AMERICA WAKE UP, Broadca st No.10

INTERVIEW WI TH HILAIRE DU BERRIER

ANNOUNCER: AMERICA WAKE UP, in cooperation with the Daughters of the American Revolution, State of Illinois, presents Phyllis Schlafly:

MRS. SCHLAFLY: Today on America Wake Up we are very fortunate to present to you a distinguished guest, Mr. Hilaire du Berrier. He was born in North Dakota but he has a very distinguished career all over the world. He has lived in many countries and has traveled in all the rest, and he has gained a very remarkable reputation for reliable reporting on international Communism. More recently he is the writer for the H. DuB Reports, a weekly newsletter on worldwide intelligence. Mr. du Berrier, it is a great pleasure to have you with us.

MR. du BERRIER: Thank you, Mrs. Schlafly, I can not tell you how plea sed I am to be with you.

MRS. SCHLAFLY: I would like to start off the program this afternoon by asking you about the Red Student Union. You have written an article recently on this, and I am sure our listeners would be interested in hearing about it.

MR. du BERRIER: No doubt you are referring about my article in AMERICAN OPINION in October. In regard to that, I hope I have a copy of my H. du B. Reports to leave with you, because I think that the Report that I printed in that on the Red Student Union is one of the most important that I have ever given the American public over here. Did you see that number?

MRS. SCHLAFLY: No, I didn't.

MR. du BERRIER: Well, you see, there is a Student International Union at Prague which is Communist dominated, and a man named Jerry Pellican is the head of it. On the eve of the last disarmament conference in Geneva, and the same thing will take place on the eve of this one

which is about to open, the International Student Union in Prague sent a circular to student organizations all over the world, and this circular, I think, is one of the most important things I could give the American student, because in this they start out by drawing the student's attention to the disarmament conference that is about to start, calling on the students all over the world to arrange these mass demonstrations, they immediately report this to Prague so that Prague can make it public in their publications for students. Now, the whole meaning of this, of course, is so that they can say -- "You s ee, it is obvious that the Americans are trying to cut corners; they are really sitting down at the conference table, but they are trying to sabotage the conference, and this is so evident that even the students all over the world are demonstrating in spontaneous demonstrations.

MRS. SCHLAFLY: Does this mean that these so-called spontaneous student demonstrations all over the world have been Communist inspired?

MR. du BERRIER: Inspired from Prague. The thing for you to remember when you observe them is that we have, theoretically, a Free-World Students organization based in the Hague, but it is controlled by the United Nations, and it organizes no demonstrations outside of the Soviet Embassies. There is no counter-balance.

MRS. SCHLAFLY: In many of our colleges in this country we have Student Peace Unions. Would you say that these organizations would be willing tools of the Communist propaganda effort?

MR. du BERRIER: Absolutely. I am going to leave you a copy of that report for in it they address themselves to the Peace Union students particularly, and call upon the students to work for peace, saying that Soviet Russia is working for peace, but that imperialistic America is

continually torpedoing their efforts to obtain peace.

MRS. SCHLAFLY: I believe J. Edgar Hoover reported recently that to sell Peace and Disarmament among the students is one of their major tactics at the present time.

MR. du BERRIER: It is a major tactic. I had that brought to my attention for the first time on February 10, 1961 when I appeared at that big conference of the overseas press club of New York, arranged by the United Nations and the International Student Association. I was on the panel talking on Algeria and, of course, they were pushing the theory (the Communists were) that the abandonment of Algeria (France giving liberty to Algeria) would be a movement for peace. There would be an end to war. Of course, in the ultimate reckoning, the opposite is going to be the effect.

MRS. SCHLAFLY: That brings us into the second question which I was going to ask you. Would you tell us more about Algeria? With your French name and your wide experience and background in French possessions, I know you have much to tell us about that. Do you feel that the turning over of Algeria to so-called independence was a great mistake?

MR. du BERRIER: It was a terrible mistake.

MRS. SCHLAFLY: Not only for France but for Algeria, too?

MR. du BERRIER: For the whole world. For the whole Free World. It was a great victory for Communism. You know this as well as I do, Mrs. Schlafly, because you have studied these things. You know that one of the objectives of the Communist psychological warfare is the theory that when a nation suffers a defeat it creates a climate favorable to the advancement of Communism, on the eve of the aftermath of a disastrous war, in which France was defeated, not by the enemy, because

there was never an Algerian victory in the field, but by her ally America.

MRS. SCHLAFLY: I suppose you noted that when Ben Bella came to Washington, he was the only ruler in history to receive a 21-gun salute on the White House lawn, I think it seemed to be a great surprise to our State Department when he went down to Cuba and embraced Castro the next day.

MR. du BERRIER: It was sheer hypocrisy on the part of our State Department. There should not have been a man in our State Department surprised by that, because every man in our State Department, if he had the intelligence of a high school freshman, certainly was aware of the fact that in the middle of March 1960 the FLN delegate to the UN went to Cuba and negotiated a treaty with Castro. At that time, the Algerian government wa s only a government in exile, a refuge government, and so Ben Bella's trip to Algeria was only a legitimizing of that treaty. I sent Constantine Brown of Washington a photocopy of the Algerian announcement of that treaty at that time. Everybody knew about it, but they did not choose to talk about it.

MRS. SCHLAFLY: When the Communists were driving for China, our State Department thought that they were just agrarian reformers and they were very surprised when Mao Tse-tung turned out to be a real Communist. Then when Castro was trying to take over Cuba, our State Department thought he was the George Washington of Cuba, and they were very surprised when he turned out to be a Marxist. Haven't we the same thing in Algeria? Our State Department has been trying to tell us that these were people striving for independence as the American strove for independence, and it is a great shock and surprise when they turn out to be Communists, after all.

MR. du BERRIER: Very interesting that you should bring up China. As

you know, I was in China when the Communist build-up occurred. I wrote the series for Kenneth de Courcy's INTELLIGENCE DIGEST on the expansion of the Communist network on the Chinese mainland after the war. Immediately after V-J day, at the end of 1945 and into 1946, many of the Western nations had extra-territoriality so that you also had French concessions at Tientsin, Shanghai and these places, and the French sent a military man out to close their military installations and a French citizen out to close their civilian installations. That French citizen was the FLN delegate to the UN, and one of the first groups he contacted when he came out on that mission to China was the Red Chinese movement which had not yet defeated Chiang Kai-shek.

MRS. SCHLAFLY: Didn't I hear, too, that you spent several years of World War II in a Jap concentration camp?

MR. du BERRIER: Yes, unfortunately, that is true. I spent three years.

MRS. SCHLAFLY: You have been involved in battles all over the world, have you not?

MR. du BERRIER: As I look back on that record it was rather dangerous, because if Robert Kennedy ever should want to handpick a psychiatrist to commit me, he would find that I willingly of my own accord went to all of these places.

MRS. SCHLAFLY: Going back to France and Algeria for a moment, how much of the decision to make Algeria independent was French alone, and what part do you think the American government played in that?

MR. du BERRIER: A very great part, indeed, because I would like to point out that no French government ever dared surrender in that war until DeGaulle ca me and got a prescript on that country; and on the other hand, no French government ever dared to win that war. We have talked about these governments that lasted six months, eighteen months

and then fell, well, that is why. The people of France would not let them surrender Algeria, and with Algeria, the great Sahara oil fields, because a modern nation without oil is a 'has-not nation'. On the other hand, each French government had to deal with a great French Communist party, the Communist labor unions, and the labor unions that were organized by AFL and CIO and manipulated from America via Brussels. You also had the situation in that pulling the strings for America did you notice that when it seemed the Algerians were about to give up, there would be a great hue and cry in our press that France was fighting a Colonialis t war with arms supplied by American workmen or NATO.

MRS. SCHLAFLY: Colonialism is one of the words that have been used to great advantage by the Communis ts, but my study has led me to believe that the U.S. played a significant part behind the scenes in persuading the Dutch to give up Indonesia, and in persuading the Belgians to give up the Congo, and I wonder if that same situation prevailed in regard to France and Algeria?

MR. du B ERRIER: Absolutely. If you will go back to 1954, you will remember Senator Kennedy saying to Indo-China for them not to lift a finger until the French gave them complete independence, forgetting in the Philippine war we did not give them complete independence until after it was over. He also turned to Washington and said "Force the French to give them independence and they will form a crusade for liberty." Look at them now. The same thing was done in Algeria.

MRS. SCHLAFLY: Well, thank you so much for being with us today. I know that our listeners are delighted to hear your views. Thank you Hilaire du Berrier.

ANNOUNCER: The Daughters of the American Revolution have many national, sta te and local programs designed to promote the use of American music.

The aim of these activities is to give the music of American composers its rightful place beside the music of the rest of the world. Interest and understanding of America n music is promoted through the acquisition of American song books for use at chapter meetings, and by the pre- s entation of song books to local schools and to DAR Schools. The DAR American Music committee also encourages contemporary composers and musicians in local communities to develop their talents and present their compositions. Special activities of DAR chapters help to familiar- ize citizens with the history and growth of American music, and to give them a greater appreciation and knowledge of American composers and their work.

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WOKZ Broadcast, December 16, 1962

HILAIRE DU BERRIER - Foreign Correspondent for H. DU B. REPORTS, AMERICAN OPINION, ECONOMIC COUNCIL LETTER, and the ANTI-COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

Nationality: Hilaire du Berrier is a native-born American - first white child born in Flasher, North Dakota, the town which his pioneer father started.

Schooling: Pillsbury Academy, Minnesota; Layton School of Art, Milwaukee; Northwestern School of Journalism, Chicago; Heath School of Aviation, Chicago; Institut de Science Politique, Paris.

Paris: July of '31, to visit his uncle and aunt, the Honorable and Mrs. Charles H. Burke. Mr. Burke, a former Republican Congressman from South Dakota and longtime U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was then serving jointly with ex-Postmaster General C. Bascum Slemp as U.S. Commissioner to the French Colonial Exposition. Hilaire du Berrier stayed abroad to study and travel.

War in Ethiopia: Offered his services to H. M. Haile Selassie in September '35 as a pilot. Due to Ethiopian lack of materiel, remained through '35 and '36 as war correspondent for Central News Agency, of London. Rendered great service to His Majesty's now son-in-law and Viceroy of Erytrea, Lij Andargue Messai, in keeping the Ethiopian exile front intact after the Italian victory.

Spain: Flew pursuit plane for six weeks in Loyalist Airforce gathering material for articles on the Spanish Civil War, written under contract with OPERA-MUNDI AGENCY, Paris. These reports, disclosing Russian direction of the Spanish Civil War, were published in Paris in early '37 by PETIT PARISIEN. They were translated later into Italian - and also published in part by American Hearst Press.

China: Arrived in April, '37. Flew courier plane between Hankow and Nanking through September, '37, at start of China Incident. Took over running of underground radio stations assuring communications between Chinese Nationalist agents in Shanghai and the government in Chungking. Madame Chiang Kai-shek's personal agent, Captain Wong, and Mr. A. R. St. Louis of St. Louis Engineering Company were Mr. du Berrier's associates in this hazardous work. Mr. B. J. Yoh, head of Chinese Telecommunications Service for Anwhei Province (whom Mr. du Berrier saved by remaining silent under Japanese torture) personally signed the Chinese Government's post-war citation to Mr. du Berrier.

The French Resistance: Cut off from Free China by Japanese occupation of Shanghai on the morning of Pearl Harbor, Hilaire du Berrier joined a French Resistance Group known as Reseau Mingant, under command of Captain (now Colonel) Marcel Mingant. This entire network, responsible for saving many American aviators and passing valuable information from behind Japanese lines, would have faced execution if Hilaire du Berrier had broken during his 18 days in the torture house. In 1954, France recognized Hilaire du Berrier as a Volunteer Combatant of the Resistance, a Combatant of the war and as such entitled to the two accompanying medals and the Victory Medal. This recognition was delayed because a report led the French to believe Hilaire du Berrier had died under torture.

Arrest and Imprisonment: Charged with espionage, the Japanese gendarmerie arrested Hilaire du Berrier November 5, 1942. He spent almost 3 years in prison, 18 days of that period in the torture chamber.

Later Far East Experience: After his V. J.-Day release, Hilaire du Berrier worked as a civilian Far-East Specialist with OSS. He had specialized on Indo-China in the South and China's Moslem minorities in the North. Speaking fluent French, his position became unique - and is authoritative regarding Indo-China under French, Japanese, Reds and the government that followed Dien Bien Phu.

Exclusive Reports: For NEWSWEEK Periscope Section, his report of the Leighten Stuart peace mission to Chungking on behalf of the Japanese in summer of '41 and his report on Lt. Col. Jiro Saito, Japan's master subverter of SE Asia. FREEMAN Magazine (April 19, 1954) published his "How We Helped Ho Chi Minh".

Hilaire du Berrier's interest in and understanding of many peoples are best expressed by an old Chinese friend he re-met in '57, in Hong Kong. "Why don't you come back?", he said, "Americans here can't see through open door." (Mung kai tsing) He added, "Du Beh-yeh, you are sho pá tá", meaning a wild card, one that can be put anywhere and will fit, while others can only be used in their own suit!