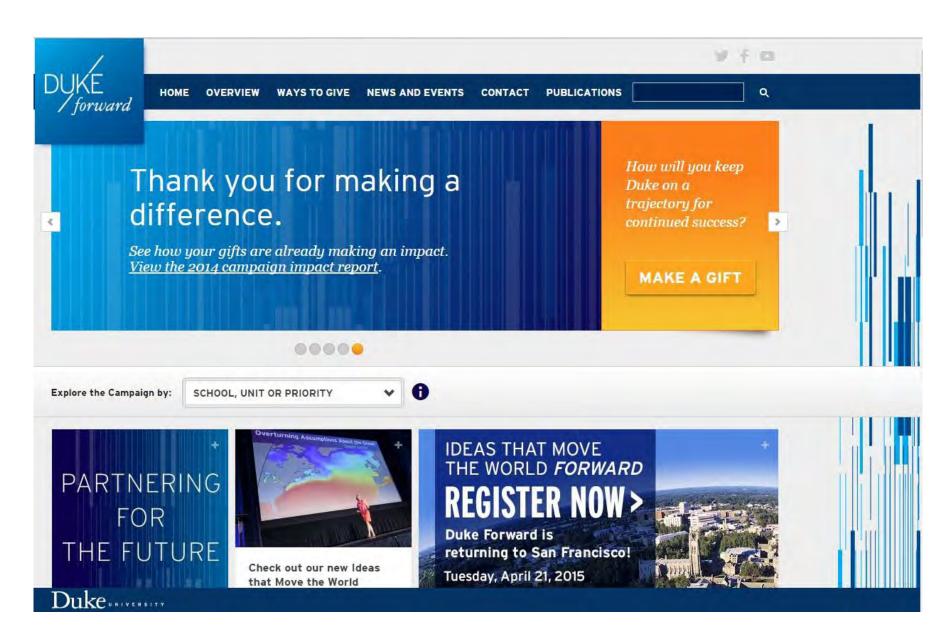


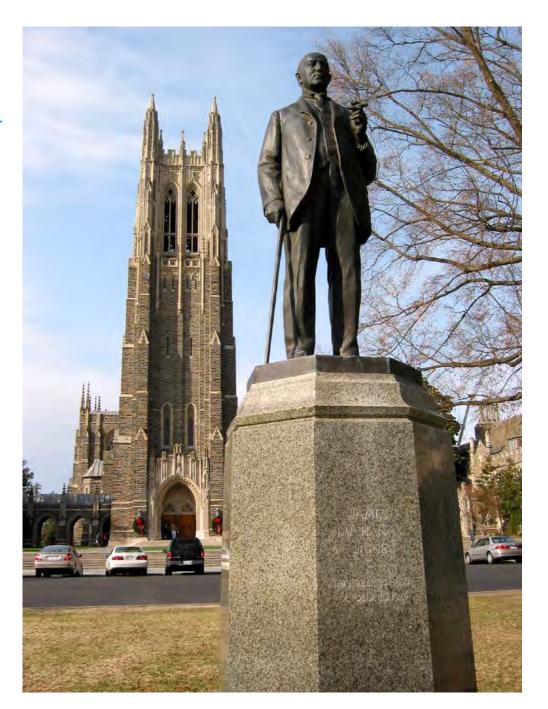
Duke University





http://dukeforward.duke.edu/

Statue of James B. Duke in Duke University



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James Buchanan Duke (1856-1925)



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James Buchanan Duke (1856-1925)

James Buchanan Duke was born near Durham, North Carolina on December 23, 1856 to Washington Duke and his second wife, Artelia Roney Duke. James B. Duke received an intermittent education in local academies. Later he briefly attended the New Garden School in Greensboro, NC (now Guilford College) and the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. His primary education, however, was in the family's business—first farming, then the hand manufacture and "drumming" (marketing) of tobacco products, and finally, the mass production and mass marketing of cigarettes.

At the age of twenty-eight, Buck, as he was called, opened a branch of the family's factory in New York City, which within five years was furnishing half the country's total production of cigarettes. After a "tobacco war" among the five principal manufacturers. Duke emerged as the president of the American Tobacco Company, which within a decade became a multinational corporation. Through numerous foreign and domestic combinations, Duke interests controlled the manufacture of a variety of tobacco products until the United States Supreme Court in 1911 ordered the dissolution of the tobacco trust as a combination in restraint of trade.

Duke's older brother, Benjamin Newton, had launched the family into the textile business as early as 1892. As their textile interests developed, the need for economical water power led the Dukes into the hydroelectric generating business. In 1905, they founded the Southern Power Company, now known as Duke Power, one of the companies making up Duke Energy, Inc. Within two decades, this company was supplying electricity to more than 300 cotton mills and various other factories, electric lines, and cities and towns primarily in the Piedmont region of North and South Carolina.



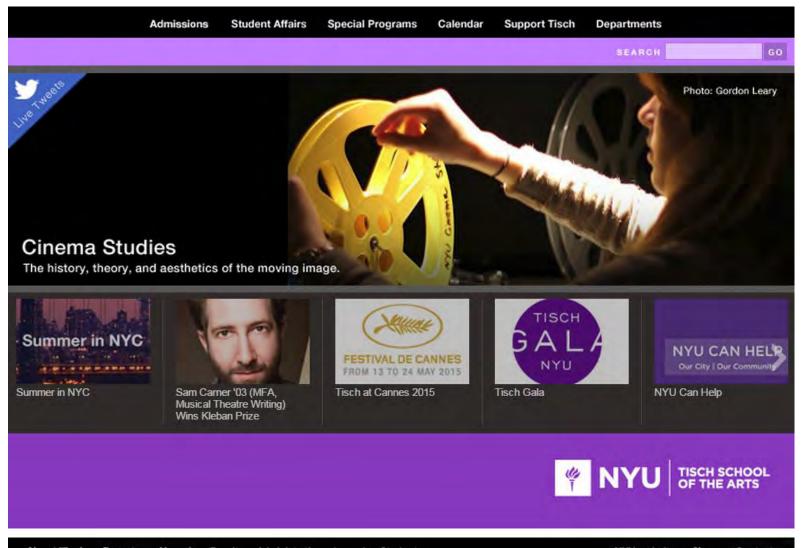
View a timeline of James Buchanan Duke's life.

Lifelong Methodists, the two brothers practiced the kind of financial stewardship encouraged by their church and instilled in them by their father. Ardent Republicans and sympathetic to the downtrodden, the Dukes, individually and collectively, gave to a number of causes. In December, 1924, James B. who was by far the wealthiest member of the family, established The Duke Endowment as a permanent trust fund with designated beneficiaries. In so doing, he was following the family's long-standing patterns of philanthropy. In 1892, Washington Duke had helped a Methodist-related institution, Trinity College, relocate to Durham, and since 1887 Ben had been a member of the school's Board of Trustees. A new university built around Trinity was to be the prime beneficiary of the Duke Endowment, and at the insistence of Trinity President William Preston Few, the college was re-chartered as Duke University in honor of Washington Duke and his family.

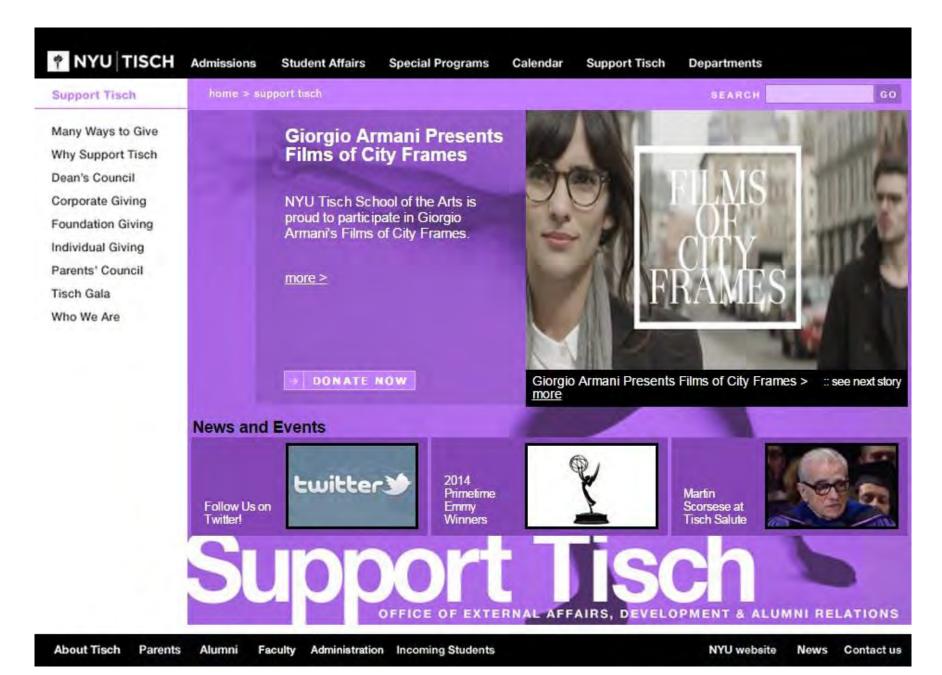
Duke limited his philanthropy to the areas served by the power company. In addition to Duke University, he designated annual income to be distributed to non-profit hospitals and child care institutions for blacks and whites in the Carolinas, to rural Methodist churches and retired Methodist preachers in North Carolina, and to three other institutions of higher education: Furman University (Greenville, SC), Johnson C. Smith University (Charlotte, NC), and Davidson College (Davidson, NC). One of the largest foundations in the United States, the Duke Endowment, with offices in Charlotte, North Carolina, has now distributed more than one billion dollars to its beneficiaries.

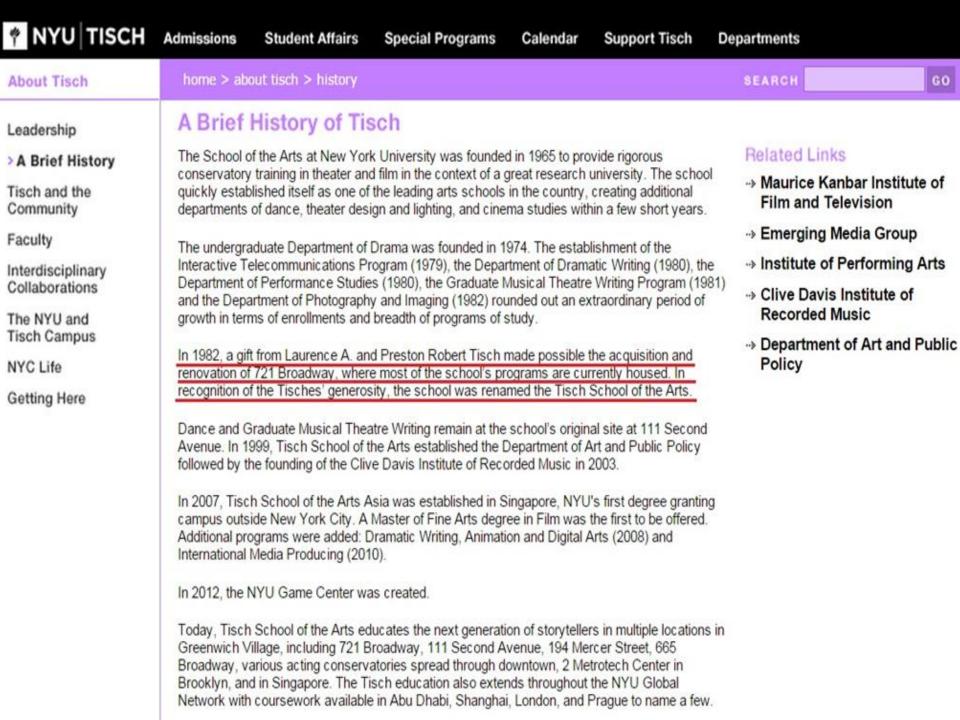
After a brief marriage that ended in divorce, James B. Duke married a widow from Atlanta, Nanaline Holt Inman, in 1907. One daughter, Doris, was born

New York University Tisch School of the Arts



About Tisch Parents Alumni Faculty Administration Incoming Students NYU website News Contact us







June 11, 2008

Profits in Hand, Wealthy Family Cuts Tobacco Tie

By STEPHANIE SAUL

Forty years ago, the New York business magnates <u>Laurence A. Tisch</u> and Preston Robert Tisch capitalized on growing public health concerns over <u>smoking</u> by buying a cigarette company at a bargain price.

It proved a good investment — even if the Tisch name has sometimes been linked to smoking's health hazards, as when an airplane once trailed a banner over Long Island beaches reading "Larry Tisch sells <u>cancer</u> sticks."

The tobacco company's flagship Newport brand flourished, becoming the leading menthol cigarette and No. 2 among all brands, in large part because Newports are enormously popular among black smokers.

Now, the next generation of Tisches has removed tobacco from the portfolio of the conglomerate they lead, the <u>Loews Corporation</u>, spinning off its tobacco unit, Lorillard, as a stand-alone business, with the Newport brand representing more than 90 percent of the new company's revenue. The new stock began trading Tuesday, and analysts have said the new company might be a takeover target.

Separating tobacco from Loews is a timely step for the socially and philanthropically prominent Tisch family, as Newport menthol <u>cigarettes</u> have lately been criticized by black antismoking advocates and others. While antismoking activists have long had difficulty reconciling the relationship between cigarettes and the civic-minded Tisches, the anti-Newport flare-up has added heat to the controversy.

Members of the Tisch family declined to comment for this article. But when the spinoff was announced late last year, <u>James S. Tisch</u>, the Loews chief executive, said it was not because "it is politically correct to get out of the business."

From an initial investment of about \$450 million to buy Lorillard in 1968, Loews has reaped big rewards. "Loews's overall profit, excluding dividends, approximates \$10 billion," said Erik A. Bloomquist, a financial analyst for <u>JPMorgan</u> Securities.

Mr. Tisch has said that the cigarette business is simply no longer a focus of the Loews conglomerate, which has holdings in insurance, natural gas pipelines and offshore drilling, as well as its original focus, hotels.

Even before Tuesday's spinoff Loews has been gradually reducing its stake in Lorillard. Since 2002, shares in Lorillard were available to the public through a tracking stock called Carolina Group.

And there is ample evidence of the Tisch family's discomfort with tobacco, <u>Joseph A. Califano Jr.</u>, the former federal health secretary under President <u>Jimmy Carter</u>, said he had known the Tisch

http://www.nytimes.com/2008/06/11/business/11menthol.html

LSE and the Gaddafi Foundation



Education & Family

LSE criticised for links with Gaddafi regime in Libya

By Stuart Hughes BBC News

30 November 2011 | Education & Family

The London School of Economics has been heavily criticised for a "chapter of failures" in its links with the Gaddafi regime in Libya.

A report by former Lord Chief Justice Lord Woolf says mistakes and errors of judgement damaged the LSE's reputation.

The school's director, Sir Howard Davies, resigned in March over a £1.5m gift from

a foundation led by Colonel Gaddafi's son Saif, a former student.

The LSE says it accepts all Lord Woolf's recommendations.



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Sunk migrants' boat captain charged

The captain of a boat that capsized off Libya, killing about 800 migrants, has been charged with reckless multiple homicide, Italian officials say.

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O 57 minutes ago

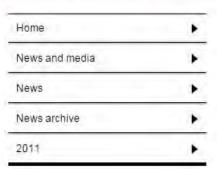
AC/DC drummer Rudd pleads guilty

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Features & Analysis







LSE Director steps down

It is with great regret and reluctance that the Council of the London School of Economics and Political Science announces that it has accepted the resignation of Sir Howard Davies as Director. The Council has asked him to stay on until arrangements for a successor have been resolved.

The Council has commissioned an independent external inquiry into the School's relationship with Libya and with Saif Gaddafi and into related matters.

The inquiry will be conducted by Lord Woolf, former Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales and former Chairman of the Council of University College London.

Sir Howard Davies said; "I have concluded that it would be right for me to step down even though I know that this will cause difficulty for the institution I have come to love. The short point is that I am responsible for the School's reputation, and that has suffered.

I advised the Council that it was reasonable to accept the money and that has turned out to be a mistake. There were risks involved in taking funding from sources associated with Libya and they should have been weighed more heavily in the balance.

"Also, I made a personal error of judgment in accepting the British government's invitation to be an economic envoy and the consequent Libyan invitation to advise their sovereign wealth fund. There was nothing substantive to be ashamed of in that work and I disclosed it fully, but the consequence has been to make it more difficult for me to defend the institution."

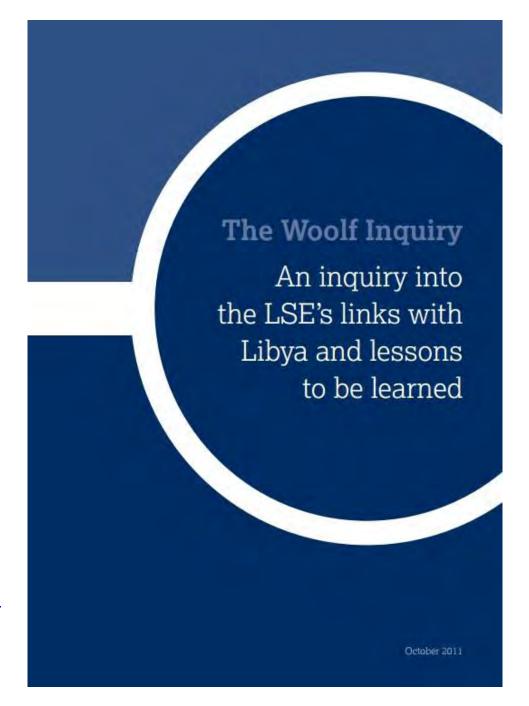
Sir Howard's letter of resignation can be found below.

Peter Sutherland, Chairman of the Court of Governors, said: "Howard has been an outstanding director of the LSE these past eight years and his achievements here will endure long after the current controversy has died away.

"We accept his resignation with great regret and reluctance but understand that he has taken an honorable course in the best interests of the school."

The Council and Lord Woolf have agreed the following terms for his inquiry:

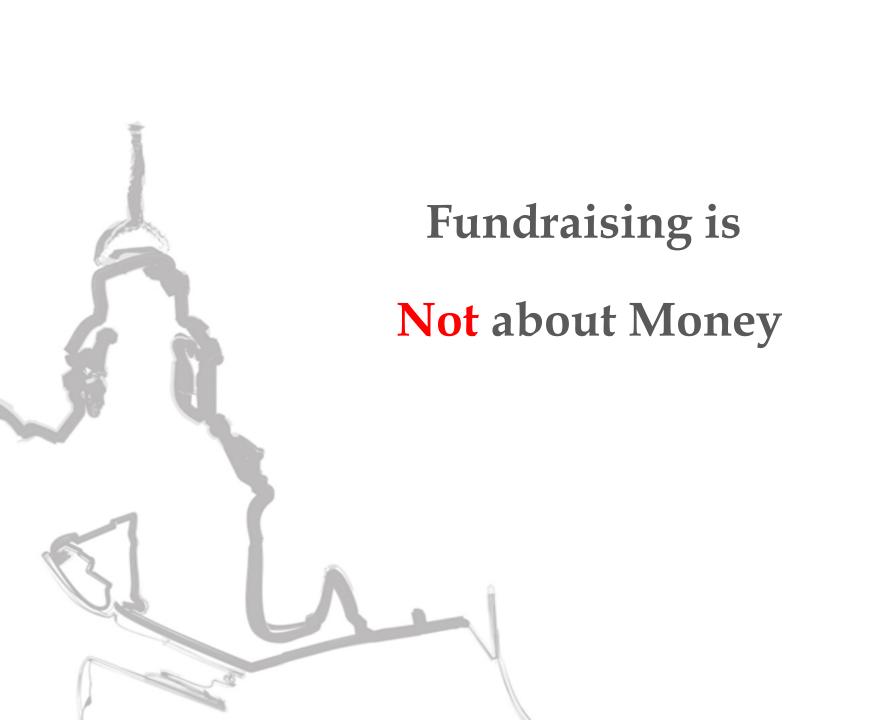
An independent inquiry to establish the full facts of the School's links with Libya, whether there have been errors made, and to establish clear guidelines for international donations to and links with the School. Lord Woolf is to make recommendations to the LSE Council as soon as possible. He is to have total discretion as to how he conducts the inquiry, and as to the matters on which he is to report.



http://www.lse.ac.uk/newsAnd
Media/woolf/pdf/woolfReport.p
df







Drew Faust, President of Harvard, 2008

- "The endowments at Harvard and other great universities have created a system of higher education that is the envy of the world. It has opened doors of opportunity ever more broadly; it has fueled revolutionary advances in science; it has helped drive economic growth and expansion in our nation and the world.
- Our endowment represents the investment of gifts from generations of donors who have viewed Harvard as a place to bring their philanthropic visions to life. It provides the capital for an ambitious enterprise that supports 20,000 students in Harvard College and a dozen different schools, 16,000 employees, and a physical plant comprising over 600 buildings.....

(cont'd) Drew Faust, President of Harvard, 2008

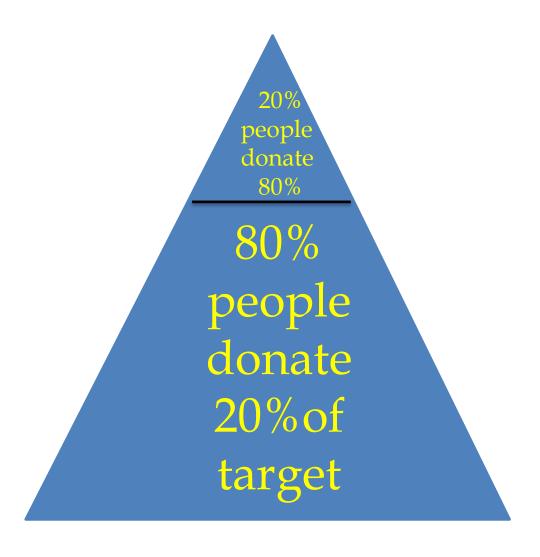
- As custodians of civilisation we are home to libraries and museums that house priceless collections of books, manuscripts, art works, cultural artifacts and scientific specimens.
- In an era in which large and important financial organizations have been known to disappear over a weekend, universities are durable, proven institutions, here for the long haul."

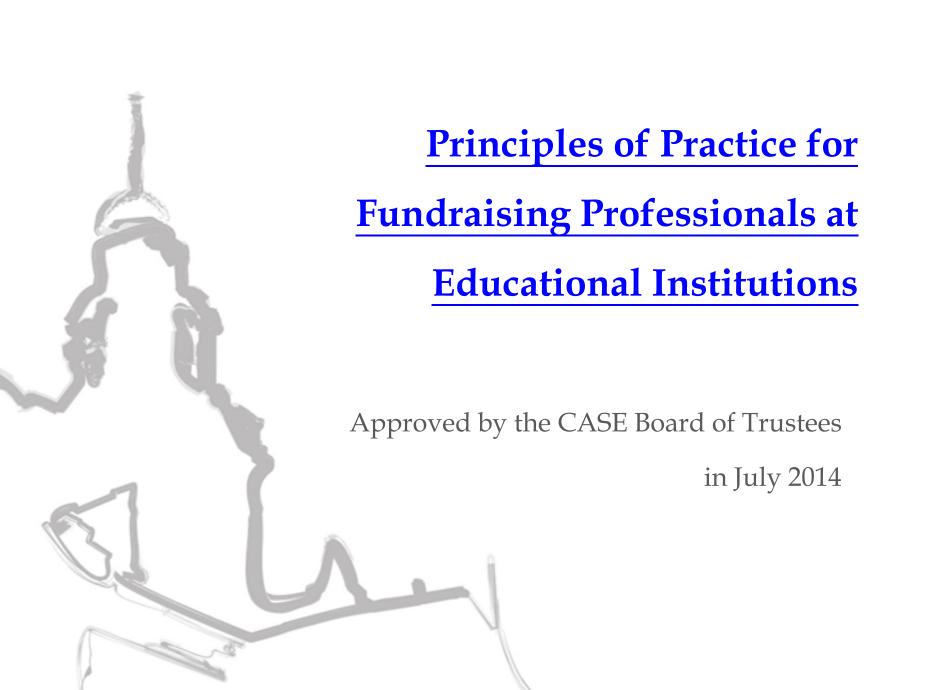


Five important principles for acting as a fundraiser:

- **Honesty:** Fundraisers shall at all times act honestly and truthfully so that the public trust is protected and donors and beneficiaries are not misled.
- **Respect:** Fundraisers shall at all times act with respect for the dignity of their profession and their organisation and with respect for the dignity of donors and beneficiaries.
- **Integrity:** Fundraisers will act openly and with regard to their responsibility for public trust. They shall disclose all actual or potential conflicts of interest and avoid any appearance of personal or professional misconduct.
- **Empathy:** Fundraisers will work in a way that promotes their purpose and encourage others to use the same professional standards and engagement. They shall value individual privacy, freedom of choice, and diversity in all forms.
- **Transparency:** Fundraisers stimulate clear reports about the work they do, the way donations are managed and disbursed, and costs and expenses, in an accurate and comprehensible manner.

The Pyramid





Ethical Principles

- Personal Integrity
- Confidentiality
- Public Trust
- Disclosure
- Compensation
- No conflict of interest, or perceived conflict of interest

Ethics & Fundraising

- An Ethical Fundraiser
 http://www.afpnet.org/files/ContentDocuments/ValuesAFPCodeEthics7Sep2012.pdf
- Code of Ethical Standards
 http://www.afpnet.org/Ethics/EnforcementDetail.cfm?ItemNumber=3261
- eDonor Bill of Rights
 http://www.afpnet.org/Ethics/EnforcementDetail.cfm?ItemNumber=3285
- Emerging issue: fundraising costs

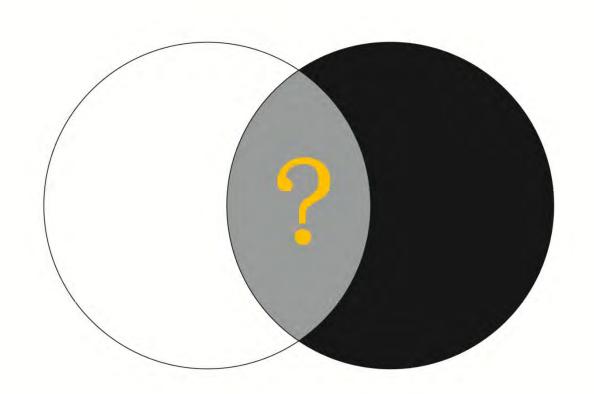
AFP's 2000 Outstanding Fundraiser says it's time for members to be more proactive in addressing the issue of fundraising costs.

Emerging issue: How much donor involvement is too much?

Fundraisers want donors to get involved, but how much is too much? AFP explores the issue of donor direction and involvement in philanthropic gifts.

http://www.afpnet.org/Ethics/EmergingIssuesList.cfm?navItemNumber=539

The good, the grey area and the bad



Donor's "Bill of Rights"

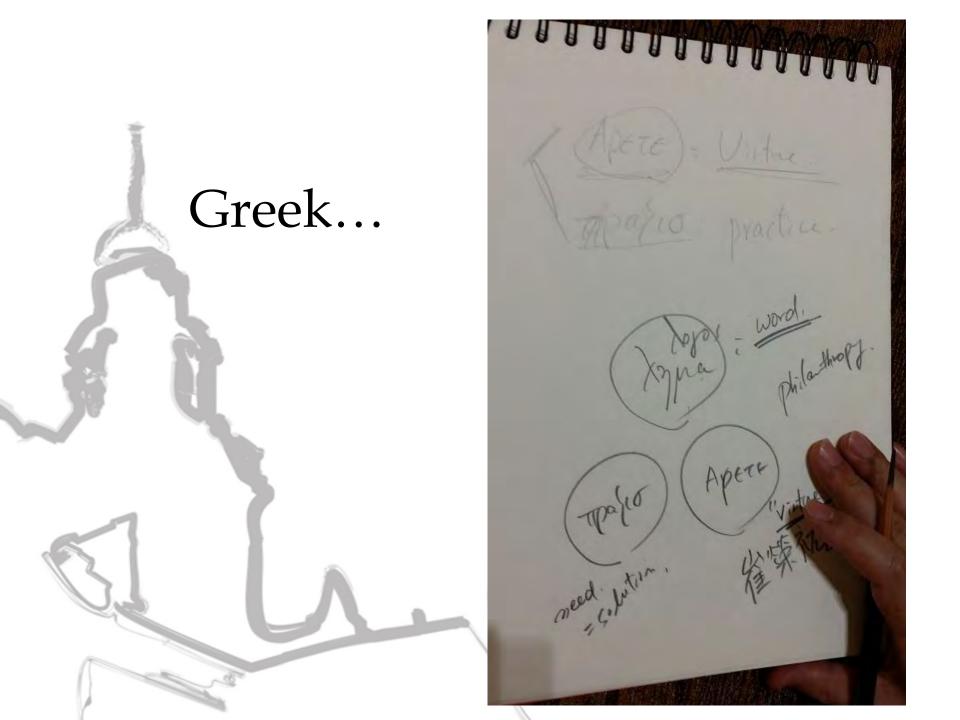
The text of statement in its entirety was developed by the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel (AAFRC), Association for Healthcare Philanthropy (AHP), Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE), and the Association of Fundraising Professionals (AFP), and adopted in November 1993.

http://www.case.org/Samples_Research_and_Tool
s/Principles_of_Practice/Donor_Bill_of_Rights.html

- 1. To be informed of the organization's mission, of the way the organization intends to use donated resources, and of its capacity to use donations effectively for their intended purposes.
- 2. To be informed of the identity of those serving on the organization's governing board, and to expect the board to exercise prudent judgment in its stewardship responsibilities.
- 3. To have access to the organization's most recent financial statements.
- 4. To be assured their gifts will be used for the purposes for which they were given.
- 5. To receive appropriate acknowledgment and recognition.

- 6. To be assured that information about their donations is handled with respect and with confidentiality to the extent provided by law.
- 7. To expect that all relationships with individuals representing organizations of interest to the donor will be professional in nature.
- 8. To be informed whether those seeking donations are volunteers, employees of the organization or hired solicitors.
- 9. To have the opportunity for their names to be deleted from mailing lists that an organization may intend to share.
- 10. To feel free to ask questions when making a donation and to receive prompt, truthful and forthright answers.







AAA GOVHK香港政府一站通 SEARCH Enter search keyword(D SITE MAP TEXT ONLY 繁體版 简体版 Home > Public Services > Control of Charitable Fund-raising Activities > Flag Days Home Printer What's New Friendly About Us Get Adobe Reader Downloading of the report for viewing and printing can be done through the Publications & Press use of the Adobe(R) acrobat(R) Reader software which is available free at the Adobe Systems Incorporated website. Releases Access to Information Flag Day in 2016-17 Open for Application (from 20 April 2015 to 19 May 2015) Accessibility of Government Premises Flag days in 2016-17 are open for application from 20 April 2015. Please note that the application period has been advanced this year. The deadline for application is 19 May 2015. Facilities and Services Application form can be downloaded here (Ms Word Doc) (Acrobat Doc). Public Services Districts Information Flag Selling Hours NGO Corner The flag selling hours are from 7:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on the allocated flag days. Flag selling on GeoInfo Map dates or at time other than that approved is not permitted. Download Area FAQS Flag Days Related Legislations The allocation of flag days is an annual exercise conducted by SWD upon the advice of the Lotteries Quick Find Fund Advisory Committee (LFAC). Invitation for application for flag days in the coming financial year will normally be advertised in newspapers and announced in SWD's website in April or May of each Tender Notices year and closed after a month. Applicant organisations should meet the eligibility criteria. Invitation of Proposals

Flag Day

Expression of Interest

Links

Public Forms

Contact Us

In general, flag day applications are considered and endorsed by LFAC around September while applicant organisations will be informed around October of the results of their applications. Eligible applicant organisations will be invited to witness the lots-drawing, which determines their order of priority for selection of flag day. Successful organisations will be invited to select their flag days around November according to their priority as determined by the lots-drawing. Public Subscription Permit for holding a flag day will be issued to successful organisations around December.



Flag Days

Applicant organisations should meet the following eligibility criteria -

- The applicant organisation must be a bona-fide non-profit-making organisation exempt from tax under Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance, Cap. 112.
- The applicant organisation, after it was registered for tax exemption under Section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance, Cap. 112, must have organised charitable activities in each of the past three years by the closing date of flag day application, and provide such record to SWD for the purpose of consideration of its application. In this regard, the applicant organisation should produce corresponding audited annual financial statements to support its record of charitable activities in the past three years. Applicant organisations having been ruled as eligible in the past three flag day allocation years will not be affected by this provision.
- Applications from charitable organisations which are associated with commercial organisations would be considered ineligible for this flag day allocation exercise.
- Closely-related organisations are not allowed to apply for flag day separately in the same exercise to ensure fair chances among all applicant organisations. Closely-related organisations normally include but are not limited to holding-subsidiary organisations, organisations of the same group or organisations which exhibit close relationship in such aspects as levels of duplication of Board members, shared administrative staff, shared accommodation or non-arm's length transfer of resources/ monies, etc. However, applications from non-governmental organisations (NGOs) with independent Social Welfare Department (SWD) subvention status would normally be considered eligible under this provision. Applicants must make a self-declaration that they have no closely-related organisations applying in the same exercise. Non-compliance may render NGOs' current applications being rejected and their eligibility for future application may also be affected.

- SWD must be satisfied with the integrity, management capability and track record of the applicant organisation.
- The applicant organisation must consent to visit(s) by staff of SWD to the organisation and its related Centre(s) as well as activities organised.
- The nature, value and standard of existing services provided by the applicant organisation or by its member agencies and the purpose of the proposed flag day should be in support of a cost-effective charitable activity measured in terms of the number of customers to be benefited and the degree of improvement to the well being of the community.
- The applicant organisation should establish its need for charitable fund-raising through a flag sale. The financial need is assessed on the basis of the applicant organisation's estimated income and expenditure of the project(s) to be funded by the flag sale for the forthcoming year and its proposed target net proceeds.
- The applicant organisation should have the ability to organise a flag sale effectively.
- Applications from organisations which have breached the conditions of a public subscription permit (for flag day or otherwise) in the past may not be considered in the flag day allocation exercise.
- Applications from organisations which have poorty organised their flag day in the past may be considered ineligible for the flag day allocation exercise.
- Where necessary, SWD may impose additional criteria and conditions, on the advice of the Lotteries Fund Advisory Committee.

Last update on 15.4.2015

http://www.swd.gov.hk/en/index/site_pubsvc/page_controlofc/sub_flagdays/

Risks
Complexities
Sophistications
Societal Changes
Evolving contexts

Act with Principle and Integrity
UPDATE THE POLICY

