



# Donor report

IN THIS SUMMARY OF THE COLLEGE'S FINANCES WE ARE PLEASED TO ACKNOWLEDGE OUR MANY GENEROUS DONORS AND SUPPORTERS. THANK YOU TO EVERYONE WHO MADE A GIFT TO THE COLLEGE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1 JULY 2015 TO 30 JUNE 2016.

# 2015-16 Donor Report

Report by Elizabeth Winter, Fellow and Director of Development and Communications



IN THIS FIRST YEAR OF OUR CAMPAIGN, ALSO PART OF THE WIDER UNIVERSITY CAMPAIGN, WE HAVE SPENT TIME ENGAGING ALUMNI AND MAKING OUR CASE FOR SUPPORT, AND AS A RESULT, WIDENING DONOR PARTICIPATION. FOR ALTHOUGH WE NEED THE BIG GIFTS TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS WE'VE SET, IT IS ALSO THROUGH THE MANY SMALLER GIFTS THAT WE SEE THE EXTENT OF THE LOYALTY AND COMMITMENT TO THE COLLEGE FROM ALUMNI AND FRIENDS.

People often say apologetically that they can't give much and they don't think their gift will make a difference to which I always respond that every gift makes a difference. We need an educational version of crowd funding, involving as many people as possible, and our challenge is as much to convince Old Members of the validity and importance of our case and persuade them to join us, giving whatever they can as it is for us to work with our wonderful major donors on the high impact projects like buildings, endowed Fellowships and major bursary funds.

## The Corpus Campaign

As many of you will know, the Corpus Campaign is focussing on 4 areas; Fellowships, student bursaries, access and outreach and buildings. We have an overall total to reach of £30m, but we've already raised almost half of that. Moreover, the College took out a low interest 40 year loan (along with other colleges), so we have a further £5m to draw on from that. However, the need of these four areas, in particular student support, is increasingly urgent and we want to reach our goal as soon as possible so we can employ the funding to achieve transformative opportunities.

Student scholarships and bursaries	£2m
Fellowship for teaching and research	£4m
Accommodation, buildings and refurbishment	£7m
Access and outreach	£1m



TOTAL CASH AND  
PLEDGES RAISED IN  
2015/16

**£2.6M**



TOP PARTICIPATION  
RATE:

**m1964**



## The College Kitchens

The Bursar writes about the redevelopment of the College kitchens, halls and servery in his report. It is the biggest building project we have undertaken for many years.

The College badly needed to bring the kitchens up to modern standards and improve the working environment of the many kitchen staff, allowing them to produce the endless flow of high quality food for students, Fellows, staff and guests all year round. The project also presents an opportunity to restore and reveal much of our medieval hall- something which will connect today's community directly back to our foundation in the fourteenth century. Our ability to provide communal dining for the entire College is a huge part of what it means to be at Corpus and it is largely through our experience of dining in Hall that we cement lifelong friendships and memories. It gives us the opportunity to get to know people in different years and subjects, for Fellows to commune around the table and for staff to meet and talk. Imagine Corpus without that facility and you are left with a very different place.



*View of the College Kitchen as it is now.*



*Artist's impression after the restoration (the kitchens will move downstairs).*

## Participation

For interest and encouragement we are for the first time including the participation rates for each year, other than the very oldest years. In this we are copying other colleges who have long published such rates. The idea is to thank everyone, and to emphasise that if a lot of people give whatever they can, we achieve big goals.

Participation rates only measure the number of people who give, not how much. It is very encouraging to see that 20 matriculation years have participation rates that would hold their own with the very best US higher education giving. For example, the year of 1964 reached 30% participation; almost a third of all Old Members in that year are currently giving to the College.

A further 18 years were well above the ordinary top rates and although most of these years were older alumni, one young group stood out; the matriculation year of 2009 reached a participation rate of 21% which is

hugely impressive and generous for such a very young group of alumni. To put it another way, over a fifth of this group of 25 year olds are currently giving to the College.

We received a total cash value in gifts of £1.5m, but raised this year a total of £2.6m in new cash and confirmed pledges which will be paid over the next few years.

We also received substantial legacy gifts reminding us all of the great value of legacies and we are tremendously grateful to those who pledge a gift in their will. Just for the record, the smallest gift we received was for £2.94 (part of an ongoing pledge) and the largest was £584,129 (a legacy).

Thank you to everyone who contributed a gift however large or small. By joining in our campaign you reaffirm the support of alumni and friends to Corpus and its future, and your generosity is appreciated greatly by the Fellowship, students and staff- and will be by those who come here in the future.



SMALLEST GIFT

**£2.94**

LARGEST GIFT

**£584,129**



# College Finances

Report by Tim Harvey-Samuel, Bursar



THE COLLEGE RECORDED AN UNRESTRICTED SURPLUS BEFORE OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES OF £734K, THE FIFTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR A MODEST SURPLUS HAS BEEN RECORDED. THIS YEAR WE HAVE CHANGED THE PRESENTATION OF OUR ACCOUNTS DUE TO CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO ALL CHARITIES. ALL DONATIONS AND UNREALIZED INVESTMENT GAINS AND LOSSES ARE NOW INCLUDED IN THE INCOME STATEMENT WHICH WILL RESULT IN GREATER VOLATILITY YEAR TO YEAR.

In the year 2015-16 the College received £1.5m in aggregate donations and legacies. The College is profoundly grateful to all its donors for their extraordinary support.

The College's conference and catering business enjoyed another strong year. Revenue was £1.2m, 2% below last year's record and a number of new clients were obtained across academic, charitable and corporate sectors.

## Endowment and Investment Performance

The capital value of the College's endowment grew during the year by 2.8% from £94.8m to £97.4m. The return on investment for the year (ie total return less new donations) was 5.8%. This compares to our benchmark composite which returned 8.5% due to its higher proportion of non GBP denominated equity, the FTSE All share which returned 2.2% and the ARC Balanced Asset Charity index which returned 2.9%. Our property investments continued to perform well (especially commercial property) and our UK, US and European actively managed equity funds all showed good performance against their respective indices. Conditions were volatile with three severe market declines in the year (August, January/February and immediately post the EU referendum in June). Nonetheless the portfolio combined resilience with performance. Diversification continues to be very important to the College as a method of gaining exposure to differing sources of returns in an increasingly volatile and unpredictable investment market characterized by high asset valuations, distortions arising from extreme monetary policy and unexpected political outcomes. Thus we are quite defensively positioned at present.

The College has a minimum target of maintaining the real value of the endowment while drawing down a sufficient amount to support its activity (currently set at 3.75% pa over the average of the past 20 quarters' capital value). It is exceptionally important for the College to continue to grow its resources so it can continue to provide education at the highest level, support research and bursaries and maintain and improve its facilities.



*"IT IS EXCEPTIONALLY IMPORTANT FOR THE COLLEGE TO CONTINUE TO GROW ITS RESOURCES SO IT CAN CONTINUE TO PROVIDE EDUCATION AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL, SUPPORT RESEARCH AND BURSARIES AND MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE ITS FACILITIES."*



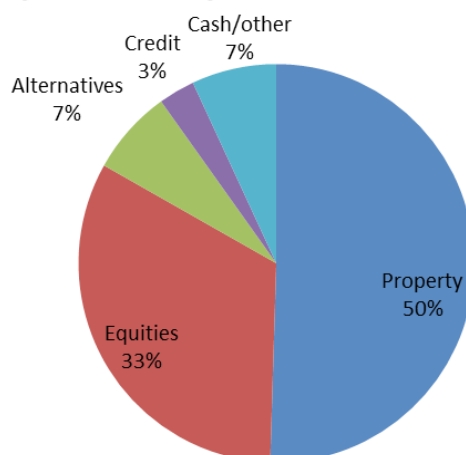
## Capital Expenditure and Building Works

The new dining hall and kitchen building at Leckhampton was completed on time and on budget. Lord Sainsbury, the Chancellor of the University and Visitor of the College opened the facility (which seats 120 and has a 50% greater dining capacity than its predecessor) in June. This project continued the track record of tightly managed development and completes a programme which has seen the College invest c£9m at Leckhampton over the last five years to deliver a postgraduate environment which ranks among the very best in Cambridge. This new dining hall will also provide extremely useful facilities and capacity for the College when the Old House kitchen and Hall is refurbished in the coming years. The architect was Patrick Ward of Haysom Ward Miller and Regent Construction were the main contractors. Both were excellent partners. The College also converted some poorly sited commercial space on Botolph Lane and Pembroke Street into four new student rooms and introduced a multi year accommodation and office refurbishment programme, starting with E staircase in New Court. The College aims to refurbish all Old House accommodation via this programme, progressively implemented over a number of years.

## Future Capital Projects

The College has started the detailed planning process for the redesign of the Old House kitchens and the restoration of the fabric of the medieval dining hall. During this year the design team was appointed and a design plan developed which Governing Body approved subsequent to the financial year end. A planning application is expected to be made in early 2017. The project's objectives are i) to create an excellent modern kitchen within the ground floor of the north range of Old Court, ii) to restore the view of the medieval hall ceiling and corbels within an improved servery on the first floor, iii) to restore Wilkins' staircase to his original vision, iv) to improve the interrelation of the

## College portfolio by asset class - 30 June 2016



Oriel Window to Old Court and the kitchens, v) to restore the main Hall ceiling which is in poor condition and vi) to improve the layout of C and D staircase at ground floor level which has been a much underused area of College for many years. This is thus an expensive and complex project which will cause much disruption over the next two years but provides an exceptional opportunity to achieve many improvements in our catering activities, the arrangement and functionality of certain key areas within Old House and in the care for and presentation of the historic fabric of the College.

The conversion of Professor Oliver Rackham's house into two flats was completed in December 2016. This provides an immensely valuable new source of Fellows' accommodation with inspirational connections for those residing there. We also plan a comprehensive refurbishment of Bene't Hostel over the summer of 2017.

## Environmental Policy

The College's efforts in respect of sustainable energy consumption were recognised by a second consecutive gold award in the 2015/16 Green Impact awards, organised by the Environment and Energy department of the University (Corpus was one of only six colleges to receive such an award).

## Financial Outlook and Plans for the Future

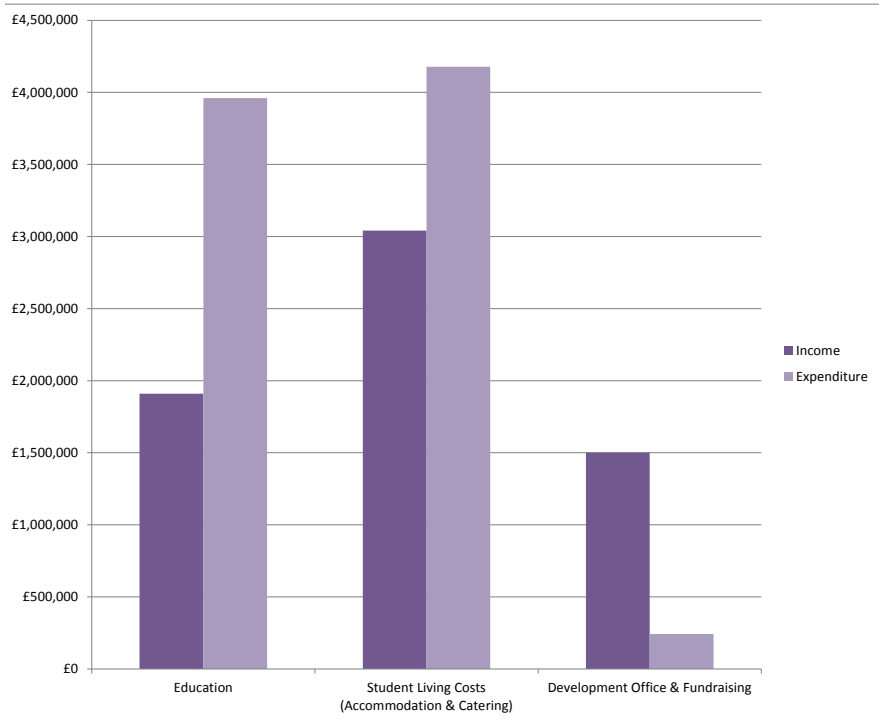
While the numbers are reassuring, they cannot tell the whole story. It is important to look through to the underlying picture. The College has now established a strong level of financial discipline which combines with the extraordinarily generous support of our donors to underpin our ability to support our students intellectually, pastorally and financially, to develop and nurture a Fellowship of great talent and to invest significantly for our future in buildings (both old and new) and infrastructure. This discipline gives us some element of control over some of the factors influencing our future. There are of course many more influences that are far outside our control. The eventual outcomes deriving from the referendum decision to leave the EU will have a profound impact on our human resources (students, Fellows and staff) as well as on access to research funding, cost inflation and investment volatility.

The College thus views the future with confidence informed by prudence. While there are many sources of turbulence that can have an impact on our activity, we are deploying all our energies to the fulfilment of the various aspects of our mission which has continued unabated through periods of considerably greater upheaval over the six and a half centuries of our existence.



College income & expenditure 2015/2016

£



£

ACCOMMODATION DISCOUNTS TOTTALING **£43,809** GIVEN TO 38 UNDERGRADUATES  
OTHER FINANCIAL SUPPORT **£41,411** TO 93 UNDERGRADUATES

CORPUS SUBSIDISES EACH UNDERGRADUATE BY **£4,600** PER YEAR

BURSARIES WORTH **£186,550** WERE AWARDED TO 67 UNDERGRADUATES IN 2015/16



Imogen Franklin (m2013, English) Major Gifts Officer

I am very pleased to have joined the team in the Development Office. I just wanted to take this opportunity to introduce myself. After a very happy three years here as an undergraduate (m2013), I have now taken up the role of Major Gifts Officer.

Last year I participated in the College’s annual Telephone Campaign which inspired me to work in Development. I was delighted to hear fond memories and entertaining stories of people’s time here and I was touched by the enthusiasm and support for Corpus and its students. When the opportunity of working for my very own College arose, I leapt at the chance.

As a student I was on the committee of the Boat Club as both a Lower Boats Captain and Treasurer. Learning to row was a great experience and I was lucky enough to be part of W1 last term—securing our blades in the May Bumps was a real highlight. I also participated in chapel activities and I was a member of the Pelican Poets and Writers— it was a particular pleasure to meet in the Lodge where I could guarantee some quality time with the resident spaniel, Flapjack!

Admittedly it is strange to move from student to staff so quickly—but it’s a change that I am enjoying. I’m very happy to still spend my days in Corpus and, at least for the time being, I get to see familiar student faces around in hall and the rest of College.

I am looking forward to helping the College continue all the work that it is doing. Having just graduated from Corpus, I have experienced first-hand the support and opportunities that students benefit from here. With university fees continuing to increase, I feel passionately that nobody should be deterred from studying at Corpus for financial reasons. I am really glad that I can help work towards the College’s continuing ability to support its students, as well as with all its other important projects.

I very much look forward to meeting and speaking to many of you in the near future!

# Telephone Campaign 2016



Alumni reached

450



Amount raised

£182,000

Pledged over the next  
three years

Campaign duration

10 days

Percentage who  
made a gift

58%



Number of callers

12



Average gift

£806.40

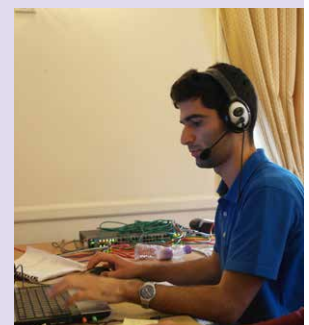
## My Experience as a Telephone Campaign Caller Giuseppe Jafari (m2015, Law)

Taking part in the Corpus Telephone Campaign was a truly rewarding experience. Below are a few things that made it so enjoyable for me:

(i) Thanks to the training I received during the campaign, I now feel more confident than ever in engaging in conversation with people from all walks of life. We learnt how to make fundraising calls which required good knowledge of the key rationales for the existence of the Alumni Fund, how to make persuasive arguments, the art of negotiation and the skill of being able to respond to any individual concerns.

(ii) During the Campaign, I was able to speak to some truly inspiring and successful individuals. I witnessed the enormously positive consequences of a Corpus education and the places that it can lead to. I received invaluable career, life and study advice from barristers, solicitors, university professors, doctors and business people.

(iii) Taking part in the Telephone Campaign gave me an opportunity to give something back to the College, which has been extremely good to me ever since I applied to Corpus. I felt that in raising money for the Alumni Fund, I contributed to ensuring the continuing flourishing of the College (which relies so much on the formidable generosity of former students). I have personally benefitted a great deal from the various bursaries and scholarships made possible by the Alumni Fund. Playing even a small part in advancing the cause of the Fund gave me great satisfaction.







# STUDENT TRAVEL GRANT REPORT

THANKS TO A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC FUNDS GENEROUSLY SET UP BY DONORS, CORPUS IS ABLE TO OFFER TRAVEL AND RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES TO ITS STUDENTS DURING THE LONG VACATION. WITH THE SUPPORT OF THEIR DIRECTORS OF STUDIES, STUDENTS CAN SUBMIT APPLICATIONS FOR HELP WITH THE COST OF TRAVEL OR STUDY CONSIDERED TO BE OF ACADEMIC VALUE. IN 2015/16, 61 STUDENTS WERE AWARDED TRAVEL GRANTS. HERE IS A SELECTION OF REPORTS FROM SOME OF THOSE WHO RECEIVED SUPPORT IN THE SUMMER.





# Kenza Bryan (m2013, History)

CORPUS VERY GENEROUSLY AWARDED ME £400 TO CONDUCT AN EIGHT DAY TRIP TO CAIRO AND LUXOR IN MARCH 2016. NANCY HINE AND I WERE VISITING FELLOW CORPUSCLE JESSICA STEWART ON HER YEAR ABROAD. THE TRIP WAS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE CONTEXT FOR MY PART II HISTORY PAPER 25 ON MIDDLE EASTERN MODERNITIES. I SOUGHT IN PARTICULAR TO COMPLEMENT MY PRIOR READING ON NATIONAL IDENTITY, MODERNITY AND ISLAMIC RADICALISATION, THROUGH CULTURAL VISITS AND INTERVIEWS.

Catching fragments of revolutionary discourse and memories was one of the most fascinating parts of the trip. I saw multiple reminders of the fact that Egypt is a military state; the heavy police presence and barbed wire lining the streets of Downtown (near Tahrir Square) where we were staying, the frequent ID checks when we were in taxis, and the descriptions of forced military conscription. This was coupled with many of the characteristics of authoritarianism which I have studied in Paper 25, from control of the press through to social militarisation.

Despite this, most of the people we met were ready to talk quite openly about politics, from a High Court judge's son to a Dominican monk who took part in the 2011 protests and regularly has to confront police officers in the street.

We took a drink in El Horreya (freedom) café one night – a very male-dominated space, where politically and culturally minded intellectuals gather to discuss politics relatively freely, amidst surrounding streets that still bear revolutionary slogans from 2011.

Both the brutal architecture and



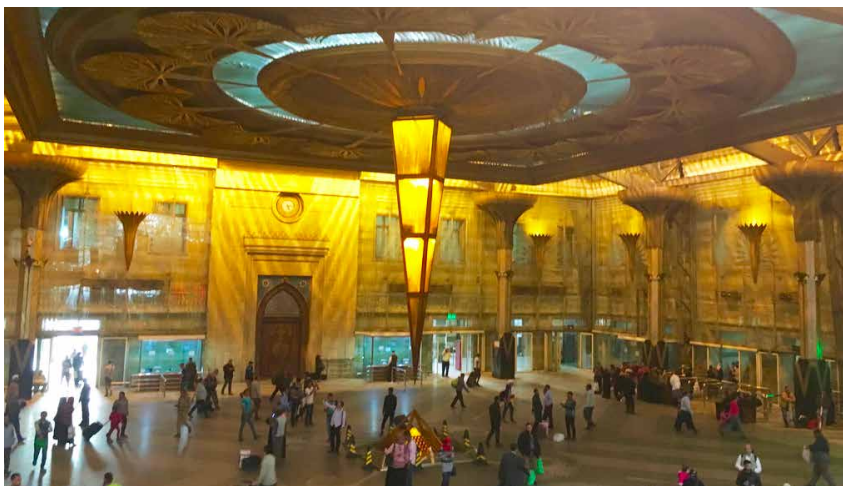
military presence in Cairo railway station created an atmosphere of intimidation. The station was heavily modernised after 2011, but still bears the name 'Ramses' which Nasser gave it in the 1950s.

The scant and subdued presence of women posed a striking contrast to the now mythological episode in 1923 when the Egyptian feminist Huda

Shaarawi first removed her veil in public.

The recent nature of islamisation and radicalisation allowed to flourish under Anwar Sadat from the 1970s is one of my main topics of interest in Paper 25.

In Luxor, we chatted to a group of Muslim women our age who were all wearing the veil. They had never travelled to Cairo, watched Western television or had any male friends—they wore the veil out of a sense of 'modesty' which they ascribed to a 'better' and 'closer' reading of the Qur'an than their forbearers. It was fascinating to hear them describe their grandmothers as having been far more liberal, wearing mini-skirts and eschewing the veil, compared to our own grandmothers who were more conservative than us. The girls were however emphatic about the need for wearing a veil to be a choice. They also made it clear that they respected our



Station where Huda Shaarawi first removed her veil.

## TRAVEL REPORT

choices— despite cultural differences we were ‘of the same blood’.

Jessica is often told that she ‘would look more beautiful in a veil’ – a recently Islamicised form of street harassment! John, a Dominican monk, explained that in the last few decades he had witnessed a marked increase in harassment in Cairo. He believed “the more women covered up the more frustrated men became”.

My course focuses a great deal on modernity and it was therefore interesting to visit contrasting parts of Cairo— from the tall sturdy buildings and constant police presence of Zamalek and Downtown to the ramshackle unofficial constructions in many other areas such as Mokattam village.

“  
*THE TRIP WAS  
A RESOUNDING  
SUCCESS—I NOT  
ONLY FEEL MORE  
KNOWLEDGEABLE  
ABOUT EGYPT, BUT ALSO  
REINVIGORATED IN MY  
WHOLE APPROACH TO  
THE REGION.*  
”

40s and 50s when many of these wonders were excavated.

Cairo’s Egyptian Museum provided an interesting insight into contemporary Egypt’s relationship with its past. It is the most popular tourist attraction in Cairo, and was the only place we could easily identify other non-Egyptian tourists. Despite this, the place was chaotically rammed full of treasures, with inscriptions and signs that had not been updated for decades, and were often hand written. It may be that Nasser’s interest in Egypt’s Pharaonic past has not been replicated by Murabak or the current government, and that its glorifying power has not been harnessed to the same extent.

The trip was a resounding success—I not only feel more knowledgeable about Egypt, one of the main countries



*Sibella, Stuart (Master), Nancy, Kenza and Jessica in a school in Mokkatram (Garbage City).*

We also visited Mokattam Village— ‘bin city’. Zamaleen inhabitants have recycled waste here since the 1940s but they talked about major changes in recent years. Both competition from modern multinational garbage disposal companies and state-led health initiatives like the culling of pigs in 2009 in response to swine-flu, have had a huge effect on their lifestyle.

Wandering through the tent-makers souk in ‘Islamic Cairo’ at night was an interesting way of coming into contact with perceptions of authenticity in contrast to modernity— the fabrics

and products were proudly described as ‘genuine’ or ‘handmade’ and most of the family-run shops had been around for well over a century.

One fez-making shop may have existed in the same place using the same machinery for over two hundred years. It went in and out of fashion depending on politicians’ relationship to the Turkish past.

Our two day visit to Luxor gave us a wonderful overview of Pharaonic tombs and temples, and a glimpse into the nationalist fervour of the 1930s,

under study in Paper 25, but also reinvigorated in my whole approach to the region. My perceptions of certain topics have been challenged, and I have developed a new interest in minority groups within the Middle East thanks to discussion with Coptic Christians and Shiite Muslims.

I feel very grateful that the College made this all possible. It was also particularly lovely to cross paths with the Master and Sibella who were in Cairo as part of a trip with St. Bene’t’s Church.

Thank you so much Corpus!



# Aiden Mainzer (m2014, Classics)

I HAD TWO OBJECTIVES IN MIND WHEN APPLYING FOR A GRANT TO TRAVEL TO GREECE FOR TEN DAYS. THE FIRST WAS THE HOPE THAT MY EXPERIENCES OF PHYSICAL ARTEFACTS WOULD COMPLEMENT MY ABSTRACT KNOWLEDGE OF CLASSICS. THIS WAS WITH A PARTICULAR VIEW TO TWO OF THE FOUR MODULES I HAVE CHOSEN FOR PART II: APOLLO & DIONYSUS IN GREEK LITERATURE AND POPULAR CULTURE IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE. MY SECOND OBJECTIVE WAS TO ENJOY SOME REST AND SUNSHINE!



*Odeon of Herodes Atticus.*



*Fight between lapiths and centaurs.*



*The temple of Apollo at Corinth.*

## Olympia

My first studios stay was at Archaia Olympia, the home of the Ancient Olympic Games and two museums. I visited the site first and saw the gymnasium, palaestra, residence for permanent officials, temples in the Altis (sanctuary), the Leonidaion where competitors and spectators resided during the games, the stadium for foot races and the Roman developments in later periods.

The Olympic Games was a Panhellenic event which distinguished the civilised cities of Greece from barbarians. Although there was no Greek nation and the city states were often at war with each other, the quadrennial games were a time of peace and divine truce. The observance of this truce was what established the unity of the Greek world despite its intrinsic differences. Odysseus takes part in athletic contests at Scheria, an entirely exclusive settlement, in Book 8 of the *Odyssey*.

The games were not purely athletic. The event was a religious occasion and the temples on the site are awe-inspiring. It occurred to me whilst watching the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games that the competition celebrates and acknowledges the limits of human

achievement. These limits are recognised, recorded and contrasted with the abilities and prowess of the gods and superhuman beings.

## Corinth

From the town of Archaia Korinthos I first visited Acrocorinth, a citadel outside the ancient town which provided refuge and had religious importance. I attempted to climb the mountain and found how hard it must have been to conquer in ancient times. The fortress at its summit consists mostly of more recent ruins, such as the Ottoman, Frankish, Byzantine and Venetian fortifications.

The ancient ruins were scarce but the temple of Aphrodite at the very peak, which supposedly served as a holy brothel, has survived in part from the 5th century BC. The most interesting aspect of this site was the reuse and adoption of previous ages' buildings by subsequent conquerors. So the temple of Aphrodite was later used as a church and then a mosque. Similar to the Acropolis, the site had a religious as well as strategic importance to ancient inhabitants.

In the site of the town itself I found the tribunal where St Paul was acquitted by a Roman official, a huge

pivotal moment in the gospel and the Christianisation of the Mediterranean.

The site is mostly Roman, since the town was levelled when conquered upon the defeat of the Achaean League. One of the only remaining buildings to survive was the temple of Apollo, a famous image found at the centre of town.

Corinth was a commercial and artistic centre. It prospered from a location benefitting from trade on the Aegean and the Illyrian seas. This resulted in a multicultural town where many religions, styles and ways of life can still be found. The theatre and odeon show the prevalence of music and drama in ancient culture.

“ THE OLYMPIC GAMES WAS A PANHELLENIC EVENT WHICH DISTINGUISHED THE CIVILISED CITIES OF GREECE FROM BARBARIANS. ”



*The Filopappos hill - home of many ancient sites.*

## Athens

On my first day in Athens I ventured up the Filopappos Hill. The slopes feature the Pnyx, where democratic assemblies were held for a time, a cave meant to be Socrates' prison and the monument to Roman statesman Philopappus.

The supposed prison of Socrates was intriguing for its illustration of the Phaedo, my set text for this year's Plato module. You can see the recesses of the cave which are described in passing in Plato's dialogue. The scene where Socrates' female kin enter and leave came to mind as I imagined this taking place.

The next day I trekked up to the Acropolis. Here, just as in Corinth, we see the concentration of religious ceremony and procession where asylum from attack was to be found.

In the museum there are scenes depicting Cassandra taking asylum at Athena's statue from the ravenous Ajax. This shows Athena's role as a protector and coincides with her presence on the Acropolis, the last line of defence for the Athenians.

The presence of a temple to Roma and Augustus, although small in comparison to the other edifices

at the summit but directly next to the Parthenon, demonstrates the presence of the Roman Empire and its adoption of culture and religion as well as economy and society.

The theatre of Dionysus was an important spectacle for me. I sat on the very seats where Athenians would have witnessed Oedipus Tyrannus or other plays I will be studying this year. They would have attended the theatre during the religious festival to Dionysus for a competition between playwrights. The seats for more important audience members were noticeably better.



*Remains of statues of famous playwrights such as Menander, Aeschylus and Sophocles who greeted the spectator as they entered the theatre.*

The household religion of Greeks and Romans was evident from what I saw on site and in museums. The most relevant find was the Oracle of Dodone exhibition at the New Acropolis Museum. Here we can see locals of the Epirus oracle asking questions about their own wellbeing to Zeus Dodonus and Dione. These show daily concerns for everyday ancient people, as well as important statesmen who would consult the deities, just as later oracles do for popular culture in Rome. There is also an emphasis throughout society on apotropaic figurines to ward off evil spirits, such as large phallic features. We can also see everyday health concerns at the remains of the shrines and temples to Asclepius, a deified doctor. Here we find statues of individual limbs or endangered body parts dedicated to the god responsible for the human healing.

## Conclusion

Although I specialised outside of art and archaeology, I have found that the trip has also been hugely valuable for what it has taught me about these areas. Going into my last year of Classics, I have always appreciated the subject for its holistic content. I have learnt more about the ancient world on the ground, as it were, than I had in the previous twenty years.



# Alice Millington (m2015, Geography)

## My volunteer placement at the Asral Centre NGO, in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

THROUGHOUT SEPTEMBER THIS YEAR, I LIVED AND WORKED IN THE ASRAL CENTRE NGO, IN ULAANBAATAR, MONGOLIA. THE ASRAL CENTRE GAVE ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPERIENCE FIRST-HAND THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY NGOS IN GRASSROOTS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS. THEIR MOTTO IS 'KEEPING FAMILIES TOGETHER', AND HAVE PROJECTS ACTIVE BOTH IN ULAANBAATAR AND THE MONGOLIAN COUNTRYSIDE.



Its headquarters, where I was stationed, is located on the edge of the vast shanty district in Ulaanbaatar, and provides a multi-purpose building for the local community. The centre houses a felt-making and handicrafts factory in the basement, which employs local single mothers and unemployed women, a classroom, and a Buddhist shrine room, which underscores the Buddhist ethos

under which the centre operates. Asral provides a free English course annually, to equip local people with an additional commercially transferable skill, and organizing, running and delivering this course was what I spent most of my time there doing, as well as providing a supporting role in the central office. This gave me a great opportunity to interact with the general public in Ulaanbaatar six days a week, as well as gaining a

great insight into the inner workings of a charity that provides essential services to an impoverished portion of Mongolian society.

Teaching at the centre Monday-Saturday was a real pleasure: I had three classes per day at 9am, 2pm and 6pm, which gave me the chance to talk to people from a wide variety of ages and backgrounds in Ulaanbaatar. For example one of my 2pm students was a

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prominent news anchor on Mongolian TV, whereas my 9am class was filled with children under 12 who received a free daily hot meal at Asral as one of the centre's supporting initiatives to poorer families.

English ability varied widely, even within individual classes, which made lessons difficult to tailor and teach, but I actually really enjoyed the challenge of adapting quickly, based on the attendance of the day. It was rewarding to see those with more basic English progress, and with those with higher English ability, I had some really intriguing discussions about life in Mongolia – from the perspective of teenagers, parents and workers.

When visiting the city centre, one thing that had really surprised me was just how strongly the prior Soviet era was reflected in Ulaanbaatar's surroundings. Despite its multitude of other allures, I have to admit that Ulaanbaatar is visually a pretty unattractive city, a relic of the functional, Soviet architectural style that dominated for much of Mongolia's recent history.

From the Cyrillic alphabet that Mongolian language is now inscribed in (which meant navigating the city, reading menus and shop signs, and trying to utilize a Mongolian phrasebook could feel pretty much impossible at times) to the dominance of Russian products in supermarkets, memories of the Soviet presence in Mongolia were indelibly preserved in parts of Ulaanbaatar.

However, I was equally surprised at just how cosmopolitan and – as a contrast, unambiguously capitalist – the city could sometimes strike me as: whether it was seemingly everyone's ability to dress super fashionably, often in designer labels, and whatever the weather, or the fact that seriously high-end shopping malls – even in less central parts of the city – could be peppered four or five to a single street. They were often completely, eerily empty when I stepped in to take a look.

I was reminded that Mongolia, or Ulaanbaatar at least, does give



*View from a Monastery.*

“ *HAVING VISITED ANOTHER AREA WHERE TIBETAN BUDDHISM FLOURISHES, LADAKH, IN 2013, I FOUND INTERESTING POINTS OF COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TRADITIONS OF DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS.* ”

the impression of being a solidly middle-income country, contrary to conceptions of isolation, backwardness, and widespread poverty that are often connoted just by mentioning Mongolia's name. Whilst the sprawling districts on Ulaanbaatar's outskirts are irrefutably symbols of poverty, just a few streets away, the city can appear booming – inequality is rife, certainly, but Ulaanbaatar is beginning to bear many of the hallmarks of a fully modern, global, and increasingly connected city.

Regrettably, I didn't manage to find the time or money to travel far outside Ulaanbaatar as outlined in my grant proposal, but the two day-trips that I made outside the city were highlights of my Mongolian experience. On the first Sunday, the centre's director took me on a trip to a monastery about 70km outside Ulaanbaatar, along with her family, one of my students, and a Buddhist monk.

Some incredible views of the impeccable Mongolian countryside were caught from the car windows, and the monastery itself was fascinating. This was a real glimpse into the resurrection of Buddhism in Mongolia after being outlawed during the Soviet era: the monastery was only 15 years old, and founded and largely constructed by a single monk (whom we met by chance).





Having visited another area where Tibetan Buddhism flourishes, Ladakh, in 2013, I found interesting points of comparison between the traditions of different geographical regions. Of these, the most visually noticeable in a Buddhist temple was the colour of the Khata (Dhar in Mongolian) scarves – ubiquitous in sacred sites such as monasteries and temples – which had always been white in my previous experience. In Mongolia, they are bright blue, symbolizing the eternal blue sky of Mongolia: an allusion to the country's ancient shamanic past. However, the differences do run deeper: after Buddhism in Mongolia was nearly wiped out in 1937 when Stalin's communist government launched a purge, which wiped out nearly all of the country's monasteries, almost two generations of Mongolians were raised atheist. Monasteries like this one represent a revival of interest and uptake of the faith, but understanding of the religion's rituals have become far less widespread since.

A visit to Mongolia's National History Museum in Ulaanbaatar city centre helped inform and reinforce my knowledge on the issue (the museum was a highlight in itself – very interesting!), but this also became apparent when visiting the famous Gandantegchinlen monastery. This was the only monastery which was allowed to remain open in Mongolia

throughout its communist era, (primarily for international relations purposes), retaining only a small number of monks.

My second day-trip was to Terelj National Park, which I undertook with one of my students from my English class and the Ulaanbaatar craft and crochet club, which she was part of. This is about 60km from Ulaanbaatar, and on the coach trip, we stopped off at a variety of natural landmarks: Turtle Rock, some natural caves formed in the geology, and we even saw camels and birds of prey! Our destination was another Buddhist temple, and the path we trekked up towards it was flanked with some very interesting Buddhist teachings.

Visiting the National Park, a strictly protected area, gave a very welcome opportunity to escape the cluttered, chaotic, and troublingly polluted surroundings of Ulaanbaatar. Actually, it was the first time that wiping my face at night didn't yield a flannel loaded with black soot!

On the whole, infrastructure in

Mongolia, outside of Ulaanbaatar, is terrible, and made attempting to navigate the country by bus very difficult. It was perhaps the main impediment to me travelling further into the countryside since I couldn't access a car.

Despite this, I really feel like my stay in Ulaanbaatar, and the fact that I was living and working in the same place for an extended period, and forming relationships with a consistent group of people, gave me an authentic experience of life in urban Mongolia. It was completely immersive – few could speak English fluently, and in many ways life differed really substantially from Western society; it was a privilege to experience this as a proper participant and not primarily a tourist.

I really enjoyed travelling to Mongolia, which enlightened me on many geographical issues concerning the country – thank you so much Corpus for funding such an enjoyable experience! I honestly couldn't have even considered going without the money you provided, so thank you again!



# Isobel Richardson (m2014, Geography)

## Disrupting Divides? Exploring the Transformative Potential of Islamic Street Art in Houston

WHEN COMING TO CHOOSE MY DISSERTATION, I KNEW THAT I WANTED TO COMBINE MY TWO GREAT PASSIONS—CONTEMPORARY ART AND GEOGRAPHY. A LOT OF WORK HAS ATTEMPTED TO CONNECT THE TWO DISCIPLINES, AND INDEED THE TWO ARE INTRINSICALLY LINKED, WITH ART BEING OMNIPRESENT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF SOCIETY AND THE LANDSCAPE AND GEOGRAPHY ITS CANVAS AND INSPIRATION.



*Egyptian Revolution graffiti.*

Since the 20th century, graffiti and street art has changed public space, bringing art to the people instead of keeping it in the enclosed, elite spaces of galleries and private homes. Historically associated with gang culture in New York in the 1920s and 1930s, during the 1970s and 80s graffiti took on a role of true artistic expression and meaning. Today, with the likes of Banksy and others, street art has become politically charged and a way of attracting attention and directing interest.

In the Middle East, graffiti and street art have become increasingly important as a way of expression when political systems have seemingly failed. As a result, since the Arab Spring street art has exploded in the Middle East. In the Egyptian revolution and on the Western Wall, strong, controversial visuals and tagging have, and continue to be, a way of communicating.

El Seed is one such artist, who is changing the narratives around graffiti and Middle Eastern art. As a French-Tunisian his childhood was a clash of cultures. With the discovery of his Arab identity there also came a passion

and love for Arabic Calligraphy. The fusion of his cultures is symbolised in his signature style of ‘calligrafitti’ (Arabic calligraphy graffiti) and he has gained global fame through his artistic strength and his message of promoting cultural acceptance and understanding. His work and its meaning have become even more resonant and important as the anti-Muslim sentiment grows stronger.

The importance of his work was recognised by the University of Houston, the second most diverse campus in the United States. With the help of the Doris Duke foundation grant they were able to invite El Seed to paint a mural on their campus.

“ IN THE MIDDLE EAST, GRAFFITI AND STREET ART HAVE BECOME INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT AS A WAY OF EXPRESSION WHEN POLITICAL SYSTEMS HAVE SEEMINGLY FAILED. ”

In order to answer these broader questions about the place of art in politics, and specifically El Seed’s and street art’s potential to change the narrative surrounding the Muslim population, I went to Houston for a week in early September.

While not his most famous or impressive piece, in Houston I felt I had the best chance of being able to assess at a community level the effects of El Seed’s art and message. The political climate also made Texas and America an interesting backdrop to assess the impact of Arabic artwork.

A program recently released by the BBC ‘United States of Hate,’ focused on extreme anti-Muslim groups such as BAIR that operate out of Texas and centred on the segregation of the Muslim community and the harassment of Muslims going about their daily lives. Finally, 83% of Texans carry a gun and the University of Houston has just enacted ‘Campus Carry,’ so students are now allowed to bring their guns to class with them.

My research comprised of a mixture of informal surveys around the site and







## TRAVEL REPORT

20-40 minute interviews with various community members. However, I was not prepared for the generosity that I experienced:

### Day 1:

I arrived on Labour Day, a national holiday, and headed to the ISGH (Islamic Society of Greater Houston) main mosque to try and speak to a representative and get some materials. On arrival, the president of the society spoke to me for 40 minutes, told me a bit more about their organisation and gave me a tour. I stayed for afternoon prayers, met some of the community and left with a signed and translated Qu'ran.

### Day 2:

I headed straight to the site, spoke to the head of communications and set up an interview with the Dean of the college. I then spent five hours surveying outside the piece and collecting data through participant observation.

### Day 3:

I had a busy day of interviews, starting with Karen Farber, the head of the on-campus gallery who was in charge of commissioning El Seed. I also met Professor Dina Alsowayel and the professor of Middle Eastern studies from Saudi Arabia who was an advisor.

### Day 4:

I conducted a whole day of surveys and interviews around the site and in the afternoon I had a meeting with the Dean.

### Day 5:

I conducted interviews with Professor Sixto, who was in charge of assessing the impact of El Seed in creating new dialogues, followed by a meeting with the creator of the Middle Eastern studies program, Professor El-Badawi.

### Day 6:

I attended Friday prayers at the religious centre on campus and spoke with one of the young, prominent imams in the area about Islamophobia and the potential of art in changing the narrative.

### Day 7:

I explored the city and went to the

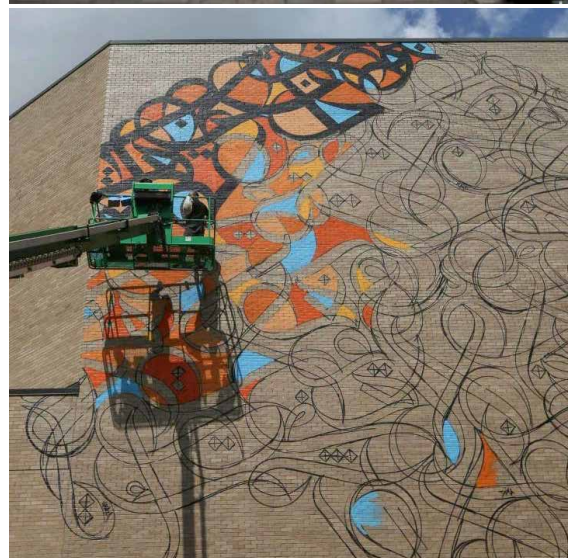


*El Seed murals in Cairo (above) and London (below).*

Station Museum's exhibition—'Parallel Kingdom,' an exhibition of Saudi Arabian artists protesting the oppressive regime under which they live.

The wealth of data that I collected from this trip was completely beyond my expectations. As well as educating myself, I also brought the work and message of El Seed to many, especially in the Muslim community, compelling some to come and visit me at the site. The Houston community's curiosity and kindness was unparalleled and at any other location my work would have been much harder and much less meaningful. Without the travel grant from Corpus I would not have been able to go to such a distant location in order to research for my dissertation on something which I really love. It also enabled me to collect a very high calibre of data.

Aside from the mural, the city itself was a complete surprise, totally opposite to my expectations. I learnt that Houston is the most diverse city in the United States and that in general it is extremely tolerant and multi-cultural. Conducting this trip enabled me to un-pick the narratives that are fed to us through the media and to start to assess the potential of art to create a new conversation around the Islamic faith. Thank you Corpus.



*El Seed at work.*



# Lara Spirit (m2015, HSPS)

ON THE 4TH OF AUGUST, I FLEW FROM LONDON HEATHROW TO NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, WHERE I TOOK THE SHORT TRAIN RIDE TO NEW YORK. I'D FOUND A SMALL APARTMENT SHARE IN THE EAST VILLAGE, MANHATTAN, WHERE I WAS TO LIVE – ALONG WITH ANOTHER CORPUSCLE WHO WAS ALSO INTERNING IN THE CITY – FOR THE NEXT FOUR WEEKS.



*The Wall Street phone bank.*



*The United States Capitol.*

## Week 1

Following a weekend of exploring some of the city's museums alongside central park, come Monday morning I found myself in the Brooklyn HQ for the Hillary For America campaign, being introduced to the other interns while coming to terms with the overwhelming amount of branded stash I was being given. After a short meeting with the head of the New York volunteers, I was told I would be helping to run the Wall Street phone bank for the week. This consisted of welcoming volunteers, guiding those who are new through the way the database system works, and, when they were ready to leave, to make them promise they would be returning soon. In the mornings and before the office on Wall Street was open, I would help out in HQ with various jobs (and coffees!), often assisting the volunteer team with coordinating various events both in and outside New York.

## Week 2

While I'd loved the phone bank, and enjoyed returning over the next few weeks, I was excited to find out that my focus for the week to come would be organising a tabling event in Union Square, New York, for the weekend. This involved emailing and

calling volunteers who had expressed an interest in tabling for Hillary – whether by signing up on the website or emailing the campaign – and asking them to commit to joining us on the Saturday. Come Saturday, we had a stall set up in Union Square Park, where volunteers would come to us, grab a clipboard and some register to vote forms, and head out to speak to members of the public. In planning for the event, I'd found it particularly interesting how those advising me had emphasised the focus on registering people to vote. Trump supporters, I was told, are statistically far more likely to be registered than those who say they lean Democrat. Even in a strong Democrat state such as New York, registering first time voters is still hugely important. When looking at the forms collected by volunteers at the end of the day, about a quarter weren't even from New York, with four from New Hampshire – a key swing state. We also collected over one hundred forms from people interested in volunteering for Hillary, and walking home that evening, cardboard Hillary under arm, I felt the day had been a big learning curve for me (and hopefully a success for the campaign, too).

## Week 3

After feeding back to HQ about the

event at the weekend, I spent the following weekdays returning to the phone bank alongside assisting the team in planning for a weekend trip to Philadelphia. After getting a very early bus to the city, I stayed for two days to help the field office coordinate their volunteers in an effort to register new voters.

## Week 4

I returned for a few days to help in the office, and on saying goodbye hopped on a bus to Washington DC, for a final few days of leisure before my flight home. Staying with some family friends in rural Virginia, I managed to see Harper's Ferry, as well as many of the museums and sights in DC, before I returned to New York two days later in order to catch my flight home the following morning.

Looking back, I had the most incredible month in New York and have the generosity of Corpus to thank for making the trip viable. The experience was one which bore many firsts for me: my first time in America, in another continent, even; my first ever article published; my first time organising a trip for anyone beside myself – all of which made my trip even more incredible and exciting as I'd originally hoped.

# Sarah Wilson (m2014, History)

THIS SUMMER I SPENT 10 WEEKS IN NEW ZEALAND – AND THIS WAS AIDED BY THE COLLEGE TRAVEL GRANT. I ARRIVED ON JULY 5TH, AND LEFT ON SEPTEMBER 12TH. THE TRIP WAS FANTASTIC, AND HAS BEEN VERY USEFUL FOR MY STUDIES. THE FIRST 6 WEEKS OF MY TRIP WERE SPENT IN AUCKLAND, WORKING AT THE AUCKLAND WAR MEMORIAL MUSEUM. AFTER THAT I SPENT A WEEK IN WELLINGTON, MOSTLY AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WHERE I WAS RESEARCHING FOR MY DISSERTATION. THE LAST THREE WEEKS WERE SPENT TRAVELLING- MOSTLY IN THE SOUTH ISLAND.



*Auckland War Memorial Museum.*

## Auckland

For 6 weeks I worked in the Auckland War Memorial Museum. There was no official internship programme, but I volunteered full time (9am – 5pm, Monday – Friday) for 6 weeks.

My reasons for working there were twofold:

Firstly, it allowed me to work on my dissertation. My dissertation is about observing the differences in how NZ and Australia have been commemorating the First World War. Auckland Museum is one of the case studies I will feature in detail in my dissertation, so it was so useful to be able to see first-hand how they are commemorating the current centenary, and have the opportunity to talk to curators and staff who have worked on projects there.

Secondly, I was able to gain some valuable experience in the museum industry. I was assisting them with a project to catalogue and label 1300 medals intended to go on display in the new galleries that were opening on Armistice Day this year. While the novelty of labelling about 500 defence medals wore off after the first few days, the work was nonetheless on the whole very interesting and I learnt a great deal about collection care and management. I attended several workshops on the subjects. In my role I made extensive use of the museum's internal collections management system – called Vernon – and added to/corrected the files of hundreds of medals.

My dissertation was obviously the primary focus of my trip to NZ – but it also assisted in my understanding of

“ MY EXPERIENCE IN AUCKLAND WAS VERY REWARDING FOR MY DISSERTATION, MY PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT AND IN THINKING ABOUT POSSIBLE FUTURE CAREER PLANS. ”



‘Public History’, which is an option in the Historical Argument and Practice Paper offered in Part II of History. While it had rarely inspired me in the cases of the British Museum, seeing the cultural concerns that went into collection care in Auckland was fascinating. Great care is taken to respect the Taonga – the objects which in Maori culture are believed

to contain the spirits of ancestors - and this affects how they are stored and handled. I attended several lectures and workshops on this topic, and seeing how this level of cultural respect is quite a recent trend in NZ’s institutions.

I loved my time in Auckland – the experience was very rewarding for my

dissertation, my personal development and in thinking about possible future career plans.

## Wellington

I spent a week in Wellington. Here I carried our extensive archive work and interviewed/made contacts with several academics.

I identified 40 archives in the National Archives that were relevant to my dissertation. These concern the immediate post-war period and the NZ War Records section. There are several unanswered questions about this section – about how their work ‘fizzled out’ in 1920 despite plans to open a museum and write an official history. This is one of the main things my dissertation is investigating. I spent several days photographing these records, and have recently finished indexing them. While there I also interviewed David Knight, one of the chief Archivists for the First World War, who led the team which digitised all of NZ’s WWI Service Records for the centenary.

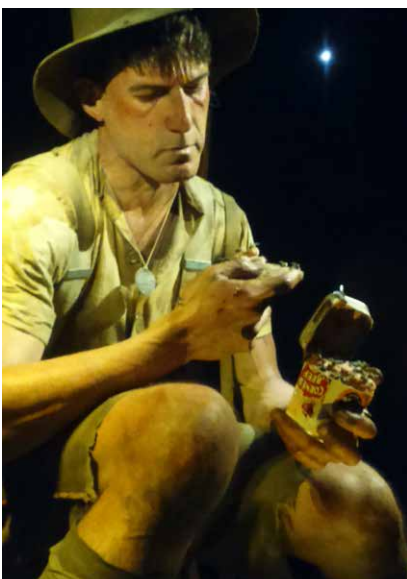
Further, I visited Te Papa – the Museum of New Zealand, and went to the ‘Scale of Our War’ exhibition, designed by Peter Jackson and his Weta Studios. I also visited the National War Memorial and the WWI exhibit there, also designed by Weta. These are also case studies in my dissertation. I interviewed Kirstie Ross, a curator at Te Papa who is writing a chapter on the War Records Section, and Kingsley Baird – the man who designed the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior which is at the memorial. Through my time in Wellington I have also made further academic contacts in NZ – such as the historians Christopher Pugsley, John Crawford, and Glyn Harper.

Together this took up about 7 weeks of my 10-week trip. In my last three I flew over to Christchurch, and then went on down to Tekapo and Queenstown, before returning to Auckland for my last few days.

I had a fantastic time in NZ, and am so very grateful to the college for helping me to fund my trip there.



*The Australian Memorial, Wellington.*



*Some of the large models in Te Papa’s ‘The Scale of our War’ exhibition.*

# The Myles Frisby Fund

By Jane Martin

I met Ash Frisby, Brigadier Myles Frisby's widow, on a bright, but chilly late September morning. I had invited her to come to talk to me about why Brigadier Frisby had so passionately supported the College and why she very much wanted to continue this support in his memory.

She told me that Brigadier Frisby had come to Corpus as Fellow Commoner in the Easter Term of 1991 on sabbatical leave from the Coldstream Guards and in preparation for an appointment at the Canadian National Defence College.

He was a great exponent of an all-round education and having been quite sporty himself had written to the then Master, Michael McCrum, saying *"To record my gratitude, in which I hope will be a constructive and continuous manner, I would like to sponsor one additional annual travel grant for a Fellow, resident Graduate or Undergraduate. If you are able to give preference to a recipient undertaking some sports or adventurous pursuit, I would be particularly pleased ..."* The Myles Frisby Fund was born.

In 2013 the Fund was widened to include grants to students who achieve success in sporting activities and who require financial support for training or equipment. As part of their award, students are required to write a report. It was on receiving these reports that Ash felt compelled to continue the support her husband had started, following his untimely death in 2014. In fact, she has been so impressed with the effect of the Fund here at Corpus, she has used the same model to set up funds at Eton College and Christ Church Oxford both of which Brigadier Frisby attended and for the Coldstream Guards. We are very grateful.





**JACK CONGDON (m2014, History)**

I have been secretary for the past year for the University Football Blues. We have had a thoroughly successful year, finishing third in the second tier of University Football - a significant achievement given the relative paucity of keen footballers here compared to our competitors. Notably, we finished above Oxford; unfortunately, this superiority was not reflected in the Varsity Match (this year played at Craven Cottage, home of Fulham FC), where we lost 2:0.

I am hugely grateful for the money awarded to me this year. It went principally toward the La Manga-Spain winter tour, taken in the first week of January each year by CUAFC. This tour is a crucial part of the team's development in the run up to the Varsity Match; we are able to enjoy outstanding facilities, training alongside some of Europe's top teams like Borussia Dortmund, FC Twente and Anderlecht. I would like to extend my thanks to Mrs Frisby for taking an interest in my sporting year; playing university football is a great deal of fun but also a not insignificant financial burden - the help from the Frisby Fund has been invaluable in alleviating some of that strain.

**HATTIE WILSON (m2013, Classics)**

This year we had a great season. I was President of the University Women's Lacrosse club which was a lot of work but a lot of fun. We had a great crop of Freshers and the whole team got on extremely well. We managed to win the league with a 100% record, and were also victorious over Oxford for the second consecutive year in Varsity. Our only loss of the season came against a strong Birmingham side in our BUCS (nationals) semi-final. We were 10-10 after extra time and play went to golden goal. A heartbreaking loss but a fantastically competitive way to finish the season, and for me personally to end my Cambridge lacrosse career. I have absolutely loved getting involved in sport at Cambridge.

Cambridge athletes dedicate a lot of time to their sport, and it is very satisfying to see good results. However, the sacrifice is not only one of time, but of money. The Frisby Fund helped me enormously this year. It went towards my subscription fee to the club, which is very expensive. As a club we spend our money wisely, but without help from the University, we rely solely on sponsorship which is difficult to come by. I was very grateful to receive the fund as it allowed me to focus on my sporting endeavours without worrying about how I would pay for them. I would like to extend a big thank you to Mrs Frisby and for those involved in awarding the Fund.

**JOSTEIN LØHR HAUGE (m2013, Development Studies)**

For the third consecutive year, I have been playing for the Men's Cambridge Blues Basketball Team (1st team). I have been a central member of the team during my time here - I have been the leading rebounder for three consecutive seasons, and one of four players to be awarded a Full Blue at the end of the first season. The grant received from Mrs Frisby has gone towards covering part of the annual £150 fee that is required from each player on the team. This helps cover court hire costs, equipment replenishment and travel to and from away games. I'm satisfied to report that our past season has been successful. We won 14 out of 15 matches played, winning both our regional league and the divisional national cup. Unfortunately, our only loss of the year was the varsity match against Oxford. However, this was our best performance. Given that Oxford's team this year was considered one of the top 8 teams in the country, and had a roster filled with top collegiate athletes from the US, we were satisfied with our effort.

Thank you so much for this contribution to Cambridge Blues Basketball. The award has been much appreciated. To know that my time and commitment to Cambridge Basketball is appreciated outside the basketball club means a lot.

### FREDERIQUE BRISCOE (m2015, Engineering)

I would like to extend my gratitude for the fantastic support I have received this year. The Frisby Fund has been excellent in supporting my participation in hockey this year. Most notably, I used the Frisby Fund to buy new goalkeeping kit, which has greatly reduced the injuries received over the course of the season, as well as improving my agility in training and matches. This season has been extremely successful for the blues team! We finished 3rd in East premier league, undefeated champions in our BUCS league and promoted to BUCS Premier south. We also reached the BUCS trophy final, but lost to a strong Leeds Beckett team. Our major focus of the year was the Varsity match in early March. The whole Varsity experience and receiving my full blue was incredible, and we were unfortunate to lose 2-1 to a last minute Oxford goal. Overall, it's been a fantastic first year at Cambridge, both academically and on the sporting field, and I thank you sincerely for your support.



### SEB DICKSON (m2014, Engineering)



My name is Seb Dickson and I'm one of the people who benefited from the Frisby Fund this year. I spent it on the university racing strip kit which we have to wear to race so it was a huge help and very gratefully received!

I'm the captain of the club and I have had a pretty good season wearing the kit that the Frisby Fund funded, including winning the Varsity race individual and leading the team to its biggest ever winning margin. In addition to this I also got 2 silvers and a gold at the British university championships. Thank you again to Mrs Frisby for her support of Corpus sport as it is so nice that we can pursue other things than just academia! There is so much to do in Cambridge and it is support like this that helps us to make the most of it. Thank you.

### KUMARAN NATHAN (m2014, Engineering)

I am very grateful to have been awarded the Frisby Fund in December last year. The £130 prize money was put towards attending a one-week ice hockey training camp with my teammates in Switzerland in January this year. This was an absolutely incredible experience for many reasons. In Cambridge, the team only gets to be on ice twice per week, as the rink is approximately an hour away. However, during our training camp in Switzerland we were able to train on ice three times per day! In addition to this, we had a daily off-ice training session (either the gym or playing a different sport). It was also a fantastic bonding experience for the team, and as an Australian it was an especially magical week being surrounded by snow and the Swiss Alps. The last day of the training camp involved a tournament with some local teams, which Cambridge won.

This was just one of many successes this season. We faced our rivals in Oxford on five occasions, and beat them five times. Two of these wins were the Varsity match, and the Patton Cup match. We also placed first in the Division 1 South competition, and went on to play the winners of Division 1 North, Nottingham, who were undefeated at the time. We won this match too, making Cambridge University the National Champions for the first time in history. Overall, this was Cambridge's most successful year in the club's 130-year history.

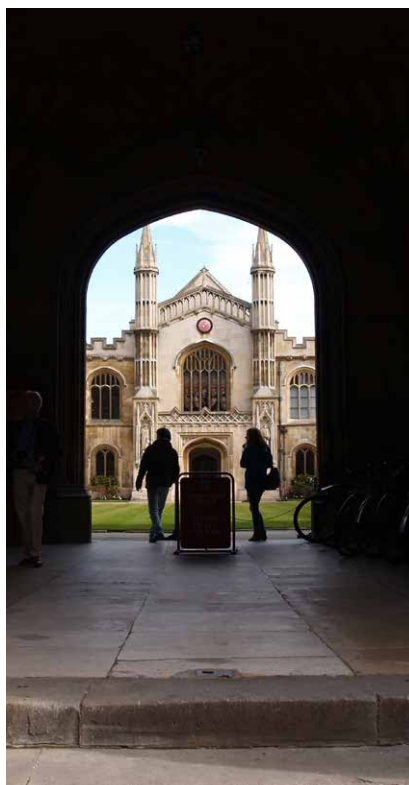
Playing ice hockey for Cambridge is one of the best things about living and studying here. However it is very expensive. The Frisby Fund has helped ease this burden, and has removed some of the financial stress associated with the Swiss training camp, one of the best weeks of my life. I am truly honoured to be a recipient of this grant, established in the name of the late Brigadier Myles Frisby. The photos show the team after winning the Patton Cup match and our playground in Switzerland. Thank you.





# Leaving a legacy to Corpus

GIVING THROUGH YOUR WILL IS OFTEN THE SIMPLEST AND MOST AFFORDABLE METHOD OF SUPPORTING CORPUS. THE INTERESTS AND WELLBEING OF RELATIVES AND CLOSE FRIENDS WILL NATURALLY COME FIRST WHEN YOU ARE MAKING YOUR WILL. BUT WE HOPE THAT, WHEN YOU HAVE PROVIDED FOR THOSE CLOSEST TO YOU, YOU WILL ALSO REMEMBER YOUR COLLEGE, ALONGSIDE OTHER CAUSES THAT ARE IMPORTANT TO YOU. WE WELCOME LEGACY GIFTS OF ALL SIZES AS THEY PROVIDE ESSENTIAL SUPPORT FOR THE COLLEGE TO CONTINUE THE TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE IN TEACHING AND RESEARCH WHICH HAS BEEN A CORNERSTONE OF CORPUS'S EDUCATIONAL MISSION ACROSS THE GENERATIONS.



## Q: Why should I consider making a Will?

A: To protect your assets, help reduce the impact of inheritance tax and make sure your money goes to the people and causes you care most about. Along with taking care of those closest to you, you may want to leave a gift to a charitable cause that is close to your heart so that your estate can make a difference to others.

## Q: What types of legacy can I leave?

A: When leaving a legacy, there are three main types: residuary, pecuniary or specific.

i. Residuary – leaving a percentage of the net value of the Estate.

A residuary legacy is the gift of the remainder of your estate (or a percentage of the remainder) after all liabilities, taxes, legacies and administrative expenses have been met. This gift is particularly simple as you neither have to quantify the sum nor worry about inflation when you draw up your Will.

ii. Pecuniary – this is a simple legacy of a specified sum.

This may seem like the most natural option but can also be the most problematic as the amount stays the same even if your personal circumstances change over time. This can work both ways; if your circumstances reduce you may want to change who benefits in your Will and by how much. Likewise, if your finances have grown by the time you die, you may want to increase the gifts you leave. If you made your Will many years earlier then factors like inflation and property values will



*Dr Peter and Mrs Joyce Lewis who left a generous legacy to Corpus.*

affect the amount your beneficiaries receive.

iii. Specific – leaving individual possessions.

You can also leave assets such as land, property, shares and valuables. As with pecuniary gifts, it's important to remember that the value of an asset can vary enormously over time, so you should consider this as time goes on.

**Q: Do legacies to Corpus affect my tax position?**

A: Corpus is a registered charity (number 1137453) and charitable legacies have an impact on Inheritance Tax (IHT). Currently, the first £325,000 of your Estate is free of IHT but after that you pay 40% IHT on anything over that amount.

However, any gift to a registered charity is deducted from the total value. Unlike gifts to friends or family, this is true even if the gift was made less than seven years before you die.

Even better; if you donate 10% or more of your estate to charity, your IHT rate is reduced to 36%. You can check whether or not this lower rate will apply at [www.gov.uk/inheritance-tax-reduced-rate-calculator](http://www.gov.uk/inheritance-tax-reduced-rate-calculator).

**Q. Do I need a new Will to leave a charitable legacy?**

A: If you have already made a Will, but would like to leave a gift to Corpus, you can do so by adding a simple codicil to your existing Will. A form is available from our website or from Lucy Sparke.

**Q: Do you have an example of appropriate wording I can use to leave my gift?**

A: Yes – please visit our website for an example of codicil wording for your Will, or get in touch with Lucy.

It is important that you seek professional advice before making or updating your Will to make sure that your wishes are recorded in the correct way.

**64%**  
**OF DONATIONS  
RECEIVED IN  
2015/16 CAME  
FROM LEGACIES**



### Q. Can I specify what I want my charitable legacy to be used for?

A: Yes. There are two main ways that this can be done; either by making a gift subject to an expression of wish or making a gift subject to binding obligations as to its use.

It is important to remember that, while you can expect the primary objectives of the College to remain the same, there may be changes which would make it difficult for the College generations in the future to accept the terms of a binding obligation.

The best way to avoid confusion or disputes is to use an expression of wish and also to contact Corpus to discuss your wishes before making your final decision.

### Q: Does it help the College to know I have left it a legacy?

A: Although your Will is your private concern, we are always delighted to hear from you if you have left us a legacy so that we can thank you properly and invite you to become a member of our 1352 Foundation Society. You are very welcome to bring members of your family or friends to our 1352 events and this is a way of getting them involved in the College and understanding its needs. They can then see for themselves what a difference your legacy will make.

### Pension funds and life insurance policies

Corpus can also be nominated as a whole or joint beneficiary of a pension fund or life insurance policy. Naming the College as the beneficiary of a policy could allow you to make a larger and earlier gift than might otherwise be possible. The donor need only pay an annual premium – which, importantly, is tax-deductible – rather than having to donate the entire value of the gift. If you are thinking about supporting the College in this way, we recommend that you seek professional advice.

## Top tips for leaving a charitable legacy

1. Leave a set percentage of the net value of your Estate to a charity – this will protect your other beneficiaries' inheritances if your Estate changes between now and when you die.
2. Consider how a charitable legacy might affect your tax position – leaving a little more to charity could reduce the rate of Inheritance Tax you pay overall.
3. If you would like to specify what your legacy is used for it is a good idea to discuss this with the College first, to ensure that your wishes can be met - it is preferable that gifts are subject to an expression of wish rather than binding obligations as to their use.
4. Ensure you talk your decision through with those closest to you – this will help to avoid any dispute after you're gone.
5. Pick your Executors carefully – this will help to ensure your wishes, including the charitable legacy, are carried out in the way you intended.
6. Seek legal advice from an expert if you are writing a new Will or planning to update an existing Will – the easiest way to do this is using a codicil.
7. Review your Will regularly and update when necessary – changes to personal circumstances and fluctuations in the size of your Estate are reasons to review your Will.



# TAX EFFICIENT GIVING

UK donors paying higher rates of income tax, either at 40% or 45%, can reclaim the difference between the basic rate and the highest rate of tax on the gross value of their gift through their self-assessment tax return. Higher rate tax payers who do not complete a self-assessment form can contact their local tax office and reclaim the tax on their donation using a P810 form. The reclaim can either be kept by the donor or donated back to Corpus.

## DONATING SHARES

An alternative to giving money to the College can be the donation of shares or securities. There are two types of tax relief that are potentially available from the donation of shares: income tax relief on the value of the shares and exemption from capital gains tax. Tax relief will be given for the market value of the shares as a deduction from the donor's income tax liability for the tax year in which the gift is made. Additionally, donors may be liable for exemption from capital gains tax on the increase on the value of the shares that would have had to be paid if they had simply been sold.

## GIVING OUTSIDE THE UK

### GIFTS FROM USA

US tax payers can make tax deductible donations to the College through Cambridge in America, a registered 501(c)(3) tax exempt organisation recognised by the US Internal Revenue Service. In compliance with IRS regulations, the Board of Directors of Cambridge in America maintains complete discretion over allocation of gifts to Cambridge.

To donate by post, donors should send cheques made payable to 'Cambridge in America' to:

Cambridge in America  
PO Box 9123 JAF BLG  
New York, NY 10087-9123

and suggest that the Directors exercise their discretion to allocate the gift to support Corpus Christi College. Donations can also be made online at [www.cantab.org](http://www.cantab.org).

### GIFTS FROM CANADA

Canadian tax payers can make tax efficient donations to the College by sending a cheque, made payable to 'Corpus Christi College', to the Development and Communications Office. A receipt accepted by the Canadian tax authorities will then be issued.

### GIFTS FROM EUROPE

Tax payers in Europe can make tax efficient gifts through charitable organisations in their own countries which are linked with the Charities Aid Foundation (UK), a member organisation of Transnational Giving Europe (TGE). For more details, please visit [www.transnationalgiving.eu](http://www.transnationalgiving.eu) or get in touch with the Development and Communications Office.



**Corpus Christi College** Cambridge  
Development & Communications Office

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