

Announcement

The Secretariat General of King Faisal International Prize

Deliberations of the Selection Committees of

King Faisal International Prize for 1984

(5-8 December, 1983)

The Selection Committees of King Faisal International Prize for 1984, in its five branches: Service to Islam; Islamic Studies; Arabic Language and Literature; Medicine; and Science, convened a series of meetings during the period 5-8 December, 1983 and reached the following decisions:

First:	<p>The Selection Committee of the 1984 King Faisal International Prize for Service to Islam has decided to award the Prize to:</p> <p>His Majesty King Fahd Bin Abd Al-Aziz Al-Saud of Saudi Arabia</p> <p>whose lifelong commitment to Islam transcends the boundaries of Saudi Arabia to reach Muslims throughout the world. His services to Islam are corroborated by his adept leadership of the world's most influential Islamic state and maintaining its stability and economic progress. His achievements as a devout Muslim leader include the most elaborate expansion and refurbishment of the two Holy Mosques, the establishment of the monumental King Fahd Complex for Printing the Holy Quran and the sponsorship of hundreds of mosques, Islamic centers, colleges and schools for Muslim children in Western countries in order to provide them with modern education whole tying them to their religion, culture and heritage.</p>
Second:	<p>The Selection Committee of the 1984 King Faisal International Prize for Islamic Studies (General Theory of Islamic Jurisprudence) has decided to award the Prize to:</p> <p>Sheikh Mustafa Ahmed Al-Zarka'a (Syria)</p> <p>In recognition of his seminal contributions to the Prize's topic as exemplified by his valuable text "<i>Madakhil ila Nazariy'yat al-Iltizam fil Figh al-Islami</i>" (Introduction to the Theory of Liability in Islamic Jurisprudence), the third publication in his elaborate series of comparative studies of Islamic versus civil laws.</p> <p>The Committee selected the following topic for the 1985 Prize: "Studies and Editions on the Islamic Doctrine."</p>
Third:	<p>The Selection Committee of the 1984 King Faisal International Prize for Arabic Literature (Arabic Literature During the 4th Century A.H.) has decided to award the Prize to: Mr. Mahmoud Mohammed Shaker (Egypt) whose profundity and depth of knowledge have established him as one of the most influential scholars of ancient Arabic literature. Shaker's contributions include classical editions of many ancient texts and</p>

	<p>selected anthologies. Of particular importance is his book <i>Al-Mutanabbi</i> which is regarded as one of the most authoritative studies of the life and works of this giant Arab poet. Shaker also reviewed and verified several ancient Arabic transcripts and published hundreds of literary articles.</p> <p>The Committee selected the following topic for the 1985 Prize: “Studies on ancient Arabic Literary Criticism.”</p>
<p>Fourth:</p>	<p>The Selection Committee of the 1984 King Faisal International Prize for Medicine (Diarrheal Diseases) has decided to award the Prize jointly to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Professor John S. Fordtran (USA) - Professor William Greenough III (USA); and - Professor Michael Field (USA) <p>Professor Fordtran’s research, spanning over twenty years, has led to discovery of the mechanisms and extent of fluids and ion transportation across the epithelial lining of the intestinal tract. He has also defined and classified diarrheal diseases based on their symptoms and etiology. His work paved the way for other researchers in this field, and gained him wide recognition.</p> <p>Professors William Greenough III and Michael Field jointly studied the etiology, pathogenesis and pathophysiology of diarrheal diseases, their impact on salt and water balance and their treatment and control. They have also elucidated chemical mechanisms whereby cholera and other bacterial toxins cause diarrhea, showing that these toxins stimulate the intestines to secrete excessive amounts of salt and ions instead of absorbing them. These studies prompted several endeavors to identify chemicals and medicines to encounter the impact of such toxins.</p> <p>The Selection Committee selected the following topic for the 1985 Prize: “Viral Hepatitis.”</p>
<p>Fifth:</p>	<p>The Selection Committee of the 1984 King Faisal International Prize for Science (Physics) has decided to award the Prize jointly to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Gerd Binning (Germany); and - Dr. Heinrich Rohrer (Switzerland) <p>for their brilliant invention of the Scanning Tunneling Microscope (STM), an imaging devise so sensitive that it can distinguish individual atoms. With others, they were also able to invent the atomic force microscope that allowed imaging of nonconductive matter such as living cells to molecular resolution.</p> <p>The Committee selected the following topic for the 1985 Prize: “Biochemistry.”</p>