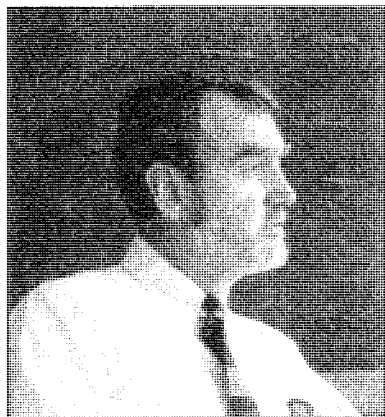


Mathematics People

Langlands and Wiles Share Wolf Prize

ANDREW J. WILES of Princeton University and ROBERT P. LANGLANDS of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, will share the 1995-1996 Wolf Prize in Mathematics. The prizes will be presented on March 24, 1996, by Ezer Weizman, president of Israel, at the Knesset (Parliament) building in Jerusalem. The prize carries a monetary award of \$100,000. Prizes will also be presented for outstanding achievements in chemistry, medicine, agriculture, and the arts.

Langlands received the Wolf Prize for "his path-blazing work and extraordinary insight in the fields of number theory, automorphic forms, and group representation." Langlands shaped the modern theory of automorphic forms with foundational work on Eisenstein series, group representations, L -functions and the Artin conjectures, the principle of functoriality, and the formulation of the far-reaching "Langlands program". His contributions and insights provide a basis and an inspiration for present and future researchers in these fields.



Robert P. Langlands

Langlands was born in 1936 in New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada. He received his bachelor's degree in 1957 and his master's degree in 1958 from the University of British Columbia. In 1960 he received his doctorate from Yale University. That year he was appointed lecturer at Yale and attained the position of professor in 1967. In 1972 he took his present position as professor at the In-

stitute for Advanced Study. Among his major awards are the Wilbur L. Cross Medal of Yale University (1975), the AMS Cole Prize (1982), the Commonwealth Award of Sigma Xi (1984), and the National Academy of Sciences Prize in Mathematics (1988). He was made a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1972 and of the Royal Society, London, in 1981. Langlands has received honorary doctorates from the University of British Columbia, McMaster University, City University of New York, the University of Waterloo, the University of Paris VII, McGill University, and the University of Toronto.

Wiles received the Wolf Prize "for spectacular contributions to number theory and related fields, for major advances on fundamental conjectures, and for settling Fermat's Last Theorem." Wiles made tremendous contributions toward the resolution of long-standing fundamental prob-



Andrew J. Wiles

lems in number theory by introducing profound and novel methods. The problems that he has addressed on his own and jointly with others include: the Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer conjectures, the main conjecture of Iwasawa theory, and the "Shimura-Taniyama-Weil conjecture". His work culminated in the proof of the celebrated Fermat's Last Theorem, which has been responsible for shaping

much of number theory in the last two centuries.

Wiles was born in 1953 in Cambridge, England. He received his bachelor's degree in 1974 from Merton College, Oxford University, and his doctoral degree in 1977 from Clare College, Cambridge University. He was an assistant professor at Harvard University (1977-1980) and a member of the Institute for Advanced Study (1981). After hold-



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Mathematics People

ing visiting positions at various European universities, he was in 1982 appointed professor at Princeton University. Since 1984 he has been the Eugene Higgins Professor of Mathematics at Princeton. From 1988 until 1990 he also held the position of Royal Society Research Professor at Oxford. Wiles was a Guggenheim Fellow from 1985 until 1986 and was named a fellow of the Royal Society, London, in 1989.

Since 1978, 160 laureates from eighteen countries have been honored by the Wolf Foundation. The foundation was established by the late Ricardo Wolf, an inventor, diplomat, and philanthropist. The purpose of the foundation is to "promote science and art for the benefit of mankind." Born in 1887 in Germany, Wolf emigrated to Cuba and in 1961 was appointed Cuban Ambassador to Israel, where he lived until his death in 1981.

— from Wolf Foundation news release

Visiting Mathematicians

(Supplementary List)

Mathematicians visiting other institutions during the 1995–1996 academic year have been listed in recent issues of the *Notices*: July 1995, pp. 789–791; September 1995, p. 1065; November 1995, p. 1309; and January 1996, p. 45. The following is an update to those lists (home countries are listed in parentheses).

HERMANO FRID (Brazil), Northwestern University, Partial Differential Equations, 9/95–9/96.

KOICHI HIRAIDE (Japan), Northwestern University, Dynamical Systems, 1/95–4/96.

RAN LEVI (Israel), Northwestern University, Topology, 9/95–8/96.

XINHAO LIAO (People's Republic of China), Northwestern University, Dynamical Systems, 9/95–9/96.

Deaths

VIVIANNE MALONE-MAYES of Baylor University died on June 9, 1995. Born on February 10, 1932, she was a member of the Society for 2 years. Malone-Mayes was the first black woman to receive a Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of Texas and later became the first Black of either gender appointed to any department at Baylor University. Articles memorializing her life have been published in the *Newsletter of the National Association of Mathematicians* (1995) and in the newsletter of the Association for Women in Mathematics (November/December 1995, pp. 8–10).

LEROY F. MEYERS, associate professor emeritus of the Ohio State University died on November 8, 1995. Born on June 20, 1927, he was member of the Society for 43 years.

SHIMSHON ZIMERING, associate professor emeritus of the Ohio State University, died on September 6, 1995. Born on July 6, 1933, he was a member of the Society for 30 years.