

Baroness Susan A. Greenfield Doctor of Science

Distinguished scholar of neuroscience, after earning a doctorate of pharmacology from Oxford University, you held research fellowships at Oxford, College de France, and NYU Medical Center. As Professor of Synaptic Pharmacology and Senior Research Fellow at Lincoln College, Oxford, you head a multi-disciplinary research group studying neurodegenerative diseases with the aim of developing strategies to arrest the neuronal death associated with Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease. In addition, you launched three academic start-up companies that research Alzheimer's disease.

Your more theoretical research relates to the physical basis of the mind. You published your own theory of consciousness in 1995 and developed that theory substantially for your 2000 book *The Private Life of the Brain*, which is used as a text in psychology and philosophy courses. Your theories attracted the attention of the Templeton Foundation, which awarded you \$2 million for a multi-disciplinary research project on the subject. Your latest research focuses on the vulnerability of the mind and how 21st century technology is changing the way people think and feel. In addition, you are Director of the Institute for the Future of the Mind, one of ten research institutes in the James Martin 21st Century School that aim to find solutions to the biggest problems facing humanity and to identify the key opportunities of the 21st century.

Respected advisor on science policy, you have consulted with the British government on an array of science issues, served as "Thinker in Residence" reporting to the Premier of South Australia, and acted on numerous occasions as a Forum Fellow at the World Economic Conference in Davos, Switzerland. In recognition of your expertise, you were awarded a Commander of the British Empire and appointed to the House of Lords as one of the "people's peers." You have been an outspoken advocate for women in science and research, insisting that we need the best minds in science and cannot afford to lose 50 percent of the potential talent. You have authored a report on women in science, technology, and engineering for the British government and spoken on the subject to the United Nations.

Acclaimed popularizer of science, you devote much of your energies to bringing science to the masses. In 1994 you became the first woman to give the Royal Institution Christmas lectures, and you have contributed to a wide range of television and radio broadcasts, including writing and presenting a major series on the brain and mind. In addition to your academic writing, you have written numerous books aimed at a general readership. Since 1998, you have served as Director of The Royal Institution of Great Britain, a museum and independent charity dedicated to connecting people with the world of science. Your many honors include receiving the Michael Faraday Medal from the Royal Society in 1998 for making the most significant contribution to the public understanding of science.

You have spoken in interviews about the need to bring science out of the labs and democratize university knowledge. "If not," you have said, "we're going to have a divided society where scientists are reviled as dysfunctional nerds, or ignored, or allowed to just do what they like. What we must have is a balanced society where everyone can contribute to the debate, and you can only contribute to the debate if you understand the basic ideas, the basic concepts." You have lived this mission throughout your career, contributing substantially to our scientific knowledge and working diligently to spread this knowledge to the world.