



Oxford Thinking

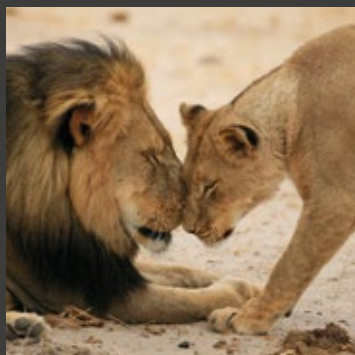
Ideas that change the world



The Campaign for the University of Oxford

CAMPAIGN REPORT
2014/2015

Thanks to your support this year...



...vital lion conservation work is sustained

Thousands of donors from around the world were inspired to make a gift in support of the Wildlife Conservation Research Unit (WildCRU) following the death of Cecil the lion in Zimbabwe in July. Cecil was one of a number of lions that are being tracked by researchers as part of a programme to help find and implement solutions to aid their conservation. To date, over £650,000 has been donated to the Cecil Appeal which will ensure that WildCRU's work in Zimbabwe and surrounding countries can continue over the next few years.

'For an organisation that depends on philanthropy we are deeply grateful for this support – it will be a wonderful monument to Cecil the lion if we are empowered by these donations to continue and to increase our conservation work.'

Professor David Macdonald, Director of WildCRU



...over 300 graduate scholarships have been created

Through the Oxford Graduate Scholarship Matched Fund (OGSMF), some of the brightest graduate students from around the world have been able to undertake a course at Oxford. Colleges and departments have been able to pool donations of all sizes in order to secure full scholarships, which are funded on a ratio of 60:40 (donors:University).



...Oxford Physics will have its first new research facility in 50 years

Construction work has commenced on the new Beecroft Building for the Department of Physics. The new facility will house researchers across theoretical, condensed matter and quantum physics over seven floors, and is due for completion in 2017.

'The support of so many alumni and friends of Oxford Physics has enabled us to get this important project under way. Modern science requires modern facilities and the Beecroft Building will enable us to advance research in areas of vital scientific importance.'

Professor John Wheeler, Head of the Department of Physics



This year the Oxford Thinking Campaign passed a significant milestone. In May the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Andrew Hamilton, announced that the total donated had reached £2 billion – a remarkable achievement, made possible through the generosity of all donors in support of the collegiate University.

This campaign report highlights the impact that these donations are having on our students, our academics and research, bringing significant benefit to individuals and communities across the world. The report includes features on vital conservation work in Africa, pioneering studies into multiple sclerosis, the importance of teaching and research across the academic divisions and public engagement through museums.

Many global challenges lie ahead and it is vital that the University of Oxford continues to play a lead role in meeting these. From enabling the brightest students to come to Oxford regardless of their means to developing new technologies and advancing our understanding of the world around us, your support is ensuring that Oxford remains at the forefront of innovation and positive change.

As we bid farewell to Andrew Hamilton at the end of 2015, we look forward to welcoming our new Vice-Chancellor, Professor Louise Richardson, who is committed to leading the campaign to its £3 billion goal.

Thank you for your support.

Liesl Elder
 Director of Development
 University of Oxford Development Office

Contents

- 4 Campaign news**
- 5 Learning to aspire**
 The IntoUniversity scheme raises awareness of the benefits of higher education among pupils in Blackbird Leys, Oxford
- 6 The Bodleian KB Chen China Centre Library**
 A new resource for China studies at Oxford
- 7 Rethinking HIV**
 The Blavatnik School of Government leads a project to identify the real economic costs of HIV in African countries and find strategies to meet them
- 8 Battling multiple sclerosis**
 Professor Lars Fugger provides an update on his vital research
- 10 The Ruaha Carnivore Project**
 Research into the ecology of big cats helps resolve human–carnivore conflict in Tanzania
- 12 Dean Ireland’s Chair of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture**
 Professor Markus Bockmuehl explains his current research in theology
- 14 The history of science: making it personal**
 Oxford’s Museum of the History of Science shines the spotlight on a scientist lost to war
- 15 A legacy of hope for mental health**
 Julia Hamer-Hunt describes why she will be leaving a legacy to further treatment and understanding of mental health
- 16 The Dulverton and Michael Wills Scholars Programme**
 A college fellow and a graduate student describe how support from the Dulverton Trust has affected their careers
- 18 Giving to Oxford**



The Weston Library opens its doors

Following an extensive redevelopment, the Weston Library, formerly known as the New Bodleian, reopened in March 2015. Donations to the project included lead benefactions from the Garfield Weston Foundation and Julian Blackwell.

In addition to housing the Bodleian Libraries' special collections, the Weston Library includes a magnificent exhibition space, lecture theatre and cafe and aims to widen engagement with the public. The inaugural Marks of Genius exhibition, which was launched alongside the public opening of the Weston Library, features some of the Bodleian's most treasured holdings including a 1217 issue of the Magna Carta, a Shakespeare First Folio and J R R Tolkien's design for The Hobbit's dust jacket.

Bodley's Librarian Richard Ovenden said: 'The Bodleian gratefully acknowledges the generous contributions made by our many supporters. It has been wonderful to see the transformation of the New Bodleian take place, and the Weston Library rise up to support scholars and the broader public alike.'

Mean streets in the windy city

An Oxford student looks into child street labour in 1920s Chicago

Oxford University's Rothermere American Institute (RAI) focuses on the cross-disciplinary study of America. Oenone 'Nonie' Kubie, current holder of an RAI Graduate Scholarship in American History, is reading for a DPhil on the culture of street labour and crime that existed in early 20th-century Chicago among working-class and immigrant boys.

Nonie explains: 'The boys I am studying were all from poor backgrounds, and earned quite substantial amounts selling newspapers, polishing shoes or taking messages.' They would engage in reckless spending sprees, find themselves with no money left to buy food, and then

steal to provide for themselves. With no supervision and the run of the city, many boys became involved in serious and violent crime involving gangs and guns.

In the 1920s the phenomenon of these boys was of great interest to sociologists at the University of Chicago, who kept what they referred to as 'life histories' of them. Nonie says: 'The boys are stereotypically depicted in these stories – they're either very romanticised or they're Oliver Twist-type characters in danger. And the boys themselves are not particularly pleasant; they do some pretty horrific stuff which I feel is not taken seriously enough in any of the literature. That's why I wanted to study this further.'



Nonie's scholarship was made possible by a gift from an anonymous benefactor through the Oxford Graduate Scholarship Matched Fund programme.



Learning to aspire

The **IntoUniversity** scheme raises awareness of the benefits of higher education among pupils in Blackbird Leys, Oxford

IntoUniversity originally began in London as a local community project to tackle under-achievement and lack of educational aspiration among socially disadvantaged schoolchildren. Since then it has expanded into five other cities – now including Oxford. Supported by Christ Church through a gift from alumnus Anthony Ling, and also by the University of Oxford, **IntoUniversity** opened its doors in Blackbird Leys in autumn 2014. **IntoUniversity** is also supported more broadly by The Queen's Trust.

Working in partnership with seven local primary and secondary schools, the Blackbird Leys centre puts on special sessions within primary schools and hosts after-school support for up to 30 students, with primary and secondary pupils coming on different days. Team Leader Sarah-Jane Kinley explains that the approach for primary-level pupils is very structured: 'We teach our own curriculum, which

meets national guidelines for maths and literacy but is based on a theme. Recent themes have been Japan, sports studies and palaeontology!' Secondary pupils' use of the centre is more self-led. They bring along their school homework, and volunteers and staff provide academic support and assistance. There are also special projects, and the FOCUS workshop programme with themes such as journalism and leadership.

'We believe that every child deserves the opportunity to achieve his or her potential. Our programme of support provides children and young people from disadvantaged backgrounds with the help that better-off children receive as a matter of course.'

IntoUniversity's students are clearly happy with their experience. Saaqib, a keen mathematician who has just finished primary school, has clear aspirations; asked about what career he has in mind, he replies smartly: 'Police officer – and then when I get

a day off I might do a doctor job!' Jamie, at the end of her first year at secondary school, says that she enjoys the conversations she has with staff at the centre.

Chloe and Chelsea, a year older, were excited when **IntoUniversity** brought in representatives from the film industry and advertising for special career-focused sessions. The girls are impressed that people came from London to talk to them. Chloe explains: 'You get to hear about a day of what they do in their job,' and Chelsea adds: 'There's a fun introduction, with an activity – we had a logo quiz.' Students worked in groups to make a short video or hold a debate, with **IntoUniversity** staff there to help them along. Ms Kinley comments: 'You feel so proud by the end because students who were maybe a little bit shy to start with will often just stand up later and do something amazing!'

By providing support, guidance and new experiences, **IntoUniversity** is not only helping its students academically. It is broadening their horizons, encouraging them to aspire to further education and equipping them with a new confidence which should materially improve their future prospects.

'The good thing about having this library here in the China Centre is that you are very close to the academics and the students; you see them every day. I know the DPhil students and what they are working on, so it's easy to help them find the material they need.'

Joshua Seufert, HD Chung
Chinese Studies Librarian



The Bodleian KB Chen China Centre Library

The Bodleian KB Chen China Centre Library opened in 2014 at the Dickson Poon China Centre Building, at St Hugh's College. Formerly known as the Bodleian Chinese Studies Library, which was located in Walton Street, it shares the space with many of the University's China scholars from the Humanities Division. The Social Sciences Division's Contemporary China Studies Programme is also located at the centre, bringing together Oxford's China study resources across the divisions in a way that has not been possible until now. The Bodleian KB Chen Library is named after the late father of Hong Kong-based businessman Henry Chan, in recognition of Mr Chan's generous gift for the China Centre project.

Joshua Seufert, HD Chung Chinese Studies Librarian, explains that the library holds the principal teaching and reference

collections on China, while special collections are kept in the Weston Library and those relating to art and archaeology are at the Sackler. The Bodleian KB Chen Library covers an enormous range in terms of both subject spread and languages, including material in Russian, Korean, Dutch, German and French. Joshua explains: 'We cover everything connected to China, from Chinese folk religions or traditional Chinese medicine to current political topics like the switch to green energy in China.'

The library space itself has a Chinese flavour, with distinctive red book shelves and trolleys. With around 50,000 volumes on its shelves, it functions primarily as a lending, teaching and reference library. The bulk of the Chinese research collection is held in the Bodleian's Book Storage Facility in Swindon, with impressively swift access available: readers ordering

before 10am should have the material in their hands by 3pm. As part of the Bodleian's overall service, it is also a library to which any Bodleian material, not just books relating to China, can be ordered. Joshua notes that readers more locally based, at St Hugh's and St Antony's for example, are making use of this convenient location.

'What I also discovered', he says, 'is that a lot of Chinese students, not necessarily from the surrounding colleges but from all other subjects, are coming here.' Students from mainland China and Hong Kong already form the second-largest international group in Oxford (after the US). At the Bodleian KB Chen China Centre Library they can borrow Chinese novels, sample Chinese food options in the tea room during term time, and perhaps, as Joshua puts it, just 'enjoy a little of their own culture'.

Rethinking HIV

The Blavatnik School of Government leads a project to identify the real economic costs of HIV in African countries and find strategies to meet them

For those countries which have the biggest struggle with HIV, its impact is not just medical. It brings with it far-reaching and complex economic considerations – not only of how to pay for treatment and prevention, but also of lost productivity when those afflicted become unable to work.

The RethinkHIV project is run by a multidisciplinary consortium including researchers from Oxford (the Blavatnik School of Government and the Centre for the Study of African Economies), Harvard School of Public Health, Imperial College London, and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Its purpose is to quantify the actual financial costs associated with the disease and to devise strategies for meeting them, communicating these directly to the governments involved to help them with appropriate policy formation. Within RethinkHIV, data from the different disciplines can be combined into sophisticated economic models, modifying the approach for each country according to prevalence of the disease, income level and main economic activity.

Leading the project is Professor Mthuli Ncube, Professor of Public Policy at Oxford's Blavatnik School of Government. An expert economic thinker on Africa and globally, Professor Ncube is able to draw on his experience as Chief Economist and Vice President of the African Development Bank Group. His extensive CV uniquely qualifies him for a role which combines highly sophisticated economic modelling with the ability to communicate the results in a comprehensible way to those who need them. He says: 'It's a very rich, multi-method, multidisciplinary study. But when we interact with governments in terms of policy messages, we are able to put all of it together – and have an impact.'

Professor Ncube himself, he explains, has been using game theory 'to try to understand how donors and governments arrive at decisions of how to "fund" HIV. Because at the end of the day they are all involved in a game – donors are in a sense watching countries, and countries are watching donors as well.' His aim in doing this is 'to arrive at an optimal way of setting out funding formulas for donors and for how governments should contribute, looking then at how all of this also has an impact on the probability of contracting the disease. Because the more you spend, the more you reduce that probability. It is all inter-related.'

The consortium holds regular meetings and publishes its research. Professor Ncube notes that 'each paper is accompanied by a policy brief, which summarises key points and policy messages for governments. Because you don't expect ministers of finance or health to know all those equations – you just want to give them an answer to the problem.'

The Rush Foundation is the main supporter of RethinkHIV.



Battling multiple sclerosis

Affecting 1 in 1,000 people, multiple sclerosis (MS) is an autoimmune disease in which the body's immune system attacks its own brain and spinal cord. Professor Lars Fugger's research at the Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences is being supported by donors including the Alan and Babette Sainsbury Charitable Fund, The Frances and Augustus Newman Foundation and the Rosetrees Trust.

MS, most commonly occurring in women in their 30s, can manifest itself through symptoms varying from a numb thumb to sudden blindness; commonly these symptoms then disappear completely in what is known as a 'relapsing-remitting' process. The suddenness and unpredictability of these manifestations add to the stresses of the disease – and diagnosis is far from straightforward.

Multiple sclerosis affects:

1 in 1,000
people

...most commonly occurring in women in their 30s

Professor Fugger's desire to find out more about MS was first stimulated as a young medical student in 1981, when he was earning some extra money by working as a carer for hospital patients. One of the first patients he looked after was a young woman with MS. He takes up the story: 'She was paralysed up to her neck; she couldn't do anything. But she was in a really good mood – and that's one of the bizarre things about MS. Sometimes the patient will experience euphoria, because MS is affecting the part of the brain that leads to that emotion.' The strangeness of this encounter left its mark and became the catalyst for Professor Fugger's career in MS research.

No treatment was available for that patient in 1981. Subsequently, different strands of research led to the realisation that the immune system was playing a sinister part. Researchers realised that if they could find a way to, as the professor describes it, 'rein in the immune system, and keep a lid on it', they might be able to offer patients some treatment. As a result, doctors today have eight different immuno-modulatory treatments they can prescribe for MS patients. These all carry significant side effects over time, however, so the quest now is to find drugs with fewer side effects, and which are effective for every patient. The ultimate goal, not yet achievable, is to be able to stop the disease from progressing into its secondary phase where it no longer goes into remission and deterioration proceeds at a higher rate.

One line of investigation involves the 'repositioning' of drugs – or, as Professor Fugger puts it more simply, 'teaching old drugs new tricks'. Drugs generally have more than one effect – there is a malaria drug, for example, which can also be used to treat arthritis. The idea is to exploit these multiple effects by taking a drug normally prescribed for one disease and using it to treat another. Drugs which have been in existence for some years have a well-known side-effect profile, allowing the development stage to be fast-tracked right down to around two years (from a usual ten). They are also very much less expensive.

In this way Professor Fugger has found that a drug used to treat hypertension also has some efficacy against neurodegeneration, which is part of MS.

Professor Fugger's group is involved in several collaborations, including with Professor Gilean McVean of the Big Data Institute. MS seems to share some factors with two different groups of diseases: those involving the immune system, such as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and type 1 diabetes; and those involving neurodegenerative conditions of the brain, as in Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's. Data sets relating to all these are being analysed for any patterns or commonalities which could help in identifying new therapeutic strategies against MS.

'I've seen over the years that there is light at the end of the tunnel, and that if you just push, you will make a difference.'

Another line of enquiry derives from an observation which is not in itself new: that the symptoms of MS subside in pregnant women. It appears that the immune system is somehow reconfigured during pregnancy. Researchers are attempting to find out exactly what is happening, and whether this could be replicated for use in treating patients.

Professor Fugger stresses the benefit of attacking MS from various fronts simultaneously, collaborating with other groups and viewing every technology available as a potential tool in the quest to understand the workings of the disease. The vital factor, what he calls 'the real game changer', is funding provided by donors. This has incredible importance if his group is to pursue the sort of financially high-risk but potentially high-gain research which has the greatest chance of making a difference in the fight against MS.



'Research has shown that it is possible to make a difference – we'll do whatever it takes to move forward.'

Professor Lars Fugger

Oxford helps to save one of the world's most significant lion populations

Research into the ecology of big cats helps resolve human–carnivore conflict in Tanzania

Southern Tanzania's Ruaha landscape has at its heart Ruaha National Park, which at 20,000km² is the largest in East Africa. The unfenced park is bounded by a river, on the south side of which are lands populated by pastoralist tribes such as the Barabaig. In the dry season, wildlife – both predators and prey – congregate around the river. When it rains, however, prey move to safer water sources elsewhere, so predators – lions in particular – are drawn onto village lands, seeking food. To the Barabaig, therefore, lions have long been very bad news.

For Dr Amy Dickman, Kaplan Research Fellow in Wild Felid Conservation at Oxford's Wildlife Conservation Unit (WildCRU), this historic tension between humans and wildlife was the greatest obstacle to the work of her Ruaha Carnivore Project (RCP). Cattle ownership is traditionally the source of both status and wealth for pastoralist societies. Dr Dickman explains: 'According to our data, about 18% of villagers' cash income was being lost because of carnivore attack. And these are people who mostly live on less than US\$2 per day.'

Partly to retaliate for attacks and also to prove their manhood, young Barabaig men have traditionally tracked and killed lions. The first hunter to spear a lion is allowed by tribal authorities to visit a certain number of Barabaig households, which will give him gifts of cattle (he may receive up to 20 in all) in gratitude for his removal of the predator. This has resulted in an extremely high rate of lion

killings around Ruaha, so addressing it was a top conservation priority.

It quickly became clear to Dr Dickman that, if the alarming rate of destruction was to be stopped, winning over the Barabaig would be vital. Reluctant to interact at first, the villagers proved suddenly amenable when Dr Dickman's group put up a solar panel for electricity – it transpired that the Barabaig were eager to charge their mobile phones!



Eventually the two sides were able to meet and discuss how preserving lions could become more materially worthwhile to locals than killing them. What concerned the villagers most was stopping attacks on their stock, followed by better healthcare, education and livestock health, so RCP set out to address these needs and link them to preserving carnivores.

Attacks were countered by reinforcing *bomas* (livestock enclosures), and placing guarding dogs to alert herders when predators approach (extending

a scheme from Namibia's Cheetah Conservation Fund). To help local schools the 'Kids 4 Cats' initiative twins them with international schools, which provide at least £300 of educational materials each year. 'Simba Scholarships', launched in 2013, enable bright pastoralist children to go on to secondary school. Dr Dickman noticed that there was little local interest in the education of girls. She comments, 'That was the one time we went against the community a bit – they didn't initially prioritise the girls, but we said we wanted half of the scholarships to be for them. Now they are actually very keen on having the girls as scholars.'

RCP is also developing plans for a mobile clinic to visit the more remote villages, and young hunters have become conservationists in a Ruaha expansion of the Kenyan 'Lion Guardians' project. They now use their tracking skills to monitor where lions are and help locals avert possible conflict situations.

Central to this project is ecological research and wildlife mapping. Before the arrival of RCP, Dr Dickman says, 'Ruaha was known as an international priority area for large carnivores. But there was no accurate data – no one had done any focused studies.'

Villages are now given responsibility for placing camera 'traps'; points are awarded per animal photographed, and can then be exchanged for benefits such as educational or veterinary supplies.

RCP has also been granted a permit to deploy satellite tracking collars like the one which alerted WildCRU monitors in Zimbabwe to the fate of Cecil the lion. The Lion Guardians will help collar, monitor and protect the lions, while park drivers have been enlisted as observers and asked to photograph the wildlife they see. All of this is helping map carnivore distribution across the Ruaha landscape, to avoid potential conflict with humans. The project has had impressive success, reducing livestock attacks by 60% and carnivore killings by 80%, and improving local livelihoods.

Globally, Dr Dickman and five other leading lion conservationists have just formed a new initiative, 'Pride',

an alliance of professional women who direct carnivore conservation projects across Africa. In Dr Dickman's words, 'Beyond Ruaha, how can our work affect lion conservation on a bigger scale? We want to learn from others and share what we have learned, to benefit lions elsewhere.'

American philanthropist Tom Kaplan and his wife Daphne Recanati are major sponsors of big cat conservation. In 2009 they endowed Oxford University's Postgraduate Diploma in International Wildlife Conservation Practice, along with the Recanati-Kaplan residential centre for diploma students at WildCRU's Tubney House.

In addition their non-profit organisation, Panthera, has supported the Lion Guardians scheme in Kenya and Ruaha. RCP receives welcome support from many organisations, and the People's Trust for Endangered Species has given long-standing support to WildCRU.

'The approach was always to talk to the community rather than imposing our own ideas.'

Dr Amy Dickman





'The force of these texts remains very significant, and this is all part of their footprint in culture, history and our experience.'

Professor Markus Bockmuehl

Dean Ireland's Chair of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture

AN OXFORD CHAIR OF THEOLOGY IS PRESERVED BY ENDOWMENT

The Dean Ireland Chair of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture was originally funded through a bequest from John Ireland, Dean of Westminster from 1816 to 1842. Now a generous gift from the Fernside Trust has made it possible to endow the post in perpetuity.

Central to the study of the New Testament at Oxford, the chair is held by Professor Markus Bockmuehl of Keble College. Of his professorial title, he explains: 'The term exegesis comes from a Greek verb meaning literally "to bring out", or "bring to full appearance". It is also used to mean something like "explication".'

He observes that 'the discipline of biblical studies has certain historical strengths which remain important to us; they have produced great insights, great discoveries and new perspectives on the biblical texts.' He identifies these strengths as: text criticism – the establishment of critical texts based on existing manuscripts; literary criticism; linguistics; interest in history and in ancient context (both ideological and cultural); and the history of interpretation of texts.

These strengths, as the professor observes, have links with other disciplines such as history, classics, anthropology and sociology. Studying the Bible in the light of its ancient social and historical contexts, using the same methods as for a secular text, remains, he comments, 'work of foundational importance – I think it continues to be one of our great strengths at Oxford.'

A newer strand of research is the study of effects and reception, which Professor Bockmuehl describes as asking, 'What impact has this text had? How has it influenced thinkers in diverse traditions? How has it affected politics or actions,

and what does that tell us about the force of the original text?' He is particularly interested in the reception of early Christian texts in the first three centuries AD, and how these affected early Christian thought, practice and belief.

We should be aware, Professor Bockmuehl points out, 'that we now inhabit a century in which religion is in the ascendancy worldwide. And it is both a source of tension and also a catalyst for change across different cultures in different ways.' Linked with this phenomenon, part of his current research is 'a project on the relationship between scriptural eschatology – that's to say scriptural hopes for the future, which might be a messiah, resurrection, life after death – and politics and political aspiration. This has considerable contemporary resonance in Judaism, Christianity and Islam.'

It can find dramatic expression in the form of terrorist acts which are partly motivated by the hope of paradise, or other violent conflicts such as the FBI's 1999 siege of a sectarian compound in Waco, Texas, whose leader David Koresh was intensely invested in the scriptural hopes expressed in the book of Isaiah. But there are also less destructive resonances to be explored. Professor Bockmuehl adds: 'One of the things that I'm interested in is why the same scriptural expectations for the future can give rise to profoundly constructive and peaceful instruments of change, and yet also sometimes create militant expressions.'

On a lighter note of biblical 'reception', the professor has also lectured to lay audiences on the fact that many elements of the Christmas story as we know it have no actual basis in the New Testament, but come in fact from the Apocryphal Gospels. He explains: 'Surprisingly, there are several familiar aspects of Christmas that derive from traditions first recorded in the Infancy Gospel of James,' dating from the second century AD. These include Mary riding to Bethlehem on a donkey, the brightness of the star, the nature of the 'stable' of Jesus' birth, and several others. Professor Bockmuehl's intention is not to debunk but to deepen understanding of the historical and textual sources of something which people may have long taken for granted.

He appreciates, and values, the fact that the texts he studies have remained central to the everyday lives of so many people worldwide. As he puts it, 'It is the fact that the Bible is a religious book, and therefore not like every other book, that accounts for why we still have it – for why it's still available for us to study. So one of the key concerns of my teaching and research is to recover an awareness of the Bible's identity as above all a formative text of faith and hope – not just ancient artefact, but in some sense "word of life" for people around the world, both past and present.'



The history of science: *making it personal*

Oxford's Museum of the History of Science shines the spotlight on a scientist lost to war

There are particular challenges for a museum of science and technology in interpreting its collections for visitors. The main one is how to put across with human interest and relevance subjects which can seem dry, remote and technical when stripped of their historical, and indeed personal, context. Another, as Co-Curator and Researcher Dr Elizabeth Bruton points out, is 'to explain how objects worked and were used when you can't see them in use' – because they are old, fragile and often no longer complete.

Oxford's Museum of the History of Science (MHS) successfully addresses both of these factors in its exhibition "Dear Harry..." – Henry Moseley, a Scientist Lost to War', jointly curated by Dr Bruton and Assistant Keeper Dr Stephen Johnston. Photographs, contemporary letters and anecdotes illuminated the life of Henry 'Harry' Moseley, an extraordinarily bright young scientist who might well have gone on to win the Nobel Prize had he not been killed

in action at Gallipoli, Turkey, in 1915. Aged only 27, he was a signals officer with the Royal Engineers.

Running as a connecting thread throughout the displays are observations from the social diaries of Moseley's mother Amabel. She supported Harry's scientific work and followed his progress closely all his life; on his death it is what she did not record, rather than the sparse entry itself, that is profoundly affecting. As Dr Bruton explains, this is a new way of presenting scientific history at the MHS. 'Previously we have not had the opportunity to produce exhibitions that are so deeply personal and biographical. We are keen to continue with this approach because there are so many fascinating personal stories to be told within the collections here.'

At the centre of the exhibition is the physical apparatus used by Moseley in 1914 for recording x-ray spectra 'photographs' of various chemical elements. The observations Moseley made from these tiny pictures provided a new basis for the periodic table of the elements. The chemist Mendeleev had grouped elements according to similar properties, and arranged them in rows by increasing atomic weight – but in some places the

numbers did not seem quite right. 'What Harry did', explains Dr Johnston, 'was to use this physical apparatus and approach, and to say, "It's actually not atomic weight that is the way of arranging it. It's this other thing; atomic number."' And he derived the atomic number from these frequencies of the spectra, of the x-rays that he observed.'

'This goes to the very essence of what physics is about – it's the very essence of how the world around us works.'

Before viewing Moseley's apparatus – an induction coil, some interconnected glass vessels and a cylinder containing a tiny camera – exhibition visitors watch a computer animation showing clearly how the equipment worked and was used. The MHS is finding this method very effective in bringing its holdings to life and hopes to apply it to other historic apparatus.

The exhibition, along with an extensive and varied programme of public events to accompany it, was made possible through a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF). Without this, Dr Bruton notes, 'We could not have had this broad, ambitious programme; we couldn't have had such a wide selection of objects on display; we couldn't have put together the related programme of events; and we couldn't have engaged with audiences we previously haven't worked with. So we are especially thankful to the HLF.'

The exhibition "Dear Harry..." – Henry Moseley, a Scientist Lost to War' has been extended until 31 January 2016.

Left: Dr Stephen Johnston and Dr Liz Bruton





A legacy of hope for mental health

In 2001 Julia Hamer-Hunt was diagnosed with bipolar disorder. ‘It’s a devastating condition,’ she says. ‘It causes havoc in relationships and your life. The consequences for me have been instability, low self-esteem, under-maximisation of my potential, loneliness, episodes of psychosis and depression. I was imprisoned like Rilke’s panther.’ In spite of these challenges, it was also a time of growth and learning – thanks in large part to guidance from the Department of Psychiatry at the Warneford Hospital.

Under the care of Professor Paul Harrison, Julia’s treatment led her to participate in a series of trials. One of the most significant was the OXTEXT 1/TrueColours trial. Julia explains: ‘It has been invaluable in assisting me to monitor overall mood trends and to spot early indicators of, and triggers for, changing moods.’

The trial included a computer-generated task involving the interpretation of facial

expressions. ‘This I found fascinating,’ says Julia. ‘It helped me understand that recognising facial signs of emotion was problematic.’ As a result, she explains, ‘If I became confused, I sought clarification, explaining to people that I was not being pedantic, but simply

‘People need to understand. They back off because they’re afraid. They don’t know what to say or do.’

that I did not understand.’ Over the past 14 years the trials have helped Julia to manage her condition. ‘It is a lifestyle change for me,’ she says.

Of her relationship with her psychiatrist, Professor Harrison, Julia notes: ‘The dynamics are really important. He’s non-

judgmental and tells me how it is, and that works for me.’ It has also spurred Julia on to undertake her own research. She explains: ‘I’ve read extensively and I did a degree in psychology to understand my own development. It is also one of the reasons I participated in so many trials. I wanted to get a sense of control in my life.’

Julia has decided to leave a legacy to the study of mental health at Oxford, to help further research and treatment. She also hopes that the public understanding of conditions such as bipolar disorder will grow. ‘People need to understand. They back off because they’re afraid. They don’t know what to say or do.’

Julia concludes: ‘My life is colourful, but it can be exhausting. Going through and understanding these experiments and trials has helped me enormously.’ Thanks to her engagement and generosity, others who experience bipolar disorder in the future will also benefit.

The Dulverton and Michael Wills Scholars Programme

The transformative work of the Dulverton Trust

The Dulverton Trust has always recognised the importance of providing scholarships at Oxford for students from regions of the world where such opportunities are rare. As history moves on the areas in greatest need may change, but the trust's commitment to making a difference remains constant. Through its Michael Wills and Dulverton Scholars, the trust hopes to effect positive and lasting change throughout the world.

2015 is the 50th anniversary of the Michael Wills Scholarships, which have supported around 120 students since their inception. Captain Michael Wills MC, a former student of Magdalen, was killed in action in Tunisia in 1943; his cousin and close friend, the second Lord Dulverton, founded the scholarships to commemorate him. In the spirit of post-war reconciliation, the original awards were for German students who wanted to pursue graduate study at Oxford. They now enable students from Sub-Saharan

Africa to take masters' degrees in subjects relating to development, economics, diplomacy and migration studies. The Michael Wills Scholarships are jointly funded through a partnership between the Dulverton Trust and the University's Department of International Development.

In addition, the Dulverton Trust wholly supports three Dulverton Scholars per year, from Eastern Europe or Sub-Saharan Africa, to take masters' or DPhil degrees in any subject.

The graduate student

Maria Balgova

Maria Balgova is a Dulverton Scholar in her second year of an MPhil in economics at St Cross College. From a bilingual state grammar school in Slovakia, she undertook her undergraduate studies at Cambridge where she went on to gain a first in economics and wrote her undergraduate thesis on the relationship between life expectancy and inequality of income.

She continues to be interested in the theme of inequality, and also in unemployment as an economic problem. Her MPhil thesis looks at the relationship between the two. She explains her thinking: 'How do different wage distributions change the incentives of workers to search for new jobs, and of companies to create new vacancies? Those two factors – how people search, and how firms offer jobs – are some of the major determinants of unemployment levels in a society. My thesis explores this link between different wage distributions and different levels of unemployment.'

Maria is now staying on to read for her DPhil. Motivated by the fact that some parts of Slovakia have experienced unemployment levels of more than 20% since the revolution more than 20 years ago, she would like to look at the phenomenon of these areas 'that simply don't seem to converge with the trends in the rest of the country. I'd like to extend this to all of Europe – and try to figure out why these regions seem to be stuck at very high unemployment levels, despite, for instance, the significant funding from the European Union's Regional Cohesion Programmes.'

Since her first year at Oxford, Maria has been writing a blog in Slovak about her experiences and is sometimes contacted by her readers. 'The main reason why I wanted to do it,' she explains, 'is because I know that many people in Slovakia don't really know what it means to study in Oxford.'

Maria hopes to continue in academia and pursue her economic studies in ways which she hopes will help disadvantaged regions both in her native country and elsewhere in Europe. Of her scholarship, she says: 'The Dulverton Trust enables us to help our home countries. It's great to do well academically, but it's even better to do well academically in something that matters for society.'





The lecturer and college fellow Dr Hartmut Mayer

Dr Hartmut Mayer was a Michael Wills Scholar from 1995 to 1997. As a 16 year old in Germany, however, he had quite a different plan: 'I always wanted to be a journalist. There was no doubt, and I knew exactly what I wanted to become – a foreign correspondent for German media in Washington.' He worked as a weekend sports journalist throughout secondary school, after which he studied history, politics and drama at the Free University of Berlin. He went on to graduate studies in International Relations at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Tufts University, Massachusetts), at Harvard and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Throughout this period 'every summer', he says, 'I worked as a journalist.' Fulfilling his ambitions, he wrote for, among others, the German Press Agency dpa in New York, the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* in Munich and *Die Zeit* in Hamburg.

The first year of what became a DPhil in International Relations from St Antony's College was sponsored by the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*; at the end of that year, the young Hartmut could not see quite how he would be able to continue. He applied for a one-year German academic exchange programme scholarship, but his application was passed on to the Dulverton Trust because his profile fitted that scholarship so well. This was the first study award he had received that was not related to journalism, and the two years of study it provided 'enabled me to finish my doctorate' he recalls. 'My doctorate then changed my life plan: I discovered that academia was a real alternative to my journalistic ambitions.'

It was following this that Dr Mayer became Fellow and Lecturer in Politics and International Relations at St Peter's College. Although he initially found it a hard decision to let go of the excitement of journalism, he has been, he says, very happy with his choice: 'In academia, I have more

time to reflect about things and I love the interaction with the students. But I can also go out and work with think tanks, I can still engage in journalism, and I am part of various policy–academia networks which include access to policymakers. This is, for me, the ideal position to be in.'

Dr Mayer is also Adjunct Professor in European and Eurasian Studies at the Johns Hopkins University SAIS Bologna Centre. His academic interests include German and EU politics, international relations theory, EU–Asia relations (with Japan in particular), and European responses to rising powers and comparative regionalism. He has held research and visiting posts at the European University Institute in Florence and Tokyo's Waseda and Hitotsubashi Universities. Dr Mayer is also currently involved with a larger Oxford-based research programme on Rethinking Europe in a Non-European World (RENEW).

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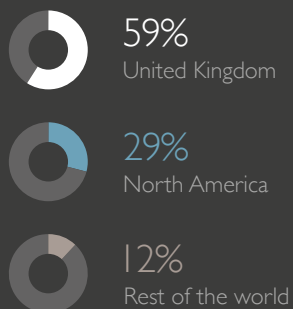
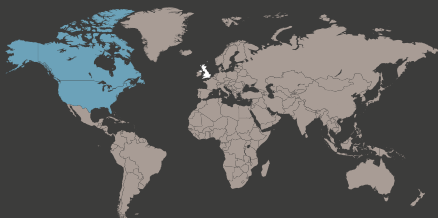
Amount raised this year and since the start of the campaign

(01/08/14 to 31/07/15 including cumulative college data to 31/01/15)



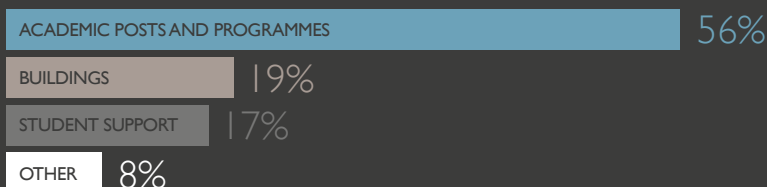
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