْبَرُوتِينَاتِ، وَمِنْ تَمَّ فِرْزُهَا عِبْرَ الْأَخْتِيَابَةِ الْخَلَوِيَّةِ الْاَلْخَلِيَّةِ، وَرَأْسُهَا فِيهَا. وَإِنَّ هَيْئَةَ الْجَائِزَةِ إِذْ تَمَنَّى هَذِهِ الْبَرَاءَةَ لِمُزِيدِ الْاَلْاَلْجَازَاتِ الْعِلْمِيَّةِ الرَّائِدَةِ.

وَاللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ الْوَكِيلُ

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

حماد الفيصل بن محمد العتيق

صدرت في الرياض بمزقم ١٠٩
ومتاريخ: ١٠/١٠/١٤١٦ هـ
الموافق: ١٠/٣/١٩٩٦ م



King Faisal Prize
Science

1996

Co-Laureate

Professor Sir Hugh R. B. Pelham

UK

(Biology)

Hugh Reginald Brentnall Pelham was born in Shawford, U.K., in 1954. He received his B.A. in 1975 and Ph.D. in 1978 from Cambridge University in Biochemistry. He served after his graduation as a junior researcher fellow at Cambridge for three years before moving to the United States for a two-year postdoctoral fellowship at the Carnegie Institution of Washington in the Department of Embryology in Baltimore. In 1987, he worked at the Institute for Molecular Biology II at the University of Zurich. In 1992 he was the Joint head of the Division of Cell Biology of the Medical Research Council (MRC) Laboratory of Molecular Biology (LMB) at Cambridge, its head in 1995 and deputy Director of MRC LMB in 1996.

Professor Pelham has conducted seminal research on the regulation of intracellular molecular traffic. Working with heat shock proteins he developed the chaperone concept, molecules that aid protein folding and transport.

He also illustrated the mechanisms for the retrieval and retention of proteins in the endoplasmic reticulum of the cell. In a series of elegant experiments, he showed that a terminal four-amino acid sequence was the factor that kept a protein in the endoplasmic reticulum. He proved that the signal was required to retain rather than export the protein through its retrieval from the Golgi complex as part of the general movement of proteins within the cell. He also identified the gene that determined the specificity of this retention system in yeast cells and isolated the human analog of that gene. Pelham and his group are looking at how proteins find their right places in the cell and how misshaped proteins are broken down for recycling. Professor Pelham received several awards including the Louis Jeantet Prize, Colworth Medal and EMBO medal. He was knighted in 2011.

Currently Professor Sir Hugh R. B. Pelham is Director of MRC LMB.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



براءة جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

إذ إن هيئة جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد الاطلاع على نطاق جوائز الملك فيصل العالمية للمعادن والفضاء وعلية من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ٤٠٣/١١١٧/٤٠٣ وتاريخ ١١/٩/١٤٠٣هـ، وعلى كفة لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها التاسعة عشرة بتاريخ ٧-١٠/١٠/١٤١٦هـ - ٢٧-٣٠/١/١٩٩٦م فقرر منح:

الدكتور هيو ريجيت بلوم

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤١٦هـ / ١٩٩٦م) بالاسم المذكور، وموضوعها: "علم الحياة: البيولوجيا" لأعماله الرائدة التي مكنته من كشف بعض الآليات الحيوية التي يستند إليها طهي البروتينات في الخلايا ذوات النواة، وفي بناء هذه البروتينات وإنتاجها. وقد بين مع زملائه أن بروتينات صدم الحرارة هي مركبات العملية الطبيعية التي تحفظ للكائن الحي توازنه والاستقرار وهو سلسلة قصيرة متراكمة في البروتينات المحلولة في الشبكة الغشائية داخل الخلية، وأنت هذه السلسلة مسؤولة عن صنع هذه البروتينات في الشبكة واستبقائها فيها. وإذ إن هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنح هذه البراءة لترجمته للمزيد من الإبحار في الجائزة العالمية للرائدة.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

عبد القويص بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض بقرن ١١٠
وتاريخ: ٢١/١٠/١٤١٦هـ
الموافق: ١٠/٣/١٩٩٦م



Professor James E. Rothman

USA

(Biology)



King Faisal Prize
Science

1996

Co-Laureate

James Edward Rothman was born in Haverhill, MA, in 1950. He received his B.A. from Yale College in 1971 and Ph.D. in Biological Chemistry from Harvard Medical School in 1976. He did his postdoctoral fellowship in biology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Between 1978-1988 he was at the Department of Biochemistry at Stanford where he became Professor in 1984. He was E. R. Squibb Professor in Molecular Biology at Princeton University from 1988 to 1991 and Paul A. Marks Chair and Chairman of the Cellular Biochemistry and Biophysics program in Sloan-Kettering Institute in 1991. He was Vice Chairman of Sloan-Kettering Institute in 1994.

Professor Rothman discovered that intracellular protein transport could be reconstituted in cell-free extracts and that vesicular transport within the Golgi apparatus could be reproduced accurately from isolated Golgi membranes, cytosol and ATP. This had a profound impact on

the understanding of intracellular secretory pathways. In particular, how these transport vesicles reach their correct destination in the cell, how and when to release their contents. Rothman's dissection of a cell dynamic event as complex as this in vitro in individual steps is a milestone in biomedicine and has opened new fields in cell biology. Professor Rothman received numerous awards and prizes for his accomplishments including Albert Lasker Award, Harden Medal, Otto-Warburg Medal, Kavli Prize and Nobel Prize. He was awarded Honorary Doctorate degrees in Science from Regensburg and Zurich Universities.

Currently Professor James E. Rothman is Sterling Professor of Cell Biology and Professor of Chemistry, Chairman of the Department of Cell Biology and Director of the Nanobiology Institute at Yale University.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



بَرَاءةُ جَاهِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيصَلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِلْعُلُومِ

إِنَّ هَيْئَةَ جَاهِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيصَلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ، بَعْدَ الْإِطْلَاقِ عَلَى فِطْحِ جَاهِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ
فَيصَلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ الْمُتَدَلِّ وَالْمُضَاوِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ مَجْلِسِ أَسْنَاءِ مَوْجِسَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيصَلِ الْخَبْرِيَّةِ بِالْمُتَرَارِ فِي
١٩٨٢/١١/١١ وَتَارِيخِ ١٤٠٣/٩/١١ هـ، وَحَلَّ كُضْرُ طَبَنَةِ الْأَخْتِيَارِ جَاهِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيصَلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ
لِلْعُلُومِ فِي دَوْرَتِهَا الْتَاثَمَةِ حَشْرَةَ بِنَارِيخِ ٧-١٠ رِيضَاكِ ١٤١٦ هـ - ٢٧-٣٠ رِيضَاكِ ١٩٩٦ هـ قُضِّرَ مَع:

الدِّسْتَاذُ الْكُتُورُ جَمِيْسُ إِيوَارُ زُوْعَا

جَاهِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيصَلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِلْعُلُومِ فِي هَذَا الْعَامِ (١٤١٦ هـ / ١٩٩٦ م) بِالْأَسْمَاءِ، وَمَوْضُوعِهَا:
"حَلْمُ الْحَيَاةِ: لِلسِّيْرُ لِيُجْمَعِيَا" لِأَعْمَالِهِ الرَّائِدَةِ فِي تَبْدِيلِ فَعْلِ الْبَرُوتِينَاتِ وَالْمُخَلِّطِ الْخَلْدِيَا. فَقَدْ تَمَثَّلَ فِي
الْمَعْمَلِ ظُرُوفِ انْتِقَالِ الْبَرُوتِينَاتِ فِي الْخَلِيَّةِ، فَتَمَكَّنَ بِذَلِكَ مِنَ النِّظَرِ فِي انْتِقَالِ الْبَرُوتِينَاتِ الْوَالِدِيَّةِ،
نَحْوِ انْتِقَالِ الْبَرُوتِينَاتِ الْكُرْمِيَّةِ بَيْنَ أَقْسَامِ جِهَازِ خَوْلَعِي الْخَلْوِي الْمَتَعَاقِبَةِ، وَأَعْمَاكَ ذَلِكِ فِي تَفْسِيرِ
كَيْفِيَّةِ فَعْلِ الْخَلْدِيَا بَرُوتِينَاتِهَا إِلَى مَوَاقِعِهَا الصَّحِيحَةِ وَإِبْقَائِهَا فِيهَا. وَقَدْ بَيَّنَّ أَنَّ الْبَرُوتِينَاتِ
الْمَتَعَاقِبَةَ إِلَى إِبْرَارَةِ لِبَلُوغِ سَطْحِ الْخَلِيَّةِ، عَلَى نِسْبَةِ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ تَلْقَاؤِ نَفْسِهَا، وَإِنَّمَا تَخْتِجُ إِلَى إِبْرَارَةِ
كُلِّ خَوْلَعِي مِنْ سَارِهَا، لِوَلِيحْتَفِظَ بِهَا فِي مَكَانِهَا، لِوَلِيْعَادَ إِلَى مَصْدَرِهَا.

وَأَنَّ هَيْئَةَ الْجَاهِزَةِ إِذْ تَعْنِي هَذِهِ الْبَرَاءَةُ لِيُزِيدَ مِنَ الْإِبْرَارَاتِ الْعِلْمِيَّةِ الرَّائِدَةِ.

وَاللَّهُ وَكَيْسُ التَّوْفِيقِ

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

عبد القويص بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١١١
وتاريخ: ١٤١٦/١٠/٢١ هـ
الموافق: ١٩٩٦/٢/١٠ م



King Faisal Prize
Science

1997

Co-Laureate

Professor Eric Allen Cornell

USA

(Physics)

Eric Allen Cornell was born in Palo Alto, CA, U.S.A., in 1961. He received his B.S. in Physics from Stanford University in 1985 and Ph.D. in Physics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1990. He then moved to the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics (JILA) in and the Department of Physics at the University of Colorado. He became Senior Scientist at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in 1992 and is a Fellow of JILA, NIST and the University of Colorado since 1994. Professor Cornell working jointly with Professor Carl E. Wieman, succeeded in achieving a new state of matter known as Bose Einstein Condensate. This is an extreme state of matter that no one else has been able to accomplish, although the quest to achieve it was started more than 70 years ago by Satyendra Bose and Albert Einstein. In 1995, Cornell and Wieman (and independently Wolfgang Ketterle at MIT) were able to do so, using very advanced methods of magnetically trapping and cooling dilute gases of alkali atoms, such as rubidium-87 gas, to a temperature of less

than 170 billionths of a degree above the absolute zero. This discovery, which was preceded by clever innovations of magnetic trapping, deepens our understanding of matter in a new state at the lowest temperature ever achieved as well as opens an exciting new field of research into the possible applications of that state.

He published over 70 articles and gave many presentations and invited lectures. He is a Fellow of several Scientific Societies including the Optical Society of America (OSA) and a Member of the US National Academy of Sciences.

Professor Cornell received several awards and honors including the 2001 Nobel Prize in Physics with Wieman and Ketterle, the R. W. Wood Prize, Lorentz Medal and Benjamin Franklin Medal in Physics.

Currently Professor Eric Cornell is an Adjoint Professor at the University of Colorado and Senior Physicist at NIST and JILA.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



بِرَاوَةٌ جَائِزَةُ الْمَلِكِ فَيَصِلُ الْعَالَمِيَّةُ لِلْعُلُومِ

إِنَّ هَيْئَةَ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ، فَيَصِلُ الْعَالَمِيَّةُ، بَعْدَ الْإِطْلَاقِ عَلَى نِظَامِ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ، فَيَصِلُ
الْعَالَمِيَّةُ الْمَعْدِلُ وَالْمَصَادِقُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ مَجَالِسِ أَسَاءِ مُؤَيَّدَةِ الْمَلِكِ، فَيَصِلُ الْخَيْرِيَّةُ بِالْفَرْقِ رَقْمِ ٤٢/١١١٧/٢٣
وَتَارِيخِ ١١/٩/١٤٠٢ هـ، وَعَلَى كَهْنَةِ لِحْنَةِ الْأَخْيَارِ الْجَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ، فَيَصِلُ الْعَالَمِيَّةُ لِلْعُلُومِ
فِي دَوْرَتِهَا الْعِشْرِينَ بِتَارِيخِ ٢-٥ رَجَبِ ١٤١٧ هـ لِتَمُوتَ ١١-١٤ يَنَابِرِ ١٩٩٧ مِ تَقْدِيرِ مَسْخِ :

لَا تُسَافِرُ الدُّنْيَا بِرَيْسِ كَوْنِهَا

جَائِزَةُ الْمَلِكِ، فَيَصِلُ الْعَالَمِيَّةُ لِلْعُلُومِ هَذَا الْعَامِ (١٤١٧ هـ / ١٩٩٧ م) بِاللَّسْتِزَاكِ، وَمَوْجُودِهَا
(الْفِيضِيَّةُ) لِنِيَّتِهِ، مَعَ زَيْلِهِ الدُّنْيَا كَارِهُ وَالنَّمَاوِ فِي الْكَيْسَافِ الْكَلِمَاوَةِ حَالَةً مَهْدِيَّةً لَمْ
قَبْلُ مَسَاهِدُهَا فِي حَالَةِ الْكَيْسَافِ الَّتِي تَحَدَّثُ الْإِفْرَاقَ الْخَفِيَّةَ وَرَبِّهَا عَرَارَتُهَا
تَحْتَ مَبْنَى مَعِينٍ. وَقَدْ قَامَا بِنَقْلِ الْمَاوَةِ إِلَى تِلْكَ الْحَالِ لِحَسْبِهَا فِي حَيْثُ ضَبَّتِ
وَبَرِيدُهَا إِلَى الْأَفْصَى وَرَبِّهَا عَرْفُهَا الْإِبْرَاسَا، وَالَّتِي تَقَارِبُ جِزْوَانَ الْبَلْبُورِ مِنَ الدُّرُجَةِ
الْمُنَوِيَّةِ. وَقَدْ قَامَ هَذَا الْكَيْسَافُ الْعَالِمِيُّ الْبَحْرِيُّ الْعِلْمِيُّ الرَّائِدُ، وَتَلَقَّهَ الْإِفْرَاقُ
الْعِلْمِيَّةُ الْعَالَمِيَّةُ بِاهْتِمَامٍ بِالْفِطْرَةِ مِنَ تَعْيِينِ الْمَعْرِفَةِ بِالْمَاوَةِ فِي حَالَةِ مَهْدِيَّةٍ لَمْ تَعْرِفْ مِنْ قَبْلُ.
وَأَنَّ هَيْئَةَ الْجَائِزَةِ إِذْ تَعْنِي هَذِهِ الْبِرَاوَةُ فَإِنَّهَا تَرْجُوهُ الْمَزِيدُ مِنَ الْإِبْرَازَاتِ الْعِلْمِيَّةِ الرَّائِدَةِ.

وَاللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خالد الفيصل بن عبدالعزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١١٨ وتاريخ
١٣/١١/١٤١٧ هـ الموافق ٢٢/٣/١٩٩٧ م



Professor Carl E. Wieman

USA

(Physics)



King Faisal Prize
Science

1997

Co-Laureate

Carl E. Wieman was born in Corvallis, OR, U.S.A., in 1951. He earned his B.S. from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1973 and Ph.D. in Physics from Stanford University in 1977. He served as an Assistant Research Scientist at the University of Michigan and became an Associate Professor in 1984. In 1987, he moved to the University of Colorado at Boulder where he was appointed Professor, then Distinguished Professor of Physics and served from 1993 to 1995 as Chairman of JILA. In 2007, he joined the University of British Columbia leading major science education initiatives in addition to his role at the University of Colorado. He was Associate Director for Science for the White House office of Science and Technology from 2010 to 2012.

Professors Wieman and Cornell made history by their stunning success in producing the first true Bose-Einstein Condensate, a new form of matter that occurs at just a few hundred billionths of the absolute zero. This

discovery, which earned them worldwide recognition, was achieved by cooling rubidium-87 atoms to an incredibly low temperature, using lasers, then trapping and holding these atoms virtually motionless with the aid of magnetic traps of the right kind of field, and evaporative cooling techniques. Professor Wieman received several awards and honors including the 2001 Nobel Prize in Physics with Cornell and Ketterle, the Lorentz Medal, Benjamin Franklin Medal in Physics, Albert Einstein Medal, Fritz-London Prize, Richtmyer Memorial Prize and Bonfils-Stanton Foundation Prize. He was also awarded an Honorary Doctorate in Science by the University of Michigan.

Currently Professor Carl Wieman is a professor of Physics at the University of Stanford.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



برائة جائرة الملك فيصل العالمية

للعلوم

إِنَّ هَيْئَةَ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَصِيلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ، بَعْدَ الْإِطْلَاقِ عَلَى فَتْحِ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَصِيلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ الْمَعْدِلِ وَالْمَصَادِقِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ مَجَالِسِ أَسْنَاءِ مُؤَسَّسَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَصِيلِ الْخَيْرِيَّةِ بِالْمَقَرِّ لِرَقْمِ ٢٣/ ١١١٧٧/ ٤٦٧ وَتَارِيخِ ١١/ ٩/ ١٤٠٣ هـ، وَعَلَى مَحْضَرِ لُجْنَةِ الْأَخْتِيارِ لِلجَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَصِيلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِلْعُلُومِ فِي دَوْرَتِهَا الْعِشْرِينَ بِتَارِيخِ ٢-٥ رَجَبِ ١٤١٧ هـ لِتَمْلُوقِ ١١-١٤ يَنَابِرِ ١٩٩٧ مِ تَقَدَّرَ مَتْنُ :

لِإِسْتِثْنَاءِ الدُّنْيَا كَارِكِ وَالْبَحْمَانِ

جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَصِيلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِلْعُلُومِ فِي هَذَا الْعَامِ (١٤١٧ هـ / ١٩٩٧ م) بِاللَّيْسَةِ الرَّائِيَّةِ، وَوَصْنُوعِهَا (الْفَيْزِيَاءِ) الْبَحْمَانِ، مَعَ زَمِيلِهِ الدُّنْيَا كَارِكِ كُورِنَلِ، فِي الْاِكتِسَافِ لِقَائِ الْمَادَةِ حَالَةً جَدِيدَةٍ لَمْ تَبِ مَسَاهِدُهَا فِي حَالَةِ الْاِكتِسَافِ الَّتِي تَحْدَثُ إِذْ لَا تَخْفَضُ دَرَجَةَ حرارتِهَا تَحْتَ مِئْوَيْ مَعْيُنِ، وَقَدْ قَامَا بِنَقْلِ الْمَادَةِ إِلَى تِلْكَ الْحَالِ بِمَجْلِسِهَا فِي حَمِيَّةِ ضَبُّوقِ وَتَبْرِيدِهَا إِلَى أَوْسَى دَرَجَةِ حرارتِهَا الْاِبْسَاقِ، وَالَّتِي تَقَارِبُ جِزْوَاتِ الْاِبْلِيغِ مِنَ الدَّرَجَةِ الْمَثْوِيَّةِ. وَقَدْ فُتِحَ هَذَا الْاِكتِسَافِ الْعَالَمِيِّ الْبَحْمَانِ الْعِلْمِيَّ الرَّائِدِ، وَتَلَقَّتْهُ الْاِبْلِيغِ الْعَالَمِيَّةُ الْعَالَمِيَّةُ بِاهْتِمَامٍ بِالْفِعْلِ مَا فِيهِ مِنْ تَعْيِينِ لِلْمَعْرِفَةِ بِالْمَادَةِ فِي حَالَةِ جَدِيدَةٍ لَمْ تَعْرِفْ مِنْ قَبْلِ. وَإِنَّ هَيْئَةَ الْجَائِزَةِ إِذْ تَعْنُو هَذِهِ الْبِرَاءَةَ فَإِنَّهَا تَرْجُو لَهُ الْاِزْدِيَادَ مِنَ الْاِبْلِيغِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ الرَّائِدَةِ.

وَاللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ الْوَقِيْفُ

رئيس هئية الجائزة

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١١٧ وتاريخ
١٣/ ١١/ ١٤١٧ هـ الموافق ٢٢/ ٣/ ١٩٩٧ م



Professor Sir Andrew J. Wiles

UK

(Mathematics)



King Faisal Prize

Science

1998

Andrew John Wiles was born in Cambridge, England, in 1953. He received his BA in Mathematics from Merton College at Oxford in 1974 and Ph.D. from Clare College at Cambridge in 1978. During his doctoral studies, he was a Junior Research fellow at Cambridge University, and a Benjamin Peirce Assistant Professor at Harvard University. After completing his degree, he spent some time as a scholar at the Institute of Theoretical Mathematics (Sonderforschungsbereich Theoretische Mathematik) in Bonn, then joined the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton in 1981, where he became professor in 1982. During 1982, he was a visiting professor at the Institut des Hautes Études Scientifique in Paris then the École Normale Supérieure in Paris from 1985 to 1986. In 1988, he was named the Royal Society Research Professor at Oxford University. In 1994, he held the Chair of Eugene Higgins Professor of Mathematics at Princeton University.

Professor Wiles earned international renown following his proof in 1995 of Fermat's Last Theorem. This theorem is one of the most famous problems in mathematics. It remained unresolved for more than 350 years, despite numerous previous attempts to solve it. Although falling into an obscure branch of mathematics, the solving of this problem is a stunning tour de force that has revolutionized the study of elliptic curves in the number theory and resulted in outstanding practical applications, such as the development of public key cryptography, allowing communication on public computer networks, such as the Internet, without compromising privacy. Professor Wiles received many awards including the Field Medal of the Royal Society of Britain and the Abel Prize. He was knighted in 2000.

Currently he is a Royal Society Research Professor at the University of Oxford.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية



للعلوم

براءة جازية الملك فيصل العالميه

للعلوم

إذ هيئة مشايخ الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد الاطلاع على فهارس جازية الملك فيصل العالمية للعدل والمصالح، حلقة من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل للتربية بقرار رقم ٤٠٣/١١١٧/٢٣ وتاريخ ١١/٩/١٤٠٣هـ. وعلى غير طينة الاختيار لجازية الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها الحادية والعشرين بتاريخ ٥-٨ رمضان ١٤١٨هـ الموافق ٣-٦ يناير ١٩٩٨م فقد منح:

الدكتور أنور أبو جوب وإيلز

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤١٨هـ-١٩٩٨م) وموضوعها (الرياضيات). وذلك لإجازته المتميز في ميدان نظرية الحدود، والهندسة الجبرية، والتصنيف الطرازية، خاصة برهانه الشهير لنظرية فيرما الأخيرة، التي هي من أسرار المسائل في مجال الرياضيات، والتي انجسها الرياضيين منذ أكثر من ثلاثة قرون. وبعد هذا لإجازته بحدثة بارزة في نظرية الحدود، وهذه النظرية الأهمية تطبيقية كبيرة في السنوات الأخيرة. ومن ذلك استخدامها في تطوير شفرات شبكات الاتصال الكمبيوترية، مثل الشبكة البينية (إنترنت) مما يحقق الحفاظ على السرية والأمان. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك فقد تمكنت من تجنب الجمهور لبك الرياضيات، وذلك من خلال عرض برامج علمية بسيطة في الحدود الواسعة للرؤية عن تاريخ نظرية فيرما الأخيرة وحلها الذي توصل إليه. ولقيت هذه البرامج نجاحاً كبيراً.

وإذ هيئة الجائزة إذ اعتمدت هذه البراءة فإنها تهتم له المزيد من لإجازات العلميه الرائدة. والصبر وحسب التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خالد الفيضان بن عبدالعزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٢٤ وتاريخ
١٧/١١/١٤١٨هـ الموافق ١٤/٢/١٩٩٨م



Professor Ryoji Noyori

Japan

(Chemistry)



King Faisal Prize
Science

1999

Co-Laureate

Professors Ryoji Noyori was born in Kobe, Japan, in 1938. He obtained his Bachelor in 1961, Master's in 1963 and Dr. Eng. in 1967 from Kyoto University. He started as an instructor at Kyoto University from 1963 to 1968. He did his postdoctoral training at Harvard University in 1969. He joined Nagoya University in 1968, where he became Professor in 1972 and later Dean of the Graduate School of Science between 1997-1999. He was adjunct Professor at Kushu University between 1993-1995.

Professor Noyori innovative contributions cover a wide range of modern organic chemistry including new synthetic methods, stereoselective reactions and organometallic chemistry. His research on asymmetric homogeneous catalysis has earned him recognition as one of the most important leaders in this field. His most outstanding accomplishment is devising transition metal chiral catalysts. This has led to the devel-

opment of rapid, efficient and economic methods for synthesizing various natural and biologically-active compounds for use in research, medicine and industry. Professor Noyori received several awards and prizes including Asahi Prize, Tetrahedron Prize, Arthur C. Cope Award and the Nobel Prize. He was also awarded the highest honor in Japan, the Order of Culture, by the Japanese Emperor.

Currently Professor Ryoji Noyori is Professor of Chemistry at Nagoya University, Director General of the Center for Research and Development Strategy and Japan's Science and Technology Agency. As well as, Director of the Science Museum of Japan Science Foundation.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



براءة جازية الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

للعلوم

إِنَّ هَيْئَةَ جازية الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد الاطلاع على نظام جازية الملك فيصل العالمية للمعادن والمعادن وحلته من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ٤٣/ ١١١٧/ ٤-٣ وتاريخ ١١/ ٩/ ١٤٠٣هـ، وعلى كخضرتبة للاختيار جازية الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها الثانية والعشرين بتاريخ ١٥-١٨ رمضان ١٤١٩هـ الموافق ٤-٥ يناير ١٩٩٩م فقرر منح:

الدستاد الدكتور بوجي توري

جازية الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤١٩هـ/ ١٩٩٩م) بالاشتراك، وموضوعها (الكيمياء) وفكرت الابتكار وحدود أمن الطرق الجديدة لتشييد المركبات العضوية، ولدوره المهم في تطوير الكيمياء العضوية المعدنية والكيمياء النفا حلات الاختيارية؛ لا سيما في تشاؤم مركبات "الروبيزيم- بنيلب" المحفزة، الذي يُعد إنجازاً فريداً ساهم في إيجاد طرق أكثر فعالية وسرعة واختيارية في تشييد المركبات العضوية بما فيها المركبات فلان اللاهمية الحيوية كالفيتامينات والحموض الامينية والنيوكليوتيدات والمضادات الحيوية ومضادات اللتهاب والبروستاجلاندينات. وإِنَّ هَيْئَةَ الجازية إذ تمنح هذه البراءة فإنها ترحمه من المزيد من الإنجازات العلمية الراضية. والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجازية

خالد الفيصل بن عبدالعزيز

مصدق في الرياض برقم ١٣١ وتاريخ
١٤/ ١١/ ١٤١٩هـ الموافق ٤/ ٣/ ١٩٩٩م



Professor Dieter Seebach

Germany

(Chemistry)



King Faisal Prize
Science

1999

Co-Laureate

Dieter Seebach was born in Karlsruhe, Germany, in 1937. He received his B.S. and Ph.D. in Chemistry from Karlsruhe University in 1961 and 1964, respectively. He did a postdoctoral fellowship at Harvard University and subsequent Habilitation at Karlsruhe University in 1966. He served as a lecturer at Harvard during his post-doctoral research. After habilitation, he became a professor of organic chemistry at the Justus Liebig Giessen University. Since 1977, he was appointed professor at the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (ETH), (the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology) in Zurich, Switzerland.

Professor Seebach's work has dramatically influenced the progress of organic synthesis. His milestone contributions to the progress of organic chemistry include the development of novel synthetic methods, elucidation of the structure and function of biomolecular β -hydroxy-alkanoates and the discovery of unusual

β -peptides capable of undergoing diverse and stable secondary structures. These discoveries have valuable applications in bioavailable drug candidates.

He authored more than 800 publications. He is also a member of editorial boards of several prestigious chemistry journals and supervised over 150 Ph.D. students and more than 100 post-doctoral fellows. Professor Seebach received several prizes including Karl Ziegler Prize, Fluka Prize and Roger Adams Award. He has been also awarded two honorary doctorate degrees from the Technical University in Munich and Montpellier University in France. He has fellowships and memberships in major scientific academies and societies in Europe and the USA.

Currently Professor Dieter Seebach is Professor Emeritus at the Department of Chemistry and Applied Biosciences of ETH Zurich.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



براءة جابر بن الملك فيصل العالمانية

للعلوم

إقامة هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد الاطلاع على نظام جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية
المعد والمصادق عليه من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ٤٢ / ١١١٧ / ٤٠٣
وتاريخ ١١ / ٩ / ١٤٠٣هـ، وعلى محضر لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم
في دورتها الثانية والعشرين بتاريخ ١٥ - ١٨ / ١٤١٩هـ الموافق ٤ - ٥ يناير ١٩٩٩م فقرر منح:

الدكتور دكتور زيبان

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤١٩هـ / ١٩٩٩م) بالاشتراك، وموضوعها
(الكيمياء). وذلك لتطوره عدد من الدراسات التي أجريت الجدية لتشييد المركبات العضوية،
والإسهامات الفعيرة في جميع فروع الكيمياء العضوية. ومن أبرزها اكتشافه صيغاً جديدة
للمركبات العضوية الحيوية المسماة "هيدروكسيات الكاتونيت بيتا المتعددة"
الموجودة في خلايا الكائنات الحية، ودراسته أبحاثها ووظائفها وتشييدها
والبيتيات من فروع بيتا ذرات البني الجدية المتوفرة في كثير من مجالات الحياة الحاضرة.
وإقامة هيئة الجائزة لإعتمده هذه البراءة فإنها ترمو له المنير من الإنجازات العلمية الرائدة.
والله وحى التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

جالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز

معد في الرياض رقم ١٣٤ وتاريخ
١١ / ١٤ / ١٤١٩هـ الموافق ٣ / ٤ / ١٩٩٩م



Professor John C. Venter

USA

(Biology)



King Faisal Prize
Science

2000

Co-Laureate

John Craig Venter was born in Salt Lake, UT, U.S.A., in 1946. He obtained his B.A. in Biochemistry in 1972 and his Ph.D. in 1975 in Physiology and Pharmacology from the University of California at San Diego. In 1976, he taught at the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry at the State University of New York (CUNY) where he rose to research professor in 1984. Between 1984-1992, he joined the National Institutes of Health (NIH) where he directed Receptor Biochemistry and Molecular Biology laboratories at NIH in Bethesda. In 1992, he founded the Institute for Genomic Research (TIGR), Celera Genomics Corporation and the J. Craig Venter Institute.

Professor Craig Venter is the world's authority on genomic sequencing. He was the first to put high throughput automated DNA sequencing into practice and the first to develop the highly efficient expressed sequence tags (EST) method for developing whole genomic ran-

dom sequencing strategy for rapidly decoding entire organismal genomes. The EST has fundamentally altered the process of gene discovery worldwide and greatly accelerated the discovery of human genes. Using the whole genome shotgun, Venter sequenced the first genome of a free-living organism, the bacterium *Haemophilus influenzae*. This landmark achievement was soon followed by the sequencing of entire genomes of other organisms and was key to the subsequent success in sequencing the human genome. Using DNA from 5 human volunteers, including himself, Venter generated the human genome sequence. Professor Venter received several prizes and medals from academic, industrial and biotechnology groups as well as honorary doctorate degrees and invited lectureships.

Currently Professor J. Craig Venter is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of J. Craig Venter Institute.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

إذ هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد اطلوع علمي فظام جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية
للمعنى والمصاحف عليه من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ٤٣/١١١٧/٢٣
وتاريخ ١١/٩/١٤٠٣هـ، وعلى صغر لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها
الثالثة والعشرين بتاريخ ٦-٩ ذي القعدة ١٤٠٣هـ الموافق ١٢-١٥ فبراير ٢٠٠٢م تُقدّر مسخ:

الدكتور جيون كريف فنتر

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٠٣هـ - ٢٠٠٢م) باللائحة تلك؛ وموضوعها
(علم الحياة: البيولوجيا)، وفكره للبرازيل طريقة فريدة في سلسلة المورثات (الحمض النووي) وعلم
في كشف المورثات وسلسلتها الألبا واكتشافها. وهو أول من أنجز سلسلة كاملة للمعلومات
المورثية في كائن حي، وأحقق ذلك وسلسلة حملا من الكائنات للفرس، كما قام
وفرقة بسلسلة المورثات البشرية بأكملها.

وإذ هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحه هذه البراءة لترجمته للزبدس للفرس العلمية الرائدة.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٣٩ وتاريخ
١٠/٩/١٤٠٣هـ الموافق ١٤/٥/٢٠٠٢م



Professor Edward O. Wilson



King Faisal Prize
Science
2000

Co-Laureate

USA

(Biology)

Edward Osborne Wilson was born in Birmingham, AL, U.S.A., in 1929. He obtained his B.S. and M.S. in Biology from the University of Alabama in 1949 and 1950, respectively, and his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1955. He worked as a Professor at Harvard University since 1964, where he assumed several distinguished Chairs.

Professor Wilson discovered the first ever colony of fire ants in the United States, invaders from South America. Drawing from his profound knowledge of these earth's "little creatures", he wrote what may be his most important book, *The Diversity of Life*, in which he describes how an intricately interconnected natural system is threatened by a man-made biodiversity crisis he calls the "sixth extinction". His most recent work has focused on the impact of human activity on life on earth. Wilson's contributions extend to the fields of ecology, systematic, conservation and behavioral biology, biogeography and ethical philosophy. He is the founder of the modern biodiversi-

ty movement and the father of sociobiology, a field that seeks to uncover the biological basis of human and animal behavior. The two most widely accepted concepts in ecology on which much basic and applied research rests are those of the r-K selection and island biodiversity. Both of these concepts were proposed by Wilson with the late Robert McArthur of Princeton University. The first concept is pivotal in evolutionary biology, while the second is the basis for all work on conservation and biodiversity. His overall contribution represents an ambitious attempt to bring together, within a single conceptual framework, the various fields of knowledge from the natural sciences through the social sciences, to the humanities and arts. Professor Wilson received numerous awards and prizes including Crafoord Prize and Nierenberg Prize.

Currently Professor Edward O. Wilson is a Faculty Emeritus in the Museum of Comparative Zoology and Pellegrino University Professor Emeritus at Harvard.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

إذ هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد الاستطلاع على نظام جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم والمصاحف عليه من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ٤٠٣/١١١٧/٢٣ وتاريخ ١١/٩/١٤٠٣ هـ، وعلى حضر لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها الثالثة والعشرين بتاريخ ٦-٩ ذي القعدة ١٤٤٠هـ الموافق ١٢-١٥ فبراير ٢٠١٩م تُقدّر سخط:

الدكتور إدوارد أوزبورن ولين

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٤٠هـ - ٢٠١٩م) باللائحة تلك؛ وموضوعها (علم الحياة: البيولوجيا)، وفكره لاكتشافاته العظيمة في عدة فروع في علم الحياة، ومنها علم البنية والتنوع الحيوي، وبيولوجيا النسيج والنمو، والحفاظ على البيئة، والجغرافيا الحيوية وغيرهم. وهو مؤسس علم البيولوجيا المجتمعية الذي يجمع الفيزياء البيولوجية مع السلوك، ورائد حركة التنوع الحيوي الحديثة. وتتمثل بحوثه في هذا المضمار بحجرات الرابطة في الظهر الرومي المبذولة للحفاظ على التعددية الحيوانية والحفاظ على البيئة الحيوية.

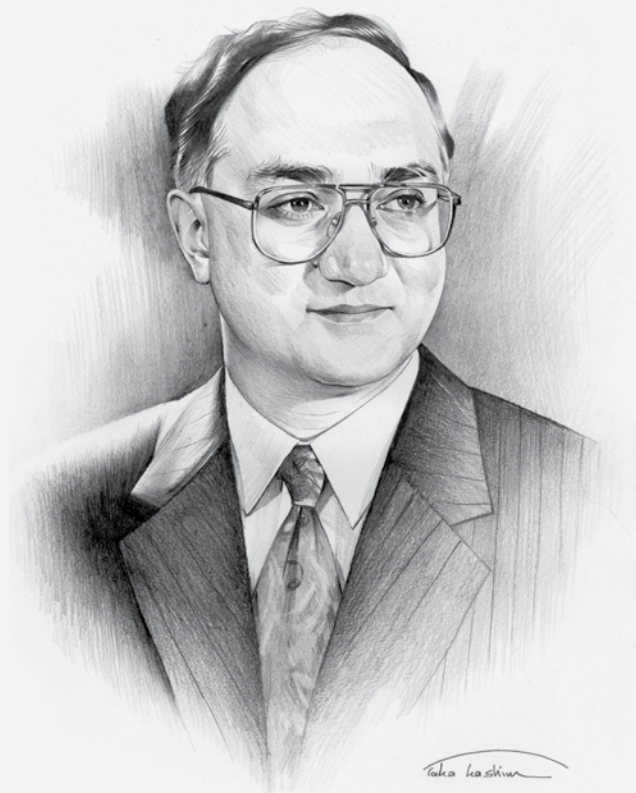
وإذ هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحه هذه البراءة الترحيمية لمزيد من الجهود الجارية العلمية الرائدة.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة


ج. أ. أ. فيصل بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض رقم ١٣٨ وتاريخ
١٤٤١/٥/١٤ الموافق ٢٠٠٠/٥/١٠



Professor Sajeev O. John

Canada

(Physics)



King Faisal Prize
Science

2001

Co-Laureate

Sajeev O. John was born in Thiruvala, India, in 1957. He obtained his B.S. in physics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1979 and Ph.D. in Theoretical Physics from Harvard University in 1984. He held an NSERC post-doctoral fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania from 1984 to 1986, then worked at Exxon Research and Engineering Laboratories from 1985 to 1989 as well as Princeton University Department of Physics from 1986 to 1989. He then joined the University of Toronto in 1989, where he later became Professor of Physics in 1992.

Professor John's main research involves three areas: light localization and photonic bands, high temperature superconductivity and multiple light scattering spectroscopy. He played a major role in the discovery and elucidation of the fundamental principles of photonic band gap materials and was the driving force behind research which involves the processing of information by optical means. Photonic gap materials are dielectric materials capable of trapping light,

thus providing photonic analogs of semiconductors. This new technology could lead to the development of optical microchips where light instead of electricity moves through tiny circuits. If this technology can be mass produced, it will be a major technological advance since information will be processed at the speed of light, allowing smaller and faster communication devices to be built. John's other research interests include medical imaging and high-temperature superconductivity. He is also developing a microscopic theory of the superconducting phase of high temperature cuprate superconductors. If successful, it could lead to the fabrication of superconducting materials that operate at room temperature. Professor John received several awards including the Nerzberg Medal, Brockhouse Medal, Steacie Prize, Humboldt Senior Scientist Award, Brockhouse Prize and is an Officer of the Order of Canada.

Currently Professor Sajeev O. John is a professor in the department of Physics at the University Toronto, Canada.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



براءة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

إذ هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد الاطلاع على نظام جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية المعدل
والصاوغ، عليه من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ١١١٧/٢٣ / ٤٠٣ وتاريخ ١١/٩/١٤٠٣ هـ،
وعلية لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها الرابعة والستين بتاريخ
١٢-١٦ رمضان ١٤٠١ هـ الموافق ٩-١٢ ديسمبر ٢٠٠٠ م قد ربح:

الدكتور ساجف جهون

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم شاركه هذا العام (١٤٠١ هـ / ٢٠٠١ م)؛ وموضوعها (الفيزياء)؛
وقد كان لافتراحة طريفة جديدة لمعالجة المعلومات ونقلها من مكان إلى آخر بواسطة هوائيات. وقد
تخرج مجموعات عدة من الفيزيائيين، في مناطق مختلفة من العالم، في وضع آرائه موضع التنفيذ.
وإذا بلغت هذه المحاولات خايبايتها فصبح من الممكن الاستغناء عن استعمال الإلكترونيات
في نقل المعلومات والاعتماد على الأجهزة المحمولة واللاصق ليحل محلها الضوء. وسوف يؤدي
ذلك إلى صنع أجهزة أسرع وأرخص وأكثر قدرة، فتستفيد بذلك صناعة المحمول لسبب والاتصالات
غير الجذرية.

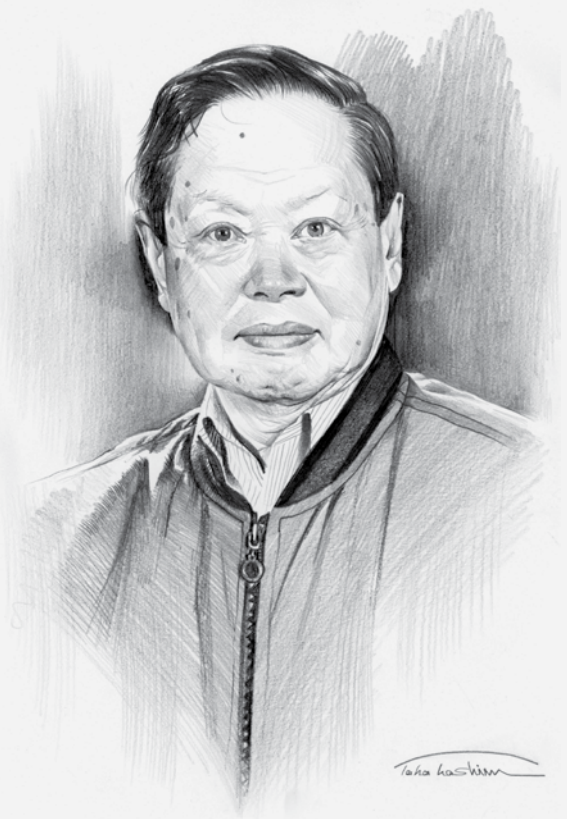
وإن هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحه هذه البراءة لترجو لافته أن يعمده بالعلوم لمصلحة جهود العلم النافعة.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

جالد الفيصلي

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٤٦ وتاريخ
١١/١١/١٤٠١ هـ الموافق ١٦/١٢/٢٠٠١ م



Professor Chen Ning Yang

USA

(Physics)



King Faisal Prize
Science

2001

Co-Laureate

Chen Ning Yang was born in Hefei, Anwei, China in 1922. He obtained his BSc at the National Southwest Associated University in Kunming and his MSc in Physics at Tsinghua University, China. Then in 1948, a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, where he served as an instructor for one year after his graduation. The following year, Yang joined the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University in New Jersey, becoming full professor six years later. In 1966, he assumed the chair of Albert Einstein Professor and was Director of the Institute of Theoretical Physics at the State University of New York in Stony Brook at SUNY. He was appointed Albert Einstein Professor Emeritus, Honorary Director of Institute of Theoretical Physics at SUNY and Distinguished Professor-at-Large at the Chinese University in Hong Kong. In 1999, Professor Yang retired from Stony Brook.

Professor Yang is a renowned theoretical physicist

whose research with Tsung-Dao Lee showed that the law of parity symmetry between physical phenomena occurring in right-handed and left-handed coordinate systems is violated during the decay of certain elementary particles. Prior to that, it was assumed that parity symmetry was a universal law in physics. This and other studies in particle physics earned Yang and Lee the Noble Prize in 1957. Yang's subsequent work with Robert Mills on the non-Abelian gauge theory (also known as Quantum Yang-Mills theory) laid the foundation for the unification of all interactions in nature. It is this latter work that has been recognized by the King Faisal International Prize. Yang has also made fundamental contributions to statistical mechanics and the theory of quantum fluids. Professor Yang's Awards include Nobel Prize and Benjamin Franklin Medal.

Currently Professor Yang is an honorary director of Tsinghua University.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



براءة جازة الملك فيصل العالمية

للعلم

إذ عيّنت جازة الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد الاطلاع على نظام جازة الملك فيصل العالمية المعدل والمصادق عليه من مجلس أمناء مؤسسة الملك فيصل الخيرية بالقرار رقم ١١١٧/٢٣ و٤٠٢/١١ و١١/٩/١٤٠٢ هـ، وعلى لجنة الاختيار جازة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها الرابعة والبعشرين بتاريخ ١٢-١٦ رمضان ١٤٢١ هـ الموافق ٩-١٢ ديسمبر ٢٠٠٠ م فقد منح:

الدكتور حسن نفع يافع

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم بتاريخ هذا العام (١٤٢١ هـ / ٢٠٠١ م)؛ وموضوعها (الفيزياء)؛ وذلك لثمة ولعمري العظم علماء الفيزياء المعاصرين. وقد حصل على جازة نوبل للكشف عن العظم بآثار الطبيعة تميز اليمين من الشمال في التفاعلات النووية الضعيفة، مما يخالف الرأي الذي كان سائداً. وقد قام بإسهام أساسي آخر في الفيزياء عندما أبدع هيكل نظرياً جديداً وطور، فيما بعد، حتى أصبح أساس النظرية الحالية لبنية المادة في أصغر اللبغاو وأعلى المقادير. ولهذا الإسهام العظيم منح جازة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم.

وإذ عيّنت الجائزة لإغتنم هذه البراءة لله ولله أن يمدّه بالعون لمواصلة جهوده العلمية الرائدة

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خالد الفيصل بن عبدالعزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٤٧ وتاريخ
١١/١١/١٤٢١ هـ الموافق ١٦/٢/٢٠٠١ م



Professor Yuri I. Manin

Russia

(Mathematics)



King Faisal Prize
Science

2002

Co-Laureate

Professor Yuri Ivanovich Manin was born in Simferopol, USSR, in 1939. He received his M.S. in Mechani-co-Mathematics from Moscow University in 1958 and Ph.D. and Habilitation from the Steklov Mathematical Institute of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow in 1960 and 1963, respectively. He served as professor of Mathematics at Moscow University, Visiting Professor at Columbia University and MIT in the U.S.A. In 1993, he was appointed Director of the Max Planck Institute for Mathematics in Bonn.

Professor Manin achievements include proof of the Mordel conjecture and introduction of the Gauss-Manin Connection, a vital tool in modern algebraic geometry; they also include disproof of the Luroth problem, jointly with Iskovskih. In the number theory, he discovered certain constraints known as Brauer-Manin Obstruction to the existence of rational solutions to Diophantine equations. He has also launched a program

to study algebraic manifolds and carried out with his students widely recognized work on error-correcting codes algorithms. From the late 1970s, he has turned his attention to the application of algebraic geometry to mathematical physics. He has made significant advances in quantum field theory and quantum string theory. More recently, he contributed to the development of a mathematical theory of quantum cohomology. Professor Manin's received numerous prizes and holds many honorary doctorate degrees. He has many honorary lectureships and editorships of mathematical journals.

Currently Professor Yuri Ivanovich Manin is retired as Emeritus Professor of at Northwestern University and Max Planck Institute and Senior Research at the Steklov Mathematical Institute in Moscow.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



بَرَاءةُ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فِيصِلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ

لِلْعُلُومِ

إِذْ هَيْئَةُ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فِيصِلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ، بَعْدَ اللُّطُولِ عَلَى نِظَامِ الْجَائِزَةِ الْمَعْدَّلِ وَالْمُضَادِّ
عَلَيْهِ مِنْ بَجَلِ إِتْمَانِ مَوْزِنَةِ الْمَلِكِ فِيصِلِ الْخَيْرِيَّةِ بِالْقَرَارِ رَقْمِ ٤٣/١١١٧/٤٣، وَتَارِيخِ ١١/٩/١٤٠٣ هـ،
وَعَلَى كَخَطِ طَبَقَةِ التَّخْتِارِ الْجَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فِيصِلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِلْعُلُومِ فِي دَوْرَتِهَا الْخَارِسَةِ وَالْعَشْرِيَّةِ
بِتَارِيخِ ٩-١٠ رِضَاةِ ١٤٢٢ هـ لِتَوْلَاةِ ٢٤-٢٧ فَوْفِ بَر ٢٠٠١ م تَقَرَّرَ مَخ:

الْأُسْتَاذُ الدُّكْتُورُ يُوْرِي مَانِينُ

جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فِيصِلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِهَذَا الْعَمِ (١٤٢٢ هـ / ٢٠٠٢ م) سَازَكَةُ، وَمَوْضُوعُهَا (الرِّيَاضِيَاةُ)،
وَفِي ذَلِكَ لَكُونُهُ مِنْ أَعْظَمِ عُلَمَاءِ الرِّيَاضِيَاةِ فِي الْعَالَمِ سَنَدًا لِرَبْعَةِ عَقُودٍ. وَقَدْ عَمِلَ لِطَاقَامِ بِهِ سَبْرٌ
وَدِرَاسَاتٌ رَاسِيَّةٌ فِي بَحَالِ قِظْرِيَّةِ اللُّعْدَلِ وَالْمَهْنَدَةِ الْحَسَابِيَّةِ لِطَبْرِيَّةِ وَالْفِيْزِيَاةِ الرِّيَاضِيَّةِ،
تَمَّا كَانَتْ لَهُ سِنَاةٌ عَظِيمَةٌ فِي إِقَامَةِ أَسَاسِ رِيَاضِي سَكِينِ لِلْفِيْزِيَاةِ النَّظْرِيَّةِ الْحَدِيثَةِ.

وَإِذْ هَيْئَةُ الْجَائِزَةِ إِذْ عَمِلَتْ هَذِهِ الْبَرَاءَةَ لِتَهْمُولِ الْعُوقِ الْمُوَاصِلَةِ جَمِيعِهِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ النَّافِعَةِ.

وَاللَّهُ وَهِيَ التَّوْفِيَةُ

رَئِيسُ هَيْئَةِ الْجَائِزَةِ

جَالِدُ الْقِيَصَلِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ

صَلَرَتْ فِي الرِّيَاضِ بِرَقْمِ ١٥٣ وَتَارِيخِ

٢٠٠٢/٣/٩ الْمَوَاطِقِ ١٤٢٢/١٢/٢٥



Professor Peter W. Shor

USA

(Mathematics)



King Faisal Prize
Science

2002

Co-Laureate

Peter Williston Shor was born in New York, NY, U.S.A., in 1959. He received his B.S. in Mathematics from California Institute of Technology (Caltech) in 1981 and Ph.D. in Applied Mathematics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1985. He did his postdoctoral training at the University of California in Berkley (UC Berkley). In 1986, he joined AT&T Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, NJ.

Professor Shor is most famous for his work on quantum computation. He devised a quantum algorithm, now known as Shor's Algorithm, which factors faster than the fastest known algorithm running on a digital computer. Shor's algorithm uses a number of steps that grows only polynomial in the size of the instance, for example, the number of digits in the number to be factored. He has made the physical development of quantum computers, hypothetical machines of which only small prototypes have so far been built, more feasible by showing that errors in the computation need not inevitably disrupt the operations of a quantum computer. He exhibited quan-

tum correcting codes which could be used to build a quantum computer out of slightly noisy components.

He authored many papers and a member and fellow of several scientific societies. He was also named one of Caltech's Distinguished Alumni in 2007. In 1999, he was awarded the MacArthur fellowship, which is awarded annually by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to US citizens and residents of any age and field of research. Professor Shor received several awards including the Nevanlinna Prize from the International Union of Mathematicians, the Dickson Prize in Science, the International Quantum Communication Award and the Gödel Prize for best paper in theoretical computer science.

Currently Professor Peter W. Shor is Morss Professor of Applied Mathematics, Applied Mathematics Committee Chair of Quantum Computation and Quantum Information. He had joined MIT since 2003 as professor of applied mathematics.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



براءة لاجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية

للعلم

إلهيئة هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية، بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة المعدل والمصادق عليه من مجلس أمناء مؤتمرة الملك فيصل العالمية بالقرار رقم ٤٣/١١١٧/٤٣ وتاريخ ١١/٩/١٤٠٣هـ، وعلى كخطوط الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم في دورتها الخامسة والعشرين بتاريخ ٩-١٢ رمضان ١٤٢٢هـ الموافق ٢٤-٢٧ نوفمبر ٢٠٠١م تقرر منح:

الدكتور الكوربيتر ويليسون

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٢٢هـ/٢٠٠٢م) مشاركة، وموضوعها (الرياضيات)، وفكره ففكره للإسهامه في تدراك أطول سبب وربطه بين نظرية اللوغاريتم والخاصة السوب والكمي، مما فتح الباب واسعاً أمام التعميم لنظير حول سبب كمية ذرات قدرات هائلة للتوفر في أكبر أطول سبب الموجود حالياً.

وإلهيئة الجائزة لإذعنته هذه البراءة لترجمته العون الموصلة جهوده العلمية النافعة.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

عبدالمجيد بن عبدالعزيز



King Faisal Prize
Science

2003

Co-Laureate

Professor M. Frederick Hawthorne

USA

(Chemistry)

Marion Frederick Hawthorne was born in Fort Scott, KS, U.S.A., in 1928. He received his BA in Chemistry from Pomona College in 1949 and Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry in 1953 from the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA). He pursued postdoctoral research in physical-organic chemistry at Iowa State University. In 1954, he joined Rohm and Hass Company in Huntsville, AL, as a senior research chemist and later became Director of the company's laboratories in Philadelphia in 1961. He was also a visiting lecturer at Harvard University and professor of chemistry at the University of California in Riverside. In 1998, he was named University Professor of Chemistry at UCLA.

Professor Hawthorne is the principal originator of the field of polyhedral borane chemistry. He conceived and carried out the fusion of transition metals with carborane clusters. This led to the discovery of the huge fields of metallocarborane and metallocarborane chem-

istry. He also sought and found homogeneous metallocarborane catalysts and new organometallic reactions characteristic of borane clusters as well as produced boron-labeled biomolecules as target compounds in the boron neutron capture therapy of cancer. Most recently, carboranes and polyhedral boranes are being developed as molecular manifolds for drug delivery, as pharmacophores groups in drug design and as components of molecular electronic devices and nanomachines. Professor Hawthorne received several awards and Prizes including Alexander von Humboldt Award, Basolo Medal and the US National Academy of Sciences Award.

Currently Professor M. Frederick Hawthorne is Professor of Chemistry Emeritus of the University of California. He is also the Director of the International Institute for Nano and Molecular Medicine and Curators' Distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Radiology at the University of Missouri.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



براءة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية

للعلم

إذ هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى
اجتماع لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم المتقدمة
بتاريخ ١٨-٢١ رمضان ١٤٢٣هـ الموافق ٢٣-٢٦ نوفمبر ٢٠٠٢م فقرر منح:

الدكتور م. فريدريك هورتون

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم هذا العام (١٤٢٣هـ / ٢٠٠٣م) - مشاركة -
وموضوعها "الكيمياء" وفيلسوف الجحوة الرائدة في كيمياء البورون مما نتج
عنه تركيب كلاً جديداً للصناعة وتطوير تقنية علاج اللدورام بنواتجه اللانستطارية.

وإذ هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحه هذه البراءة لترجمته للعولمة لصلته بجهود النافعة.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

الدكتور فيصل بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض رقم ١٦٠ وتاريخ
١٤٢٤/١/٥ الموافق ٢٠٠٣/٣/٨م



Professor Koji Nakanishi

Japan

(Chemistry)



King Faisal Prize
Science
2003

Co-Laureate

Koji Nakanishi was born in Hong Kong in 1925. He received his bachelor's degree in Chemistry from the University of Japan in 1947. He pursued postgraduate studies at Harvard University and obtained his Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Nagoya in 1954. He joined the Department of Chemistry at Columbia University in 1969 and held the title of Centennial Professor of Chemistry since 1980. He was a founding member and director of research at the International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology in Kenya and Director of the Suntory Institute for Bioorganic Research in Osaka, Japan.

Professor Nakanishi is a world leader in the isolation and structure determination of biologically active natural products. He designed versatile techniques to study these products beyond the limits imposed by the miniscule quantity of material. This enabled him to determine the structure of more than 350 compounds and to elucidate the structural basis for the activity of some carcinogens,

neurotoxins, anti-cancer agents and other bioactive compounds that affect human, animal and plant life. His long-term studies on the interaction of light with rhodopsin, the pigment molecule responsible for vision, are close to solving the mystery of macular degeneration, which is a condition that can cause blindness and for which no treatment is presently known. Professor Nakanishi received numerous awards and prizes including the Emperor of Japan awarded him the title of "Person of Cultural Merit". Also, the Nakanishi Prize of the American Chemical Society and the Chemical Society of Japan was incepted in his honor. In 1999, a group of his former students and post-doctoral fellows published *The Biology - Chemistry Interface: A Tribute to Koji Nakanishi*.

Currently Professor Koji Nakanishi is Professor Emeritus of Chemistry at Columbia University.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

براءة لاجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية



للعلم

لجنة هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى محضر
اجتماعات لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم المنعقدة
بتاريخ ١٨-٢١ رمضان ١٤٢٣هـ الموافق ٢٣-٢٦ نوفمبر ٢٠٠٢م تقرر منح:

الدستاد الدكتور كوجي ناكانيشي

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم هذا العام (١٤٢٣هـ / ٢٠٠٢م) بمشاركته - وموضوعها
"الكيمياء". وذلك لإجازته للعلمة المرموقة خصوصاً في كيمياء المولود الطبيعية
والنشطة كالمضاد الحيوي والمولود المسرطنة ومضاداتها، إضافة
إلى دراسته للأيسر الكيمائية لتفاعل الضوء مع البنى المولدة
لمرؤية مما قد يؤدي إلى إيجاد علاج لبعض أضرار ضعف البصر لدى المسنين.
ولجنة هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحه هذه البراءة لترجموله العون للوصول إلى هذه النافعة.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خالد الفيصل بن عبدالعزيز

صدرت في الرياض رقم ١٦٦ وتاريخ
١٤٢٤/١/٥ الموافق ٢٠٠٢/٣/٨م



Professor Semir Zeki

UK

(Biology)



King Faisal Prize

Science

2004

Semir Zeki was born in Beirut, Lebanon, in 1940. He obtained his B.Sc. and Ph.D. in anatomy from University College in London (UCL) in 1964 and 1967, respectively. He did postdoctoral research in St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington DC and was Assistant Professor of Anatomy at the University of Wisconsin in 1968. In 1969, he went back to UCL serving in the Neurobiology Department until he became professor of neurobiology in 1981. During the period from 1975 to 1980 he was Henry Head Research Fellow of the Royal Society and between 1995-2001 he was Co-Head of Wellcome Department of Cognitive Neurology.

Professor Zeki's contributions have centered on the organization of the visual cortex in humans and other primates. One of his earlier keynote findings was the discovery that specific areas of the visual cortex engage in segregated responses to either color vision or visual motion stimulation and that color and visual motion are

perceived at different times. He described how colors are represented in the visual cortex and how that region uses color-coded cells to process color images. He formulated an overall theory of visual consciousness in which he proposed that the visual brain contains several, parallel and functionally specialized processing areas. He also developed a novel psychophysical technique which showed that the cortical regions processing a visual stimulus are also involved in its perception. This cutting-edge discovery provided the basis for his revolutionary concept that consciousness is not a unity, but an assembly of numerous micro-consciousnesses distributed both in time and space. He is studying how these visual micro-consciousnesses are integrated to produce a unified perception of the visual scene.

Currently Professor Semir Zeki is head of the Laboratory of Neurobiology and Professor of Neuroaesthetics in the Department of Cell and Developmental Biology at UCL.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

بِرَأْيِ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فِيصَلِّ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ

لِلْعُلُومِ

إِذَا هَيَّئَتْ جَائِزَةَ الْمَلِكِ فِيصَلِّ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ - بَعْدَ الظُّلَمِ عَلَى قِطْعِ الْجَائِزَةِ، وَعَلَى
مُحَدِّدِهَا لِحَاكِمَةِ لُجْنَةِ التَّخْيِيرِ جَائِزَةَ الْمَلِكِ فِيصَلِّ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِلْعُلُومِ الْمُنْفَعَةِ بِتَارِيخِ
٢٠٠٤-٥ م فِي رَجَبِ ١٤٢٤ هـ لِخُلُوفِ ٢٤-٢٧ يَنَايِرِ ٢٠٠٤ م - تَقَرَّرَ سَمِيحٌ:

الدكتور سمير زكي

جَائِزَةَ الْمَلِكِ فِيصَلِّ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِلْعُلُومِ لِهَذَا الْعَامِ (١٤٢٤ هـ / ٢٠٠٤ م) - وَمَوْضُوعُهَا (عِلْمُ
الْحَيَاةِ - (البيولوجيا) - وَفِيهَا تَقْدِيرُ الدُّورِ الَّتِي تَمَيَّزَ فِي تَطْوِيرِ عِلْمِ "بِيُولُوجِيَا الرُّؤْيَةِ"
مِنْ خِلَالِ دَرَسَاتِهِ الرُّبَائِعَةِ فِي كَسْفِ النِّظَامِ الوَظَائِفِي فِي جِزْءِ الرُّؤْيَةِ مِنْ دِمَاغِ الْإِنْسَانِ
وَبَيَانِ أَوَّلِ الْمَعْلُومَاتِ الْوَالِدَةِ مِنَ الْمَنْظَرِ الْمُرْفِي بِتَمِيزِ إِدْرَاكِهَا عِبْرَتًا طَوِيلَةً صَغِيرَةً مَخْصُصَةً فِي
الْإِسْتِقْبَالِ مَكُونَاتِ الْمَنْظَرِ الْخْتَلَفَةِ - كَالْوَلْوَلِ وَالطَّرْكَ وَالرَّهِيئَةَ - كَمَا عَلِيَ عَمْدَهُ، تَمَّ رِجْطُهَا
فِي مَرَاكِزِ الْعِلْمِ لِتَكْوِينِ الْمَنْظَرِ.

وإِذَا هَيَّئَتْ الْجَائِزَةَ إِذَا تَمَّحَى هَذِهِ الْبِرَاةُ لِتَرْجُوهِ الْعُوقِ الْوَالِدَةِ جَاهِدَهُ.

وَاللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ التَّوْفِيقُ

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

جاء الملك فيصل بن عبدالعزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٦٧ وتاريخ
١٣٠/١٤٢٥ هـ الموافق ٢١/٢/٢٠٠٤ م



King Faisal Prize
Science

2005

Co-Laureate

Professor Federico Capasso

USA

(Physics)

Federico Capasso was born in Rome, Italy, in 1949. He obtained a Ph.D. in Physics from the University of Rome in 1972. He then worked for 26 years at Bell Laboratories, rising from a Research Physicist to Vice President of Physical Research. Later in 2003, he joined the School of Engineering and Applied Science at Harvard University. In 2009, he also became Adjunct Researcher of the Institute for Quantum Studies at Texas A&M University.

Professor Capasso has made seminal contributions to the physics and technology of semiconductor nanostructures, with profound impact on quantum electronics, photonics, solid-state science and technology. He is well known for his pioneering research in band-structure or bandgap engineering, which allows devices to be tailored to specific applications. Hence, opening up research directions and commercial possibilities in photonics, electronics and nanotechnology. His inven-

tion of quantum cascade laser (QCL), a fundamentally new light source, has revolutionized infrared science and technology by giving access to the midinfrared spectrum. It has found wide-ranging applications in various scientific and industrial fields including chemical sensing, medical diagnostics, spectroscopy and trace gas analysis. Capasso's many other contributions include multilayer low-noise avalanche photodiodes, the solid-state photomultiplier and seminal earlier work with quantum electron devices that revived interest in multilevel logic and coding. Professor Capasso has been awarded numerous prizes and medals including the Heinrich Welker Memorial Medal, Wetherill Medal, Duddell Medal and Prize, Tommasoni Prize and Arthur Schawlow Prize in Laser Science.

Currently Professor Federico Capasso is the Robert Wallace Professor of Applied Physics and Vinton Hayes Senior Research Fellow in Electrical Engineering.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

براءة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية

للعلوم

إدارة هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى
مجلس إدارتها لجنة الاختيار للجائزة في العلوم بتاريخ ٢٧ - ٢٠ في القعدة ١٤٢٥ هـ /
٨ - ١١ يناير ٢٠٠٥ م - ققرر منح:

الدكتور فريدريك اباسو

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم (وموضوعها: الفيزياء) لعام ١٤٢٥ هـ / ٢٠٠٥ م - مشاركة -
تقديرًا لبمسهامته الأساسية في اختراع الليزر التكملي المتصاعد وتطويرة وتطبيقه،
في مجالات عديدة. ويعتد ذلك العمل في طبيعة ما أجز في علم الليزر في العقد الأخير.

وإدارة هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحه هذه البراءة لترجموله العون المتواصلة جهوده.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

الدكتور فيصل بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٧٣ وتاريخ

١٤٢٦/٣/١ هـ الموافق ١٠/٤/٢٠٠٥ م



Professor Frank Wilczek

USA

(Physics)



King Faisal Prize
Science

2005

Co-Laureate

Frank Wilczek was born in New York, NY, U.S.A., in 1951. He obtained his B.S. in mathematics from the University of Chicago in 1970, his master's degrees in mathematics and physics in 1972 and his Ph.D. in physics in 1974 from Princeton University. He became full Professor at Princeton University at the age of 28. In 1980, he joined the Institute for Theoretical Physics in the University of California at Santa Barbara, where he became the Chancellor Robert Huttenbach Professor of Physics. In 1990, he moved to the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, where he was the J. Robert Oppenheimer Professor. In 2000, He Joined Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

Professor Wilczek is known for the discovery of asymptotic freedom, the development of quantum chromodynamics (QCD), the invention of axions and the discovery and exploitation of new forms of quantum statistics (anyons). He defined the properties of col-

or gluons when he was a 21 years graduate student at Princeton University working with D. Gross. This groundbreaking discovery has made possible the elucidation of QCD as the correct model for the Strong Force, one of the four known forces in nature. Professor Wilczek received many prizes and honors. He is a member of the US National Academy of Sciences of the United States, the American Philosophical Society and the Netherlands Academy of Sciences. He is a Trustee of the University of Chicago and Editor in Chief of *Annals of Physics*. He is also advisory editor and member of the editorial board for several other periodicals.

Currently Professor Frank Wilczek is the Herman Feshbach chair of Physics at MIT.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

براءة جازة الملك فيصل العالمية



للعلم

إقامة هيئة جازة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى
مقرر اجتماع لجنة الاختيار للجائزة في العلوم بتاريخ ٢٧ - ٣٠ ذي القعدة ١٤٢٥ هـ /
٨ - ١١ يناير ٢٠٠٥ م - ققرر منح:

الدكتور نور فرانس ويلتسي

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم (وموضوعها: الفيزياء) لعام ١٤٢٥ هـ / ٢٠٠٥ م - مشاركة -
تقديرًا للإسهامات العظيمة في مجال الفيزياء النظرية وفي طبيعتها واكتشاف قوانين القوق
الصلبة لبنية نواة الذرة ومحايل مظاهر الدينامية اللونية الكمية، إضافة إلى إنجازاته
الرائدة الأخرى في الفيزياء الكونية ونظرية الجزيئات وفيزياء الحالة الصلبة.
وإقامة هيئة الجائزة لإذنته هذه البراعة لجهوله العون المحصلة جهوله.

ولله ولحي والنوفين

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

جالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٧٤ وتاريخ

١٤٢٦/٣/١ هـ الموافق ٢٠٠٥/٤/١٠ م



Professor Anton Zeilinger

Austria

(Physics)



King Faisal Prize
Science

2005

Co-Laureate

Anton Zeilinger was born in Reed, Innkreis, Austria, in 1945. He received his PhD in physics and mathematics from the University of Vienna in 1971. After his graduation he worked with Professor Helmut Rauch in Atom-institut at the University of Vienna until 1979. Then he assumed several posts until he became Professor of Physics at the Technical University of Munich in 1988. He was then a Professor of Experimental Physics at the University of Innsbruck between 1990-1999 and later at the University of Vienna from 1999 to 2013. During the period from 2004 to 2013, he was Director of the Institute of Quantum Optics and Quantum Information (IQOQI) of the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

Professor Zeilinger research primarily focuses on entanglement and the deep connectedness of distant systems. He started the field of multi-particle entanglement, which has become a crucial ingredient for any future quantum computing. He carried out the first entanglement-based quantum communication, the first quantum teleportation,

the first experimental quantum teleportation and the first quantum cryptography with entangled photons. These groundbreaking achievements have contributed significantly to a new understanding of fundamental issues in the interpretation of quantum mechanics, where information is the central theme. He also investigates quantum features of large particles and the transition between quantum mechanics and classical physics. He made the first experimental demonstration of quantum interference of Buckminster-Fullerenes and biologically relevant macromolecules. He also studies the quantum behavior of real mechanical systems, such as mechanical oscillators (micro-mirrors). Professor Zeilinger was awarded numerous honors, including the German Order of Merit, the Klopsteg Memorial Award and the Lorenz-Oken Medal of the German Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Currently Professor Anton Zeilinger is President of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Professor Emeritus at the University of Vienna and Senior Scientist at IQOQI.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

براءة جازة الملك فيصل العالمية



للعالم

إقامة هيئة جازة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى
محضر اجتماع لجنة الاختيار للجائزة في العلوم بتاريخ ٢٧ - ٣٠ ذي القعدة ١٤٢٥ هـ /
٨ - ١١ يناير ٢٠٠٥ م - ققرر ما يلي:

الدكتور أنطون سابلينغر

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية في العلوم (وموضوعها: الفيزياء) العام ١٤٢٥ هـ / ٢٠٠٥ م - مشاركة -
تقديرًا للإجازة الرائدة في مجال النقل الكمي عن بُعد، وإسهاماته في
التعمية الكمومية ونظم الاتصال ونقل المعلومات.

وإقامة هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنح هذه البراءة لترجموله العون المحصلة جهده.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خالد الفيصل بن عبدالعزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٧٥ وتاريخ

١٤٢٦/٣/١ هـ الموافق ٢٠٠٥/٤/١٠ م



King Faisal Prize
Science

2006

Co-Laureate

Professor Sir Simon Kirwan Donaldson

UK

(Mathematics)

Simon Kirwan Donaldson was born in Cambridge, U.K., in 1957. He obtained his B.A. in mathematics from the University of Cambridge in 1979 and Ph.D. from Oxford University in 1983. After completion of his Ph.D. studies, he was appointed a Junior Research Fellow at All Souls College of Oxford and spent a year at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, NJ, U.S.A. In 1985, he became the Wallis Professor of Mathematics at Oxford University. He held that position until 1997 then worked for one year as Hoagland professor at Stanford University in the U.S.A. In 1999, he moved to Imperial College in London as the Royal Society Research Professor of Mathematics and President of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences in London.

Professor Donaldson, during his doctoral studies, proved results on 4-dimensional manifolds which stunned the mathematical world. One consequence of these was the existence of exotic differentiable structures on Euclidean

4-space. His distinguished contributions to mathematics fall into three main categories: the applications of the gauge theory to 4-manifold topology, the differential geometry of holomorphic vector bundles and certain aspects of symplectic geometry. He spurred great interest in the gauge theory by discovering deep connections between four-dimensional topology and Yang-Mills theory as well as by using ideas from that theory to solve problems of mathematics. Professor Donaldson received several awards including the Royal Medal of the Royal Society, the Crafoord Prize, the Field Medal and the Polya Prize. He was knighted in 2012.

Currently Professor Sir Simon Kirwan Donaldson is a Royal Society Research Professor of Mathematics at Imperial College in London and Chair in Pure Mathematics.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

براءة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية

للعلوم

إفاد هنيئة بجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى حضر
الجماعات لجنة الاختيار بجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم المنقذة بتاريخ ٢٢-٢٥-٢٠٠٦
في القعدة ١٤٢٦هـ الموافق ٢٤-٢٧-٢٠٠٥م - فقررت فتح:

الأستاذ الدكتور سامعوه كروك ووالدسن

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٢٦هـ / ٢٠٠٦م) - مشاركة - وموضوعها
(الرياضيات)، فقد عمل للإسهامه في تطوير النظرية في نظريات الصلابة بين
الرياضيات والفيزياء وساعدت في إقامة قاعدة صحيحة للنظريات المتعلقة
بقوانين المادة وبنيتها مما نتج عنه تعبير صحيح عن بعض النظريات القديمة في الفيزياء الكمية.

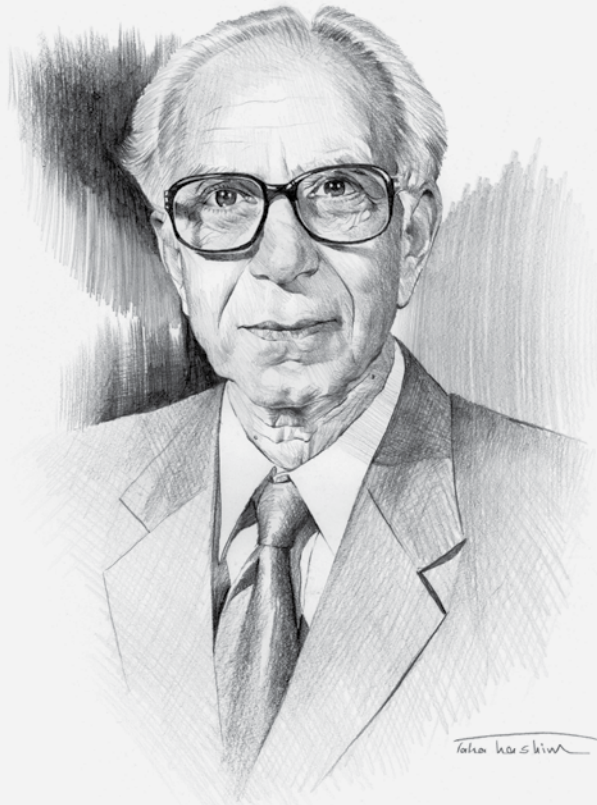
وإن هنيئة الجائزة إذ تمنح هذه البراءة لجهوله العوق لواصله جهوده.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

جاء الملك فيصل بن عبدالعزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٨١ وتاريخ
١٤٢٧/٣/٥ هـ الموافق ٢٠٠٦/٤/٣ م



King Faisal Prize
Science

2006

Co-Laureate

Professor Mudumbai S. Narasimhan

India

(Mathematics)

Mudumbai Seshachalu Narasimhan was born in India in 1932. He obtained his B.Sc. from Loyola College in Chennai (Madras) in 1953 and his Ph.D. from the University of Bombay in 1960. He served as Professor of Mathematics at India's pre-eminent Tata Institute of Fundamental Research for more than 25 years and was named Professor of Eminence at the Institute in 1990. Between 1993-1999, he was Director of Mathematics at the International Center for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste, Italy. Under his leadership, the center became internationally recognized for its excellence in algebraic geometry and for providing training and research opportunities to hundreds of researchers and students from various countries. From 2000 to 2003, Narasimhan was Visiting Professor at the International School for Advanced Studies (SISSA) in Trieste.

Professor Narasimhan's work is primarily in algebraic geometry, particularly the theory of holomorphic vector

bundles on compact Riemann surfaces. Moreover, over the past 35 years, his work has covered nearly all other aspects of mathematics, while maintaining its high originality and impeccable taste and links with the works of the greatest mathematicians. Narasimhan's brilliant career as a mathematician and educator has taken him to major universities and institutions worldwide and has won him the admiration of the entire community of mathematicians. He has been recognized by many prestigious national and international honors. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, a Chevalier de l'ordre National du Merite of France and a recipient of the Padma Bhushan awarded by the President of India.

Currently Professor Mudumbai Seshachalu Narasimhan is an Honorary Fellow of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research at Bangalore Centre and Staff Associate at the ICTP.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

براءة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية

للعلوم

إفاد هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى محضر
الاجتماعات لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم المنعقدة بتاريخ ٢٢-٢٥-٢٠٠٦
وفي القعدة ١٤٢٦هـ الموافق ٢٤-٢٧-٥١٣٧هـ بسمبر ٢٠٠٥م - فقرر منح:

الدكتور الدكتور مودودي سياتالو ناراسيما

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٢٦هـ / ٢٠٠٦م) - مشاركة - وموضوعها
(الرياضيات)، فقد عمل للإسهامه الطيب في نظريات عززات الصلابة بين
الرياضيات والفيزياء وساعدت في إقامة قاعدة صحيحة للنظريات المتعلقة
بقولتين المادة وبنيتها مما نتج عنه تعبير صحيح عن بعض النظريات الحديثة في الفيزياء الكمية.

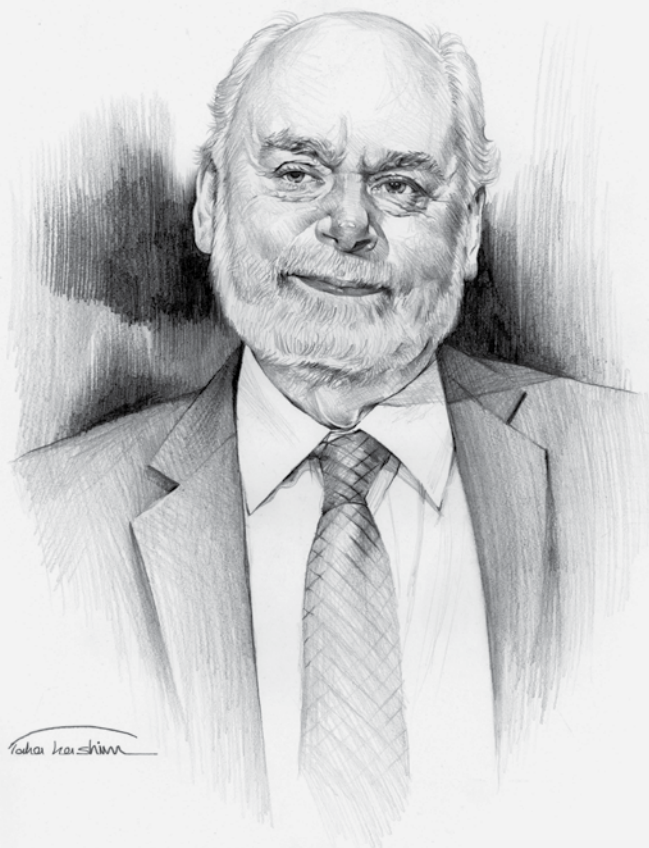
وإن هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحه هذه البراءة لترجمته العون لواصله جهود.

والله ولي التوفيق

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

خالد الفيصل بن عبدالعزيز

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٨٢ وتاريخ
١٤٢٧/٣/٥هـ الموافق ٢٠٠٦/٤/٣م



King Faisal Prize
Science
2007

Professor Sir James F. Stoddart

UK

(Chemistry)

James Fraser Stoddart was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, U.K., in 1942. He obtained his B.Sc. in 1964, Ph.D. in 1966 and a D.Sc. in 1980 from Edinburgh University. He was a postdoctoral fellow at Queen's University in Canada, Imperial Chemical Industries Research Fellow at Sheffield University and a visiting scientist at the ICI Corporate Laboratory in Runcorn Between 1970-1997, he taught at Sheffield and Birmingham Universities. Then in 2002, he joined University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) as professor of Chemistry and Acting Co-Director the California NanoSystems Institute (CNSI). In 2003, he became the Fred Kavli Professor of NanoSystems Sciences and Director of CNSI.

Professor Stoddart created a new and promising field of chemistry by introducing mechanical bonds into chemical compounds. Using molecular recognition and self-assembly processes he was able to build mechanically interlocked molecules that can be used as func-

tioning devices mimicking those found in the living world. These extremely tiny nanomechanical devices operate based on the relative movements of molecular components and can be activated chemically, electrically and optically. As such, they hold considerable promise for fabrication and use as switches, sensors, actuators, amplifiers, motors and molecular random-access memories. Since these devices are smaller than a human cell, some may also have the potential of being used to deliver drugs into cancer cells. Professor Stoddart received numerous prizes, awards and honorary degrees including Noble Prize, the Albert Einstein World Award, Hope Prize and Fuson Award. He was Knighted in 2007.

Currently Professor Sir James Fraser Stoddart is Board of Trustees Professor of Chemistry at Northwestern University and Director of the Center for the Chemistry of Integrated Systems.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



براءة جازة الملك فيصل العالمية

للعلم

إلى هيئة جازة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجازة، وعلى محضر
لجنة الاختيار جازة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم المتقدمة بتاريخ ٢٣-٢٦ من
فبراير ١٤٢٧هـ الموافق ١٣-١٦ يناير ٢٠٠٧م - فقرر منح:

الدكتور السير جيمس فرينر ستورارت

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٢٧هـ / ٢٠٠٧م)؛ وموضوعها (الكيمياء)، فقرة الدور
الرائد في تطوير علم الكيمياء، وفقاعة النانو، خصوصا في مجال التعرف والتشخيص الذراني للجزيئات، حيث
استخدم طرقا جديدة للكفاءة البناء، مركبات جزيئية متشابهة ميكانيكيا مما كان له اثر كبير في تغيير مفهوم الوظيفة
الجزيئية لدى الكيمائيين، وفتح الباب أمام إمكانية الاستفادة من فقاعة النانو في تصنيع المواد
جزيئية متناهية الصغر ومتعددة الاستخدامات.

وإلى هيئة الجازة ارفعته هذه البراءة لتزجوا لله ان يمدد بالعون لواصله جهوده.

والله ولي التوفيق

عبد الفاضل بن عبد العزيز
رئيس هيئة الجازة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٨٩ وتاريخ
٢٧/٣/١٤٢٨هـ الموافق ١٥/٤/٢٠٠٧م



Professor Rudiger Wehner

Germany

(Biology)



King Faisal Prize

Science

2008

Rudiger Wehner was born in Nurberg, Germany in 1940. He obtained his B.A. and Ph.D. in Zoology in 1967 from the University of Frankfurt/M and his Habilitation from the University of Zurich (UZH) in 1969. He worked in UZH from 1967 to 1972, then was a senior research fellow at the department of Biology at Yale University. In 1974, he returned to UZH as a Full Professor and was head of the department of Zoology from 1986 to 2005. Since 1990 he is fellow of the Institute for Advanced Study in Berlin. He was a professor at Harvard for one year in 2007.

Professor Wehner focused on the extraordinary navigational skills of visually guided desert ants (*Cataglyphis* spp.). Wehner and his team have unraveled the computational and neurobiological details of the ant's skylight compass. They have discovered and studied various mechanisms of landmark guidance that complement the animal's vector navigation system and simulated

the animal's navigational technique in computer software and implemented it in a robot that navigates by polarized skylight cues just as *Cataglyphis* does. Furthermore, his finding that the ant's brain is organized in a modular way, with separate sensory-motor systems devoted to different behavioral tasks, has important implications for understanding the general design features of larger brains such as those of birds and mammals. He found that the spatial and temporal foraging characteristics, a particular mode of respiration and special expression patterns of heat-shock genes allow for an extreme reduction of water loss and the most extreme heat tolerance observed in any terrestrial animal. Professor Wehner received many awards including Marcel Prize and Humboldt award. He also received an Honorary Doctorate from Carl von Ossietzky University.

Currently Professor Rudiger Wehner is a Professor of Neurobiology at UZH.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



براءة جازة الملك فيصل العالمية

للعلم

إِنَّ هَيْئَةَ جازة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجازة، وعلى محضر
اجتماعات لجنة الاختيار جازة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم المتقدمة بتاريخ ٢٦-٢٨ من
فبراير ١٤٢٨هـ الموافق ٥-٧ يناير ٢٠٠٨م - فقّرت من:

البروفيسور زواجرفينر

جازة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٢٨هـ / ٢٠٠٨م)، وموضوعها (علم الحياة - البيولوجيا)،
فقد برز لهجته التي تركزت في دراسة كيفية تحكم غدة ترنك سولاجي والحمد من سمة من الطرالم جلا سطة وما غيرها
الذي يبلغ وزنه سولاجي والحمد من خمسة آلاف من الطرالم في تحديد الاتجاهات، والاطاحة في الصحراء،
سبب القدرات العصبية والبصرية المنهله لهذا الطيول. وقد فتحت بحوثه الباب أمام الكثير من البحوث
في العالم لاستخدام نماذج مماثلة لبلورة المفاهيم المختلفة وأساليب البحث الصحيحة لفهم تطور الأجهزة
العصبية، وطريقة عملها، وكيفية تحكمها في السلوكيات.

وإِنَّ هَيْئَةَ الجازة رفعت عن هذه البراءة لترجمو الله أن يمدّه بالعرف لولا صلته جهوله.

والله ولي التوفيق

جاء الله فيصل بن عبد العزيز
رئيس هيئة الجازة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ١٩٥ وتاريخ
١٤٢٩/٣/١هـ الموافق ٢٠٠٨/٣/٩م



King Faisal Prize
Science
2009

Co-Laureate

Professor Sir Richard H. Friend

UK

(Physics)

Richard Henry Friend was born in London, U.K., in 1953. He obtained his BA in Theoretical Physics from Trinity College in 1974 and his Ph.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1978. He joined the Faculty of the Department of Physics at Cambridge since 1980. He held several other positions including Cavendish Professor of Physics at Cambridge since 1995, Chairman of the Council of the School of Physical Sciences since 2004 and Tan Chin Tuan Centennial Professor at the National University of Singapore since 2006. In addition, he is a principal investigator in the Interdisciplinary Research Collaboration (IRC) on Nanotechnology in Cambridge, founder and Chief Scientist of Cambridge Display Technology Ltd. and Consultant at Plastic Logic Ltd.

Professor Friend's pioneering work on the semiconductor physics of conjugated polymers has had a profound impact on physics and beyond. He has essen-

tially invented a new type of electronics using organic semiconductors and persisted with their development into polymer light-emitting diodes that are now widely used and offer the potential of cheaper, larger and flexible displays. He continues to develop polymer photovoltaics and directly printed polymer transistors. Professor Friend was awarded numerous prizes including the prestigious Rumford Medal of the Royal Society of London, Faraday Medal of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, Gold Medal of the European Material Research Society, Descartes Prize of the European Commission and Millennium Technology Prize of the Technology Academy of Finland. He was knighted in 2003.

Currently Professor Sir Richard H. Friend is Director Winton Programme for the Physics of Sustainability and Director Maxwell Centre at Cambridge.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

إفاد هينة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى محضر
اجتماعات لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم المنعقدة بتاريخ ٢٧-٢٩ من
محرم ١٤٣٠هـ الموافق ٢٤-٢٦ يناير ٢٠٠٩م - فقد رُخ:

البروفيسور ريتشارد هنري فريند

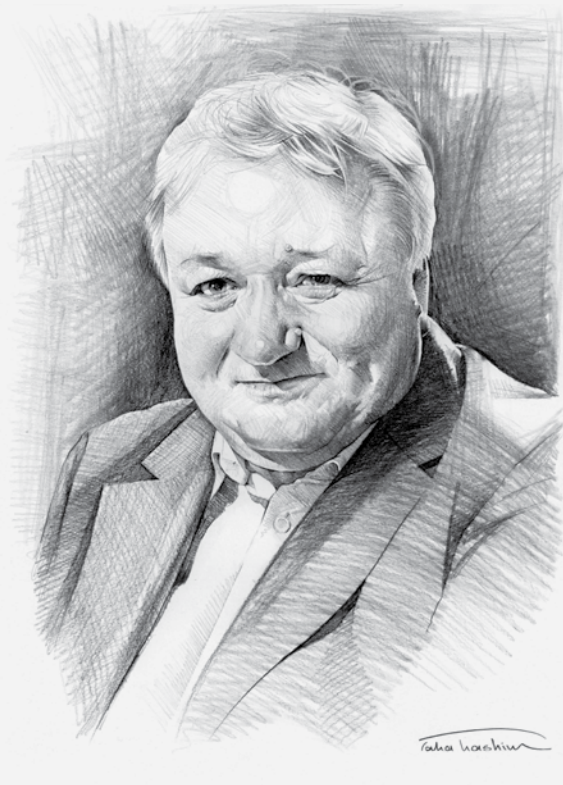
جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٢٩هـ / ٢٠٠٩م) - مشاركة - وموضوعها (الفيزياء)، تقديراً
للمجازة عملاً لاندرا في مجال فيزياء الأجهزة شبه الموصلة وهندستها، واستحداث تقنية لتصنيعها من مواد
بلاستيكية عن طريق الطباعة المباشرة، تمهيداً لابتكار الطوبى لتطوير تطبيقات جديدة للاستباه
الموصلات البلاستيكية.

وإفاد هينة الجائزة لإفادته هذه البراءة لتزجول الله أفاد يمدد بالعون الموصلة جهوله.
والله ولي التوفيق

جاء الملك فيصل بن عبدالعزيز

رئيس هينة الجائزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٢٠٠ وتاريخ
١٤٣٠/٤/١هـ الموافق ٢٨/٣/٢٠٠٩م



King Faisal Prize
Science

2009

Co-Laureate

Professor Rashid A. Sunyaev

Russia

(Physics)

Rashid Alievich Sunyaev was born Tashkent, Uzbek SSR (Uzbekistan), U.S.S.R., in 1943. He graduated from Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology in 1966 and received his Candidate of Sciences (Ph.D. equivalent) and Doctor of Sciences degrees from Moscow University in 1968 and 1973, respectively. Between 1968-1974, he served as a scientific researcher at the Institute of Applied Mathematics and subsequently as Head of the Laboratory of Theoretical Astrophysics at the Space Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow. He was a professor at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology from 1975 to 2001 and Head of the High Energy Astrophysics Department of the Space Research Institute in Moscow from 1982 to 2002.

Professor Sunyaev's contributions include the predictions of acoustic peaks in the cosmic microwave background angular distribution, the development of both the Sunyaev-Zeldovich effect (S-Z effect) on clusters of galaxy, the theory of disk accretion (Standard Shakura-Sunyaev disk)

and observational appearance of black holes in binary systems and active galactic nuclei. These and several other achievements drove theoretical developments to new frontiers and led to the generation of powerful and widely used tools to study structures in the universe. He also made significant contributions to space science. He led the team that built the X-ray observatory on Mir space station and the GRANAT orbiting X-ray observatory and worked with his team in preparing the world's first astronomical X-ray satellite. His awards including Crafoord Prize and Gruber Prize.

Currently Professor Rashid A. Syunyaev is Director of the Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics, Chief Scientist at the Russian Space Research Institute and Russia's principal scientific investigator of the International Gamma Ray Astrophysics Laboratory (INTEGRAL) of the European Space Agency. He also holds the position of Maureen and John Hendricks Visiting Professor in the School of Natural Sciences at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

إقامة هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى محضر
لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم المنعقدة بتاريخ ٢٧-٢٩ س
محرم ١٤٣٠ هـ الموافق ٢٤-٢٦ يناير ٢٠٠٩ م - فقد رُسم:

البروفيسور راشد عليفة سنيق

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٢٩ هـ / ٢٠٠٩ م) - مشاركة - وموضوعها (الفيزياء)،
فقد رُسم الإيجازة عملاً رائداً وساهمة أسياسية في مجال فيزياء الفلك، حيث استحدثت بحوثه
النظرية حول خلفية الإشعاع الكوني قادمة للمساهدات الفلكية والاستكشاف بُنية الكون والتجارب
وقد عمل على إشعاع الفوتون السوداء والنجوم الثنائية مما ساهم في تطوير مجال الأشعة التيفية الكونية.

وإقامة هيئة الجائزة لإذنته هذه البراءة لتزجوا لله أن يمدّه بالتوفيق والهدى والتوفيق

جاء الله ليصلني من عبادة العباد
رئيس هيئة الجائزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٢٠١ وتاريخ
١٤٣٠/٤/١ هـ الموافق ٢٨/٣/٢٠٠٩ م



King Faisal Prize
Science

2010

Co-Laureate

Professor Enrico Mario Bombieri

USA

(Mathematics)

Enrico Mario Bombieri was born in Milan, Italy in 1940. He earned his doctorate degree in mathematics at the University of Milan at the age of 23 and was immediately appointed assistant professor at that university. He continued his studies in the number theory with Professor Harold Davenport at Trinity College in Cambridge University in 1964. The following year, he became full professor of mathematics, serving first at the University of Cagliari in 1965, then the University of Pisa between 1966-1975 and then the Scuola Normale Superiore of Pisa from 1975 to 1977. He then joined the Institute for Advanced Study (IAS) in Princeton, U.S.A. as IBM John von Neumann Professor of mathematics.

Professor Bombieri work, over the past 40 years, covers a wide spectrum within the number theory, such as the analytic theory of L-functions, arithmetic geometry and Diophantine approximations, the distribution of primes, sieves and exponential sums. His studies of the “large

sieve” and its application in what is now known as the “Bombieri-Vinogradov Theorem” are central readings for every graduate researcher. He is also known for the “Bombieri-Lang Conjecture”, the “Bombieri Norm” and other fundamental contributions. Some of his results, particularly in the prime number theory, have potential applications to cryptography and security of data transmission and identification. Professor Bombieri received many distinguished awards and honors including the Fields Medal, Feltrinelli Prize, Balzan International Prize, Chevalier de l’Ordre des Palmes Academiques and Cavaliered I Gran Croce al Merito della Republica.

Currently Professor Enrico Mario Bombieri is Professor Emeritus at IAS.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلم

إقامة هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى ضوابطها
لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم المتقدمة من ٢٣ إلى ٢٥ من محرم ١٤٣١هـ الموافق
٩-١١ يناير ٢٠١٠م - فقُرر منح:

البروفيسور انريكو بوسيري

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم الهندسية للعام (١٤٣٠هـ / ٢٠١٠م) - مشاركة - وموضوعها (الرياضيات)
تعد المساهمات البروانية والمؤثرة في حقول الرياضيات المختلفة وامتازت به الأعمال من
أصالة وتمكن ووضوح. وقد خصت بحوثه الأساسيّة بمعالجة المسائل الصعبة في نظرية
الأعداد والهندسة الجبرية والتحليل المركب والسطوح المشاي، كما غطت مساهماته طيفاً واسعاً
من الموضوعات اشتملت على توزيع الأعداد الأولية والهندسة الحسابية والجموع الوسيّة.
وكان من أبرزها عمله المسائل في السطوح المشاي وتطوير مفهوم "التصفية الكبرى" التي أدت إلى
قطريّة بوسيري - فينوتزلاوف.

وإن هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحه هذه البروة التبرؤة لله أن يمدّه بالعون المتواصلة جهوده.
والله وليّ التوفيق

جاءالاقينصلاوعبدالعزيز
رئيس هيئة الجائزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٢٠٨ وتاريخ
١٤٣١/٣/٩ الموافق ٢٠١٠/٣/٩م



King Faisal Prize
Science

2010

Co-Laureate

Professor Terence Chi-Shen Tao

USA

(Mathematics)

Terence Chi-Shen Tao was born in Adelaide, Australia in 1975. He earned his B.Sc. in 1991, M.Sc. in 1992 from Flinders University and his Ph.D. from Princeton University in 1996. He joined the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)'s faculty in the same year. Four years later, at age 24, he became full professor.

Professor Tao works across a number of branches of mathematics including harmonic analysis, nonlinear partial differential equations, algebraic geometry, combinatorics, analytic number theory and signal processing. He is known for his highly original solutions of very difficult and important mathematical problems and for his technical brilliance in the use of the necessary mathematical machinery. His most famous contribution is the Green-Tao Theorem jointly with Professor J. Garnett former chair of mathematics at UCLA, who described Tao as "Mozart; mathematics just flows out of him". Professor Tao received several

awards including Salem Prize, Bôcher Prize, Clay Research Award, the American Mathematical Society's Levi L. Conant Prize, Ostrowski Prize, MacArthur Award, Alan T. Waterman Award and Medal, Frederic Esser Nemmers Prize and SASTRA Ramanujan Prize. In 2006, the International Congress of Mathematics in Madrid awarded him the Field Medal; he was one of 48 scientists ever to have been awarded the Fields Medal since its inception 80 years ago.

Currently Professor Terence Chi-Shen Tao is the James and Carol Collins Chair of Mathematics at UCLA and an honorary professor at the Australian National University.



Professor George M. Whitesides

USA

(Chemistry)



King Faisal Prize
Science

2011

Co-Laureate

George Mc Clelland Whitesides was born in Louisville, KY, U.S.A., in 1939. He received his A.B. in chemistry from Harvard University in 1960 and Ph.D. in chemistry from California Institute of Technology in 1964. He was a faculty member at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) for almost 20 years. In 1982, he joined the Department of Chemistry at Harvard University and was Chairman of the Department from 1986 to 1989. He also served as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences from 1989 to 1992 and Mallinckrodt Professor of Chemistry from 1982 to 2004.

Professor Whitesides' contributions cover a wide range of topics including materials and organic surface chemistry, soft lithography, molecular self-assembly, nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy (NMR), organometallic chemistry, nanotechnology, microfluidics, microfabrication, catalysis, energy production and conservation and rational drug design. He is best known for his

contributions towards understanding how molecules arrange themselves on a surface and his studies have paved the way for many advances in nanoscience, novel electronic technologies, pharmaceutical sciences and medical diagnostics. He also had played a major role in developing the Corey-House-Posner-Whitesides reaction. Professor George M. Whitesides received several awards including the US National Medal of Science, Welch Award, Priestley Medal, Kyoto Prize, Prince of Asturias Award, Benjamin Franklin Medal and the Inaugural Dreyfus Prize.

Currently Professor George M. Whitesides is the Woodford L. and Ann A. Flowers University Professor of chemistry at Harvard University.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلم

إقامة هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى ضوابطها، لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم المنقذة بتاريخ ١١-١٣ من شهر ١٤٣٢ هـ الموافق ١٥-١٧ يناير ٢٠١١ م - فقد رتب:

البروفيسور جورج ماك ليند وايتسايز

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٣٢ هـ / ٢٠١١ م) مشاركة - وضمها (الكيمياء)، تقديراً للإسهامات المتميزة في حقول الكيمياء المختلفة، وتحقيقه وتطويرها في مجال التجميع الذري والجزئيات مستخدماً مخرجات علوم الفيزياء والكيمياء. وقد استخدمت هذه النتائج مع ما توصل إليه في مجال الطباعة الحجرية لتطوير نظرية عملية العمل التي كالتقنية علمي التي طوعت في مخرجاتها في مستوى الجبال من الفيزياء والفكر ونبتة وعلم المولود وعلم الحياة، كما قام بربط علم التناوب مع الأنظمة الحيوية للاستفادة من فوائدها في صناعة الأدوية وتطوير طرق قليلة التكلفة في التشخيص الطبي.

وإقامة هيئة الجائزة لإوتمنى هذه البراءة لربها الله، أن يمدد بالعرفان لها حصوله جهوه.
والله ولي التوفيق



جالد الفاضل شيخ عبد العزيز

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٢١٥ وتاريخ
١٤٣٢/٤/٨ هـ الموافق ٢٠١١/٣/١٣ م



Professor Richard Neil Zare

USA

(Chemistry)



King Faisal Prize
Science

2011

Co-Laureate

Richard Neil Zare was born in Cleveland, OH, U.S.A., in 1939. He received his BA in chemistry and physics in 1961 and Ph.D. in chemical physics in 1964 from Harvard University. In 1965, he became assistant professor of chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). One year later, he moved to the University of Colorado at Boulder where he held joint appointments in the department of chemistry and the department of physics and astrophysics. In 1969, he became a full professor at Columbia University and in 1975 he was appointed the Higgins Professor of Natural Science. Since 1977, he joined the Department of Chemistry at Stanford University and held several endowed chairs including Shell Distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Howard Hughes Medical Institute Professor.

Professor Zare is most renowned for his discovery of “laser induced fluorescence” which has become an important and highly sensitive technique for studying

chemical reactions and chemical reaction dynamics at the molecular level as well as detecting trace amounts of compounds. He contributed to the understanding of molecular dynamics and chemical reactions. He developed the extremely sensitive technique of laser induced fluorescence and pioneered its application in many fields ranging from analytical chemistry and molecular biology to astrophysics. His work involved the examination of a 4.5 billion years old meteorite sample from Mars where he speculated that it might contain traces of primitive Martian life. Professor Zare received several awards including the US National Medal of Science, the Welch Award, the Priestley Medal and the BBVA Foundation Award in Basic Sciences.

Currently Professor Richard Neil Zare is the Marguerite Blake Wilbur Professor in Natural Science and Professor of Physics at Stanford University.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

إتقا هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى حضور اجتماعات لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم المنعقدة بتاريخ ١١-١٣ من صفر ١٤٣٢هـ الموافق ١٥-١٧ يناير ٢٠١١م - فقد رشح:

البروفيسور ريتشارد نيل زير

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٣٢هـ / ٢٠١١م) مشاركة - وموضوعها (الكيمياء)، فقد رشحها لاسمها رائدة والمؤثرة في حقول الكيمياء الفيزيائية والكيمياء الليزر، وبخاصة لاسمها رائدة في دراسة ديناميكية الجزيئات والتفاعلات الكيميائية، وتطويره طريقة بالغة الحساسية باستخدام تقنية اللمس المحفزة بواسطة أشعة الليزر في مجال الكيمياء الفيزيائية والكيمياء التحليلية وعلم الأسمدة الجزيئية والكيمياء الكونية.

وإتقا هيئة الجائزة لإفتمنحه فذه البراءة التي هو الله (وإتمنحه بالعون الموحدة جهوه.

والله ولي التوفيق

د. محمد بن عبد العزيز

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٢١٦ وتاريخ
١٤٣٢/٤/٨هـ الموافق ١٣/٢/٢٠١١م



King Faisal Prize
Science
2012

Professor Alexander J. Varshavsky

USA

(Biology)

Alexander Jacob Varshavsky was born in Moscow, Russia, in 1946. He obtained his B.S. in Chemistry from Moscow University in 1970 and Ph.D. in Biochemistry from the Institute of Molecular Biology in Moscow in 1973. He then served for three years as a Research Fellow at the Institute of Molecular Biology in Moscow. In 1977 he was appointed Assistant Professor in the Department of Biology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) where he became professor of Biology in 1986. He then joined California Institute of Technology (Caltech) in Pasadena in 1992 as Howard & Gwen Laurie Smits Professor of Cell Biology.

Professor Varshavsky discovered the N-end rule of ubiquitination that controls protein stability. His research has focused for many years on understanding how the function of a protein is terminated to ensure homeostatic equilibrium. He has established the significance of a new regulatory system in which ubiquitin plays a funda-

mental role in systematic and programmed degradation of protein. His seminal findings have opened an entirely new field of research and provided powerful insights into the molecular mechanisms underlying the ubiquitin-dependent protein degradation system and its role in cellular processes during health and disease. Varshavsky has also developed the idea of a targeted molecular device that could enter a cell, examine it for DNA deletions specific to cancer and killing it if it meets the right profile. Professor Varshavsky received several awards and prizes including Albert Lasker Award, Gairdner International Award, Louisa Gross Prize, March of Dimes Prize, and Gotham Prize.

Currently Professor Alexander J. Varshavsky is the Thomas Hunt Morgan Professor of Biology in the Division of Biology and Biological Engineering at Caltech.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

إِنَّ هَيْئَةَ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فِيصَلِّ الْعَالَمِيَّةَ - بَعْدَ الْوُطْلَانِ عَلَى قِطَاعِ الْجَائِزَةِ، وَعَلَى مَحَضَرِ
لِجْمَاعَاتِ جَنَّةِ الْأَخْتِيَارِ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فِيصَلِّ الْعَالَمِيَّةَ لِلْعُلُومِ الْمُنْتَقَدَةِ بِتَارِيخِ ٢٠-٢٢ مِنْ صَفَرِ
١٤٣٣ هـ لِتُحْلَفَ ١٤-١٦ يَنَايِرَ ٢٠١٤ م - فُقِّرَ رِثْمُ:

البروفيسور ألكسندر فارس فساي

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٣٣هـ/٢٠١٢م) وموضوعها (علم الحياة - البيولوجيا) تقديرًا لجهوده الرائدة حول الأهمية هذم البروتينات في تنظيم وظائف الخلية والحفاظ على استقرارها، واكتشافه آلية جديدة يتم بموجبها تحديد البروتين المختار للهدم أو التفكير السريع. وقد أدت تلك الاكتشافات إلى فتح مجال جديد في علوم الأحياء وأصبحت أساسًا في تطوير البحوث في مجالات عدة أهمها بحوث السرطان والأمراض الوراثية والمناعة والأمراض المناعية الأخرى.

ولها هئية الجائزة إذ تمنح هذه البرادة لتزجوا لفة أن يعمده بالعون المواصله جهوله.

والله ولي التوفيق

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز
رئيس هئية الجائزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٢٢٣ وتاريخ
١٤٣٣/٤/١٣ الموافق ٢٠١٢/٣/٦ م



Professor Paul B. Corkum

Canada

(Physics)



King Faisal Prize
Science

2013

Co-Laureate

Paul Bruce Corkum was born in Saint John, N.B., Canada, in 1943. He received his B.Sc. in physics from Acadia University in 1965, his M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Physics from Lehigh University in 1967 and 1972, respectively. He joined the National Research Council of Canada since 1973 and on 2008 he became its Chair in Attosecond Photonics as well as Professor of Physics at the University of Ottawa. He has been an Adjunct Professors of Physics in many Universities including McMaster between 1997-2009, British Columbia between 2001-2009, Ottawa between 2003-2013 and Texas A&M since 2006.

Professors Corkum and Krausz's independent pioneering work has made it possible to capture the incredibly fast motion of electrons in atoms and molecules in a "movie" with a time resolution down to attoseconds. Their pioneering work enabled capturing the stunningly fast motion of electrons in atoms and molecules with

a time resolution down to attoseconds. When intense ultra-short laser pulses are focused into a gas, a laser-like beam of attosecond pulses of ultraviolet light is produced. Professor Corkum was the first to explain this phenomenon with a conceptually simple model. He has harnessed this process for pioneering studies in collision physics, plasma physics, and molecular science. He has even been able to produce tomographic images of the movement of electrons in molecules. Professor Corkum received several awards including Einstein Award of the Society for Optical and Quantum Electronics, Tory Medal of the Royal Society of Canada and Herzberg Prize.

Currently Professor Paul B. Corkum is Distinguished University Professor at the University of Ottawa and National Research Council-Canada Research Chair in Attosecond.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

براءة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية

للعلوم

إقامة هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على فظام الجائزة، وعلى حضر
اجتماعات لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم المنعقدة بتاريخ ١٤-١٦
من ربيع الأول ١٤٣٤هـ الموافق ٢٦-٢٨ يناير ٢٠١٣م - فقد رشح:

البروفيسور بول كورم

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٣٤هـ/٢٠١٣م) - مشاركة - وموضوعها (الفيزياء)،
وذلك للاعتماد على مساهمته المستقلة الرائدة، التي جعلت من الممكن الحصول على صورة حركة الوبلكترونات في داخل
التدرجات والجزئيات في فترات زمنية متناهية في الصغر في حدود القوانين. والتقريب مفهوم وحدة
القوانين الزمنية فإما نسبتها إلى زمن الثانية المعروفة كنسبة الثانية إلى زمن عمر الكون، أي نحو ١ بليون
سنة. وعندما يتم مع ضوء الليزر الملصق بحالي التردد على حاز تخرج عنه حزمة من الأشعة فوق البنفسجية
فلا تتردد في مدى القوانين. وكان الرائد الأول في تفسير هذه الظاهرة من خلال توقع تبسط.
ولقد استطاع تسخيرها في دراسات رائدة للنصا وميك الفيزيائية والبللزيما وعلم الجزئيات،
كما استطاع أن يحصل على صور طبقية طرقة الوبلكترونات داخل الجزئيات.

وإقامة هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحه هذه البراءة لترجمو الله أن يمدّه بالعرف للمواصلة طويلاً.

والله ولي التوفيق

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز
رئيس هيئة الجائزة



Professor Ferenc Krausz

Austria

(Physics)



King Faisal Prize
Science

2013

Co-Laureate

Ferenc Krausz was born on May 17, 1962 in Mór, Hungary. He obtained his Diploma in Electrical Engineering in 1985 from Budapest University of Technology and Ph.D. in Laser Physics in 1991 from Vienna University of Technology (VUT). He was a post-doctoral fellow at VUT for two years and obtained his Habilitation from the Department of Electrical Engineering in 1993. He joined VUT in 1996 and rose to full professorship in 1999. Since 2004, he was Director at the Max Planck Institute for Quantum Optics (MPQ) and Professor and Chair of experimental physics-Laser Physics at the Ludwig Maximilians University (LMU) in Munich. He co-founded the Munich-Centre of Advanced Photonics (MAP) in 2006 and became its Director since 2010. Additionally, he has been the Director of the Laboratory for Extreme Photonics (LEX-Photonics) since 2012.

Professors Krausz and Corkum independent pioneering work has made it possible to capture the incredibly fast

motion of electrons in atoms and molecules in a “movie” with a time resolution down to attoseconds. Krausz and his team generated and measured the first attosecond light pulse and used it for capturing electrons’ motion inside atoms. To produce this laser-like beam of attosecond pulses of ultraviolet light intense ultrashort laser pulses are focused into a gas. He has developed powerful techniques for generating intense, tailored, waveforms of laser light and has applied these tools for observing and controlling the motion of electrons on a time scale of attoseconds to femtoseconds. His group was the first to generate single ultraviolet pulses with a duration as short as 80 attoseconds. Professor Krausz has several awards and prizes including Wittgenstein Award and Carl Zeiss Award.

Currently Professor Ferenc Krausz is Director of the Center for Advanced Laser Applications (CALA), Director of LEX-Photonics, Director of MAP and the International Max Planck Research School of Advanced Photon Science.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

براءة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية

للعالم

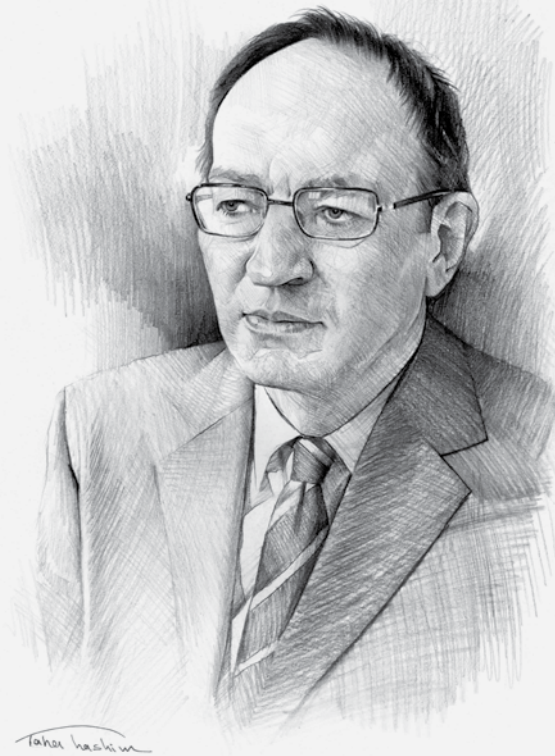
إلهية جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى حضر
اجتماعات لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم المنعقدة بتاريخ ١٤-١٦ من
ربيع الأول ١٤٣٤هـ الموافق ٢٦-٢٨ يناير ٢٠١٣م - تقرر منح:

البروفيسور فيرنس كرلوس

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٣٤هـ/٢٠١٣م) - مشاركة - وموضوعها (الفيزياء)،
وذلك للاستيازجونه المستقلة الرائدة، التي جعلت من الممكن الحصول على تصوير حركة الوبلكترونات في داخل
الذرات والجزئيات في فترات زمنية متناهية في الصغر في حدود القوانين. والتقريب مفهوم وحدة
القوانية الزمنية فاق نسبتها إلى زمن الثانية المعروفة كنسبة الثانية إلى زمن عمر الكون، أي نحو ايليون
حام. وعندما يتم مع ضوء الليزر الملثف حالي التردد على حاز تلتج حنة حنة من الأشعة فوق البنفسجية
ذرات تروذرات في مدى القوانين. وقد طور وسائل فعالة لتوليد أمواج ليزر ملثفة يتم التحكم بها وتكييفها
حسب الحاجة، كما استخدم هذه الوسائل للمراقبة في حركة الوبلكترونات والتحكم في مجال زمني متاهي الصغر
والقدرة على بحمنة البحتية، لأول مرة، من إنتاج تروذرات أحادية فوق بنفسجية في مجالات زمنية
في حدود ٨٠ أوقوانية.

وإلهية الجائزة إذ تمنحه هذه البراءة لترجمته أن يمدّه بالعلم لتواصله جهوده.
والله ولي التوفيق

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز
رئيس هيئة الجائزة



Professor Gerd Faltings

Germany

(Mathematics)



King Faisal Prize

Science

21014

Gerd Faltings was born in Gelsenkirchen-Buer, Germany, in 1954. He studied mathematics and physics from 1972 to 1978 at the Westphalian Wilhelm University of Muenster. He received his diploma and PhD in 1978. Following his Ph.D. award, he was visiting scientist to Harvard University. Between 1979-1982 was an Assistant Professor at the University of Muenster where he received his habilitation in 1981. He became a Professor at the University of Wuppertal in 1982, then he moved to Princeton University in 1984.

Professor Faltings has made seminal contributions to mathematics, particularly to algebraic geometry, number theory and arithmetic. At the age of 27, he made a breakthrough which revolutionized Arakelov theory by proving his index theorem and the Faltings-Riemann-Roch theorem. During the following two years, he proved three major arithmetic finiteness theorems, the Mordell Conjecture, the Tate Conjecture and the Shafarevich Conjecture,

all of which have become attached to his name. He gained world fame by his proof of the Mordell conjecture, a problem about Diophantine equations that date back to the Greek. He introduced new geometric ideas and techniques in the theory of Diophantine approximation which have led to his proof of Lang's conjecture on rational points of abelian varieties and to a far-reaching generalization of the subspace theorem. He has also made important contributions to the theory of vector bundles on algebraic curves with his proof of the Verlinde formula. Professor Gerd Faltings received several awards and prizes including Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Prize, Heinz Gumin Prize and the Federal Order of Merit First Class of Germany. He is also the recipient of the Fields Medal of the International Mathematical Union.

Currently Professor Gerd Faltings is Director and Scientific Member of the Max Planck Institute for Mathematics.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

إِذَا هَيْبَةُ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ - بَعْدَ الْإِطْلَاقِ عَلَى نِظَامِ الْجَائِزَةِ، وَعَلَى مَحَضَرِ
رَبِّهَا حَاكِمِ لُجْنَةِ الْأَخْتِيَارِ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِلْعُلُومِ الْمُنْفَعَةِ بِتَارِيخِ ١١-١٣ مِنْ رَجَبِ
الْأَوَّلِ ١٤٣٥ هـ الْمُلَاقَاةِ ١٢-١٤ يَنَايِرَ ٢٠١٤ م - تَقَرَّرَ سَخْمُ:

الدُّرُوسُ جَمِيلٌ وَفُولِيَتِي بَجْرٌ

جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِلْعُلُومِ هَذَا الْعَامِ (١٤٣٥ هـ / ٢٠١٤ م)، وَمَوْضُوعُهَا (الرِّيَاضِيَّاتُ)؛
وَفِيهَا لِإِسْتِغْنَانَةِ الرُّائِدَةِ فِي الْمُنْتَدَى الْجَبْرِيَّةِ وَنَظَرِيَّةِ الْأَعْدَالِ، وَتَحْلِيلِ أَعْمَالِهِ الرُّائِدَةِ
الْأَخْرَجِيَّةِ الَّتِي تَجْمَعُ بَيْنَ الْأَبْدَالِ وَالرُّؤْيَا وَالقُوَّةِ التَّقْنِيَّةِ، وَقَدْرَمِ الْأَدْوَارِ وَتَقْنِيَّاتِ
بَاهِرَةٍ وَجَهْدَةٍ تُسَخِّمُ بِأَسْمَارِهَا فِي الرِّيَاضِيَّاتِ الْحَدِيثَةِ.

وَلِإِذَا هَيْبَةُ الْجَائِزَةِ، إِذَا تَمَنَّى هَذِهِ الْبَرَاءَةَ لِرَبِّهِمُ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَمُنَّوهُ بِالْعَوْنِ لِطَوْلِصَلَةِ جَاهِلِيَّةِ.
وَاللَّهُ وَالْحَقُّ وَالنَّوْفِيُّ



خَالِدُ الْفَيْضِيَّةِ
رئيس هيئة الجائزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٢٣٤ وتاريخ
٢٩/٥/١٤٣٥ هـ الموافق ٢٠١٤/٣/٢٠ م



Professor Michael Grätzel

Switzerland

Chemistry



King Faisal Prize
Science

2015

Co-Laureate

Michael Grätzel was born in Dorfchemnitz, Saxony, Germany, in 1944. He received his Diploma from the Free University of Berlin in 1968 and his Doctoral degree in Natural Sciences from the Technical University of Berlin in 1970. He then did his Postdoctoral fellowship at the Radiation Laboratory in the University of Notre Dame. In 1976, he obtained Habilitation/Private Dozent at the Free University of Berlin. In 1977, he joined the Laboratory of Photonics and Interfaces (LPI) at École Polytechnique Fédérale De Lausanne (EPFL) (the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology) as a Professor of Chemistry. He was head of the Department of Chemistry several times and Director of the Institute of Physical Chemistry since 2000. He was also Mary Upton Visiting Professor at Cornell University, Distinguished Visiting Professor at the National University of Singapore, Invited Professor at the University of California in Berkeley, the École normale supérieure de Cachan in Paris and Delft University of Technology.

Professor Grätzel pioneered the research on energy and electron transfer reactions in mesoscopic-materials and their optoelectronic applications. His foundational and practical discoveries continue to have a major impact on the practical realization of solar-energy conversion. He discovered a new type of solar cells based on dye sensitized nanocrystalline oxide films. These world-famous Grätzel-solar cells are simple and relatively inexpensive to manufacture, while possessing unique practical properties including flexibility and transparency. Professor Grätzel received numerous awards and prizes including the Balzan Prize, the Galvani Medal, Albert Einstein World Award, Paul Karrer Gold Medal and Faraday Medal of the British Royal Society. He also holds honorary doctorate degrees from many universities.

Currently Professor Michael Grätzel is a Professor of Physical Chemistry at EPFL and Director of LPI.



King Faisal Prize
Science

2015

Co-Laureate

Professor Omar Mwanne Yaghi

USA

(Chemistry)

Omar Mwanne Yaghi was born in Amman, Jordan in 1965. He received his B.S. in chemistry from State University of New York at Albany (SUNY) in 1985 and Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Illinois at Urbana in 1990. He did his postdoctoral fellowship in Harvard University then joined Arizona State University from 1992 to 1998. He was Rober W. Parry Collegiate Professor at the Department of Chemistry of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor between 1999-2006. In 2006, he became Irving and Jean Stone Chair in Physical Sciences, Christopher S. Foote Professor of Chemistry and Professor of Molecular and Medical Pharmacology at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA).

Professor Yaghi has made seminal contributions in the field of metal organic frameworks (MOFs). He developed MOFs through highly innovative approaches to construct novel materials and explored their applications in various fields including encapsulation of bio-molecules and capturing of gases such as carbon dioxide and hydrogen. He showed that met-

al-oxide clusters could be used as anchors for joining organic linkers into robust crystalline open frameworks and was the first to make materials with controlled porosity, pore-functionality and metrics. Yaghi has successfully combined organic and inorganic chemistry to stitch molecules together by strong bonds and make robust materials. He thereby has created a new field of chemistry (reticular chemistry). This materials synthesis approach also led him to the discovery and development of covalent organic frameworks (COFs) as well as porous zeolitic imidazolate frameworks (ZIFs). Professor Yaghi has received several Awards including the Sacconi Medal and China Nano Award.

Currently Professor Omar Mwanne Yaghi is the James and Neeltje Tretter Chair Professor of Chemistry at UC Berkeley, Director of the Molecular Foundry at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Co-Director of the Kavli Energy Nanosciences Institute and Co-Director of the California Research Alliance by BASF.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



بِإِذْنِ جَازِئَةِ الْمَلِكِ فِيصَلِّ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ

لِلْعُلُومِ

إِلَّا هَيْئَةَ جَازِئَةِ الْمَلِكِ فِيصَلِّ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ - بَعْدَ التَّلَاحُّقِ عَلَى نِظَامِ الْجَازِئَةِ ، وَعَلَى مَحَلِّ تَجَمُّعِهَا لِحُجَّةِ
وَالاخْتِيارِ الْجَازِئَةِ الْمَلِكِ فِيصَلِّ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِلْعُلُومِ الْمُنْعَقِدَةِ بِنَارِخِ ١٢-١٤ مِنْ رَبِيعِ الْآخِرِ ١٤٣٦ هـ الْمَوْلُودِ
٣-١ فَبِرَّايِرِ ٢٠١٥ م - فَمَقَرَّرَ مَخْرَجُ :

البروفيسور عمر مؤنس ياخي

جَازِئَةُ الْمَلِكِ فِيصَلِّ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِلْعُلُومِ لِهَذَا الْعَامِ (١٤٣٦ هـ / ٢٠١٥ م) - بِالِاشْتِرَاكِ وَمَوْضُوعِهَا (الْكِيمِيَاءُ) ؛
لِتَحْقِيقِهَا لِمَجَازِئَاتِ أَسَاسِيَّةٍ فِي مَحَلِّ إِطَارَاتِ الْمَعَاوِدِ الْعَضُويَّةِ . وَقَدْ طَوَّرَ خِلَالَ الْعَقْدِ الْمَاحِضِينَ طَرِيقاً
مَبْتَكراً لِتَصْنِيعِ سَوَالِجٍ جَدِيدَةٍ وَاسْتَحْدَلَمَ قَطْبِيقَاتِهَا فِي حِدَّةٍ بِجِالَاتِ تَتَمَلَّحُ إِدْخَالَ الْجُزْئِيَّاتِ الطَّبِيعِيَّةِ ،
وَالنَّطَاقِ الْفَازِزَاتِ ، مِثْلَ : نَاقِي أَلْسِيدِ الْكَرْبُونِ وَالْهَيْدْرُوجِيِّ . وَقَدْ أَسْمَعَتْ مَنَابِرَتَهُ وَإِبْرَاحِيَّةَ وَمَهَارَاتِهِ
الْتَقْنِيَّةِ وَفَهْمِ الْمُنْعَمِ لِلتَّكْوِينِ الطَّبِيعِيِّ وَالنَّفَاحِ فِي طَوِيرِ أَكْبَرِ لِهَذِهِ الْمَعَاوِدِ الْعَضُويَّةِ .
وإِلَّا هَيْئَةَ الْجَازِئَةِ ؛ إِذْ عَنَى هَذِهِ الْبَرَاةُ ؛ لَتَرْجُو لَللَّهِ أَلْجَمِيدُ بِالْعَوْدِ لِمَوْلَا صِلَةِ مَهْرُودِ .

وَاللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

خالد الفيصل

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

مَنْدُوبُ فِي الرُّبُوعِ مِنْ بَرَقِ ٢٣٩ وَنَارِخِ
١٠ / ٥ / ١٤٣٦ هـ الْمَوْلُودِ ١ / ٣ / ٢٠١٥ م



King Faisal Prize
Science

2016

Co-Laureate

Professor Stephen P. Jackson

UK

(Biology)

Stephen Philip Jackson was born in Nottingham, U.K., in 1962. He obtained his B.Sc. in Biochemistry from the University of Leeds in 1983 and his Ph.D. in Molecular Biology from the University of Edinburgh in 1987. He then did post-doctoral research at the University of California in Berkley. In 1991, he joined the Gurdon Institute and became Senior Group Leader and Fellow of St. John's College at Cambridge University in 1995. He was also appointed Fredrick James Quick Professor of Biology at the Department of Zoology from 1995 to 2009, then Fredrick James Quick and Cancer Research U.K. Professor of Biology at the Department of Biochemistry at Cambridge University. He served as Deputy Director of the Gurdon Institute from 2001 to 2004.

Professor Jackson's research focuses primarily on understanding how cells detect and repair DNA damage. Towards this objective, his laboratory uses a broad range of techniques and approaches to obtain a deeper insight of the cellular pathways that will yield a better understanding of the

diseases that can arise when such pathways are lost e.g., hereditary and sporadic cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, developmental defects, immune deficiencies, infertility and premature aging, and will suggest new treatment strategies for these diseases. He is credited for his innovative approach to bring his findings into tangible therapeutic products for cancer treatment. He founded KuDOS Pharmaceuticals to discover and develop drugs for development of new cancer treatments based on knowledge of cellular DNA damage response pathways, which was later acquired by AstraZeneca. He also founded MISSION Therapeutics to develop drugs to improve management of life-threatening diseases, particularly cancer. Professor Jackson received several awards and honors including Tenovus Medal and Colworth medal.

Currently Professor Stephen P. Jackson is Head of the Cancer Research U.K. Laboratories and the Wellcome Trust and Cancer Research U.K. Gurdon Institute at Cambridge University.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلم

إِنَّ هَيْئَةَ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ، بَعْدَ إِطْلَاقِهَا عَلَى قِطَاعِ الْجَائِزَةِ الْمَعْرِفِ وَالْمَصَادِقِ
عَلَيْهِ مِنْ مَجَالِسِ أُمَمَاءِ مَزْتَسَمَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْخَيْرِيَّةِ بِالْقَرَارِ رَقْمَ ٤٣/١١٧٧/٤-٣، وَتَارِيخَ ١١/٩/١٤٠٣ هـ،
وَعَلَى حَضْرَتِيَّةِ الْأَخْتِيَارِ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِلْعُلُومِ فِي دَوْرَتِهَا الثَّامِنَةِ وَالْقَلْبَانِيْنَ بِتَارِيخِ
٧-٩ مِنْ رَجَبِ الْأَضْرَ ١٤٣٧ هـ الْمَوْفِقِ ١٧-١٩ بِنَايِرِ ٢٠١٦، فَقَرَّرَتْ:

الدِّسْتَاذَ الدُّكْتُورَ سَيِّفِ بْنِ فَيْلِبِ هَامِ السُّوِيَّ

جَائِزَةَ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِلْعُلُومِ فِي هَذَا الْعَامِ (١٤٣٧ هـ / ٢٠١٦ م) بِالْإِسْتِزْلَاقِ، وَمَوْضُوعِهَا
(عِلْمُ الْحَيَاةِ) السِّيُولُوجِيَا، وَفِيهَا لِإِسْتِهَامَاتِهِ الشَّمِيرَةِ فِي التَّعْرِفِ إِلَى الْعُقُودِ بَيْنَ الْيَاثِ
وَخَطَرِ رَبِّ الْبَحْرِ وَمَعْلَقَةِ ذِكْرِ بَرَعَتِ السَّرَطَا، وَبِصِفَةِ خَاصَّةِ لِسْتِطَاعَتِهِ الْكَيْفِيَّةِ
الْعَوَالِمِ الْبَحْرِيَّةِ لِلْإِصْلَاحِ الْمُحَضَّرِ التَّوَدِي. كَمَا يَرْجِعُ إِلَيْهِ الْعُقُودُ فِي إِشْكَارِ سِلُوبِ جَمْدِيْرِ التَّحْوِيلِ
نَتَاجِجِ الْبَحْرِ وَالْحَيَاةِ الْوَالِدَاتِ لِمُعَاجِلَةِ السَّرَطَا.

وَإِنَّ هَيْئَةَ الْجَائِزَةِ، إِذْ تَعْنَهُ هَذِهِ الْبِرَاءَةُ، لَتَسْأَلُ إِنَّهُ أَوْ عُمْدَةً بِالْعَوْدِ لِمَوْلَاةِ جَمْدِيْرِ.

وَاللَّهُ وَالْحَيُّ التَّوْفِيقُ



خَالِدُ الْفَيْصَلِ
رئيس هيئة الجائزة



King Faisal Prize
Science

2016

Co-Laureate

Professor Vamsi K. Mootha

USA

(Biology)

Vamsi Krishna Mootha was born in Kakinada, India, in 1971. He received his B.S. in Mathematical and Computational Science at Stanford University in 1993 and his M.D. from Harvard-MIT Division of Health Sciences and Technology at Harvard Medical School in 1998. He did his Internship and Residency in Internal Medicine at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, MA in 1998, followed by Postdoctoral fellowship in 2001 at Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research at Cambridge, MA.

Professor Mootha and his team combine the tools of genomics with rigorous computation and biochemical physiology to explore mitochondrial function in health and disease. His major research accomplishments include characterization of the mitochondrial proteome, discovery of more than 15 novel mitochondrial disease genes by integrative genomics and use of targeted exome sequencing for clinical diagnostics. He discovered

the molecular machinery of mitochondrial calcium uniporter. He also, showed that a subtle decline in mitochondrial gene expression underlies type 2 Diabetes and that the mitochondrial one-carbon pathway is altered in many diseases. Professor Mootha received several awards and honors including Keilin Medal, Judson Daland Prize and Padma Shri Prize. He is a member of several scientific societies including the US National Academy of Sciences and the Association of American Physicians.

Currently Professor Vamsi K. Mootha is a Professor of Medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital, Professor of Systems Biology at Harvard Medical School, Investigator at Howard Hughes Medical Institute and Institute Member at Broad Institute of Harvard and MIT.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلم

إنَّ هَيْئَةَ جَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ، بَعْدَ اِلْتِمَاعِ حَلِيِّ فِطْرَةِ الْجَائِزَةِ الْمَعَدَّةِ وَالْمُصَادَقِ
مَحَلِّيَّةٍ مِنْ مَجْلِسِ اِلْتِمَاعِ مَوْزَعَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْخَيْرِيَّةِ بِالْمَقَرَّرِ رَقْمَ ٢٣/١١١٧/٤٠٣ وِتَارِيخَ ١١/٩/٣٠١٤ م،
وَعَلَى تَحْتَرِفِئَةِ اِلْتِمَاعِ الْجَائِزَةِ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِلْعُلُومِ فِي ذَوْرَتِهَا اَلثَّانِيَّةِ وَالْثَّلَاثِيْنَ
بِتَارِيخِ ٧-٩ مِنْ رَجَبِ الْاَخْر ١٤٣٧ م (اَلثَّلَاثِيْنَ ١٧-١٩ بِنَاءِ ٢٠١٦ م) تَقَرَّرَتْ:

اَلدُّكْتُورُ فَاْسِي كَرِيْمٌ نَابُوْتَا

جَائِزَةَ الْمَلِكِ فَيْصَلِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ لِلْعُلُومِ اَلْهَذِهِ اَلْعَامِ (١٤٣٧ م/٢٠١٦ م) بِالاسْتِزْلَاجِ، وَمَوْضُوعِهَا
(عِلْمُ اَلْحَيَاةِ) اَلْبِيُولُوجِيَا، وَقَدْ اِسْتَحْدَرَهُ اَلْمِيْتَاكُونْدَرِيُوكُ كَمَوْضُوعٍ مَحْدِدٍ يَرْوِطُ بَيْنَ اَلْبِيُولُوجِيَا
وَالْبِيُولُوجِيَا وَاَلْبِيُولُوجِيَا وَاَلْبِيُولُوجِيَا وَاَلْبِيُولُوجِيَا وَاَلْبِيُولُوجِيَا وَاَلْبِيُولُوجِيَا وَاَلْبِيُولُوجِيَا
اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ
عَلَى مِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ اَلْمِثَالِيَّةِ

وَلِإِنَّ هَيْئَةَ الْجَائِزَةِ، إِذْ عَمَّهَ هَذِهِ اَلْبِرْوَاةُ، لَسَّالَ اَللَّهِ اَلْحَمْدُ اَلْمُتَوَالِفَةُ اَلْمُتَوَالِفَةُ اَلْمُتَوَالِفَةُ

وَاللَّهُ وَرَبُّهُ اَلْمُتَوَالِفَةُ



خَالِدُ الْفَيْصَلِ
رئيس هيئة الجائزة



Professor Daniel Loss

Switzerland

(Physics)



King Faisal Prize
Science

2017

Co-Laureate

Daniel Loss was born in Winterthur, Switzerland, in 1958. He obtained his Undergraduate in Theoretical Physics and his Ph.D. in Statistical Mechanics from the University of Zurich in 1983 and 1985, respectively. He first worked as a Postdoctoral Research Associate at the University of Zurich in 1985, then a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the University of Illinois, Urbana in 1989 and later as a Research Scientist at IBM T. J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York 1991. Afterwards in 1993, he worked at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, Canada as an Assistant Professor and then Associate Professor of Physics. In 1996, he joined Basel University as Professor Ordinarius of Theoretical Physics and chaired the Department of Physics three times between 1998 and 2010. He has also served as Co-Director of the Swiss National Center of Competence and Research in Nanoscale Science.

Professor Loss has made seminal contributions to the quantum theory of spin dynamics and spin coherence in

semiconductors and quantum dots. Together with D.P. DiVincenzo, they proposed the concept of a spin quantum computer of exceptionally high speed and storage capacity, using electron spins trapped in quantum dots as qubits. His ground-breaking predictions have been confirmed experimentally by other groups and has inspired further research into the basic physics and practical applications of spin-related phenomena. He has also made pioneering contributions to low-dimensional interacting systems, topological quantum memories and topological quantum computing based on Majorana fermions and parafermions. He received several awards including the Humboldt Research Prize, the Marcel Benoist Prize and the Blaise Pascal Medal.

Currently Daniel Loss is Professor of Theoretical Condensed Matter Physics in the Department of Physics at Basel University, Director of the Basel Center for Quantum Computing and Quantum Coherence and Co-Director of the Swiss Nanoscience Institute.



King Faisal
INTERNATIONAL PRIZE

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

إن هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى محضر اجتماعات لجنة الاختيار للجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم المنعقدة بتاريخ ١٠-١٢ من ربيع الآخر ١٤٣٨ هـ الموافق ٨-١٠ يناير ٢٠١٧ م - تقرر منح:

البروفيسور دانيال لوس
Professor Daniel Loss

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٣٨ هـ / ٢٠١٧ م) (بالاشتراك)، وموضوعها (الفيزياء)؛ وذلك لكونه من أهم رواد النظرية الخاصة بلبناميكية دوران الألكترونات وماسك الدوران في النقاط الكوانتية وتطبيقها الممكنة في الحواسيب الكمية؛ من أجل الاستفادة من خاصية دوران الإلكترونات الممحصورة في النقاط الكوانتية لتكون بمثابة إقام ثنائية كوانتية (bits). وقد مهدت أعماله لكثير من التجارب المهمة. كما أشتهر البروفيسور لوس في نظريته الحاسوب الكوانتي باستخدام دوران الإلكترونات في النقاط الكوانتية كإقام ثنائية كوانتية، مما فتح المجال لتطوير حواسيب قوية من حيث سرعتها وقد لها على تخزين المعلومات. وإن هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحه هذا البراءة لرجوع الله أن يتكأ بالعون لمواصلة جهوده.

والله ولي التوفيق

خالد الفيصل
رئيس هيئة الجائزة



King Faisal Prize
Science

2017

Co-Laureate

Professor Laurens W. Molenkamp

Netherlands

(Physics)

Laurens Wigbolt Molenkamp was born in Loppersum, Netherlands, in 1956. He obtained his Undergraduate and Ph.D. degrees in Physical Chemistry from Groningen University in 1980 and 1985, respectively. For the next 10 years, he was involved in industrial research at the Philips Research Laboratories in Eindhoven. In 1994, he joined RWTH Aachen University as an Associate Professor. Later, in 1999 he became Chair of Experimental Physics and Head of the Molecular Beam Epitaxy (MBE) Unit at the Physics Institute in the University of Würzburg.

Professor Molenkamp made fundamental contributions to experimental solid-state physics and in particular semiconductor spintronics. He is famous for discovering the quantum spin Hall effect. He achieved the first experimental verification of what was previously only a theoretically predicted new quantum state of matter and opened up a whole new field of topological insulators.

The quantum spin Hall effect experimentally verified by Molenkamp is related to the quantum Hall effect, the most significant discovery in solid-state physics of the 1980s. However, the quantum spin Hall effect occurs without an external magnetic field rather it uses a strong spin-orbit coupling hence opening up a range of potential applications. He has also developed novel methods for creating and manipulating spin-polarized charge carrier states in semiconductors, with the potential to develop magnetic storage devices. Professor Molenkamp received several awards including the Europhysics Prize and the Stern-Gerlach Medal.

Currently Professor Laurens W. Molenkamp is Professor of physics and Chair of Experimental Physics at the University of Würzburg.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



King Faisal
INTERNATIONAL PRIZE

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم

إن هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى محضر اجتماعات اللجنة الاختيارية لجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم المنعقدة بتاريخ ١٠-١٢ ربيع الآخر ١٤٣٨ هـ الموافق ٨-١٠ يناير ٢٠١٧ م - تُقرر منح:

البروفيسور لورينس مولينكامب
Professor Laurens Molenkamp

جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٣٨ هـ / ٢٠١٧ م) (بالاشتراك)، وموضوعها (الفيزياء)؛ وذلك لإسهامه الفاعل في المجال التجريبي لعلم دوران الإلكترونات. وقد تضمنت أعماله اكتشاف طرق مبتكرة لتحسين الشحنات المستقطبة بواسطة الدوران في شبكات الموصلات، مع إمكانية استخلاص مسائل تجزئة معقدة، ومعالجة حالات الدوران، ولتحقيق تحدياً في تأكيد نظرية تأثير دوران هال الكوانتي، مما يبرز مجال العوازل الكوانتية، ويمثل شكلاً جديداً من أشكال المادة الكوانتية. وإن هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحهم هذه البراءة لرحموا الله أن يمدوا بالعون لمواصلة جهودهم.

والله ولي التوفيق

خالد الفيصل
رئيس هيئة الجائزة



King Faisal Prize
Science
2018

Professor Sir John M. Ball

UK

(Mathematics)

John Macleod. Ball was born in Farnham, Surrey, U.K., in 1948. He obtained his undergraduate degree in Mathematics from the university of Cambridge in 1969 and his D.Phil in Mechanical Engineering in 1972 from the University of Sussex. He did his postdoctoral research fellowship at Heriot Watt university in Scotland and at Brown university in the U.S.A. Between 1974-1996 he was at Heriot Watt university where he became Professor of Applied Analysis. Since 1996, he has been Sedleian professor of natural philosophy at Oxford. He is director of Oxford Centre for Nonlinear Partial Differential Equations and fellow of the queen's college at the university of Oxford.

Professor Ball has fundamental mathematical contributions to nonlinear partial differential equations, the calculus of variations and their applications to materials science and liquid crystals. He has pioneering work giving the first global existence theorems for energy minimizing configurations in nonlinear elasticity under realistic hypotheses on the ma-

terial response and the first rigorous treatment of non-interpenetration of matter and cavitation in solids. He worked with Richard James to develop the widely used mathematical theory of martensitic phase transformations and their microstructure as well as a theory of metastability based on geometric incompatibility of parent and product phases. Sir John is well known for his groundbreaking work on infinite-dimensional dynamical systems, in which his method is widely used for proving the existence of global attractors for nonlinear wave equations and other systems. His work on the Landau-de Gennes theory has greatly stimulated the worldwide study of mathematics of liquid crystals. In particular, his fundamental contributions with zarnescu to orientability of director configurations, and the satisfaction of eigenvalue constraints on the de Gennes Q-tensor with Majumdar. Professor Sir John Ball received many awards including Keith Prize and Sylvester Medal. He was knighted in 2006 for his services to science.



جائزة الملك فيصل للعلوم

إن هيئة جائزة الملك فيصل - بعد الاطلاع على نظام الجائزة، وعلى متحضرات اجتماعات لجنة الاختيار لجائزة الملك فيصل للعلوم المنعقدة بتاريخ الحادي والعشرين حتى الثالث والعشرين من ربيع الآخر لسنة سبع وثلاثين وأربع مائة والف الموافق الثامن حتى العاشر من يناير عام الفين وأثمان مائة وعشرة - تقرر منح:

البروفيسور السير جون بوك

Professor Sir John Ball

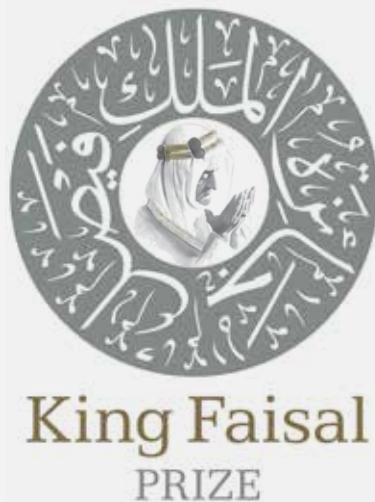
جائزة الملك فيصل للعلوم لهذا العام (١٤٣٩هـ / ٢٠١٨م) وموضوعها (الرياضيات)؛ وذلك لميزاته منها:
• استقامته الأساسية والفعالة في مجال المعادلات التفاضلية الجزئية غير الخطية، وحسابات التفاضل والأنظمة الدائرية ميكانية، حيث طور طرقاً متكررة في هذه المجالات تستخدم كثيراً في الرياضيات اليوم. تطبيقه في عملته مفاهيم رياضية عميقة على مشكلات في الحياة العنصرية، واستحدثته تطبيقات في علم المولد، وإيجاد أساليب قوية للسائل الكبريتي وانتقال الطور والمرونة غير الخطية. خدمته المجتمع العلمي بصورة أوسع من خلال إبداعاته الفاعلة في قيادة مباريات رياضية حول العالم.

وإن هيئة الجائزة إذ تمنحه هذا البراءة لترجو الله أن يملا بالعون لمواصلة جهوده.

والله ولي التوفيق

خالد الفيصل

رئيس هيئة الجائزة



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