ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE KING FAISAL INTERNATIONAL PRIZE ON THE RESULTS OF THE SELECTION COMMITTEES IN THEIR MEETINGS HELD BETWEEN 11/2/1432H-13/2/1432H CORRESPONDING TO 15/1/2011G-17/1/2011G

Riyadh, 17 January 2011 - 13 Safar 1432H, HRH Prince Khalid AI-Faisal, Director of King Faisal Foundation, tonight announced the winners of the King Faisal International Prize.

The King Faisal International Prize for Science (Chemistry) for this year 2011 (1432H) has been awarded jointly to:

Professor George Whitesides (USA)
Harvard University
and
Professor Richard Zare (USA)
Stanford University

Professor Whitesides has revolutionized the field of Self Assembly using molecular scale synthesis to control the macroscopic properties of surfaces. This and his work on soft lithography, where he developed practical methods to mold complex patterns on surfaces, are relevant to diverse fields such as molecular electronics, material science and biology. Professor Whitesides has recognized and developed connections between Nano science and biological systems, leading to new paradigms for drug design, which may enable new and inexpensive approaches to bioscience and medical diagnostics.

Professor Zare is recognized for his fundamental contribution 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 (composition of interstellar media).

The King Faisal International Prize for Medicine (8tem Cell Therapy) for this year 2010 (1432H) has been awarded jointly to:

Professor James Alexander Thomson (USA)
University of Wisconsin
and
Professor Shinya Yamanaka (Japan)
Kyoto University

for their pioneering and seminal stem cell research.

Professor James Thomson is the Director of Regenerative Biology at Morgridge Institute for Research and Professor at the University of Wisconsin. Having succeeded in isolating stem cells from non-human primates in 1995 and from human embryos in 1998, he made - in 2007 - the groundbreaking discovery that induced pluripotent stem cells (iPS) could be generated from human somatic cells. This important breakthrough has revitalized interest in stem cell biology, with many laboratories re-investigating the possible use of these cells in the modeling and treatment of human diseases.

Professor Shinya Yamanaka is Senior Investigator in stem cell biology of the Gladstone Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Director of the Center for Induced Pluripotent Stem Cell Research and Application (CiRA) and professor at Kyoto University, Japan and the University of California in San Francisco, USA. Professor Yamanaka achieved a major breakthrough in 2006 when he was able to generate induced pluripotent stem cells from mouse adult fibroblasts. In 2007, he succeeded, independently of Professor Thomson, in reprogramming human adult skin cells into iPS cells.

The King Faisal International Prize for Arabic Language and Literature (Renovation Trends in Arabic Poetry up to the End of the ih Century H.) for this year 2011 (1432H) is withheld due to insufficient merit of the nominated works.

The King Faisal International Prize for Islamic Studies (Socioeconomic Aspects in the Islamic World through 10th - 13th Century H (16th - 19th Century G) for this year 2011 (1432H) has been awarded jointly to

Professor Halil lbrahim Inalcik (Turkey)
Bilkent University, Ankara
and
Professor Mohammad Adnan Bakhit AI-Sheyyab (Jordan)
Jordanian University, Amman

Professor Halil Inalcik is awarded the Prize for his seminal book: "An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire: 1300-1600" Part I, which represents the pinnacle of his research over six decades, and establishes his entirely new school of thought independent by the centrist, European approach to studying Ottoman history. Professor Inalcik's inferences were based on reliable, original and highly documentative sources and have influenced many scholars of economic and social aspects of Ottoman history.

Professor Mohammad Adnan Bakhit AI-Sheyyab of Jordan is awarded the Prize for his 3-volume book: "Studies into the History of *Bilad ash-Sham* (today's Palestine,Jordan, Syria and Lebanon)" which deals with profoundly important aspects of the economic and social history of those countries. Bakhit al-Sheyyab's studies derive from different sources including documents of Ottoman archives and records of *Sharia* courts and churches, as well as conventional sources. The author applied statistical and graphical methods and obtained new and influential information, thereby founding a new Arabic school in this field.

The King Faisal International Prize for Service to Islam for this year 2011 (1432H) has been awarded to:

H. E. Abdullah Ahmad Badawi
Former Prime Minister of Malaysia

for his distinguished services to Islam in his country and the Islamic wolrd. His accomplishments include:

1- Strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation through his active leadership of the League of Southeast Asian Countries, and of both the Non-Alliance Movement and the World Islamic Conference during Malaysia's chairmanship of these two organizations in 2003 and 2008 G.

2- Reinforcing Malaysian economic development and competitiveness through expansion of modern agriculture and high-tech industries, investment in human resources development and strong support for general and high education.

3- Encouraging Islamic religious studies and incepting private religious schools as part of the Malaysian basic education system.

4- Supporting Islamic legal administration and strengthening alms, endowments and Hajj institutions in Malaysia.

5- Establishing the International Institute for Higher Islamic Studies, a non-political institution for widening the scope of Islamic thought.