The Rev. Phillip Buck, formerly of North Korea, Wins 2007 Civil Courage Prize for Help to Fleeing Refugees

Aided Thousands to Escape North Korea; Was Imprisoned by Chinese for 15 Months

The Rev. Phillip Jun Buck, who was born in North Korea in 1941, has been selected as the winner of the 2007 Civil Courage Prize of The Train Foundation. He will be awarded the Prize of $50,000 at a ceremony to be held October 16 in New York.

His life has been marked by tireless efforts to help refugees from North Korea to escape that country, many through China, which, contrary to international law, tracks down and repatriates refugees. Since Pyongyang deems it a crime to leave the country, the refugees returned by China are treated as criminals, and are subject to imprisonment in a gulag or worse. China persecutes those who aid refugees, as well.

Rev. Buck himself was arrested in Yanji, China in May 2005, while aiding refugees, and spent 15 months in prison there. Thanks to the U.S. Embassy, his case was kept before the Chinese authorities and he was released in August 2006, though he suffered from malnutrition, intense interrogation and sleep deprivation.

The Rev. Buck, like so many Koreans, was tragically separated from his family during the Korean War. He lived in South Korea until he immigrated to the United States in 1983, becoming a U.S. citizen in 1989. As a pastor based in Seattle, Washington, for 24 years, he was sent by his denomination to work as a missionary in Russia in the early 1990’s and then he expanded his ministry to China, where he

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pursued efforts to help the North Koreans fleeing the brutal regime of Kim Il-Sung, who died in 1994. At that time, Rev. Buck, whose real name was John Yoon, adopted the name of Phillip Buck to help prevent Chinese authorities from uncovering an expanding underground railway bringing North Koreans to China and South Korea.

Rev. Buck, in an interview, said, “The North Koreans arrested...have been tortured severely. They are tortured in China by Chinese police, and when sent back to North Korea they will be tortured three times worse than the torture that they will receive in China.” He added, “North Koreans fleeing their country face a double-edged sword—oppression, torture and starvation in their homeland and mistreatment in China.

He is barred from returning to China legally. But he has continued to help North Korean refugees who do manage to reach Chinese territory through financial and other support. He has been affiliated in his efforts with Christian churches in South Korea, Europe and the U.S. that try to bring North Koreans out through China. But they are not always successful, he reports. In 2002, his daughter recalls, he had a narrow escape. He had helped move “a lot of people” out of China into South Korea by then, but his organization had been infiltrated by an informant. Chinese authorities raided one of Rev. Buck’s safe houses. His own apartment in Yanji was searched, but he escaped capture, as he was out of the country. His family then pleaded with him not to return. But he did, and was arrested in 2005, as reported above. “The Chinese authorities have been after me since I left jail,” Rev. Buck says.

He says also that a network of people still operates in the area, helping run the underground railway, and he will continue to help, by raising money from afar to house and feed the displaced in China. “Every day in prison I thought about the refugees and prayed to God to help them. My work is nowhere near finished.”

Serving as both Trustee and Administrator of The Train Foundation, Ann Brownell Sloane has specialized in counseling, operating and directing non-profit organizations, both grant-makers and grant-seekers. She has been a chief executive officer, chief operating officer and board member and chair at educational institutions, service agencies and foundations.

Both as a U.S. Government official and private citizen, she has worked with foreign government development agencies and non-governmental organizations in the U.K., France, Latin America, the Middle East, the Russian Federation and the People’s Republic of China.

Ms. Sloane earned a degree in history at Swarthmore College and studied at the University of Venezuela. As Director of The Investment Fund for Foundations, a mutual fund cooperative with over a billion dollars under management, she served as Board Chair and on the Executive Committee.

She was elected to the Council on Foreign Relations in 1973, and chaired its membership committee.
Efforts of Former Civil Courage Prize Winners Continue to Evoke Strong Government Reactions; Some Suffer Very Harsh Reprisals

Lovemore Madhuku of Zimbabwe Fights on for Democracy in Troubled Land

Civil Courage Prizewinner of 2004, Dr. Lovemore Madhuku, recently publicly dismissed South African President Thabo Mbeki’s involvement in Zimbabwe’s dialogue process as a ploy to buy more time for embattled Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe. Madhuku, who was severely injured March 11 in a public confrontation with police and government-sponsored gangs, also called for further massive demonstrations against the regime. His appeals for action came as African leaders, meanwhile, have refused to publicly rebuke Mugabe. Some tentative movement on Mugabe’s part, however, has been seen in meetings between the government and opposition leaders to set an agenda for talks.

Min Ko Naing of Burma Still Target of Military Regime

Min Ko Naing, the Burmese co-winner of the 2005 Civil Courage Prize, reportedly is a continuing target of harassment by civilian militias, called USDA, plain-clothed police who seek to interrupt the actions of his organization. Government-controlled media continue to attack MKN, a principal opponent of the Burmese regime, as a tool of foreign powers. Nonetheless, Min Ko Naing’s colleagues say that he will continue his activities. He has set up a nucleus group called the “88 Generation Students” to further by peaceful means their goal of stimulating dialogue between the military and elected officials. MKN has now emerged, according to friends, as a national leader, at a time when Nobel Prizewinner and opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi remains in detention.

Rafael Marques de Morais of Angola Braces for Uphill Legal Battle

Writing from Angola, Rafael Marques de Morais, the 2006 winner of the Civil Courage Prize, states that during a recent holiday in Portugal, he wrote for the main daily newspaper there and did a live piece for a TV station, whose broadcasts are relayed by satellite to Angola. It has given him the opportunity to continue to focus attention on the situation of workers in the Lundas region of Angola who are the objects of oppression by the government and private interests. He hopes to return to London in the fall to complete graduate coursework and do dissertation research. Meanwhile, he has a case at Angola’s National Bureau of Criminal Investigation vs. The Generals. An official commission established to investigate Marques’ claims, found that local police had twisted his statements and forged evidence against him, and transferred those involved to avoid any troubles.

Gorbachev Honors Anna Politkovskaya, Russian Journalist Murdered in 2006

In May 2007, Mikhail Gorbachev hosted the launch of a new book by Anna Politkovskaya, the 2005 co-winner of the Civil Courage Prize, who was assassinated in 2006 by still-unknown assailants. She was an outspoken critic of President Putin and reporter of human rights abuses in Chechnya. Gorbachev said at the ceremony, “Anna may have died, but she is still with us and it [the book] is very important because we need to know more about people like her, especially in a country which is still trying to find its way.” Aidan White, General Secretary of the International Federation of Journalists said at the event, “It is essential that…justice is delivered.”
Lord Howe, Former U.K. Deputy Prime Minister, To Deliver Keynote Address at Prize Ceremony

The keynote speaker at the Civil Courage Prize Ceremony in New York in October will be The Rt. Hon. the Lord Howe of Aberavon, formerly Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom. He served in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher after her election in 1979, when he was named Chancellor of the Exchequer.

As a principal architect of economic policies during her first term in office, Lord Howe ended exchange controls, cut income taxes and doubled VAT. His actions signaled a sharp break with the incomes policies and corporatism of Britain's previous Labour government. In broad outline they were like those introduced by the Reagan Administration in the United States: they helped curb inflation and government spending while increasing incentives for private business.

Between 1983 and 1989, Lord Howe was Foreign Secretary, one of the longest tenures of anyone in that key post. He favored enhanced links between Britain and the EC, while supporting transatlantic ties. As Deputy Prime Minister, Lord Howe also served as Leader of the House of Commons after relinquishing the post of Foreign Secretary.

Differences with Prime Minister Thatcher over policies toward Europe led to Lord Howe’s resignation from the Cabinet in 1990. He outlined his objection to Thatcher's policies in a strong speech to the Commons in November that year, a speech that criticized her positions on ties to Europe and her management of the Cabinet. Thereafter, the Prime Minister faced further challenges to her leadership that eventually led to her resignation.

Lord Howe, who was born in Wales in 1926, attended the prestigious Winchester College, and obtained a law degree from Cambridge University. He was a successful barrister before entering politics. After election to the House of Commons, he became Chairman of the Bow Group, an organization of young Conservatives. Serving as Solicitor General in the Government of Prime Minister Edward Heath, he played a key part in framing the Industrial Relations Act as well as the European Communities Act. The latter was especially complex, as it entailed the merger of much of British law with the terms of the Treaty of Rome. In 1972, he was given a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of State for Trade and Consumer Affairs.

Lord Howe is married to Baroness Howe of Idlecote, a peeress in her own right, one of the first of the so-called “People’s Peers”. Noted for her interest in social policy issues, she served as Deputy Chair of the Equal Opportunities Commission and as Chair of the Broadcasting Standards Commission. She will accompany Lord Howe to the United States for the Civil Courage Prize Ceremony.