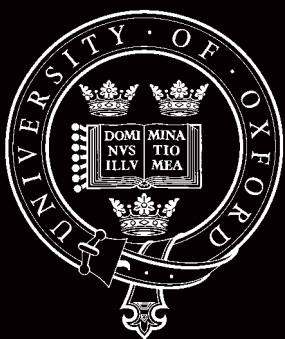


University of Oxford

Annual Review

2004/2005



# University of Oxford

## Annual Review 2004/2005



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# The Vice-Chancellor's foreword

It is a measure of the extraordinary scope and energy of the intellectual life of the University of Oxford that it defies complete capture in any one document. However, I hope that what follows in this Annual Review will provide at least a snapshot of our recent achievements, current undertakings and plans for the future.

Wherever one looks in the University, a commitment to excellence remains the touchstone. A good place to start is the award of a fifth Queen's Anniversary Prize in the space of a decade, this time for the work of the Clinical Trials Service Unit (CTSU). Carrying on the pioneering efforts of the late Sir Richard Doll, who sadly died in July 2005, the CTSU has, for more than 20 years, undertaken trials that have had a huge impact on health care. They have resulted in the annual prevention of hundreds of thousands of premature deaths, and changed the treatment of millions of heart attack, stroke and breast cancer patients worldwide.

That determination to make a significant contribution to tackling the problems and challenges that confront the world we share is also reflected and recorded in many other ways in this Annual Review: for example, in the University's important work on climate change and the development of environmental technologies; in the groundbreaking research of the Centre for Criminology on crime and criminal behaviour; in the innovations of the Oxford Internet Institute.

But the University is also looking beyond current problems and solutions to the horizon-testing challenges of the future. Nowhere is this expressed more strongly than in the emerging vision of the James Martin 21st Century School. Funded by one of the largest benefactions received by any university in this country, this cross-disciplinary research initiative seeks to equip experts to grapple with the risks and hazards that lie ahead.

Oxford's capacity to contribute to a better future grows in part out of the long traditions and rich achievements of its past. The unsurpassed resources of its libraries and collections testify to that reality. They need to be safeguarded, and the painstaking conservation work undertaken at the Bodleian Library and the University museums described in the review is an important undertaking.

Such unique resources help to make Oxford attractive to would-be staff and students alike. Our commitment to attracting the most talented from all backgrounds and walks of life is a fundamental one. That is why we take pride in the Oxford Opportunity Bursaries, which are being introduced to coincide with new tuition fees from October 2006.

All of this is in line with widespread expectations of and for a pre-eminent university, a status confirmed repeatedly by studies that rank teaching and research centres globally. It is vital that we do everything within our power as an institution to maintain and strengthen that position.

Funding is and will remain a key priority. In relation to comparable universities in North America, and to the tightly focused resourcing of institutions in the emerging economies of the world, UK universities remain seriously under-funded.



◀ John Hood,  
Vice-Chancellor

At Oxford, we are committed to do what we can to help ourselves, be it through enhanced development campaigns and strategies, through rationalisation of infrastructure and other common activities across the collegiate University, or through a more effective pricing and cost-recovery regime. Our position is undoubtedly strengthened by the generous support of the Oxford University Press, both through its annual subventions, and its one-off transfers, such as that for the purchase of the Radcliffe Infirmary site. However, the fact remains that national policy on university resourcing will surely have to evolve considerably in order to ensure the international competitiveness of UK research universities.

Helping ourselves also means ensuring that the University makes the decisions over which it has control in an effective, appropriate and accountable way. The continuing work on governance reform is designed to achieve that end. Meanwhile, the University's broader vision for its future is described in a new Corporate plan ([www.ox.ac.uk/corplan/](http://www.ox.ac.uk/corplan/)). It is based on an academic strategy that reinforces the academic priorities of its members: a deep commitment to tutorial teaching for undergraduates, the further development of rich and varied postgraduate studies, and the maintenance of a leading research programme across the University's spectrum of disciplines.

It is no coincidence that these are priorities that are all expressed in this review. I hope very much you will enjoy and be enthused by reading it.

# Climate of change

From the world's largest modelling experiment to market transformation in the world's biggest industry

► More than 15,000 visitors to the Bodleian Library's Clarendon Quad saw *The Ice Garden*, a sound, light and sculptural work installed one weekend in December by a team of leading artists, which illustrated the impact of global warming on the Arctic

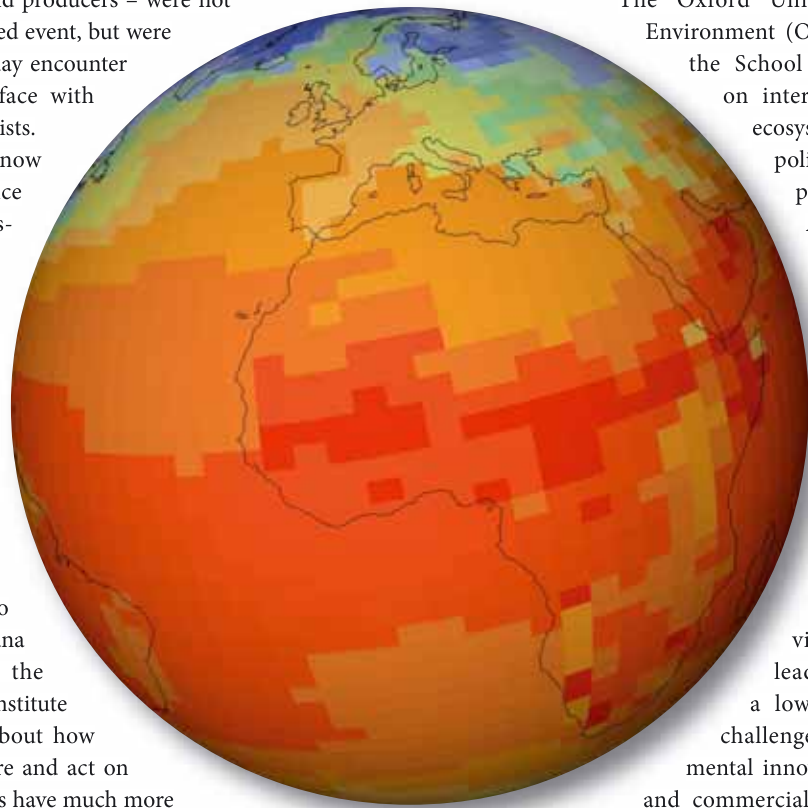
► More than 100,000 people in 150 countries have used their computers to engage in Oxford's [climateprediction.net](http://climateprediction.net), the world's largest climate modelling experiment, enabling increasingly confident predictions about the range of plausible climate changes

Any visitor wandering in the environs of Christ Church one weekend last September would probably have been surprised – if not delighted – to have caught a glimpse of such luminaries from the arts world as Ian McEwan, Caryl Churchill, Philip Pullman and Jude Kelly. They would have been even more surprised, though, to learn that these distinguished household names – along with an invited selection of other painters, sculptors, writers, poets, actors, scriptwriters, directors and producers – were not present for some arts-based event, but were attending a unique two-day encounter bringing them face to face with leading UK climate scientists.

Whilst most people now recognise that melting ice caps and soaring atmospheric carbon levels are not good news, it doesn't really seem to have sunk in that we are on the verge of a whole series of crises points from which there will be no turning back. 'We were very excited about our encounter between scientists and artists and had no real idea of what to expect', says Professor Diana Liverman, Director of the Environmental Change Institute (ECI). 'We know little about how to motivate people to care and act on climate change, and artists have much more creative ways of engaging the public. As scientists, we were anxious to communicate the complexity and seriousness of the situation and for us to learn from the artists about their concerns and ideas in responding to environmental change.'

One of the most attention-grabbing items of the encounter was the 'tipping points map' devised by Professor John Schellnhuber, international science adviser of the world-leading Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research and who will soon have an affiliation with Oxford. The map shows regions throughout the world that Professor Schellnhuber has identified as places where the balance of particular systems (such as ice sheets, ocean currents and tropical forests) has reached the critical point at which potentially irreversible change, such as the melting of part of the Antarctic, is imminent. 'The whole event was one of the most important exercises I've ever taken part in – imaginatively set up and profoundly necessary', commented author Philip Pullman.

Engaging politicians, business and wider society with both the



potential crises and the opportunities of climate change is high on the agenda for Oxford's climate and energy scientists. The University is at the heart of the UK's three major national efforts in climate change: the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP), the UK Energy Research Centre (UKERC) and, most recently, the second phase of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Research (in which Oxford is now a core partner).

The Oxford University Centre for the Environment (OUCE) hosts the ECI and the School of Geography, focusing on interactions between climate, ecosystems, human activity and policy; climate dynamics and prediction is studied in Atmospheric Physics and in Earth Sciences; and clean energy technologies and renewables such as solar, wind and tide sources in Materials, Engineering and Chemistry. (Researchers in this last area have twice received a Carbon Trust Innovation Award, which recognises individuals and organisations leading the drive towards a low carbon economy.) The challenge of enhancing environmental innovation – the development and commercialisation of environmental technologies and services – is taken up by the

Begbroke Environmental Enterprise programme. The effect of climate change on biodiversity and on how species might respond is studied in Zoology, Plant Sciences and the ECI, while researchers in Economics, Law and the Business School examine how to translate knowledge into policy and private sector opportunities. The new James Martin 21st Century School (p. 20) supports research fellows in climate economics and finance, vulnerability and adaptation of low lying islands, the effectiveness of the Kyoto mechanisms, and media coverage of climate change.

Oxford's profile among the policy-makers has gone from strength to strength. The ECI hosted the G8 Energy Research and Innovation Workshop last year, with delegations from China, India, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa, as well as the G8 countries. The media increasingly refer to Oxford climate research and the University has a direct connection with leading environmental professionals and policy-makers. It was an Oxford graduate, Prime Minister Margaret



► Floods in Peru in 1998 following heavy rains attributed to the El Niño weather phenomenon left more than 1,000 people homeless. El Niño is one of the planet's 12 'tipping points' identified by Professor Schellnhuber – places or systems where global warming could produce sudden and dramatic environmental damage



Thatcher (Somerville 1943), who in a speech to the United Nations in November 1989 propelled the threat of climate change up the political agenda. Add to the list, for example, her adviser Sir Crispin Tickell (Christ Church 1949), plus Sir John Houghton (Jesus 1948), a leading player in the pre-eminent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, former Environment Secretary Michael Meacher (New College 1958), Jonathan Porritt (Magdalen 1969), chair of the Sustainable Development Commission, Jeremy Leggett (Wolfson 1975), chair of the UK Renewables Taskforce (both of which report directly to the Prime Minister) and environmental activist George Monbiot (Brasenose 1982).

Internationally, too, the Oxford effect is spreading. Graduates of the University's most oversubscribed science Master's course, the 10-year-old MSc in Environmental Change and Management, are now influential worldwide and increasingly appear as delegates at the COP (Conference of Parties) meetings that drive the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Amin Aslam (Christ Church 1995) has recently been appointed as Pakistan's Minister of State for the Environment and Gareth Morgan (Keble 1998) as South Africa's opposition spokesman on the environment.

But it isn't just the politicians and policy-makers who need to be informed of the probable consequences – and entrepreneurial opportunities – of climate change. Oxford is at the forefront of interactions with businesses and individuals in exploring and interpreting how to respond to this challenging scenario. The internationally acclaimed UKCIP is a government-funded initiative that helps organisations assess how they might be affected by climate change and how they can prepare for its impacts. It is coordinated from the ECI, which was last year awarded a further £3.5 million over five years for this purpose. Adapting to climate change is not something that UKCIP can do for its stakeholders; its role, rather, is to provide tools such as climate change scenarios, methodologies to manage risks and to cost impacts, and workshops to share coping strategies. UKCIP works with organisations on a regional or sectoral basis.

For example, what is going to happen in the south-west of England if sea levels rise? How should the RSPB prepare for the effects of climate change on nature reserves and globally? What might be the health effects for the UK? How can the electricity providers adapt their risk management strategies for a variety of scenarios?

Oxford is also contributing internationally to this vulnerability and adaptation agenda, particularly with its new links to the Tyndall programme. The latter builds on the long-standing interests of Oxford geographers who study how people and ecosystems are adapting to climate change in regions such as Africa and Latin America. They are increasing our understanding of how climate change combines with other stresses such as land degradation, debt or disease to endanger livelihoods and landscapes, and the importance of local institutions and knowledge in facilitating adaptation.

Knowing which climate scenarios are the most likely is a critical part of assessing vulnerability and adaptation. A global prediction experiment, *climateprediction.net*, led by David Stainforth and Dr Myles Allen in Atmospheric Physics, uses models running on 100,000 PCs in some 150 countries. Businesses, schools and individuals across the globe have downloaded the free *climateprediction.net* software and allow their computers, when otherwise idle, to model hundreds of thousands of slightly different climate scenarios, where parameters such as carbon dioxide levels, sulphur levels and even the number of raindrops in a cloud are varied. Since the experiment began in 2003, participants have simulated more than four million years and donated more than 8,000 years of computing time, making this the world's largest climate modelling experiment. By running this exceedingly large number of models, it becomes possible to develop a probability density – a likelihood of occurrence – for the various possible outcomes.

This kind of risk statistic is immensely valuable to businesses and has already produced information that is startling and serious. Research published in January 2005 attached probabilities to possible average temperature rises caused by global warming and suggested



◄ Solar roof tiles can provide all the electricity a household needs. If the 40% House strategies for energy efficient homes are adopted, by 2050 almost a third of households will use solar power to meet their energy requirements

that there was even a chance that these could eventually rise by 11°C – more than double the maximum warming previously considered likely by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. A rise of this magnitude could occur even if carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere are limited to twice those found before the Industrial Revolution – and at present, such levels are deemed likely by the middle of this century, unless deep cuts are made in greenhouse gas emissions. But even if temperature rises are closer to the 2°C rise at the lower end of the range modelled, the effects would still include melting glaciers, rises in sea level, a slowdown of the Gulf Stream and increases in extreme weather events like droughts and cyclones.

The UK has already committed to targets for reducing its greenhouse gas emissions. How to meet this challenge is the task facing the UK Energy Research Centre, part of a £28 million cross-Research Councils programme, of which the ECI is a major partner. In the past, energy policy for an industrialised country was mostly about how to increase supply by technological advances. Now the game has changed: how to balance supply from high carbon sources against supply from low carbon sources against demand management. 'It's an extraordinary intellectual challenge to understand a complex system of interacting economic, political, social and technical drivers, and understanding it well enough to know how to transform the market place', says Dr Brenda Boardman, who leads UKERC's energy demand reduction research team. Work by the ECI team has already had notable success in persuading the manufacturers of domestic appliances to label their products with A-E efficiency ratings, and in persuading the public generally to choose the most efficient options.

Persuasion techniques could soon be used even closer to home. Dr Tina Fawcett is developing a scheme that could see all UK citizens issued with a carbon allowance and an electronic energy ration card. Every time you put petrol in your car, get on a plane or pay an electricity bill, you spend some of your carbon budget. Low energy users could sell on a portion of their allowance to those with a more energetic lifestyle.

Under such a scheme, not only low energy domestic appliances but also energy efficient houses would be popular. In its 2003 Energy White Paper, the UK government undertook to cut 60 per cent of the nation's carbon dioxide emissions by 2050. The UK's 25 million houses are responsible for one-third of these emissions, and by 2050 it is estimated we will need seven million more houses. And while new houses will need to be built, two-thirds of our homes then will be currently existing stock. Strategies that will deliver the required 60 per cent reduction have been evaluated by the ECI in the 40% House project, with a model of 80,000 house types reflecting the variety of all UK homes. A range of energy technologies, design opportunities, policy initiatives and economic scenarios were tested and what the researchers believe to be an achievable plan was set out.

40% House prescribes a long-term strategy of refurbishment, renewal and adoption of low- and zero-carbon technologies, plus the highest environmental standards for new buildings. Every new home should be super-insulated and airtight, with low carbon technologies such as solar panels and combined heat and power sources. 'We're offering fantastic opportunities for business right across the housing market', says Dr Boardman. 'But we also need market transformation strategies to ensure the right products come to market, rather than trying to minimise the effect of harmful equipment once it has been manufactured.'

If the 40% House strategies are adopted, by 2050 each person will be warmer, use more hot water and have more appliances in the home; electricity used for domestic lights and appliances will be halved; 30 per cent of homes will have solar-electric panels on the roof and 60 per cent will heat their water with solar power. Refurbished houses will be using 30 per cent less energy for space and water heating, lighting and power; and 19 million homes will be using electricity generated in the home or locally. And perhaps some of them will have on their walls or on their bookshelves works of art that remind them just how important it is to call a halt to climate change.

## Entwined in the network of networks

The first multidisciplinary internet research institute is shaping policy and practice around the world

► While their grandchildren may spend many hours a week online, only 30 per cent of older people are active internet users

Like so many buildings in Oxford, Number One St Giles has a long and varied history. A private home during the 13th century, by 1505 it was a brew house and by 1660 it was a well-known inn called The Dolphin, where several Civil War casualties languished and died. Today, though, it houses one of the most forward-looking and fast-moving research centres in the University: the Oxford Internet Institute (OII).

The OII's purpose is to create a greater understanding of the social factors that are shaping the internet, and their implications for society. At the centre of this mission is a view that this 'network of networks' is a phenomenon that extends far beyond its technical capabilities and increasingly diverse layers of services to impact not only on our everyday lives, but also on the social, economic, legal and ethical frameworks in which we live. A key aim is to inform policy-making and practice worldwide as a result of first-class research that is independent of governmental or commercial influence.

The OII was founded in 2001 at the instigation of a group of MPs. The idea was taken forward by Balliol College (which owns the OII premises) and was made possible by a £10 million gift from the Shirley Foundation, the charitable body set up by software pioneer and entrepreneur Dame Stephanie Shirley. Funding also comes from the government and the University, where the OII is a department of the Social Sciences Division.

'The OII is unique in that it is not focused on the technology per se, but on the societal implications of the internet', says Bill Dutton, Professor of Internet Studies and Director of the OII. 'What also sets us apart from anywhere else in the world is that we have a multi-disciplinary institute, which we were able to establish from scratch. It was actually a strategic advantage that Oxford didn't already have a department of media or information studies – we could be open, innovative and creative.' Collaboration is already under way both internationally and with University departments like Computer Sciences, Law and the new James Martin 21st Century School.

Research programmes within the Institute are investigating the implications of the full range of existing and future internet use, from its impact on everyday life to its potential at the frontiers of e-science, where researchers worldwide are developing data-sharing technologies that will drive science forward. The Oxford Internet Surveys (OxIS), for instance, are providing authoritative evidence on how people in Britain have responded to the rise of the internet. 'We are trying to understand how the internet is changing people's lives', says Professor Dutton. 'Why do people use it – or not? We now believe internet diffusion has plateaued at about 60 per cent in the

Of active internet users, 7 in 10 regard it as important or very important to their way of life. The average user spends about 10 hours a week online and 9 per cent say they spend less time with their family as a result, with 17 per cent believing they now read fewer books and 28 per cent watching less television. Unsurprisingly, the young are more confident around the new medium, although 30 per cent of people of retirement age use the internet, and those who do so are generally enthusiastic.

UK, as it hasn't risen in the last several years; it's about 70 per cent in the USA. The perception that inevitably everyone will eventually have internet access therefore seems not to be the case, on current trends.' The 'digital divide' is serious and increasing, according to the latest OxIS study (undertaken in 2005 and involving more than 2,000 households in Britain, excluding Northern Ireland). People with more education and higher incomes are much more likely to use the internet – and more likely to use it to retrieve information, for learning purposes or to make travel arrangements, etc., rather than simply to download music or use it as an entertainment source. Socio-economic factors will increasingly be emphasised in terms of those who have or don't have access, and this will clearly also be a problem in developing countries.

The OII investigations have raised a new concept, 'digital choice': many people do not use the internet by choice rather than for economic reasons – even if they have previously been users. 'The low proportion of older users is an example of where choice is shaped by habit or a perception that the internet is not important and not needed', says Professor Dutton. 'But we believe it's an experience technology. Someone can explain the internet and tell you all about search engines, but until you try it, you simply don't get it.'

Amongst those who absolutely do 'get it' are research scientists, who are pushing back boundaries as they share data or images, using groundbreaking Grid technologies as part of a 'cyberinfrastructure' that helps to perform high-speed calculations for global collaboration. Here, the OII is exploring the socio-legal issues behind these developments: who now owns the intellectual property rights, for instance, and what about patient confidentiality when medical images are shared?

Other research areas include how governments can increasingly use the internet and how their citizens can participate in 'e-democracy' activities in relation to the way in which the internet itself is governed. Jonathan Zittrain, an internationally known cyberlaw scholar, has recently been appointed to the University's first Chair of Internet Governance and Regulation. Co-founder of the Berkman Center for Internet and Society at Harvard Law School, he will coordinate a significant research and teaching relationship between the two centres.

Nurturing young researchers in this fledging area is another priority for the OII. Three summer schools have brought together doctoral students to stimulate their research and initiate networking. The latest, held in Beijing in collaboration with the Chinese Academy of Social Science, attracted 27 students from 15 countries and was put together over the internet. In September 2006 the OII will launch its own DPhil in Information, Communication and the Social Sciences. 'Worldwide, the communications field is somewhat carved up into schools of information, communications, media studies, library sciences, etc.', says Professor Dutton. 'We believe those areas are converging rapidly with fields like telecommunications. Our doctoral programme, which we hope will become as prestigious as the Oxford PPE, will be rooted in the social sciences but have a deep connection with areas like the computer sciences, engineering and law. We are determined to make this the best place in the world to study this emerging field.'



## The life savers

Preventing death and disability worldwide

► CTSU's collaborative research with Chinese scientists into the smoking habits of recently deceased adults was the largest study of its kind in the world. It showed that tobacco is currently causing about 1 million deaths a year in China

▼ CTSU's trials and meta-analyses have shown, *inter alia*, the safety and efficacy of cholesterol-lowering drugs for prevention of heart attack recurrence, irrespective of age, sex or pre-treatment blood cholesterol. A 2006 Queen's Anniversary Prize for Higher and Further Education was awarded to the University of Oxford in acknowledgement of CTSU's 'uniquely large randomised trials and epidemiological studies that have led to substantial changes in public health policies and treatment strategies'



The logo of the Queen's Anniversary Prizes

There can't be many places to work where you know that what you and your colleagues do for a living is already saving hundreds of thousands of lives annually, and preventing serious disability amongst even more. Research in the Clinical Trial Service Unit & Epidemiological Studies Unit (CTSU) into the treatment and prevention of cancer, heart attack, stroke and the other 'chronic' diseases of middle age has had a huge international impact on public health policies and on treatment strategies. The excellence of CTSU's research achievements has been recognised by the award of a 2006 Queen's Anniversary Prize for Higher and Further Education.

CTSU has been co-directed for the past 20 years by Professors Rory Collins and Richard Peto, initially in collaboration with the late Sir Richard Doll. Their uniquely large studies (and improved methods of interpreting data) have shown that, as causes of premature death, smoking, blood pressure and blood cholesterol are all about twice as important as was thought 20 years ago. The even larger studies that CTSU is now setting up worldwide will, with the advent of genetic epidemiology, investigate new causes, and investigate how the effects of these old causes depend on genetic make-up.

Heart attacks are still the most common cause of death in adult life, and CTSU has organised some of the largest randomised trials of heart attack treatment in the world. A 1988 trial involving 17,000 patients showed that prompt treatment with a clot-buster, followed by low-dose aspirin (which thins the blood), halved the risk of death in hospital. A recent trial with 46,000 patients showed that a combination of aspirin with another blood-thinning drug worked even better than aspirin alone. CTSU has also demonstrated that, for almost anybody who has already had a heart attack, once-daily treatment with a statin (which lowers blood cholesterol) will reduce the chances of having another. 'We didn't know what worked 25 years ago,' says Professor Collins. 'Since then, the treatment of heart attacks and of heart attack survivors has been transformed by trials. CTSU has demonstrated the immediate benefits of clot-busters and blood-thinning treatments in hospital, and the moderate annual benefits thereafter of long-term use of aspirin, blood pressure-lowering drugs and cholesterol-lowering drugs. When these moderate annual benefits are combined, the total benefit is substantial: overall, the ten-year risk of heart attack recurrence is reduced by about two-thirds.'

For women who don't smoke, breast cancer causes more deaths than any other type of cancer. Large-scale randomised evidence is brought together every five years by CTSU in a worldwide collaborative 'meta-analysis' of many different trials. Again, moderate benefits can be combined from several different types of treatment: radiotherapy (if the risk of local recurrence after surgery is still substantial), chemotherapy (in middle-aged patients) and hormonal therapy (for hormone-sensitive tumours) can, in combination, halve the risk of dying from the disease over the next 10 or 15 years. 'Screening, prompt surgery and better use of established drugs mean that UK breast cancer death rates in middle age are falling fast,' says Professor Peto. 'By 2010 they will be only half what they were in

1990. And, as well as better drugs coming along, we're still looking for better ways of using older drugs. In particular, ten years of hormonal treatment could well be better than just five, as ATLAS, the world's biggest breast cancer trial, will find out.'

The origins of CTSU lie in the work of the late Professor Sir Richard Doll, the eminent epidemiologist after whom its new building is named. In the early 1950s he showed that smoking was an important cause of lung cancer and started the 50-year study of smoking and death in British doctors; 10 years on, it was clear that smoking killed even more people from other diseases than from lung cancer, and the 20-, 40- and 50-year study results (published with Richard Peto) showed that half of all persistent smokers were eventually killed by their habit, but that stopping smoking cuts the risks substantially.

CTSU continues to study smoking worldwide. A follow-up study of mortality among 250,000 people, set up in 1990 in collaboration with scientists in China, showed that if present smoking patterns continue then about one-third of all the young men now living in China will eventually be killed by tobacco. China is now reinforcing its anti-smoking campaign and its advertising ban.

Work in CTSU has established that lower blood pressure and cholesterol levels are still associated with lower risks even well below the range that had been considered 'normal' by doctors. In retrospect, these levels are 'normal' only in the sense that ten cigarettes per day might be considered 'normal' – that is, they represent average levels in a population with an abnormal lifestyle and an epidemic of coronary and other chronic disease as a result.

This has provided important insights into effective strategies for disease prevention and treatment. 'We already knew that using statin drugs could lower "bad" LDL cholesterol and reduce heart disease risk in some circumstances,' says Professor Collins. 'But the randomised Heart Protection Study in 20,000 high-risk patients that we carried out with collaborators around the UK proved that statins cut the risk of heart attacks and strokes by about one-third, not just in people with "high" levels of blood cholesterol but even in those considered to have "low" levels. It also showed benefit for women and for older people, and demonstrated that treatment is very cost-effective for the NHS. In the UK, the results were relevant to about three million people at high risk of heart attacks and strokes who were not getting statin treatment. If they go onto statins, about 15,000 lives will be saved each year.'

The research of CTSU and its collaborators has altered prevention and treatment strategies in ways that smaller studies could not have done. The Unit has also developed specialised computing facilities and epidemiological laboratories that today provide international guidance on handling huge studies of blood-based risk factors. Hence, a future role will be coordination of the Kadoorie Study of Chronic Disease in China and the new UK Biobank project, each seeking blood from half a million people to study the separate and combined effects of genetic, environmental and lifestyle factors on human health and disease.



## An exciting future in crime

Helping develop a greater understanding of the phenomena of crime and criminal behaviour and informing policy

► Research carried out by the Centre for Criminology on behalf of the Youth Justice Board, among others, has helped to inform policy on the sentencing and monitoring of young offenders

It is more than 50 years since criminological teaching and research were established in Oxford. In that time, the University has built a strong international reputation for its research on high-profile issues of public policy in this field. However, with two new leading members in its team of University post-holders, and following a change of name and a relocation, the Centre for Criminology is very much looking ahead. And with fear of crime, sentencing policy, anti-social behaviour orders (asbos), even 'baby asbos' among the current buzz phrases in politics and in the press, there is no shortage of potential candidates for the Centre's future research agenda.

Its story began when the distinguished refugee from Nazi Germany, Dr Max Grünhut, introduced the subject at Oxford. Building on those foundations, a Penal Research Unit was established in 1966 by Dr Nigel Walker. Becoming a department of the University in 1971, the unit was renamed the Centre for Criminological Research two years later, under the leadership of Professor Roger Hood. 'The development of criminology at Oxford owes a great debt to him,' says Professor Andrew Ashworth, who was Acting Director of the Centre for much of the last two years. 'For many years he was the principal lecturer on the undergraduate Criminology option and was instrumental in obtaining a succession of research grants for the Centre, ensuring it remained at the forefront of empirical research on the subject in this country.'

In 2003 Professor Hood retired as Director after 30 years of distinguished service. In 2004 the Centre took on its current name to reflect the substantial contribution to University teaching it now makes, alongside its research work. At the same time, the Centre relocated to join other departments in the new Centre for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences. Designed by Norman Foster, the Centre forms one of the largest concentrations of social science research in the UK.

In July 2005 a new Director was appointed along with the first holder of a new Readership in Criminology. The new Professor of Criminology and Director of the Centre is Professor Ian Loader. His own research focuses on contemporary policing and security and the social and political contexts of crime control policy – areas that continue to offer a rich seam of possible research projects on issues of public concern. Professor Loader says: 'An exciting opportunity now exists to build on the Centre's past success, and turn it into a world-class site of criminological enquiry and graduate education.'

The new Reader in Criminology and Assistant Director of the Centre is Dr Julian Roberts, who came to Oxford from the University of Ottawa, where he was Professor of Criminology. His interests include sentencing, restorative justice, victims and criminal justice systems, and public attitudes to criminal justice – the latter a subject on which he is a leading international authority. Dr Roberts says: 'The diversity and quality of scholars working in, or associated with, the Centre make it a most attractive destination for students seeking a first-class education in criminology and criminal justice.'

The new team has an impressive body of research work on which to build. In recent years the Centre has completed projects

on key issues for the Home Office, the Youth Justice Board, the Prison Service and directly for the police. The most recent of these have included the legal aid system, community sentences for young offenders, exploring public attitudes to crime and criminal justice, and a surveillance and supervision programme for the most serious and active repeat young offenders. Among the most high profile has been the Centre's pioneering work with Thames Valley Police on restorative justice – where offenders are brought face to face with their victims. There is also a strong international element to the Centre's work, most notably amongst the current projects, the acclaimed work by one of the Centre's three Lecturers in Criminology, Dr Federico Varese, on mafias and their operations.

Teaching is also a strong feature of the Centre's work. Its members contribute significantly to teaching in the Law Faculty, giving lectures and tutorials for options on Criminal Justice and Penology on both the BA and BCL degrees. In 2001 the Centre launched an MSc in Criminology and Criminal Justice, which has attracted high-level postgraduates, both from the UK and overseas. Its alumni now include senior academics, criminal lawyers and barristers in universities, government agencies and private firms worldwide. Their dissertations cover a fascinating range of subjects; in 2005 alone they included terrorism, stalking, Glasgow gangs, feminist criminologies, mafia transplantation to Canada and the role of blood family ties in the N'Draghetta.

Building on its success, the Centre will launch, in 2006/7, a new MPhil in Criminology and Criminal Justice, for MSc students who qualify and can undertake a further year of research. It has also applied to the national Economic and Social Research Council for recognition for a new research methods variant of the MSc.

### High-Profile Work on Innovative Police Approach

Among the work that researchers have won acclaim for is research on 'restorative justice'. This involves a meeting, led by a police officer and sometimes involving the victim, where an offender is encouraged 'to take responsibility for repairing the harm caused by his/her offence.' Dr Carolyn Hoyle and Dr Richard Young were commissioned by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation to evaluate the initiative, first used in the 1990s by Thames Valley Police. An initial survey was followed by detailed study and researchers worked closely with the police to develop good practice. Further commissions followed, most recently:

- A study for the Home Office comparing restorative and traditional cautions. This found no evidence that restorative justice was more effective than traditional cautioning in terms of resanctioning. There was also no evidence that it increased resanctioning rates.
- A Nuffield Foundation-funded project to evaluate use of a restorative justice approach to handling complaints against the police. It found that, when implemented properly, this approach can offer substantial advantages over conventional procedures.



## Development and innovation

Forging new and innovative tools for the understanding and development of the visual arts

► In a striking performance piece, Fine Art student Charlotte Crowther applies black oil paint with her hands to the floor of the 'project space' at the Ruskin School's Bullingdon Road studio

With a new undergraduate degree under way, new graduate programmes in hand, recently arrived members of staff beginning to make their mark, and the possibility of an exciting building project in the future, there is a real sense of innovation and energy about the visual arts in Oxford.

The new undergraduate degree is in the History of Art: its first cohort of eight students is now in its second year (see p. 14). Under the current leadership of Professor Martin Kemp, the History of Art Department has set out to embrace a wider range of visual material than is normally encompassed by art history: 'from a stained-glass window to computer graphics'. The establishment of the BA course in Oxford has been long delayed, but the advantage of starting now is that it has been possible to review the state of the discipline and to incorporate fresh ideas into the syllabus.

In its determination to explore the visual arts in their broadest definition, the Department has an enthusiastic soul mate in the Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art. In the words of the Ruskin Master, Richard Wentworth – an internationally known sculptor and painter in his own right, and now in his third year at the Ruskin School – 'We want to do more than "celebrate the art going on in the art corner". The School is not only about art, but about looking and learning to look.'

The Ruskin is the Fine Art Department of the University, and it currently offers a three-year studio-based BA course. The 20 annual places are hotly competed for. Most students come from foundation courses elsewhere, but as candidates apply at different stages the result, says Richard Wentworth, is 'a stimulating diversity in terms of background and cultural experience'. All are artists, although within their degree course and after it, some find experience also as curators or conservers or critics of art. In addition to its studio spaces in the High Street, the School has a range of workshop facilities for photography, printmaking and electronic imaging, a small sound studio and a metal shop. Students are encouraged to work across all media, before developing their own focus and interests during the final two years of the course.

This inclusive ethos is echoed by Dr Gervase Rosser, a Lecturer in Medieval and Renaissance Art, who is acting head of the History of Art Department during Professor Kemp's current sabbatical. He sees the role of the Department within the University 'as a catalyst, with the potential to make a wide impact by encouraging students and colleagues to take their visual environment more seriously, and to enjoy it'. This is, in part, achieved by innovative features of the new undergraduate course. During the first weeks of their first year, the History of Art undergraduates are taken around the University and introduced to some of the cultural and historic riches to be found in its buildings and collections. The students, working closely with

relevant curators and experts, eventually produce an extended essay on their chosen object, whether that be housed in the Ashmolean or the Pitt Rivers Museums, the Christ Church Picture Gallery, the Bodleian Library's Department of Manuscripts, or the Museums of Natural History or the History of Science. This, Dr Rosser reports, has proved hugely successful, both for the value of the experience to the students involved and also for the creative interaction of different elements of the University.

The exposure to and involvement with a wide range of University teaching continues in the second year, when undergraduates have the opportunity to choose from a range of options, some taught within the Department and others across the various faculties of the University. The course has been constructed, with the generous support of colleagues throughout Oxford, in such a way as to tap the University's unequalled resources for the study of visual culture. Students on the BA course are introduced to cultures and disciplines that do not traditionally form part of art historical studies. A case in point is world art. Another is the interaction between art and science. This is an area of study which has been fostered at both undergraduate and graduate levels by Professor Kemp, whose own primary training was in the sciences and who has explored this field in his major work on Leonardo da Vinci, his contributions to the science journal *Nature*, and various exhibitions. Both Dr Marius Kwint and Dr Gavin Parkinson, currently Lecturers in the Department, also have research interests in this interface between art and science.

The leavening effect of the visual arts throughout the University is extended also by the students themselves: through connections with fellow students in other departments and, in the case of the fine artists, through exhibitions. These range from major events such as the Ruskin's recent collaboration with Modern Art Oxford to showcase students' work, to shorter-lived displays in the corridors of the Ruskin and in the colleges.

Both the Ruskin and the History of Art Department are now working hard to build on these successes, further developing their courses and exploring the possibility of modestly increasing their student numbers. The Ruskin is offering a new DPhil programme from 2006; and the School, which is currently divided between two buildings in different parts of the city, is discussing the possibility of realising a new, purpose-built home. The Head of School, Michael Archer, comments: 'We are excited about and committed to the opportunity recently made available to us to build a new art school for the Ruskin on a single site. We are keen that the project should be much more than a change of premises, and that it should contribute to an enrichment of the cultural experience, not only of those within the University, but also, and as importantly, to the wider population of Oxford.'



► History of Art undergraduates Jack Farthing and Rebecca Hudson examine textiles in the Ashmolean Museum's Eastern Art Print Room. The University's rich and varied collections provide inspiration for the extended essay written by all first-year students



### Medieval textiles and totem poles – a stimulating new course in History of Art

Rebecca Hudson and Jack Farthing took different routes to Oxford, but found themselves among the eight students on the University's new undergraduate History of Art degree course.

Rebecca studied Art, Maths and Spanish in the sixth form before going on to do a Foundation Degree in Art and Design at Basingstoke College of Technology and becoming the first ever student from there to go to either Oxford or Cambridge.

Jack studied History of Art as well as English, French and Spanish at Westminster School, London, but only just: 'I wanted to do Biology but it didn't fit with the timetable. My French teacher taught History of Art and encouraged me to go for it, and I absolutely loved it!'

Now in their second year Rebecca and Jack have both found being at Oxford a stretching and stimulating experience, and have enjoyed being in at the start of a new degree course. Rebecca says: 'The idea of a small group going through it together was really great.' Both are very enthusiastic about the first-year extended essay and the opportunity it gave them to visit the University's collections and to 'have the privilege of working with experts in their field.'

Rebecca's extended essay was on medieval Indian textiles that were traded across the sea to Egypt and Indonesia, a project that enabled her to work with Dr Ruth Barnes, Textile Curator at the

Ashmolean Museum. 'It is fascinating how two very different societies bought exactly the same textiles from India, but used them in differing ways and obviously thought of them in different lights, i.e. sacred/secular, clothing/ceremonial hangings,' explained Rebecca. 'It really exemplified the fact that there are many possible reactions to visual culture, and I have definitely become more interested in the reception of art and visual culture through this.' Jack focused on the imposing 11.36-metre Haida totem pole, the largest object on display at the Pitt Rivers Museum, and was guided in his project by Dr Laura Peers, a Lecturer in Ethnology and Curator at the Museum.

Both students are also energetically involved in Oxford life beyond the course. Jack, who is at St Catherine's, is a keen actor, regularly playing a part in college and University drama society productions from Shakespeare to Noel Coward and Philip Pullman, including a debut on stage at the Oxford Playhouse. He also plays college football. Rebecca, who is at St Peter's, has done some rock climbing with the University Mountaineering Club and plays the piano to relax. She is also back at the Ashmolean once a week to help Dr Barnes prepare an exhibition called 'Pilgrimage: a Sacred Journey' for 2006.

It may be to a museum that Rebecca heads once she has completed her course, although teaching 'and inspiring others to be able to take the route I've taken' is also an option. For Jack, drama 'is sure to be in the mix somewhere', but, he says, 'history of art has been great, it's something you keep for life, so you never know.'

## Mind over matter – new funding to build on access success

Oxford holds at least one access activity for every working day of the year

This year Oxford launched one of the most generous undergraduate bursary schemes in the country and ran a major nationwide advertising campaign to tell young people about it. Once again the, now annual, roadshow taking its message on funding and access direct to potential students around the country was held jointly with Cambridge. But this year, billboards, collectable postcards and advertisements in national newspapers, on buses and on internet sites all also played a part in letting young people know about qualifying for an Oxford Opportunity Bursary. And the Chancellor, Lord Patten, joined in the spirit of the campaign by taking to the streets on a specially designed bicycle featuring the University's advertisements encouraging students from lower-income families to apply.

'It's not what's in your pocket, it's what's in your head,' said the slogan, a message spelt out in the clearest terms by Vice-Chancellor, Dr John Hood, in an article in *The Parliamentary Monitor*: 'I am absolutely committed to Oxford seeking out talent and attracting the best students, whatever their background, whatever school they went to, and whatever their financial situation. We do not want anyone to be prevented from coming to Oxford on financial grounds.'

The figures are impressive. Depending on their parents' income, students qualifying for an Oxford Opportunity Bursary could receive up to £10,000 over three years or £13,000 for a four-year course. These figures include an initial start-up contribution of up to £1,000 to assist students with the initial costs associated with moving away from home. It is designed so that students from low-income families, who also get a government grant, have enough to meet all their term-time living costs. There is no limit on the number of bursaries; all those who qualify will receive one. It's expected that around one in four of the University's undergraduates will be supported through the scheme – an investment of around £7 million, or more than one-third of the additional income the University will raise from top-up fees.

The aim, says Helen Carasso, Acting Director of the Oxford Colleges Admissions Office, is to tackle one of the obstacles often cited as a reason for talented students from lower-income families not applying to Oxford: 'The costs of moving away from home are a factor for some students, so we're getting rid of the up-front cost of doing that. We are also reducing the level of debt students could face – something that can be a major issue for parents, especially those who are used to paying monthly rent and credit card bills rather than a large mortgage.'

The article for *The Parliamentary Monitor* was headed 'Opening the doors'. It might better have been called 'Opening the doors ever wider', because the bursaries and the campaign to promote them build on Oxford's already intensive access activities.

Each year, the University and the colleges spend £1.5 million between them on access activities. Including school and college visits, Open Days, Aspiration Days, student shadowing, summer schools, subject specific workshops, regional conferences and study

weeks for teachers, Oxford holds at least one access activity for every working day of the year.

More than 10,000 students visit the University's Open Days each year, more than 11,000 students and teachers take part in the regional admissions roadshows and the Admissions Office is in touch with 5,000 schools and colleges across the country, providing information and support to encourage applications to Oxford.

The results? Real evidence of change, both in perceptions of studying at Oxford and in the figures for the number of people who actually apply to do so, and also from the stories of students like Rebecca Biggin (see p. 16) and many others like her, who are now at Oxford, but who might not have been without the access campaigns.

On changing perceptions, a survey of 236 teachers and 906 students from state schools and colleges by independent educational research body, the National Foundation for Education Research, compared results with a study in 1998. Six years on, more potential students are likely to highlight academic factors affecting their thinking about Oxford and Cambridge. When asked why they planned to apply to Oxford or Cambridge, the most common responses from students were prestige (44 per cent) and the courses on offer (41 per cent). For those who decided not to apply, the main reason was not expecting to get the necessary grades (44 per cent) or particular courses not offered (20 per cent). Only 10 per cent gave 'elitist institutions' as their reason. Sixty per cent of teachers thought getting information about Oxford and Cambridge has become easier.

Since access initiatives aimed at the FE sector were started in 2000, applications have increased by 40 per cent. The number of applications Oxford received from state schools rose by one-third between 2000 and 2004, and the University is committed to increasing those figures further, while at the same time remaining committed to admitting students purely on merit.

That said, there is evidence that the efforts being made on access are also having an impact on admissions. The Sutton Trust, a charity set up to improve access to universities for children from non-privileged backgrounds, reports that the number of students from poorer backgrounds admitted to the UK's leading universities has increased significantly over the last five years. For Oxford, the Trust reported the increase as 46 per cent.

Oxford's commitment to build on its success in widening access is now formalised into an agreement with the Office for Fair Access. It sets out details of the Oxford Opportunity Bursaries and plans to publicise them further, while committing the University to continue its extensive outreach work and very close monitoring of applications and admissions data. It also includes an agreement to develop a benchmark for state school applications, based on performance in relevant subjects at A level or equivalent – expected to be in the region of 62 per cent – that the University aims to meet within five years.

It is, as the University's advert says, giving a new twist to an old saying: a case of mind over matter.

► The Oxford Opportunity Bursary scheme will make it possible for talented students, whatever their background and financial situation, to study at Oxford

### 'College Mum' – a family first at Oxford

Every year, as part of its widening access campaign, the University runs a number of Sutton Trust summer schools in a wide range of subjects for 17–18 year olds from families with little or no history of members going into higher education. During the past seven years more than 1,400 students have taken part in the summer schools. One of those was Rebecca Biggin from Blackpool who, in her words, 'absolutely loved it'.

Now a second-year law student at Mansfield, Rebecca says she had long wanted to be a barrister and had even known that, as 'the best place to do law', she wanted to come to Oxford. No one in her family had been to university and few from her school had been to Oxford, but her parents were really supportive and, Rebecca says, the Summer School made a real difference. 'It was the best week of my life. I felt really at home and it gave me the confidence and the contacts I needed.'

It also helped see her through the application process. 'The Summer School was very good at that, stressing that applying was just filling in a form. Then there was the Oxford interview. 'That sounded a bit daunting, but I was looked after extremely well, had students to show me round and felt really settled. The written test

was fine and I enjoyed the interview. It was a great chance to show my passion for the subject.'

Since starting at Oxford, Rebecca has focused on her studies, but has also taken time for sport – as captain of Mansfield's netball team – and has enthusiastically looked for opportunities to encourage others to make the step from school to higher education. She has done some e-mentoring as part of an initiative to support FE students through the University application process, keeping in touch and answering any questions they have. She's become a 'college mum', mentoring two first-year students – 'my college daughter and son' – as part of a scheme run by Mansfield. This involved getting in touch before they arrive, being a friendly face on their first day and supporting them through the early stages of their time at Oxford.

Rebecca also returned to the Sutton Trust Summer School, this time as a student volunteer. 'It was', she says, 'really rewarding to see people who started out feeling nervous and with preconceived ideas grow in confidence as the week went by.'

Her message to any student who is not sure about whether to apply to Oxford is 'Just go for it!' and it may be a message she'll share with her brother: 'He is just 5 years old so he's a bit young to be aspiring to go to Oxford, but he seems really bright so no doubt I will be encouraging him to go to University in the future!'

► Rebecca Biggin with her 'college son', David Johnson



## Quintessentially Oxford

Oxford Limited is turning cachet into cash

► Developed using the knowledge and expertise of staff from the Chemistry and Physics Departments, the 'Discover and Explore' range of scientific toys looks set to become one of Oxford Limited's best-selling products

If you wanted to capture the essence of Oxford and send it out into the world, what image would you use? Historic honey-coloured colleges glowing gently in the setting sun? A treasure trove of medieval manuscripts or botanic illustrations? The splash of oar on water, shouts of enthusiasm from the sports field, or something that exemplifies the pinnacles of academic achievement? All over the world, the words 'Oxford University' engender a response and, generally, convey a certain cachet. Visitors to the city pause and admire – and many of them take home a memento.

A range of University souvenirs – some official, some not so official – has long been available in Oxford, with the University reacting to demand via a relatively small number of high-class products developed in collaboration with companies such as Liberty's of London. The University trademarked its coat of arms in 1993 and the licensing of this image, together with the permitted use of, for example, fabric designs from Liberty's 'Oxford Collection' on stationery products, has for some years been generating a modest but welcome income of around £200,000 a year back to the University.

Now that is about to change dramatically. With a new pro-active approach spearheaded by Mike Davis, Managing Director of subsidiary company Oxford Limited, the University is moving fast into the competitive world of branded merchandising. Scientific toys, fine china, sportswear, stationery, household textiles and children's clothing are amongst the items already on sale both to Oxford visitors and other markets worldwide, and many more are to follow. 'When I joined the company in April 2004, I could see not only a huge number of marketable commodities that could be enhanced by an association with the University's internationally high reputation and traditional standards, but also a wealth of knowledge and expertise within the staff that, if a company could tap into it, would give it an enormous boost', says Mr Davis.

To stimulate this proposed diversification, a series of brand licensing packs were sent to companies worldwide, highlighting the kind of high-quality products that might benefit from an association with Oxford and its traditions. 'The licensing business is a huge opportunity', says Mr Davis, an experienced retailer and brand manager. 'The University is uniquely placed to act on commercial opportunities because it boasts an internationally recognised brand name, has a long fascinating history that helps to romanticise its products, and offers exceptional intellectual property and collections to draw on.' A University board with representatives from the finance department, research services and ISIS Innovation (the University's technology transfer arm) acts as 'gatekeeper' of the University's core values when licensing proposals are received from companies.

For many products, the University's role is a more active one. As well as identifying beautiful images from sources as diverse as Jacobean ceilings and nuclear physics reactions, staff are increasingly becoming involved in suggesting new products and in ratifying and improving others. The University of Oxford 'Discover and Explore' range of scientific toys and games was developed by toy

manufacturer USI in collaboration with Professor Graham Richards, Chairman of Chemistry, and staff from the Chemistry and Physics Departments. Available in Harrods and other selected shops for Christmas 2005, the range features lemon-powered clocks and toys exploring aspects of the environment, the weather and solar energy, as well as more traditional items like electronics, chemistry and crystallography sets. All kits have been tested by staff and alterations made or instructions rewritten where necessary; prices range from pocket money level to rather more for microscopes and telescopes. In the wider domestic market, botanic illustrations from the *Flora Graeca* dating back to the 1700s are in use on stationery, quality textiles, ceramics and china such as Royal Grafton's Oxford Botanics range. Now experts in the Botanic Gardens and Department of Plant Sciences are working on possible horticultural products for the accomplished gardener, based on tried and trusted equipment that they use themselves.

Staff across all disciplines are being encouraged to come forward with ideas, and Oxford Ltd is also seeking to meet the needs of departments, clubs and colleges by centrally supplying customised items like mugs, mouse mats, ties, bags, stationery, polo shirts and enamelled cufflinks. 'At present, a huge amount of this business goes outside the University, but it would be far better to keep our cash in the community', says Mr Davis. 'If our licensees are supplying these products, a royalty comes directly back to the University community. And certainly where sports kit and clothing is concerned, you can be sure that everything is ethically sound – we require all our licensees to work within internationally accepted practice when it comes to sourcing and paying a fair price for their products.' The conference business is another major market. Conference Oxford, the marketing office for the majority of colleges and many University departments, organises more than 1,000 conferences, tour groups and events each year. A large range of souvenirs, from notepads and pens to customised quality gifts for invited speakers, is available for these events.

The University shop on the High Street showcases a selection of merchandise and a number of other outlets in the city also offer official products. Markets internationally, and particularly in the USA, Japan and China, are being actively pursued, with some products being angled specifically at particular destinations. In the USA, for instance, possibilities include English heritage reproduction home furnishings based on original designs within the University and colleges, and household fabrics and textiles featuring 'medieval treasures' archive images. University of Oxford collegiate sportswear will be sold by a group that already sells a heritage Ivy League collection produced in collaboration with Harvard, Princeton, Yale and others. In Japan, options already identified include traditional 'English' foods featuring 'Oxford' recipes and a new premium line of high-quality 'quintessentially English' tailored clothing sold against a background of the colleges of Oxford. If business develops according to plan, in 2010 Oxford Ltd could be generating £5 million a year for the University.





## Engaging with excellence

Finding solutions to the biggest problems facing humanity and identifying the key opportunities of the 21st century

'Mankind faces huge challenges as the 21st century unfolds. It is essential that our leading thinkers commit time, energy and resources to finding solutions to these risks and problems which could threaten the future of humanity itself.' This is how British-born computing pioneer Dr James Martin explained the rationale behind his exceptional gift to the University.

The £60 million endowment is funding a unique collaborative research centre, the James Martin 21st Century School. The School has been designed on a 'hub and spoke' model, with a Director, a small administrative staff and a number of James Martin Fellows being the hub, and the spokes being the research projects each undertaking leading-edge research in their own subject area. At the outset these include climate change, an increasingly ageing society, extreme inequalities in wealth across countries and continents, the risk of infectious disease epidemics and the effects of rapid technological change. The projects are being funded initially for three years. After this period a standard competitive grant-funding model will operate, opened up to other parts of the University. This means that, if needs be, the focus of the research can shift to new areas of concern and to tackling different problems that have arisen. This demonstrates one of the strong themes behind the benefaction; the way the School sets out to achieve its aims as an integrative force, by stimulating research within and across many disciplines.

'It is fitting that a University with traditions of great scholarship and enquiry should provide a primary focus for concern about mankind's future.'

James Martin

It is a very major benefaction and an exciting example of the kind of partnership Oxford can have with major donors: people who want to engage with the University and its research. It also sends a clear signal that by supporting the University in this way, it is possible to make a difference, and to benefit large numbers of people around the world.

The School's Acting Director, Professor Sue Iversen, says: 'The 21st century will be an unusually challenging one and will involve finding the solution to a series of risks and problems, some of which have the potential to threaten the future of humanity itself. As one of the world's very best universities, with leading scholars and practitioners across a wide range of disciplines, Oxford will be at the forefront of the work to find these solutions. The focus of the School is on stimulating Oxford's research overall, by giving the University's scholars the resources and the time to think imaginatively and positively about the problems and the opportunities that the future will bring.'



◀ Angela McLean, Director of the Institute for Emergent Infections of Humans, discusses data analysis and interpretation with Rodney Phillips, chairman of the Peter Medawar Building for Pathogen Research. One of the Institute's research projects, funded under the James Martin 21st Century School, is influenza, including strain H5N1 which infects birds and humans

◀ An Indonesian official collects a blood sample from a bird in Jakarta. The 'bird flu' virus, now endemic in many parts of Asia, has reached as far west as European Russia, Turkey and Romania

James Martin (Keble 1952) is Founder and Chairman Emeritus of Headstrong, a global consultancy which helps leading companies worldwide create real business value from digital technologies. He is widely recognised as an authority on the social and commercial ramifications of computers and technology, and received a Pulitzer Prize nomination for his book *The Wired Society: A Challenge for Tomorrow*. The generous support that has made the 21st Century

School a reality is his second major benefaction to the University, building on the work of the James Martin Institute for Science and Civilization. 'We are enormously grateful to James Martin for funding this project with this exceptional gift,' said Dr John Hood, the Vice-Chancellor. 'The new School will allow us to continue to be at the forefront of work to tackle the seismic social and technological challenges ahead.'

### The founding research institutes of the School:

#### The James Martin Institute for Science and Civilization

(Director: Professor Steve Rayner) is playing a key role continuing its research on the big issues of science, technology and environment, but also taking the lead in pulling the work of all the constituent research institutes together.

#### The Environmental Change Institute

(Director: Professor Diana Liverman) is seeking to innovate two urgent and related topics: prevention of dangerous climate change through policies such as carbon trading and energy alternatives, and evaluation of new approaches to environmental governance.

#### The e-Horizons Institute

(Directors: Professor William Dutton and Professor Paul Jeffreys) is examining the role large-scale online information and communication technology networks are having on breakthroughs that enable transformations in scientific research and communication and in other arenas of society.

#### The Oxford Institute of Ageing

(Director: Dr Sarah Harper) is building on its existing research and expertise to establish three interlinked interdisciplinary research components: global ageing, redefining institutions for ageing societies, and longevity and radical life extension.

#### The International Migration Institute

(Directors: Professor Steve Vertovec and Professor Stephen Castles)

is looking at one of the key challenges for the 21st century: international migration.

#### The Oxford Future of Humanity Institute

(Director: Dr Nick Bostrom) is assessing technologies that have the potential radically to transform the human condition and is studying threats to human survival and global catastrophic risk.

#### The Programme on Ethics of the New Biosciences

(Director: Professor Julian Savulescu) is questioning what limits should be placed on research, development and use of the new biosciences, such as stem cell science and cloning, and asking how unethical research and development can be prevented.

#### The Institute for Emergent Infections of Humans

(Director: Professor Angela McLean), a cross-disciplinary collaboration involving mathematicians, biologists and clinicians, is examining what infections are likely to emerge next, and whether we will be able to control them.

#### The Institute for the Future of the Mind

(Director: Baroness Susan Greenfield) is building on the world-leading expertise on the brain at Oxford and conducting research on developing the young mind, protecting the older mind, and states of consciousness and the influence of age.

#### The World Education Institute

(Directors: Dr Thomas Benson and Dr Angus Hawkins) will recruit volunteers from all over the world, train them and deploy them, mainly to support teachers in developing countries.

## Conserving our heritage for Oxford and the world

Oxford houses some of the world's most precious objects and as such has a duty to ensure that they are preserved for the benefit of current and future generations

Oxford's collections form a world-class resource for visitors and researchers alike. These collections need to be conserved so they can be exhibited and studied both today and in the future. The University has no central conservation programme – the sheer diversity of its collections would make this difficult – so each museum is committed to conserving its treasures.

In 1999 the Ashmolean Museum was able, for the first time since its foundation in 1683, to create a centralised conservation resource. Whereas formerly curatorial departments maintained their own treasures, a more strategically focused approach to the stewardship of the collections is now undertaken. In 2004, with a grant from the government's Designation Challenge Fund, the Ashmolean opened a new paper conservation facility. The studio, which offers a large, flexible workspace, has enabled the Museum's Conservation Department to expand its work significantly. 'We recently remounted the Museum's entire Rembrandt print collection, permitting access to the versos for the first time in decades, scanning each print and beta-radiographing watermarks on prints with thick and impenetrable inking,' said Mark Norman, Head of Conservation. 'Our work provides an essential contribution to the academic study of the Museum's treasures.'

The paper studio is only the first stage of the Museum's plans for improvement in collection care; plans are under way for new textile and objects facilities, including flexible space for picture conservation as well as student placements. Conservation has also been at the forefront of the Museum's overall development plan – setting environmental parameters and building in conservation measures within the new galleries.

The Museum of Natural History includes one of the best entomological resources in the UK, including such rarities as Dr Livingstone's Tsetse Fly and the oldest pinned insect in existence – a Bath White Butterfly collected in 1702. 'Taxonomy is the cornerstone of science,' explained Assistant Curator, Dr George McGavin. 'Museums hold the ultimate reference collection of the planet's biodiversity.'

Ironically, the collection is at greatest risk from insect infestation, notably museum beetles. 'If the larvae of these beetles get into a drawer they can destroy an entire collection in a matter of weeks,' said Dr McGavin. At least 20,000 of the 5 million insect specimens stored are Primary Types and as such are of particular importance for researchers. Much of the collection is housed in drawers in open-fronted racks. Although this is considerably better than the old storage boxes they used to be kept in, they are still

not adequate – they are open to dust and UV light and provide no primary protection from pests. In 2004 the future of the collections was safeguarded with the award of a grant from the government's Science Research Investment Fund. This has enabled the Museum to purchase bespoke pest-proof steel cabinets in which to house the collection. 'Other than being housed in a windowless, underground vault, these cabinets, which include a seal and door-locking mechanism, will provide the most secure environment,' said Dr McGavin. As a prelude to the arrival of the new cabinets, the collection has been checked for pests. In a mammoth task that has taken staff two years to complete, all drawers have been frozen at –30 degrees C for two weeks, which kills any eggs and larva, and then vacuumed, cleaned and repaired where necessary.

When the Pitt Rivers Museum opens its new extension in 2006, its Conservation Department will be housed in a purpose-built laboratory within the new extension. 'We are looking forward to working more closely with other colleagues,' said Birgitte Speake, Head of Conservation. 'And I am hoping that that we will be able to arrange for the public to visit the laboratory in order to get a greater insight into ethnographic conservation.'

The Museum holds important collections of ethnographic objects and photographs from the cultures of Southern Sudan collected by travellers from as early as the 1850s right up to the 1990s. This year saw the completion of a two-year conservation project on the collection. Funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Board, nearly 1,200 objects were painstakingly checked, catalogued and repaired where necessary. 'This collection remains central to anthropological research and teaching and it is of vital importance that we stabilise any possible deterioration,' explained Joint Head of Collections Management, Jeremy Coote. 'In addition, the conservators study the objects as they examine and treat them, so are continually adding to the core of knowledge about the collections.' For the first time, all conservation treatment records were entered on the Museum's objects database, making the information available to the wider museum staff.

The collections, like those of its neighbour, the Natural History Museum, suffer from the effects of insect infestation. The conservation team recently instigated regular training sessions for all staff so they know what and where to look for insect damage. 'This has proved invaluable,' said Ms Speake. 'Insects which previously had gone unnoticed are now spotted immediately and the effects of their damage reduced drastically.'

With so many of the collections housed in historic buildings, environmental control can often prove difficult. Two of the galleries within the Museum of the History of Science, for example, have two large windows, and objects are subjected to fading and bleaching. 'We have now installed high-quality blinds, which help alleviate the problem,' said conservator Cheryl Wolfe. 'Every day we have to make compromises between having objects available for view and ensuring that minimal damage is done.' The Museum has recently introduced the Hanwell environmental monitoring system in both the galleries and its store at Osney. The system monitors humidity, temperature, light levels and UV. 'Environmental monitoring is an essential feature both of routine collection care and of the mounting of exhibitions,' Ms Wolfe explained. 'As well as being important for the safeguarding of our existing collections, external lenders of objects often place stringent specifications on display conditions, and commonly require proof of compliance.'

The University Library Services (OULS) provides readers with

access to an unparalleled collection of 11 million books, periodicals, maps and manuscripts. 'The growing size and variety of these holdings, ranged over 40 University libraries, including the Bodleian, makes this a considerable challenge for us,' said Alison McKay, Deputy Head of OULS Conservation and Collection Care Service. The Conservation Department offers a range of services, which can roughly be divided into preservation and intervention. The former includes such things as environmental monitoring, the provision of bespoke storage boxes and training courses for staff on best practice handling of books. The latter includes the repair of books in order to slow down deterioration – this might be the repair of bindings on open-shelf material, or highly specialised conservation work on a rare manuscript.

Recently, the Bodleian acquired the unique manuscript of a hitherto unknown Arabic cosmographical treatise, *The Book of Curiosities*, which dates from the early 14th century. The treatise is extraordinarily important for the history of science, especially for astronomy and cartography, and contains an unparalleled series of diagrams of the heavens and maps of the earth. 'This was a particularly exciting conservation project for us and it was a privilege and a pleasure to work on something so interesting,' said Ms McKay. 'The manuscript was torn and damaged from being heavily used over the centuries and there were layers of stiff, crude old repairs – sometimes over the text – which we had carefully to remove before we could repair the manuscript to make it safer to handle. It's now safe to digitise so that it will be accessible on the web. We try to do the minimum to make an object safe rather than restore it to how we think it might have been originally. Part of our work has also involved analysing the pigments in the maps, which tells us more about how our manuscript was made and more generally about manuscript production in the Islamic world.'

Accessibility is very much at the forefront of everyone's minds today, and Oxford conservators are helping to make the University's wonderful collections accessible now and for the future.



◀ Birgitte Speake, Head of Conservation at the Pitt Rivers Museum, examines the snowy owl feathers on a transformation mask, collected in Kaida Gwaii (formerly Queen Charlotte Islands), British Columbia, Canada in 1891. She is carefully lifting the individual feathers with a pair of tweezers to see if there are any signs of damage from the museum beetle

◀ The entire entomological collection at the Museum of Natural History (including this 200-year-old specimen of *Helicopriss midas*) has to be checked for damage, prior to being rehoused in new pest-proof cabinets

## The year's review

In 2004/5 University income rose by 8.6 per cent to £530 million. Research grants and contracts, most of which are matched by related expenditure, continue to be the largest source of income and increased by 5.8 per cent to £183 million. Grants from HEFCE represent the second largest source of income and amounted to £160 million, up by 8.8 per cent. Academic fees amounted to £68 million, up by 12.4 per cent, with growth of 9.9 per cent in overseas fees. There was an 8.4 per cent increase in other income of £95 million which was driven principally by a £3.2 million increase in donations from OUP, which contributed £22.1 million in total, and a £4.3 million increase in other benefactions and donations, much of which is related to specific purposes and is matched by related expenditure. Investment income, £24 million, increased by 20.3 per cent compared to the previous year, assisted by interest receivable and other income of £7.9 million compared to £5.7 million in the previous year.

Total expenditure rose by 8.1 per cent to £526 million and includes staff costs of £269 million, which rose by 5 per cent, of which 3 per cent was the average pay increase. Other operating costs amounted to £234 million and increased by 13 per cent. Major factors contributing to the increase include: expansion in certain academic departments, notably the Saïd Business School and Clinical Trials Services Unit; investment in improving financial systems and controls, strengthening central University management; and increased premises costs. Other operating costs include servicing bank borrowings of £50 million which have been used to fund the capital expansion of the University.

Whilst income has grown, the upward pressure on costs is only marginally less. The surplus on continuing operations after depreciation of tangible fixed assets increased by £2 million to £4 million, which is before a £6 million profit on fixed asset disposals. These profits, which form a one-off benefit to the gains for the year related mainly to the sale of surplus residential properties. After transfer from accumulated specific endowment return, the transfer to reserves is £15 million. The University continues to depend significantly on the annual contribution from OUP to help its operating costs and were it not for this contribution would have made a deficit on continuing operations of £18 million in 2004/5.

The University's balance sheet shows an increase in net assets of £179 million to £1,191 million. Tangible fixed assets increased by £45 million, reflecting the continued building programme to support the University's expanding research base. Significant capital expenditure was incurred on a number of projects in 2005. This included completion of the £22 million Richard Doll building for clinical trials and epidemiology which was opened in September 2005 (£7.3 million invested in 2005). The Weatherall Institute of Molecular Medicine was also completed. More than £10 million was invested during the year in several projects at the University Science Park at Begbroke, the refurbishment of the Dyson Perrins Building, initial work on the new department of Biochemistry and completion of the new Chemistry facility. Investment at Begbroke Science Park included improvements being made to the infrastructure.

Investments representing endowed funds rose in value from £431 million to £558 million largely due to recovering market values. New funds invested during the year amounted to £69 million, including the endowment of a new trust to fund the operations of the James Martin 21st Century Foundation. At 31 July 2005 the market value of the Trust Pool established to manage the University's endowed investment funds was £387 million and yielded a total return of 19 per cent over the year, which is made up of an increase in capital value of

15 per cent, and an income return of 4 per cent. This compares with a total return from the FTSE All Share Index of 24.7 per cent, the MSCI world ex UK index of 21.4 per cent and the FTSE British Government All Stocks Bond Index of 9.7 per cent. The 2005 dividend to constituent trusts was increased to 77.6 pence per share, compared with 75 pence in the previous year. In addition, at 31 July 2005 the market value of the Capital Fund, established to finance capital projects from its income, was £171 million and yielded a total return of 17.2 per cent over the year.

Much work has continued on the upgrading and modernising of management information systems. The University has implemented an integrated enterprise-wide financial system designed to provide a common platform for the financial management of all departments. The implementation of the new system involved reorganisation of most business processes, account coding structures, methods of accounting and ways of working across the University with more than 1,500 systems users involved. This is the largest single change program ever undertaken by the University. Following a difficult implementation, substantial progress has been made in stabilising the financial system, bringing transaction processing up-to-date and creating more timely reporting. This effort will continue in the years to come in order to establish a comprehensive framework of internal financial control and more comprehensive and timely financial information.

The second major systems initiative concerns the implementation of a new student record system. Following the decision to purchase the Oracle Student Record System (OSS), the system was introduced in Michaelmas term 2004 to support the administration of the University's graduate admissions round. Introduction of the new system was accompanied by substantial changes to the University's graduate admissions process, in particular to introduce a series of gathered fields and to ensure that once graduate students have been admitted by a University Admitting Body (UAB), they are guaranteed an appropriate place at a college. During the course of the year, extensive further work was undertaken to plan for the wider implementation of the new system to support aspects of undergraduate admissions, and other features of student administration, and in particular to enable the full migration of data on the University student body from existing systems to the new system. The new graduate admissions system was also kept under review, and work on all these matters will continue during 2005/6.

Income	2004/5		2003/4 (restated)	
	£m	%	£m	%
1 HEFCE/TDA grants	160	30	146	30
2 Academic fees	68	13	60	12
3 Research grants and contracts	183	35	174	36
4 Other income	95	18	88	18
5 Investment income	24	4	20	4
<b>Total income</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>100</b>

Expenditure	2004/5		2003/4 (restated)	
	£m	%	£m	%
1 Staff costs	269	51	256	53
2 Depreciation	23	4	25	5
3 Other operating costs	234	45	205	42
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Surplus on continuing operations</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Profit on disposal of fixed assets</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Transfer from endowment income</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Transfer to reserves</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>

## Heads of house



### Magdalen College

**David Clary**, FRS, Professorial Fellow of St John's College and Head of the Division of Mathematical and Physical Sciences at Oxford, took up office as President of Magdalen College on 1 September 2005. A distinguished theoretical chemist, he holds degrees from Sussex and Cambridge. From 1983 to 1996 David Clary was a Fellow in Chemistry, and subsequently Senior Tutor, at Magdalene College, Cambridge; and from 1996 to 2002 Director of the Centre for Theoretical and Computational Chemistry at University College London. His research work is notable for his use of quantum theory as a practical tool for explaining a wide variety of experimental results on chemical reactions. His work has important applications in understanding interstellar, combustion and atmospheric chemistry.

### Regent of Blackfriars

**Dr Richard Finn**, Vice-Regent of Studies at Blackfriars, took up his appointment as Regent of Blackfriars as well as Regent of Studies in the English Province of the Order of Preachers in September 2004. Dr Finn read English at St Catherine's College, Cambridge, before entering the English Dominicans (the Order of Preachers) in 1985. After ordination to the priesthood in 1990, he read Mods and Greats in Oxford at Corpus Christi College. He then worked briefly as a University Chaplain at Leicester as a member of a Local Ecumenical Partnership, before becoming an assistant chaplain at the Cambridge University Catholic Chaplaincy (Fisher House). During this time he took an MPhil in Church History at Jesus College, Cambridge. On his return to Oxford, he obtained a DPhil in Ancient History. He was recently a visiting lecturer in Church History at two institutes of the Melbourne College of Divinity. His book *Almsgiving in the Later Roman Empire* is to be published in early 2006.



### Jesus College

**Professor Sir John Krebs**, FRS, Chairman of the Food Standards Agency (FSA) (January 2000–April 2005), took up his appointment as Principal of Jesus College on 1 October 2005. Sir John is an internationally renowned scientist. He held a Royal Society Research Professorship in the Department of Zoology (1988–2005) and is also an Honorary Fellow of Pembroke College, having been a Fellow there from 1981 to 2005. Between 1994 and 1999 he was Chief Executive of the Natural Environment Research Council. He is a member of Academia Europaea and of the Max Planck Society, an Honorary Foreign Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a Foreign Member of the American Philosophical Society and a Foreign Member of the US National Academy of Sciences. He has held the Presidency of both the International Society for Behavioural Ecology and the Association for the Study of Animal Behaviour and is an Honorary Fellow of the German Ornithologists' Union and Cardiff University.

### Hertford College

**Dr John Landers**, Fellow of All Souls College and Lecturer in Historical Demography, took up his appointment as Principal of Hertford College on 1 September 2005. He is a former member of the University Hebdomadal Council and of the General Board, and was Assessor from 1994 until 1995. He is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society and the author of *Death and the Metropolis: Studies in the Demographic History of London 1670–1830* and *The Field and the Forge: Population, Production and Power in the Pre-Industrial West*. Dr Landers was an undergraduate at Hertford College, where he read Human Sciences, and then completed his PhD at Churchill College, Cambridge.



◀ (Left to right)  
David Clary  
Dr Richard Finn  
Professor Sir John Krebs



◀ Dr John Landers



◀ The Revd Dr Andrew Turnbull

### Wycliffe Hall

**The Revd Dr Andrew Turnbull** took up his appointment as Principal of Wycliffe Hall on 4 April 2005. After eight years as a Chartered Accountant in London and Southampton, the Revd Dr Turnbull received a first class honours degree in Theology at Durham University and wrote his doctoral thesis on evangelical theology and social reform in the 19th century. He was ordained in 1994 to Highfield Church, Southampton. In 1998 he became Vicar of Chineham, near Basingstoke. During 10 years on the General Synod (1995–2005) the Revd Dr Turnbull contributed to the wider work of the Church of England, as a member of the Archbishops' Council (2003–5), Chair of the Business Committee of the General Synod (2004–5) and Chairman of a number of working parties producing reports on clergy pay and funding theological education, and has also been Chairman of the House of Clergy of the Winchester Diocesan Synod (2000–5).

# Administrative and academic

## Administration and Divisions

### Registrar

**Julie Maxton**, Professor and Dean of Law at the University of Auckland, has been appointed Registrar with effect from 1 February 2006. She will be a Fellow of University College.

### Pro-Vice-Chancellors

The following were appointed with effect from 1 October 2005:

#### Personnel and Equal Opportunities

**Fiona Caldicott** DBE, Principal of Somerville College.

#### Development and External Affairs

**Jon Dellandrea**, Vice-President and Chief Advancement Officer at the University of Toronto. Dr Dellandrea is a Fellow of Magdalen College.

#### Education

**Elizabeth Fallaize**, Professor of French Literature and Fellow of St John's College.

#### Planning and Resources

**Dr Bill Macmillan**, Reader in Geography and Fellow of Hertford College.

#### Research

**Nigel Thrift**, Professor of Geography and Student of Christ Church.

## Heads of Divisions

### Maths and Physical Sciences

**Keith Burnett** CBE, FRS, Professor and Chairman of Physics and Fellow of St John's College, was appointed Head with effect from 1 September 2005.

### Humanities

**Sally Shuttleworth**, Professor of Modern Literature at Sheffield University, was appointed Head with effect from 1 February 2006. She will be a Fellow of St Anne's College.

### Social Sciences

**Dr Michael Spence**, Lecturer in Law and Fellow of St Catherine's College was appointed Head with effect from 1 October 2005.

## Academic Registrar and Secretary of Faculties

**Michael Sibly**, Head of the Planning and Resource Allocation Section within the Academic and General Division of the University's Central Administration, has been appointed Academic Registrar and Secretary of Faculties. Mr Sibly will take up the post and a Fellowship of St Anne's College in January 2006.

## Public Affairs

**Jeremy Harris**, Deputy Head of Staff and Secretary for Public Affairs to the Archbishop of Canterbury, was appointed Director of Public Affairs with effect from 24 October 2005.

## Professors and Readers

### Academic Year 2004–5

#### Professorship of Criminology

**Ian Loader**, Professor of Criminology at the University of Keele, was appointed to the Professorship with effect from 1 July 2005. He is a Fellow of All Souls College.

#### Professorship of Internet Governance and Regulation

**Jonathan Zittrain**, Jack N and Lillian R Berkman Assistant Professor for Entrepreneurial Legal Studies and Faculty Co-Director of the Berkman Center for Internet & Society at Harvard Law School, was appointed to the Professorship with effect from 1 September 2005. He is a Fellow of Keble College.

### Academic Year 2005–6

#### Professorship of Materials Engineering

**Alan Cocks**, Professor of Engineering at the University of Leicester, was appointed to the Professorship with effect from 1 January 2006. He will be a Fellow of St Anne's College.

#### Wilde Professorship of Mental Philosophy

**Martin Davies**, Professor of Philosophy at the Australian National University, was appointed to the Professorship with effect from 1 April 2006. He will be a Fellow of Corpus Christi College.

#### Professorship of the German Language and Literature

**Manfred Engel**, Professor of New German Literature, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, was appointed to the Professorship with effect from 1 April 2006. He will be a Fellow of The Queen's College.

#### Professorship of Computing Science

**Georg Gottlob**, Professor of Computing Science at Vienna University of Technology (TU Wien), was appointed to the Professorship with effect from 1 January 2006. He will be a Fellow of St Anne's College.



▲ Julie Maxton, Registrar

#### Coulson Professorship of Theoretical Chemistry

**David Logan**, Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, was appointed to the Professorship with effect from 1 October 2005. He is a Fellow of University College.

#### Professorship of Mathematical Biology

**Philip Maini**, Professor of Mathematical Biology at Oxford, was appointed to the statutory Professorship with effect from 1 October 2005. He is a Fellow of St John's College.

#### Professorship of Educational Studies

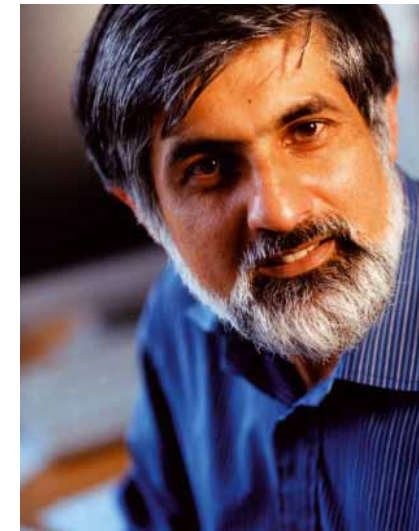
**Herbert Marsh**, Research Professor of Educational Psychology and Director of the Self-Concept Enhancement and Learning Facilitation Research Centre at the University of Western Sydney, was appointed to the Professorship with effect from 1 February 2006. He will be a Fellow of St Cross College.

#### Whitley Professorship of Biochemistry

**Kim Nasmyth**, FRS, Director of the Research Institute of Molecular Pathology in Vienna, was appointed to the Professorship with effect from 1 January 2006. He will be a Fellow of Trinity College.

#### Professorship of Educational Studies

**Terezinha Nunes**, Professor of Psychology, Head of Department at Oxford Brookes



▲ Philip Maini, Professor of Mathematical Biology

University and British Academy Research Reader, was appointed to the Professorship with effect from 1 October 2005. He is a Fellow of Harris Manchester College.

#### Professorship of Psychology

**John Rawlins**, Professor of Behavioural Neuroscience at Oxford, was appointed to the Professorship with effect from 1 November 2005. He is a Fellow of Wolfson College.

#### Curator of Entomological Collections

**David Rogers**, Professor of Ecology and Fellow of Green College, was appointed Curator of the Entomological Collections at the Museum of Natural History, with effect from 1 October 2005.

#### Regius Professor of Civil Law

Her Majesty The Queen has appointed **Adriaan Sirks**, Professor in the Law Faculty at Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main, to the Regius Professorship with effect from 1 February 2006. Professor Sirks will be a Fellow of All Souls College.

#### Chichele Professorship of Medieval History

**Christopher Wickham**, Professor of Medieval History at the University of Birmingham, was appointed to the Professorship with effect from 1 October 2005. He is a Fellow of All Souls College.



▲ Christopher Wickham, Chichele Professor of Medieval History

#### Professorship of International Development

**Adrian Wood**, Chief Economist at the Department for International Development, was appointed to the Professorship with effect from 1 October 2005. He is a Fellow of Wolfson College.

#### George Eastman Visiting Professorship

**Mary Carruthers**, Erich Maria Remarque Professor of Literature and Dean for the Humanities, Faculty of Arts and Science at New York University, was appointed to the Visiting Professorship for the academic year 2005–6. She is a Fellow of Balliol College.

#### Weidenfeld Visiting Professorship in European Comparative Literature

**Michele Le Doeuff**, philosopher and critic who is associated with the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, was appointed to the Visiting Professorship for the academic year 2005–6. The post is attached to St Anne's College.

#### Newton-Abraham Visiting Professor in Medical, Biological and Chemical Sciences

**Alan Ezekowitz**, Head of the Laboratory of Development and Immunology in the Department of Paediatrics at Massachusetts General Hospital for Children and Charles Wilder Professor of Paediatrics at Harvard Medical School, has been appointed to the Visiting Professorship for 2005–6. He is a Fellow of Lincoln College.



▲ Adrian Wood, Professor of International Development

#### News International Visiting Professor of Broadcast Media

**Armando Iannucci**, comedy writer and producer, was appointed to the Visiting Professorship for 2005–6. The Chair is associated with Green College.

#### Slade Professorship of Fine Art

**Tom Phillips**, writer and artist, was appointed to the Professorship for the academic year 2005–6. The post is attached to All Souls College.

#### Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth Professorship of American History

**Kathryn Sklar**, Distinguished Professor of History and Co-Director at the Center for the Historical Study of Women and Gender at the State University of New York, Binghamton, was appointed to the Visiting Professorship for the academic year 2005–6. She is a Fellow of The Queen's College.

#### Isaiah Berlin Visiting Professor in the History of Ideas

**Allen Wood**, Professor of Philosophy at Stanford University, was appointed to the Professorship for the academic year 2005–6. The post is attached to Corpus Christi College.

In addition to the new appointments mentioned, the University has conferred the title of Professor on 13 staff in recognition of their outstanding achievement.

# Honorary degrees

Honorary degrees were conferred at five ceremonies during the year:

The following degree by diploma was conferred at a special ceremony on 17 March 2005, the Chancellor, the Rt Hon the Lord Patten of Barnes, presiding:

## Doctor of Civil Law



**His Excellency Carlo Azeglio Ciampi**  
President of the Italian Republic

*A most learned and liberal President, who has conferred great benefits on your own country, been a constant friend to ours, and worked for the success of Europe as a whole*

HE Carlo Ciampi was presented with the degree in recognition of the University's long-standing links with Italy, as well as his personal contribution to political and economic affairs. Before entering the political arena, he had a distinguished career in the Bank of Italy. He was Governor of the Bank of Italy from 1979 to 1993. He also served as Italy's representative in the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, was President of the Governors Committee of the European Community and the European Monetary Cooperation Fund, and a member of the 'Group of Ten,' the 'Group of Seven' and the Board of Directors of the European Central Bank.

The following honorary degrees were conferred at Encaenia on 22 June 2005, the Chancellor, the Rt Hon the Lord Patten of Barnes, presiding:

## Doctor of Civil Law



**Sir William Castell**, KT, LVO, FCA  
Vice-Chairman of the General Electric Company and CEO of GE Healthcare

*A formidable man of business and a generous philanthropist*

Sir William was knighted in June 2000 for services to the life sciences industry. Previously he worked for Wellcome plc and its successor the Wellcome Foundation, working his way up from industrial trainee to Commercial Director. He was Chairman of The Prince's Trust from 1998 to 2003, and also of the 'Regeneration Through Heritage' initiative. In 2004 he received the honour Lieutenant of the Royal Victorian Order for services to the Royal Family. He is a Trustee of the Natural History Museum, London.



**Dr Oliver Sacks**, BM, BCH  
Writer and Clinical Professor of Neurology at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York

*A skilled physician, an eloquent writer, and a deep thinker*

Dr Oliver Sacks (The Queen's College 1951) is perhaps best known for his book *Awakenings*, which was adapted for the stage and also became an Oscar-nominated film. His work has focused on the ways in which individuals survive and adapt to different neurological diseases and conditions, and what this experience can tell us about the human mind. He is an honorary fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

## Doctor of Letters



**Dame Gillian Beer**, DBE, FBA  
King Edward VII Professor of English Literature Emerita, Former President of Clare Hall, Cambridge

*A lady who has both enlarged knowledge and benefited the republic of letters as a whole*

Dame Gillian (St Anne's 1954) is the author of several books, including *Darwin's Plots and Experimental Islands*, making her an important academic figure in the science/humanities interface. She is currently completing a study of Lewis Carroll's 'Alice' books. She has been a Booker Prize judge, Vice-President of the British Academy from 1994 to 1996, and Chairman of the Poetry Book Society (1992–6). At present she is President of the British Comparative Literature Association and is a Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.



**Ms Toni Morrison**  
Writer

*A shrewd and compassionate analyst of the human heart, a writer of epic and lyric power*

Toni Morrison began her career as an academic and publisher, but is best known as a writer. Her novels, including *Song of Solomon* and *Beloved*, have won both critical acclaim and a wide readership with their expressive depictions of Black America. She was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1988 and the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1993. She has also written lyrics commissioned by Carnegie Hall and the libretto for an opera which premièred in May 2005. She is a founding member of the Académie Universelle des Cultures, a member of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. She was appointed to her current position, Robert F Goheen Professor at Princeton University, in 1989.

## Doctor of Science



**Ms Paula Rego**  
Artist

*A subtle and delectable painter, whose work both disturbs and enchants the spectator*

Paula Rego moved from Portugal to begin her artistic studies at the Slade School of Fine Art, London in 1952. Between 1959 and 1975 she lived and worked in London and Portugal, establishing a reputation for collages. She became a Visiting Lecturer at the Slade in 1983 and there began to develop the figurative and anecdotal work, influenced by childhood stories and Portuguese folktales, for which she is now renowned. Her works, including the series *Girl and Dog* and the suite of etchings *Nursery Rhymes*, examine notions of childhood innocence. In 1990 she was chosen as the National Gallery Artist in Residence. More recently, her series of lithographs inspired by Charlotte Brontë's novel *Jane Eyre* have been exhibited in London and New York and have subsequently been launched as a set of postage stamps.



**Sir Anthony Leggett**, KBE, DPhil, FRS  
John D and Catherine T MacArthur Professor of Physics at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

*A man who has brought forth matters hidden in deep obscurity into light*

Sir Anthony Leggett's (Balliol 1955 and Merton 1961) research interests lie in the areas of condensed matter physics, particularly high-temperature superconductivity, glasses and ultracold atomic gases, and the foundations of quantum mechanics. He is considered a world leader in the theory of low-temperature physics, and his pioneering work on superfluidity was recognised by the 2003 Nobel Prize in Physics. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Russian Academy of Sciences, the American Physical Society and the American Institute of Physics. He is an Honorary Fellow of the Institute of Physics.



**Professor Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard**  
Director of the Department of Genetics, Max Planck Institute for Development Biology

*A penetrating scientific investigator*

Professor Nüsslein-Volhard was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1995 for her work on fruit-fly genes, which has helped scientists to understand the causes of birth defects in human beings. She was the first German woman to win a Nobel Prize in science. Her 1980 paper 'Mutations Affecting Segment Number and Polarity in *Drosophila*', co-authored with Eric Wieschaus, revolutionised the field of developmental genetics.



**Sir Michael Rutter**, KT, CBE, MD, FRCP, FRC Psych, F Med Sci, FRS  
Professor of Developmental Psychopathology at King's College London, Institute of Psychiatry

*A most distinguished psychiatrist, who has researched the mental problems of children and treated their distresses*

Sir Michael is one of the most influential figures in the field of child and adolescent psychiatry and developmental psychopathology. His research has explored resilience in relation to stress; reading difficulties; psychiatric genetics; the effects of deprivation on Romanian orphan adoptees; and psychiatric epidemiology. He was President of the Society for Research in Child Development from 1999 to 2001 and of the International Society for Research into Child and Adolescent Psychopathology from 1997 to 1999.



**Dr Manmohan Singh**  
Prime Minister of the Republic of India

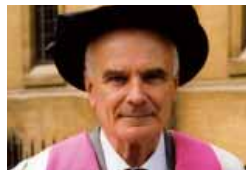
*A brilliant economist, a sagacious statesman, and an indefatigable champion and defender of his people*

Dr Manmohan Singh studied at Punjab University, Cambridge University and finally Oxford (Nuffield 1960), where he completed a DPhil in Economics. After a career in academia, he has held a number of political and economic appointments in India and at international organisations, including Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

The following honorary degree was conferred at a special ceremony on 8 July 2005, the Chancellor, the Rt Hon the Lord Patten of Barnes, presiding:

## Doctor of Civil Law

The following honorary degree was conferred at a special ceremony on 16 July 2005, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr Bill Macmillan, presiding:



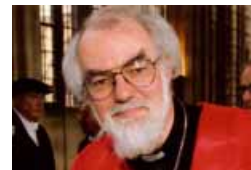
**Sir Peter Maxwell Davies**, KT, CBE  
Composer and conductor, Master of The Queen's Music

*The Orpheus of our time, a prolific, creative and brilliant composer*

Sir Peter Maxwell Davies is universally acknowledged as one of the foremost composers of our time. He is also active as a conductor and was Associate Conductor/Composer of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in London (1992–2000), the Composer/Conductor of the BBC Philharmonic in Manchester (1992–2001). He is currently Composer Laureate of the Scottish Chamber Orchestra. He guest-conducts orchestras both in Europe and in the USA, including the Leipzig Gewandhaus, the Russian National Orchestra, the Oslo Philharmonic, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the San Francisco Symphony and the Philharmonia Cleveland Orchestra.

The following honorary degrees were conferred at a special ceremony on 29 September 2005, the Chancellor, the Rt Hon the Lord Patten of Barnes, presiding:

#### Doctor of Civil Law



**Dr Rowan Williams**, DD, FBA  
Archbishop of Canterbury

*A firm and sagacious leader of the Church, a gentle and dedicated pastor, an eloquent and penetrating preacher, a deep theologian and a charming poet*

Dr Williams studied Theology at Cambridge University. After taking a DPhil in Oxford on Russian Christianity (Wadham 1972), he spent two years at Mirfield before returning to Cambridge, where he spent nine years in academic and parochial work. From 1986 to 1992 Dr Williams was Professor of Theology at Oxford and Canon Residentiary at Christ Church. He was enthroned as Bishop of Monmouth in 1992 and Archbishop of Wales in 2000. Dr Williams has written widely on the history of theology and spirituality. He has been involved in various commissions on theology and theological education, including the Dearing Working Party on Church Schools. He is an Honorary Student of Christ Church and an Honorary Fellow of Wadham College.

#### Doctor of Letters



**Ken Loach**  
Film-maker

*A luminary of the film director's art, passionate in his indictment of injustice, compassionate in his examination of human life*

Ken Loach, studied law at Oxford (St Peter's 1957) before pursuing a career as a director – working first with a repertory theatre company and then directing for television, where his projects included the pioneering drama *Cathy Come Home*. He made his feature debut, *Poor Cow*, in 1967, followed soon after by *Kes*, which is now acclaimed as one of the finest films ever made in Britain. He has been fêted for his work, including the Cannes Special Jury Prize in 1993 for *Raining Stones*. He is an Honorary Fellow of St Peter's College.

## Awards



#### Life Peerage

**The Chancellor, the Rt Hon Chris Patten**, CH, PC, has been made a life peer after stepping down from his role as a European Commissioner. Since taking his seat, he has adopted the title Lord Patten of Barnes.

#### New Year Honours 2005

##### Knights Bachelor

The late **Robert Rees Davies**, Fellow of All Souls and formerly Chichele Professor of Medieval History, for services to history.  
**Professor Brian Harrison**, Emeritus Fellow of Corpus Christi College and former editor of the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, for services to scholarship.

**John Vickers**, Fellow of All Souls, Drummond Professor of Political Economy, for public service in his role as Chair and Chief Executive of the Office of Fair Trading.

##### CBE

**Sue Iversen**, Pro-Vice Chancellor (Planning and Resource Allocation) 2000–5, Acting Director of the James Martin 21st Century School, Fellow of Magdalen College and Professor of Psychology, for services to higher education and to science.

##### OBE

**Robert Faber**, project director of the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* at Oxford University Press, for services to scholarship.  
**Dr Jeremy Farrar**, Director of the Vietnam Unit of the Centre for Tropical Medicine, for services to healthcare, especially the prevention of tropical diseases, in Vietnam.

##### MBE

**Rosemary Roberts**, former chief copy-editor of the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, for services to scholarship.



#### Queen's Birthday Honours 2005

##### Knights Bachelor

**Richard Gardner**, FRS, Royal Society's Henry Dale Research Professor in the Department of Zoology and Student of Christ Church, for services to biological sciences.

**Dr J A Muir Gray**, Emeritus Fellow of Green College and formerly Director of Research and Development for the Anglia and Oxford Health Authority, for services to the NHS.

##### CBE

**David Pettifor**, FRS, Isaac Wolfson Professor of Metallurgy and Fellow of St Edmund Hall, for services to science.

##### CMG

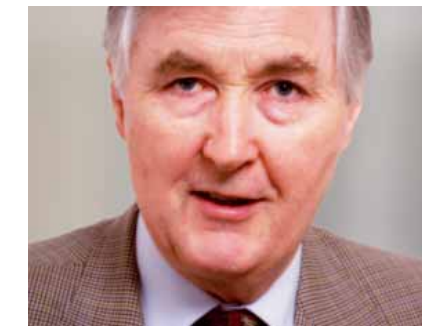
**Archie Brown**, FBA, Professor of Politics and Fellow of St Antony's College, for services to UK–Russian relations and to the study of political science and international affairs.

##### CBE

**Dr Larry Siedentop**, Emeritus Fellow of Keble College, Fellow in Politics at Keble College and Faculty Lecturer in Politics 1973–2003 was invested as CBE in November 2004 for his contribution to political debate on Europe and to higher education.

#### Order of Merit

**Sir Michael Howard**, Regius Professor of Modern History, has been appointed a member of the Order of Merit by the Queen, who announced three new appointments at the end of April. The Order of Merit, founded in 1902 by King Edward VII, is a special mark of honour conferred by the Sovereign on individuals of exceptional distinction in the arts, learning, sciences and other areas.



◀ (Left to right)  
The Chancellor  
Professor Sue Iversen  
Professor Archie Brown

#### British Academy

Six Oxford academics were elected Fellows of the British Academy:

**Gordan Clark**, Halford Mackinder Professor of Geography and Fellow of St Peter's College

**Dorothy Edgington**, Waynflete Professor of Metaphysical Philosophy and Fellow of Magdalen College

**Sandra Fredman**, Professor of Law and Fellow of Exeter College

**Professor Christopher Gosden**, Lecturer in Prehistory and Fellow of St Cross College

**Professor Sir Brian Harrison**, former editor of the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* and Emeritus Fellow of Corpus Christi College

**Gerard van Gelder**, Laudian Professor of Arabic and Fellow of St John's College

#### Royal Society

Three Oxford academics were recently elected Fellows of the Royal Society:

**Douglas Higgs**, Professor of Haematology and Director of the MRC Molecular Haematology Unit at the Institute of Molecular Medicine

**Nicholas Proudfoot**, Brownless-Abraham Professor of Molecular Biology at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology and Lecturer and Fellow of Brasenose College

**Lloyd Nicholas Trefethen**, Professor of Numerical Analysis at the University Computing Laboratory and a Fellow of Balliol College

# Appendices

## 1. Undergraduate applications and acceptances

	MEN			WOMEN		
	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
October Applications	5,873	6,034	<b>6,282</b>	5,920	6,244	<b>6,214</b>
Acceptances *	1,681	1,602	<b>1,690</b>	1,600	1,574	<b>1,524</b>

## 2. Student numbers

### 2.i. in residence

	UNDERGRADUATES			POSTGRADUATES			ADDITIONAL STUDENTS			TOTAL		
	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
Men	5,913	5,851	<b>5,907</b>	3,281	3,539	<b>3,634</b>	176	193	<b>182</b>	9,370	9,583	<b>9,723</b>
Women	5,183	5,268	<b>5,318</b>	2,345	2,591	<b>2,857</b>	199	222	<b>215</b>	7,727	8,081	<b>8,390</b>
Total	11,096	11,119	<b>11,225</b>	5,626	6,130	<b>6,491</b>	375	415	<b>397</b>	17,097	17,664	<b>18,113</b>

### 2.ii. distributed between arts and sciences

	UNDERGRADUATES			POSTGRADUATES			ADDITIONAL STUDENTS			TOTAL		
	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
Arts	6,339	6,289	<b>6,298</b>	3,393	3,688	<b>3,977</b>	337	362	<b>353</b>	10,069	10,339	<b>10,628</b>
Science	4,757	4,830	<b>4,927</b>	2,233	2,442	<b>2,514</b>	38	53	<b>44</b>	7,028	7,325	<b>7,485</b>
Total	11,096	11,119	<b>11,225</b>	5,626	6,130	<b>6,491</b>	375	415	<b>397</b>	17,097	17,664	<b>18,113</b>

### 2.iii. distributed by country of origin

	UNDERGRADUATES			POSTGRADUATES			ADDITIONAL STUDENTS			TOTAL		
	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
HOME AND OTHER EU STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE	10,017	10,045	<b>10,014</b>	2,425	2,777	<b>2,734</b>	22	7	<b>6</b>	12,464	12,829	<b>12,754</b>
United Kingdom	141	148	<b>143</b>	272	285	<b>303</b>	17	30	<b>22</b>	430	463	<b>468</b>
Germany	25	24	<b>16</b>	106	123	<b>129</b>	0	0	<b>1</b>	131	147	<b>146</b>
Greece	20	28	<b>27</b>	89	79	<b>74</b>	5	1	<b>3</b>	114	108	<b>104</b>
Italy	26	29	<b>36</b>	59	76	<b>75</b>	3	4	<b>9</b>	88	109	<b>120</b>
France	22	28	<b>28</b>	44	48	<b>60</b>	0	2	<b>0</b>	66	78	<b>88</b>
Ireland	6	8	<b>11</b>	42	38	<b>45</b>	1	1	<b>0</b>	49	47	<b>56</b>
Netherlands	7	8	<b>11</b>	20	17	<b>17</b>	1	1	<b>1</b>	28	26	<b>29</b>
Belgium	16	17	<b>10</b>	32	36	<b>41</b>	0	2	<b>0</b>	48	55	<b>51</b>
Spain	6	6	<b>6</b>	15	23	<b>20</b>	0	1	<b>0</b>	21	30	<b>26</b>
Denmark	1	1	<b>1</b>	39	47	<b>37</b>	0	1	<b>0</b>	40	49	<b>38</b>
Portugal	23	26	<b>22</b>	18	23	<b>20</b>	1	1	<b>1</b>	42	50	<b>43</b>
Sweden	11	10	<b>16</b>	17	24	<b>23</b>	1	0	<b>0</b>	29	34	<b>39</b>
Austria	3	2	<b>1</b>	4	3	<b>7</b>	0	1	<b>0</b>	7	6	<b>8</b>
Luxembourg	12	14	<b>12</b>	14	10	<b>12</b>	1	1	<b>0</b>	27	25	<b>24</b>
Finland			<b>12</b>			<b>24</b>			<b>5</b>			<b>41</b>
Poland			<b>6</b>			<b>12</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>18</b>
Cyprus			<b>2</b>			<b>11</b>			<b>1</b>			<b>14</b>
Czech Republic			<b>1</b>			<b>12</b>			<b>1</b>			<b>14</b>
Hungary			<b>3</b>			<b>10</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>13</b>
Latvia			<b>0</b>			<b>11</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>11</b>
Slovenia			<b>4</b>			<b>6</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>10</b>
Estonia			<b>3</b>			<b>6</b>			<b>1</b>			<b>10</b>
Slovakia			<b>1</b>			<b>5</b>			<b>1</b>			<b>7</b>
Malta			<b>2</b>			<b>2</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>4</b>
Lithuania			<b>10,336</b>			<b>10,394</b>			<b>10,388</b>			<b>3,196</b>
Total	10,336	10,394	<b>10,388</b>	3,196	3,609	<b>3,696</b>	52	53	<b>52</b>	13,584	14,056	<b>14,136</b>

	UNDERGRADUATES			POSTGRADUATES			ADDITIONAL STUDENTS			TOTAL		
	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
STUDENTS FROM OUTSIDE THE EU IN RESIDENCE	17	19	<b>17</b>	125	140	<b>136</b>	9	5	<b>3</b>	151	164	<b>156</b>
Central/Southern Africa	2	2	<b>2</b>	1	6	<b>6</b>	0	1	<b>1</b>	3	9	<b>9</b>
North Africa	8	8	<b>8</b>	107	119	<b>122</b>	6	1	<b>1</b>	121	128	<b>131</b>
Central/South America	151	160	<b>158</b>	901	986	<b>1,047</b>	239	272	<b>269</b>	1,291	1,418	<b>1,474</b>
North America	168	160	<b>146</b>	249	295	<b>327</b>	20	17	<b>11</b>	437	472	<b>484</b>
Asia (incl. India, Malaysia, Singapore)	200	238	<b>309</b>	354	423	<b>494</b>	18	18	<b>23</b>	572	679	<b>826</b>
Far East Asia	22	23	<b>19</b>	174	198	<b>207</b>	1	2	<b>2</b>	197	223	<b>228</b>
Australasia/Oceania	6	5	<b>4</b>	17	19	<b>16</b>	2	1	<b>0</b>	25	25	<b>20</b>
Caribbean	65	59	<b>47</b>	182	200	<b>143</b>	35	35	<b>25</b>	282	294	<b>215</b>
Eastern Europe (incl. Russia)	20	11	<b>5</b>	79	84	<b>74</b>	2	3	<b>2</b>	101	98	<b>81</b>
Western Europe (excl. EU)	5	7	<b>12</b>	84	92	<b>93</b>	2	3	<b>3</b>	91	102	<b>108</b>
Middle East	46	44	<b>32</b>	41	43	<b>69</b>	6	2	<b>3</b>	93	89	<b>104</b>
Stateless and others												
Total	710	736	<b>759</b>	2,314	2,605	<b>2,734</b>	340	360	<b>343</b>	3,364	3,701	<b>3,836</b>

## 2.iv. Final Honour Schools

	STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE			CANDIDATES FOR FINAL HONOUR SCHOOLS		
	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
1 Ancient and Modern History	61	62	<b>68</b>	20	18	<b>24</b>
2 Archaeology and Anthropology	80	75	<b>74</b>	26	22	<b>27</b>
3 Biochemistry, Molecular and Cellular	336	354	<b>336</b>	77	91	<b>74</b>
4 Biological Sciences	303	303	<b>305</b>	92	89	<b>109</b>
5 Chemistry	658	640	<b>651</b>	164	143	<b>167</b>
6 Classical Archaeology and Ancient History (new in 2001/2)	36	52	<b>56</b>		15	<b>20</b>
7 Classics and English	30	29	<b>22</b>	10	9	<b>2</b>
8 Classics and Modern Languages	40	45	<b>45</b>	11	10	<b>9</b>
9 Computer Science	75	83	<b>89</b>	17	22	<b>25</b>
10 Economics and Management	260	267	<b>269</b>	77	90	<b>86</b>
11 Engineering and Computer Science	69	55	<b>45</b>	19	14	<b>21</b>
12 Engineering, Economics and Management	111	96	<b>88</b>	26	30	<b>28</b>
13 Engineering and Materials	19	15	<b>9</b>	5	5	<b>2</b>
14 Engineering Science	428	449	<b>488</b>	98	84	<b>107</b>
15 English	770	758	<b>774</b>	256	239	<b>258</b>
16 English and Modern Languages	81	75	<b>67</b>	28	25	<b>27</b>
17 European and Middle Eastern Languages	12	12	<b>15</b>	4	4	<b>4</b>
18 Experimental Psychology	155	150	<b>149</b>	51	44	<b>66</b>
19 Geography	286	284	<b>271</b>	93	101	<b>91</b>
20 Geology/Earth Sciences	101	102	<b>102</b>	29	28	<b>22</b>
21 History of Art (new in 2004/5)			<b>9</b>			
22 Human Sciences	128	136	<b>130</b>	40	42	<b>46</b>
23 Jurisprudence	808	792	<b>784</b>	267	252	<b>271</b>
24 Literae Humaniores	471	459	<b>445</b>	116	119	<b>105</b>
25 Materials, Economics and Management	17	16	<b>15</b>	7	4	<b>5</b>
26 Mathematics/Mathematical Sciences	621	588	<b>581</b>	200	168	<b>152</b>
27 Mathematics and Computer Science	84	79	<b>70</b>	34	23	<b>28</b>
28 Mathematics and Philosophy	100	103	<b>108</b>	21	17	<b>35</b>
29 Mathematics and Statistics (new in 2002/3)	24	48	<b>82</b>			<b>17</b>
30 Materials Science	62	67	<b>69</b>	11	14	<b>13</b>
31 Modern History	824	809	<b>777</b>	282	273	<b>255</b>
32 Modern History and Economics	29	24	<b>23</b>	9	9	<b>10</b>
33 Modern History and English	39	42	<b>42</b>	13	9	<b>13</b>
34 Modern History and Modern Languages	72	70	<b>65</b>	20	15	<b>21</b>
35 Modern History and Politics	126	137	<b>150</b>	40	40	<b>45</b>
36 Modern Languages	576	564	<b>590</b>	188	190	<b>202</b>
37 Music	167	171	<b>175</b>	50	54	<b>59</b>
38 Oriental Studies	128	135	<b>165</b>	38	31	<b>36</b>
39 Philosophy and Modern Languages	68	57	<b>45</b>	26	19	<b>15</b>
40 Philosophy, Politics and Economics	820	814	<b>824</b>	278	262	<b>278</b>
41 Philosophy and Theology	83	76	<b>83</b>	30	22	<b>30</b>
42 Physics	617	622	<b>623</b>	156	161	<b>161</b>
43 Physics and Philosophy	53	55	<b>49</b>	13	15	<b>9</b>
44 Physiological Sciences and Medical Sciences	489	545	<b>562</b>	116	148	<b>170</b>
45 Psychology, Philosophy and Physiology	117	120	<b>126</b>	44	33	<b>33</b>
46 Theology	171	172	<b>162</b>	49	62	<b>60</b>
<b>Sub-total, Honour Schools</b>	<b>10,605</b>	<b>10,607</b>	<b>10,677</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>3,238</b>

### Other Undergraduates

47 Clinical Medical Students reading for the Oxford BM, BCh	318	342	<b>380</b>			
48 Bachelor of Fine Art	54	57	<b>54</b>			
49 Bachelor of Theology	100	96	<b>99</b>			
50 Diploma in Legal Studies	19	17	<b>15</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,096</b>	<b>11,119</b>	<b>11,225</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>3,238</b>

## 3. Benefactions

Listed below are the principal donations from which the University benefited during the University year 2004/5\*. The University is deeply grateful to all its benefactors.

### Benefactors giving £10,000,000 and above

**The James Martin 21st Century Foundation** for the establishment of the James Martin 21st Century School

### Benefactors giving £1,000,000 to £9,999,999

**His Royal Highness Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud** for the Islamic Gallery at the Ashmolean Museum

**The Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan Charitable & Humanitarian Foundation** for the Shaikh Zayed Lectureship in Islamic Studies

**The Arrow Charitable Trust** for the Ashmolean Development Plan

**The Arts and Humanities Research Council** for the core running costs of the Ashmolean Museum and for the core running costs of the University Museum of Natural History

**The Bellhouse Foundation** for the Institute of Biomedical Engineering

**BP Exploration Operating Company Ltd** for the endowment of the BP Chair in Economics and the foundation of the Oxford Centre for the Analysis of Resource-Rich Economies

**The Diabetes Research and Wellness Foundation** for the Islet Isolation Facility at the Nuffield Department of Surgery

**GlaxoSmithKline** for the Institute of Cancer Medicine

**The Jackson Foundation** for the Jackson Foundation Senior Research Fellowship in Environmental Sciences at Oriol College and the Environmental Change Institute and for the Jackson Scholars MSc Bursaries in Forced Migration at the Refugee Studies Centre

**Mr Yousef A L Jameel** for the Ashmolean Development Plan

**The John M Templeton Foundation** for the Oxford Centre for the Science of the Mind (OXSDM)

**The Wolfson Foundation** for the Biochemistry Department, for the Ashmolean Museum, for the University Museum of Natural History and for the Roy Jenkins Memorial Scholarships Fund

### Benefactors giving £500,000 to £999,999

**An anonymous benefactor** for the Ashmolean Development Plan

**The Edward Penley Abraham Research Fund** for the César Milstein Chair in Molecular Biology of Cancer at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology

**The Antiqua Foundation** for the David M Wheeler Gallery at the Ashmolean Museum

**The late Mr John R Bracken** for Clinical Medicine, for Engineering Science, for the Bodleian Library and for the Ashmolean Museum

**Clifford Chance LLP** for the Clifford Chance Centre for the Management of Professional Service Firms, for the Institute of European and Comparative Law and for the Clifford Chance bursaries

**The A G Leventis Foundation** for the Cypriot Gallery at the Ashmolean Museum

**McKinsey & Co** for the Vice-Chancellor's Oxford Fund

**The National Heritage Memorial Fund** for the Department of Western Art at the Ashmolean Museum

**The National Philanthropic Trust on behalf of Mr Douglas and Mrs Gabriela Smith** for the Douglas G Smith Reading Room and for the preservation of rare materials in the Bodleian Library

**The Stavros S Niarchos Foundation** for the Centre for Research in Classical and Byzantine Studies

**Dr John Spalding and Mrs Elizabeth Spalding** for the Chair in Neurosurgery

### Benefactors giving £100,000 to £499,999

**An anonymous benefactor** for the Oxford University Boat Club

**An anonymous benefactor** for the Oxford University Boat Club and for the Beecroft Institute of Particle Astrophysics and Cosmology

**An anonymous benefactor** for research support of Professor Graham Russell at the Nuffield Department of Orthopaedic Surgery

**An anonymous benefactor** for the Saïd Business School

**The late Mr Gordon Rae Anderson** for the Cecily Clark Fund for research into Medieval English

**Mr Nicholas Barber, CBE and Mrs Barber** for the Ashmolean Development Plan

**The Beecroft Charitable Trust** for the Beecroft Institute of Particle Astrophysics and Cosmology

**The Po and Helen Chung Foundation** for the Oxford Bursary Scheme

**The Darwin Initiative** for the Department of Plant Sciences

**The late Professor Sir Richard Doll** for Green College, for Medical Sciences and for the Lecturership in International Human Rights and Refugee Law at the Refugee Studies Centre

**The Dunhill Medical Trust** for the Magnetoencephalographic Unit in the Department of Psychiatry

**The Gatsby Charitable Foundation** for promoting Materials Science in UK schools and colleges

**GlaxoSmithKline Research & Development Ltd** for the César Milstein Chair in Molecular Biology of Cancer at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology

**Department of International Development** for the Forced Migration Review and for the Refugee and IDP Policy Study at the Refugee Studies Centre

**Jeol (UK) Ltd** for Materials Science

**KPMG** for the KPMG Chair in Taxation Law, support costs and prize and for the Bodleian Law Library Tax Collections

**The Leverhulme Trust** for the Department of Antiquities at the Ashmolean Museum

**The Linbury Trust** for the Ashmolean Development Plan

**Man Investments** for the Man MBA Scholarship at the Saïd Business School

**MathWorks** for Mathematical and Physical Sciences

**The Andrew W Mellon Foundation** for African Environmental Studies and for the Forced Migration Lectureship at the Refugee Studies Centre

**The Merck Co Foundation** for the Norman Heatley Memorial Fund at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology

**The Millennium Commission** for the ReDiscover – 'Feeling Good' project for the purchase of new specimens and upgrading of displays at the University Museum of Natural History

**The National Art Collections Fund** for the Ashmolean Museum

**The New York Community Trust** for the Bodleian Library

**Nomura International plc** for the Nomura Centre for Quantitative Finance

**The Alexander S Onassis Public Benefit Foundation** for the establishment of the Onassis Programme for the Performance of Greek and Roman Drama at Oxford

**Mr William H Scheide** for the Bodleian Library

**Mr Edward W Scott, Jr** for the Tennis Capital Campaign

**The Stevenson Family Charitable Trust** for the Ashmolean Development Plan and for the Roy Jenkins Memorial Scholarships Fund

**The Stroke Association** for the Princess Margaret Memorial Garden at the Rothermere American Institute

**The late Mr Richard Tench** for the Bodleian Library

**The Barrie A and Deedee Wigmore Foundation** for the Bodleian Library

**Mr and Mrs Pierre Winkler** for the Ashmolean Development Plan

**The Charles Wolfson Charitable Trust** for the Nuffield Department of Surgery

**Sir Martin and Lady Wood** for the University Endowment Fund for the Wildlife Conservation Research Unit (WildCRU)

### Benefactors giving £50,000 to £99,999

**An anonymous benefactor** for support of the Botnar Research Fellow at the Nuffield Department of Orthopaedic Surgery

**An anonymous benefactor** for the Law Faculty and for the Bodleian Law Library

**Allen & Overy LLP** for the Allen & Overy Chair in Corporate Law

**The late John Desmond Bryars** for the continued teaching of Classics at the Classics Centre

**The Citigroup Foundation** for the Citigroup Scholars Programme

**DCMS/Wolfson Museums and Galleries Improvement Fund** for the Ashmolean Museum

**Paul M Dodyk, Esq** for the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, for the Clarendon Building at the Bodleian Library and for the Vice-Chancellor's Oxford Fund

**Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer** for the Bodleian Law Library and for scholarships

**The Friends of the Ashmolean Museum** for the Ashmolean Museum

**McGrigors** for the University Law Foundation and for the Tax Career Development Fellowship and Prize

**Mr Stewart Millman** for the Saïd Business School

**The Norton Rose Charitable Foundation** for the Norton Rose Professorship in Commercial Law

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RNRRS Forestry Research Programme	332,600.09	Rolls Royce Naval Marine	181,979.57	University of Sheffield	129,970.46
Nestec Ltd	87,342.47	Rolls Royce plc	747,498.00	University of Southampton	71,265.41
NHS Executive Anglia & Oxford	1,023,849.16	Rothschild Foundation	28,316.00	University of Virginia	28,402.54
NHS Information Authority	35,433.08	Royal Academy of Engineering	113,340.51	Verum Consultants BV	40,731.21
NHS Research & Development NPCD	127,824.26	Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	85,506.26	Vodafone UK Foundation	206,018.43
Nomura International plc	82,281.50	Royal College of Surgeons of England	118,362.92	WellBeing of Women	25,116.38
Norman Collisson Foundation	162,098.96	Royal Society of Chemistry	30,743.13	WellChild	28,768.17
Northmoor Trust	33,340.67	Russell Sage Foundation	78,956.99	Wellcome Trust	38,634,019.00
Novartis Pharma AG Switzerland	73,029.85	SANE	105,918.51	Welton Foundation	54,480.70
Novo Nordisk A/S	345,009.04	Sanofi Pasteur MSD	549,462.00	Wolfson Foundation	521,999.49
Novo Nordisk UK Research Foundation	470,998.13	Sanofi-Aventis	27,370.86	Yale University	32,547.98
N-Tec Ltd	39,637.56	Scripps Research Institute	251,996.32	Zimmer Ltd	52,918.37
Nuffield Foundation	465,003.30	Secretariat of External Relations of the United Mexican States	25,095.01	Other Agencies	5,111,440.10
Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre General Charity	31,545.75	Servier Laboratories Ltd	73,477.57	<b>2. Sub-total</b>	<b>107,365,172.36</b>
Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre NHS Trust	27,805.86	Shigeo & Megumi Takayama Foundation	104,817.63	<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>183,569,004.00</b>
Nuffield Trust for Research & Policy Studies in Health Services	43,928.42	SLP Engineering Ltd	107,445.84		

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