

Stephen B. Young
Global Executive Director
Caux Round Table

Stephen B. Young became the Global Executive Director of the Caux Round Table (www.cauxroundtable.org) in 2000. He wrote the book *Moral Capitalism* to explicate the economic and moral approach of the Caux Round Table to free market capitalism. *Moral Capitalism* integrated the moral sense theory of Adam Smith with other theories of moral philosophy and economics. It has been translated into Japanese, Spanish, Croat and Polish.

In 2008, Young was named one of the 23 persons who developed the corporate social responsibility movement by Professor Sandra Waddock in her book, *The Difference Makers*.

For the Caux Round Table, Young drafted a set of ethical Principles for Government, edited a set of ethical Principles for NGOs, and wrote a set of ethical Principles for the Ownership of Wealth. To support training in the Principles for Government, Young wrote the monograph *Moral Government* which was translated into Spanish.

Under Young's stewardship, the Caux Round Table developed country chapters, developed a unique management tool for corporate social responsibility, the Arcturus assessment instrument, and an assessment instrument to help individuals act more ethically, the Ethical Leadership Profile.

Young was born on November 2, 1945 in Washington, DC to Kenneth Todd and Patricia Morris Young. On his father's side Young is descended from Winthrop Young of the New Hampshire militia who took the Association Test in April 1775 to oppose with arms the operations of His Majesties Armies in the north American colonies. His mother is a collateral descendent of both Louis Morris, a signer of the American Declaration of Independence, and Gouvernor Morris, a Frammer of the Constitution of the United States of America.

In 1966, Young discovered the ancient bronze age culture of Ban Chiang, Thailand, by tripping over a tree root on a small path in Ban Chiang village in Udorn-Thani province. Bronze, iron, and remarkable pottery were found at the site, with the earliest artifacts dating from some 2,300 years before the common era. The site of Ban Chiang has been declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

Young received his AB degree from Harvard College in 1967 and his JD degree from the Harvard Law School in 1974. While in the Harvard Law School, Young was made a term member and then a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. He also authored a study of the history of impeachment that was influential in the impeachment proceedings against President Richard M. Nixon. Young's thesis was that impeachment for high

crimes and misdemeanors was a proceeding for abuse of trust by removing an officer from holding his or her office of public trust.

Young served for the American Agency for International Development in the Republic of Vietnam during the Vietnam War, working on village government reforms and economic development. Young developed unusual relationships with the Tan Dai Viet Party of Vietnamese nationalists who formulated the strategy of pacification, rural development and constitutional reform that defeated the Communist insurgency in South Vietnam. Young's work on village community development was recognized in his book on the Vietnam War by CIA Director William Colby and Young's understanding of the realities of the Vietnam War were admired by President Richard Nixon, who asked Young to advise him in the writing of his book *No More Vietnams*.

Upon the fall of South Vietnam in April 1975, Young initiated with the help of his friends then working in the United States State Department efforts to accept refugees fleeing the Communist military conquest of South Vietnam. In 1978, Young was a member of the Citizens Commission for Indochinese Refugees. This effort facilitated to the flight of over 1 million Vietnamese from Communist rule and more from the killing fields of Cambodia and Communist repression in Laos.

Young arranged for the Ford Foundation to sponsor a translation project at the Harvard Law School that translated into English Vietnam's Le Dynasty Imperial Law Code of 1433. This Code demonstrates conclusively the unique national characteristics of the Vietnamese people in distinction to Chinese patterns of more authoritarian and patriarchal rule. In this translation project, Young worked closely with Nguyen Ngoc Huy, the leader of Vietnam's Tan Dai Viet Party and principal architect of South Vietnam's successful pacification and development program from 1968 to 1972 that defeated the Communist guerilla war in that country.

At this time, Young was an Assistant Dean at the Harvard Law School where he also co-wrote with Nguyen Ngoc Huy a study of human rights values and practices in traditional Vietnam and China, *Human Rights in Traditional China and Vietnam*, published by Yale Southeast Asian studies.

From 1980 to 1987, Young was Dean of the Hamline University School of Law and secured that young law school's acceptance by bench and bar as a school of promise and quality initiatives. While Dean, Young initiated the *Journal on Law and Religion* (<http://law.hamline.edu/jlr/journal-law-and-religion.html>). This Journal was undertaken to provide a jurisprudential alternative to the nihilistic implications of the positive law tradition in legal theory and practice.

In 1989, as a member of a study group at the Council on Foreign Relations, Young suggested the remedy of an interim United Nations Administration for Cambodia to wean both China and Vietnam away from their proxy war in Cambodia.

From 1990 to 1996 Young was the Honorary Consul of Singapore in Minnesota.

In 1992 Young was a founder of the Center of the American Experiment, a conservative think-tank in Minnesota. He also was a founder of the Ready4K non profit seeking to improve the lives of young children in Minnesota and the Vessey Leadership Academy. Young served on the boards of Resources for Child Caring, United Arts, the Minnesota Museum of Art, Vietnam Social Service, and the International Committee for a Free Vietnam.

In 1996 Young ran for the nomination of the Republican Party of Minnesota for the United States Senate and in 1999 Young sought the Chairmanship of the Party on a coalition basis uniting social conservatives with moderates and independents. The journal Law and Politics at that time selected Young as one of the 100 smartest people in Minnesota.

Young represented the Associated Contract Loggers of northern Minnesota in litigation in United States Federal Court to prevent the use of religiously grounded Deep Ecology to determine policies for the management of publicly owned national forests. While the case was lost on oral argument, subsequently no further attempt was made on behalf of Deep Ecologists to impose their ideology on federal policy. Young also sought recovery from plaintiffs' lawyers some \$445 million in contingency fees obtained from tobacco companies in settlement of litigation against such companies. Young argued that since payment from the tobacco companies was in exchange for settlement consideration provided by the people of Minnesota, the payment should have been made to the state treasury and the plaintiff lawyers should apply to the state for a reasonable fee for their services. The Minnesota Court of Appeals revised the case law of Minnesota to protect the payment to the lawyers for the plaintiffs.

Young wrote commentaries for the *Pioneer Press* and the *Star Tribune*. He has been published on the op ed pages of the *Washington Post*, the *New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*. He has taught at the University of Minnesota Law School (traditional Chinese jurisprudence), College of Liberal Arts (history of Vietnam) and Carlson School of Management (business ethics); for Minnesota State University (Public Office as a Public Trust), and at SASIN graduate institute, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand (corporate social responsibility).