ST. CLEMENTS UNIVERSITY * 30th ANNIVERSARY (1995 – 2025)



"The Chancellor's Special Commemorative Brochure"



The Royal Society of Arts House 8 John Adam Street London, WC2N 6EZ

ST. CLEMENTS UNIVERSITY









CHANCELLOR'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION BROCHURE

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Rev. Dr. Roderick Andrew Lee Ford, Esq.

The Chancellor of St. Clements University In London, England



October 17, 2025

INTRODUCTION

Words cannot adequately express, or explain, the global impact that the Le Cornu family of Australia has had upon global tertiary education. Undoubtedly, the measurement of this family's educational influence must be based upon unorthodox, yet divine, standards: namely, the *depths* from which a college or university has *lifted the student up* from challenging and difficult circumstances often unique to disadvantaged communities, developing nations, and war-torn or poverty-stricken regions of the world. When measured by these standards, St. Clements University is one of the world's very best educational institutions of higher learning.

It is precisely for this reason that I cleared my busy schedule and embarked upon the long journey from Gainesville, Florida to the great City of London in order to pay homage to both the Le Cornu family and to St. Clements University's commemoration of 30 years of providing high quality education in accord with its stated objective "to take education where there is need for it." This two-day commemorative 30th anniversary event was held at the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in London, England on October 17th. It was of the highest quality of professional events that I have ever attended.

As the Chancellor of St. Clements University, I was given the honor of speaking at this commemorative event. Below you will find a summary of the speech titled "Commercial Ethics," which I gave at the commemorative event.

In addition, I was also given the honor and privilege of receiving two academic or professional qualifications. The first qualification that I received was the professional designation of "Life Doctoral Research Fellow," which was granted by the Academy of Executives & Administrators (AEA).

The second qualification that I received was the academic degree of Master of Arts (Research) in Theology (M.A.R.T.), which was awarded on the basis of on-going research culminating in my new book, *The Jurisprudence of Innocent Fraud*, which is scheduled to be released later during this year. Below you will find a re-print of the "Acknowledgment" section of the book.

"LIFE DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW GRADUATION SPEECH"



Oct. 17, 2025

"COMMERCIAL ETHICS:

"A Speech to the Academy of Executives and Administrators of London, England and to St Clements University at the Royal Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce"

by

Rev. Dr. Roderick Andrew Lee Ford, Esq.

GREETINGS AND INTRODUCTION

Mr. President, Executive Officers, and Distinguished Guests, and Friends...

[various additional acknowledgments].

It is truly my great Honor and Privilege to not only be with you on this evening, but also to receive the recognition of Life Doctoral Fellow from this distinguished Academy at this Royal Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, here in the great city of London.

MOTHER'S DAY

As an American visiting the United Kingdom and the City of London for the first time, today is like the very special holiday which we celebrate once a year in the United States called "Mother's Day."

As you well know, the world especially loves its Mothers.

And hence our Mother's Day in the United States is always a very special occasion – one marked with a full day of festivities; including lunches, dinners, boxes of chocolate, bouquets of flowers, and family gatherings.

As an American citizen coming to this great city of London, I feel a great sense of homecoming to the political, economic, and cultural roots of the United States of America.

England – Great Britain! This is our Mother Country.

The British are like our "Older Brothers" in the world of politics and international affairs as well.

And although the conventional Wisdom says that after the end of World War II, the Americans took over the helm of world leadership from the British, the fact of the matter is that we Americans remain under the guidance and tutelage of more than a thousand years of Anglo-Saxon, Norman, English, Scottish, and Irish history that collectively make up today what is known as "The Kingdom of Great Britain."

Some will say that the Constitution of the United was extracted from the unwritten Constitution of England and Great Britain.

And this the unwritten Constitution of England and Great Britain was extracted from the canon laws of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.

And that in Britain, the institution of the Church and the institution of the State, are two sides of the same coin, with the British Monarchy wearing Two Crowns as Head of the Church, and as Head of the State or Government.

Indeed, it is within this context that England's Common Law, and its Law of Equity, and its public polices as well, were conceptualized and implemented.

This meant that in England, even the mundane questions of

- rights in private property;
- economic monopoly;
- lending and usury;
- the granting or revocation of occupational licenses;
- the chartering of private enterprises, etc.;

had MORAL OR ETHICAL FOUNDATIONS....

In England, at least during the beginning of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries, the appropriate occupations for an English Gentlemen were that of:

- A. Clergyman or churchman; or,
- B. Lawyer, or statesman; or,
- C. Soldier, especially an Army or Naval officer —
- D. BUT NOT occupations focused on money-making; or on money-lending, or on engaging in for-profit business enterprises.

And so, in England, where primitive capitalistic enterprises began to appear during the later 14th and early 15th centuries, the Church of England heavily imposed sanctions upon all forms of unethical, unchristian, or unbiblical commercial activities—and especially prohibitions against usuary or the lending of money with interests leading to economic oppression of the poor and the unwary.

CORPORATE ETHICS OFFICERS

Today, in the English-speaking world, the institution of the doctrine of "CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY" owes its origins to these efforts by the Church of England, during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, to reign in business or commercial practices that lead to oppression of poor and vulnerable, or to toxic pollution of our ecosystem; or to criminal schemes such as racketeering and human tracking.

In the late Medieval world of England, there were Bishops and Priests who weighed in upon unethical commercial practices.

In the 21st century, there are Corporate Ethics Officers, who have stepped into the shoes of the clergymen.

And I stand before you tonight as one of those Corporate Ethics Officers.

Since the late 1990s, where I was assigned the role of "Government Ethics Instructor" while serving as an Officer in the United States Army, I have remained a strong advocate of Corporate Ethics.

And so tonight, the topic of my speech is "Corporate Ethics Officers and Corporate Responsibility in the 21st Century."

WHY IS THE CORPORATE ETHICS OFFICER CRITICALLY IMPORTANT IN TODAYS WORLD?

In our shrinking Globe, in the world of international business, the role of the Corporate Ethics Officer is more important than ever before:

Employment and Labor Relations

In the area of Human Resources/ and Global Employment, the question of whether the "Work Conditions" and "Low Wages" found in many developing nations still present a very critical and important challenge to many multinational corporations.

In other words, the question of "Sweetshop" labor — approaching slave-like conditions — still present a great challenge in the global market place.

International Human Rights

The next major challenge that global companies often face is the challenge of going business in nations where there are virulent human rights abuses.

Just a few decades ago, the nation of South Africa still provides us with a most significant example.

Then the system of apartheid was a racially and politically repressive system that not only segregate black South Africans on the basis of their race, but it also restricted their education and limited their employment opportunities (often prohibiting blacks from holding positions where they could manage whites); as well as their ability to purchase and hold private property.

Through widespread international protests in America, Great Britian and other places, sufficient political pressures were placed upon both multinational companies doing business in South Africa, as well as upon the South African government.

Due to these human rights protests and similar efforts, the government of South Africa ended this repressive apartheid system.

Unfortunately, in today's global market place, companies face similar challenges when doing business in foreign markets.

The role of the corporate ethics officer, in those circumstances, should help multinational and global companies to best determine ethical courses of action, including the influencing of local politicians to make positive changes and even cessation of doing business in those nations that violate human rights.

Environmental Pollution

A third most important area of concern to multinational and global companies is the area of Global Warming and Environmental Pollution.

Often the pressure to earn profits and the desire to take advantage of nations with very lenient or no environmental prohibitions of commercial activities FAR outweighs ETHICAL concerns about taking care of the global environment and ensuring that future generations inherit a healthy planet.

Here, a corporate ethics officer should also remind corporate managers to consider issues such as:

- Dumping of Toxic materials
- Exposure of local inhabitants to unsafe ecosystems and indigenous workers to unsafe working conditions; and,
- Impact of corporate activities upon "Global Warming"

WHAT DOES A CORPORATE ETHICS OFFICER DO?

For all of these reasons, "commercial ethics" must become the most important topic of business education in modern business education.

Here, I strongly support the Establishment, Training and Development of Corporate Ethics Officers.

A Corporate Ethics Officer is a senior-level manager who provides leadership on business conduct and helps an organization manage its ethics programs.

Corporate Ethics Officers responsibilities include developing ethical infrastructure, creating ethics-related policies, and training employees on moral dilemmas and company values.

Corporate Ethics Officers act as a key contact person, providing advice and a channel for employees to raise and resolve ethical concerns.

Hence, the Key Function of the Corporate Ethics Officer is to provide:

- Leadership and oversight;
- Ethics infrastructure and Ethics Culture management;
- Employee guidance;

- Policy development;
- Corporate Compliance initiatives; and
- Complaint resolution, through close coordination with legal staff, human resources, and other similar professionals in government agencies.

CONCLUSION

Friends of the Academy of Executives and Administrators, "Commercial Ethics" must become our Guiding light to a Global Business environment that leads to Peace and Security, as well as to Global Economic Prosperity.

And "Corporate Ethics Officers" must become our new Guardian Angels in furtherance of these goals and objectives.

Thank you very much!

comments from the persons present].

[Applause given].

[Chancellor Ford's speech was well received as attested by several laudable

[Note: original speech was recorded at the event; there were various additional acknowledgments and add-ons in the recording not made available in this transcript].

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Master of Arts (Research) in Theology thesis is presented to the board of St. Clements University during its 30th Anniversary commemoration at the Royal Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in London, England. It is, in large measure, a critique of the institution of the United States District Courts, the American judiciary, and the American legal profession as a whole. Since its prescriptions are fundamentally economic in nature, this treatise is dedicated to the memory of **John Kenneth Galbraith** (1908 – 2006), formerly the Paul M. Warburg Professor of Economics Emeritus at Harvard University and past president of the American Economic Association and the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Professor Galbraith's writings¹ brought life and meaning to the otherwise trite field of economics. His writings also influenced me to enroll in a course entitled, "An Economic Analysis of the Law" (i.e., "law and economics") when I was a law student during the early 1990s. Professor Galbraith's critique of capitalism and, more specifically, its spillover effects upon the social order, resulting in economic monopoly and countervailing measures such as the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 and Roosevelt's New Deal legislation, caught my attention.

Later, during Professor Galbraith's long life, while I was still a young lawyer, he published what would then become his last book, entitled *The Economics of Innocent Fraud: Truth For Our Times* (2003)²—this would be his swan song, a sort of farewell address. And I, understanding its historical significance, purchased two copies of this

¹ The particular writings that principally influenced me were *American Capitalism* and *The Affluent Society*.

² John Kenneth Galbraith, *The Economics of Innocent Fraud: Truth for Our Time* (Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Co., 2003).

book — one for my notetaking, underlining, highlighting, and scribble marks in the margins of the pages; and the other as a keepsake. Since the legal theories, which undergird my critique of the federal court system's adjudication of human rights and civil rights cases, revolve around structural or institutional fraud, I have leaned heavily upon Professor Galbraith's insights in *The Economics of Innocent Fraud* as a guidepost in my law-logic and fundamental critique of United States District Courts and federal judges.³

Like economics, in the field of American jurisprudence (including the institutions of American state and federal courts, accredited American law schools, and American bar associations as a whole), "monopoly [is] a major issue"⁴—here, the unspoken conventional wisdom being that law and jurisprudence spring solely from a monopoly of Anglo-Saxon or European thought, culture, and experience, thereby making *only* men and women of Anglo-Saxon or European extraction most qualified to decide questions of ethics and law, even when their judicial decisions apply to socioeconomic, political, and historical circumstances that are almost uniquely exclusive to the lives of non-Anglo-Saxon or non-European peoples. For this reason, the United States District Courts do contain a fair amount of what I have called – while borrowing from, and paraphrasing, Professor Galbraith's The Economics of Innocent Fraud — "structural, institutional fraud." This fraud occurs in many types of federal adjudications – and not just in civil rights cases wherein the fundamental rights of African Americans or other minority groups are in jeopardy. Under the guise of "subject matter" jurisdiction, these courts can adversely govern the lives of millions of persons, — and especially those who are non-white. This, I have argued in this treatise, is *fraud*.

³ Ibid., p. ix [e.g., Professor Galbraith writes: "...to be right and useful, one must accept a continuing divergence between approved belief — what I have elsewhere called conventional wisdom—and the reality. And in the end, not surprisingly, it is the reality that counts."]

⁴ Ibid., p. 11.

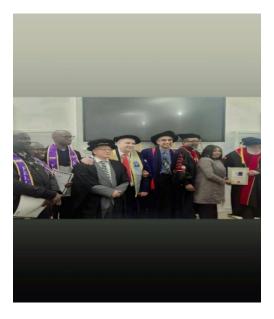
The other observation on Professor Galbraith's *Economics of Innocent Fraud* is that it makes no mention of the Christian religion, the Christian church, or the Judea-Christian ethos which seemingly constitutes much of its first principles and economic critique. But, here, I have essayed to achieve, in part, this very objective. And I trust that, were Professor Galbraith still alive, this treatise would meet his approval.

Finally, I would be remiss if I did not highlight recent theological developments within the Church of England, where, citing the Sacred Scriptures' conservative teachings on the family, human sexuality, and gender relations, the GAFCON, which is a majority-Global South communion that represents more than 80% of Anglicans worldwide, has decided to form an independent Global Anglican Communion. Here, I surmise that GAFCON's protest is against a type of *fraud* that is in the very structure of slavery and imperialism. Indeed, Western imperialism's historic callous indifference toward the socioeconomic needs of fathers, mothers, children, and families within developing nations could not be more readily apparent.

Rev. Roderick Andrew Lee Ford, Esq. The Royal Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce 8 John Adams London WC2N 6EZ

October 17, 2025

SOME COMMEMORATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS



Various Scholars Gather at the 30th Anniversary Commemoration & Graduation Dinner



Chancellor Ford w/ Senegal Delegation Univ. of Management & Technology



St. Clements President Dr. David Le Cornu And Chancellor Ford



Chancellor Ford, a Nigerian Delegate, and Dr. Bruce Duncan



Chancellor Ford with Graduates from Nigeria and Thailand



Prof. Dr. Forster Sarpong of Ghana

Below: Chancellor Ford is with Sir. Prof. Nagar Lai (red gown with black stripes) and the Delegation from Hong Kong





AEA 2025 Leadership Conference & Graduation Dinner

The Academy of Executives & Administrators will be holding a Leadership Conference & Graduation Dinner in London on Friday 17th October 2025.

This will be held at the **Royal Society of Arts House (RSA)** at 8 John Adam Street, **London** WC2N 6EZ, United Kingdom.

The speakers at the Conference will include:

- 1) Chief Dr Jewell Howard Taylor Former Vice President of Liberia
- 2) Special guests from the Royal Society of Arts speaking about the history of the RSA
- 3) Professor Dr Roderick Andrew Lee Ford Chancellor, St Clements University
- 4) Professor Dr Bruce Duncan Independent Lecturer, Higher Education
- 5) Dr David Le Cornu President of St Clements Education Group

The Leadership Conference delegates will receive a Life Senior Research Fellow grade or Life Doctoral Research Fellow grade of the AEA.



Cost of the Conference and Graduation Dinner is £950.00

Please email the administration at

<u>info@academyofexecutivesandadministrators.org.uk</u> if you are interested in attending.

St Clements University



This is to Certify that

Roderick Andrew Lee Ford

Having duly completed an approved course of study and on recommendation of the examiners and Academic Board

has been awarded the

Master of Arts (Research) in Theology

With all rights, honours and privileges thereunto appertaining

Dated this 17th October 2025

The official seal is hereunto affixed

DIVEN IN THE PROPERTY OF THE P

Deputy Chancellor

Certificate Number 11331

THE ACADEMY OF EXECUTIVES & ADMINISTRATORS

This is to certify that

DR RODERICK ANDREW LEE FORD

HAS BEEN REGISTERED AND IS HEREBY AUTHORISED BY A.E.A. TO USE THE STYLE AND TITLE OF

LIFE DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW

D.R.F.A.E.A. (Dip.A.E.A.)

October 2025 DAY OF M. H. PILLEY



Founded 2002 TINITED KINGDOM This Diploma is the property of The Academy of Executives & Administrators and must be returned on cessation of membership.

This Certificate must bear The Academy of Executives & Administrators seal.



Life Doctoral Research Fellow Registration No. 89210L

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