

Speech of Dr. Ahmad Al-Dobeib
Secretary General of the King Faisal International Prize for Winners
Saturday 24/5/1404 25/2/1984

In the Name of God, Most Gracious, Most Merciful,

Your Majesty the King,
Your Royal Highness second Deputy Prime Minister,
Your Highness,
Your Excellencies,

We are very proud your Majesty to award you The King Faisal International Prize for the service of Islam...It is also an honor for me to present to you the elite of winners of the prize in other branches which are: Islamic Studies, Arabic Literature, Medicine, and Science.

A prominent pioneer in the fields of Islamic Shari'a won the prize for this year in Islamic studies, he is Sheikh Moustafa Ahmad AlZarka, for his distinguished contributions in Fiqh(Jurisprudence) and they are:

1-His book "An Introduction to the theory of commitment in Islamic Jurisprudence", the committee found that it is a book that deserves recognition for what it contains of studies and research that the author successfully explained in his easy style. He also tackled delicate issues and hidden differences brilliantly.

2-His numerous efforts in the field of Islamic Jurisprudence, for he added to the Islamic library in this field something worthy of recognition, in addition to his work in the encyclopedia of Islamic Jurisprudence, and his establishment of a number of curriculums in Arab universities and developing them. Moreover, he participated seriously in Islamic and Jurisprudence conferences.

A great professor and a prominent person in Arabic Literary studies won the prize in Arabic literature for this year. He is Professor Mahmoud Mohammad Shaker, he won the prize for his valuable contributions in the field of studies that dealt with ancient Arabic literature which are manifested by:

1-His book "Al-Mutanabbi" published in the year 1936, which had numerous scientific, scholarly, and literary values, some of which are: -depth in study, effort, and exploration. -His ability to derive and his precision in appreciation, and coherent linking between poetry and life events, and he showed that in the development of

styles of Mutanabbi.

2-Beside his serious academic horizons, and his influence on literary and intellectual studies and Islamic heritage.

3-His general opinions, editing , and other works that raise him to a high level of esteem.

The King Faisal International Prize for medicine was awarded in its first part to John Fordtran, American nationality, in recognition of his pioneering and consecutive efforts in finding cures for diarrhea diseases through 20 years, which led him to discover quantitative facts for liquid and salt transmission through the mucous of the intestines, and clarify the way this transmission is done. He was able, in light of this research, to classify diarrhea diseases according to their symptoms and causes in the way that is undertaken now, and he established the logical basics for curing these diseases. Moreover, his achievements were a running point to achieve more research in this field. His precise research and distinguished means of studying the functions of the intestines gave him an outstanding international status as a pioneer in this field. In addition, he participated in authoring a book that is considered one of the significant references in the digestive system.

The second part of the Prize was awarded to two leading doctors, doctor Moor William Greenof, and Doctor Michael Field from the United States of America, in recognition of their distinguished works in curing the diarrhea illnesses. These works are:

1-Research that led to the understanding of the effect of poison that the Colera microbe discharges , and the effect of poison that the Colon microbe (which causes diarrhea) exerts on the cells of mucous of the intestines.

2-Research that contributed in proving that the poison of Colera microbe led to the discharge of Andozine Phosphate enzyme that causes the loss of Chloride Ions through the mucous of the intestines. Moreover, this discovery led to numerous attempts for finding medicine that cure the effect of these poisons, and it led to more studies on the ways of intestine discharges.

In addition, Doctor Greenof has other works which are:

1-His clarification of the effectiveness of one of the antibiotics in shortening the period of Colera infection.

2-His efforts in managing the international center for diarrhea research in Dekka, Bangladesh.

The King Faisal International Prize for Science was divided between two scientists, one of them is Swiss, Dr. Henry Rohr, and the other in German, Dr. Gird Benj, in recognition of their distinguished efforts in the field of Physics, for they contributed in the field of microscope, in building a marvelous instrument that helps in the study of the surface of material , by using a new method of a tunnel in the vacuum between a sharpened head and an atom that was absorbed by the surface of crystal. All of this enabled them from knowing the dimensions of things that are similar to the

dimensions of the atom.

Your majesty the king,
Your Royal Highness the second deputy Prime minister,
Your Royal Highness,
Your excellencies,

I am happy to announce the subjects of the King Faisal International Prize for next year:

- (1) In the field of Islamic Studies, the subject will be “studies that deal with Islamic doctrine (Aqida) through study or editing.”
- (2) In Arabic Literature, the subject will be “studies that deal with ancient Arabic literary criticism in its history, or people, issues, or books.”
- (3) In medicine, the subject will be “research and studies that deal with liver infectional virus.”
- (4) In Science, the subject will be “studies and research that deal with Biochemistry.

I would like to express my sincerest thanks and gratitude for your attending and sponsoring this ceremony your Majesty.

I would also like to thank the General Secretariat of the prize and all those who collaborated with us in achieving our goals in nomination, arbitration, or selection.

I ask God to make our work honest and sincere to him, and to aid us and guide us.

Wa ssalamu alaykom wa rahmatu llahi wa barakato