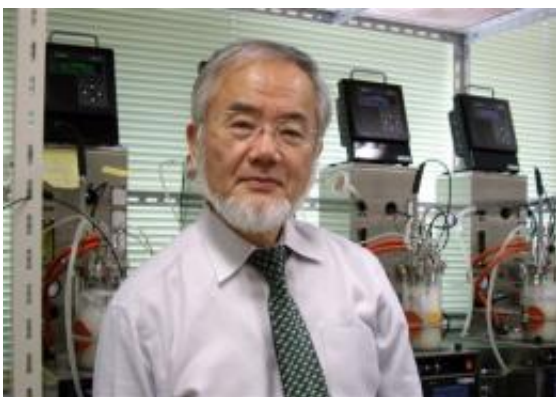


US computer graphics scientist wins Kyoto Prize

June 22 2012, by MALCOLM FOSTER



In this May 10, 2012 photo released by the Inamori Foundation, Japanese scientist Yoshinori Ohsumi, a molecular biologist at the Tokyo Institute of Technology is shown. Ohsumi, 67, was awarded Japan's annual Kyoto Prize for his work in the basic sciences Friday, June 22, 2012. (AP Photo/The Inamori Foundation)

(AP) — An American regarded as the father of computer graphics, an Indian literary critic and a Japanese molecular cell biologist are winners of the annual Kyoto Prize, Japan's highest private award for global achievement.

The Inamori Foundation said Friday that U.S. computer scientist Ivan Sutherland won the advanced technology prize. Sutherland is perhaps best known for developing the Sketchpad in 1963. The graphics interface program that allowed users to manipulate figures on a screen

through pointing a device — an innovation that helped people use computers without the need for complicated programming.



In this undated photo released by the Inamori Foundation, American computer scientist Ivan Sutherland, of Portland State University, is shown. Sutherland, 74, has won Japan's annual Kyoto Prize for his contributions to computer graphics technology and interactive interfaces that allow people to use computers without the need for complicated programming. Sutherland was named the winner Friday, June 22, 2012, in the category of advanced technology. (AP Photo/The Inamori Foundation)

Gayatri Chakrovoty Spivak , an Indian literary critic and educator whose work focuses on those marginalized by Western culture, including immigrants, the working class and women, won the arts and philosophy prize. A professor at Columbia University, she is known in literary circles for her essay, "Can the Subaltern Speak?" about the economically dispossessed.

Japan's Yoshinori Ohsumi, a molecular biologist at the Tokyo Institute of Technology, was awarded the basic sciences prize for his contributions in the significance of autophagy, now regarded as a vital cell-recycling system that may aid in future developments to treat

neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's, cancer and other age-related ailments.



In this March 21, 2007 photo released by the Inamori Foundation, India's Gayatri Spivak, a literary critic and professor at Columbia University, is shown. Spivak, 70, won the annual Kyoto Prize for arts and philosophy Friday, June 22, 2012. (AP Photo/Michael Dames, The Inamori Foundation)

The Inamori Foundation is a charitable body established in 1984 by the founder of Japanese electronic component maker Kyocera Corp., Kazuo Inamori.

Each laureate receives a diploma, a gold Kyoto Prize medal and a cash gift of 50 million yen (\$630,000) at a ceremony in Kyoto in November.

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