

A SECRET ORDER FROM MOSCOW

*“Re-double effort to discover sources”
of the
Best Private Intelligence Service
in existence*

Up on high Cotswold is a famous 13th Century house—the scene of many political discussions during the centuries—which is now one of the centres of the best private intelligence system in the world. Travellers from the oddest and queerest corners of the world, great Ambassadors and Ministers, politicians and strategists, visit this house which contains some of the greatest secrets of high affairs. . . . News from all over the world flows in.

The following highly confidential order, dated April 3rd, 1946, was given to the Directing Office of the Political Police in Budapest by command of the Russian N.K.V.D. It reached us safely in London in pretty good time, by a secret channel.

“In the last few months vital information has reached a notorious agent of the British Intelligence Service, and widely known British reactionary, de Courey. This man publishes a small sheet *Review of World Affairs*, which has a tremendous influence both on American and British political thinking. This paper has continuously printed damaging information on Hungary and other eastern countries, which information is dangerous because it is accurate, and tends to prove that the informant has the most intimate contacts in the highest circles. A check of foreign correspondents has shown that they are not the source, because none of them has real contacts in such high circles. Special investigation in order to discover de Courey's source of information must be redoubled, with special attention to the possibility that the source may be within the foreign military missions here.”

No greater compliment could have been made. Kenneth de Courey is *not* in fact a member of the British Secret Service, but he is chief of the greatest *journalistic* intelligence service in the world.

We live in strange times. . . . The drama ahead will exceed even the terrific one of the last years. The wise citizen will

by now have made up his or her mind that the great rule governing a high Commander in War equally applies in private affairs, viz., that first class intelligence is a condition of success. In present conditions the citizen who does not know what is really happening, and what is probably going to happen, cannot avoid making ghastly mistakes in private life, business and politics.

Sound knowledge of what is going on behind the headlines has become a condition of success in all walks of life.

The Germans once went to the length of issuing a warning memorandum to their troops in the Middle East about the dangers of the observation system this pamphlet mentions. The enemy feared and hated it.

It is vital that we should know broadly what the true state of our affairs really is—how we stand—what is really going to happen at home and abroad. This is an overwhelming need. The results of ignorance are dire.

If we dare to look back over the years, we find we were told German tanks were made of cardboard, that France was fighting fit, that the Balkans were collectively determined to oppose aggression if only Britain would lead. Poland was to fight for a year, while France took the offensive in the west and so on.

Even now an incredible amount of rubbish is widely believed. The real facts are not at all known. Some say that it all works out in the end—but *does* it? As a result of ignorance of the facts we have had a very long war, producing untold suffering.

The time has come when one of the highest duties to which responsible men can devote themselves is to build up a special informatory service which will really give the public facts. Something more than mere headline flashes.

Of exactly such a chronicle an Ex-Cabinet Minister whose name was a household word, wrote:—

“I have repeatedly been told by men in responsible positions that they read and value your Review as the soundest and most authoritative outside official publications that they are able to see.”

And before he died the scholar-soldier-statesman and famous novelist, John Buchan, wrote:—

“I have been greatly impressed . . . they are brilliantly written and I think they do valuable work in making people realize the different possibilities.”

But what is this :—

It is a chronicle of great contemporary affairs : A chapter a month. It is now in its eighth brilliant year, and is world known.

The author is Kenneth de Courcy, the political writer and traveller.

He has built up tremendous informatory sources. His contacts in politics and diplomacy are of the highest order. Special observers serve him in many spheres. He discussed and argued foreign policy with Mussolini, Ribbentrop, Schuschnigg, Flandin, Laval, Bonnet, President Benes, the late King Boris, and very many others. He first met de Gaulle in 1936 ! Hardly an Englishman had heard of him in those days.

— He was probably the only Englishman to see General Weygand's confidential memorandum addressed to the French War Cabinet in 1940— an alarming document which showed the way the wind was blowing.

Where he couldn't travel himself, he was helped by members of a brilliant staff who travelled in the oddest places, learning almost incredible facts. They scoured Europe, Asia, parts of North Africa and South America. One of these young men met the pseudo-scientific German mission in Tibet. Another was a chief eye-witness of the great Turkish earthquakes in 1940. Another was assassinated in Palestine after an extraordinary trip through Europe and Turkey, productive of much remarkable knowledge.

There is no other journalistic intelligence system in the world like it.

This Review has not only provided descriptions of some of the most dramatic events in history, but forecast many of them in advance, such as :—

- (1) The Russo-German rapprochement of 1939, when all the press were saying the opposite.
- (2) The extreme weakness of Poland and the probability of quick collapse.
- (3) The weakness and divisions in the Balkans, and how the various countries there would react or crack.
- (4) Some of the fatal dangers in France.
- (5) The low morale of the Italian army, and the impossibility of Italian Commanders using it offensively, and finally, two-and-a-half years before it happened, an almost exact description of how the crash would probably come. Etc., etc., etc.

Review of World Affairs provides fascinating information about events in America, China, Russia, India, inner British affairs and much else besides. Lately it has made one sensational revelation after another.

It is read all over the English-speaking world: by Intelligence Departments, higher Naval, Military, and Air Commanders, Cabinet Ministers, Government Departments, scores of M.P.s at home and in the Dominions, and very many thousands of other people. It is one of the best sellers in contemporary political literature.

The next twelve sections to be published *monthly* must be ordered now (26s. post free). Air Mail 30s. Please use the form below.

The World Crisis from December, 1938 to December, 1945, is covered in Volumes 1-7. Your name can be placed on the waiting list if you desire (price 18/6 each vol.)

TEAR OFF

THE PUBLISHERS, REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS,

11, EATON PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1, ENGLAND.

Telephone: Sloane 2268 (3 lines).

* Send me

- (a) *The next 12 chapters of Review of World Affairs and send them to me monthly.*
- (b) *Put me on the waiting list for Vols. 1-7.*

Name (Block Letters)

Address (Block letters)

I enclose my cheque for
(the 12 sections, 26/-)

Signed

* Strike out what does not apply.

CONSTITUTION OF THE LONDON INSTITUTE OF WORLD AFFAIRS

We reprint below the Institute's Constitution with such amendments as have been adopted since 1940.

1. The Institute shall be known as the London Institute of World Affairs.
2. The Institute shall be a self-governing organisation for the study of the problems of world affairs by research, discussion, lectures, teaching, publications and by such other educational means as the Council of the Institute shall decide.
3. The Institute shall not initiate or take part in any activities of a party political character.
4. The property of the Institute shall be vested in Trustees, who shall be elected by the Council. The number of trustees shall not be less than three or more than seven, and they shall apply the property of the Institute as the Council shall direct. In so far as they comply with the directions of the Council, the Trustees shall not incur any personal liability. The Council shall have power to authorise the Trustees to apply as income any money given by way of endowment.
5. The Institute shall be governed by a Council comprising the following persons :—
 - (a) Ex-officio members :
 - The President
 - The Vice-Presidents
 - The Principal
 - The Director of Studies
 - The Editorial Board and the Editor of "The London Quarterly of World Affairs"
 - The Regional Organisers
 - The Treasurer
 - The Secretary
 - (b) Fifteen national members of the Institute elected by the general body of national members for a period of three years, one-third retiring annually. Not more than five co-opted national members of the Institute, co-opted for a period not exceeding one year. A national member so co-opted may be co-opted again in the following year.
 - (c) Such number of representatives of supporting bodies as the Council shall from time to time determine.
 - (d) One representative from each affiliated organisation.
 - (e) Representatives of each branch of the Institute, elected by each branch as follows :
 - (i) One representative for each branch with a membership of 50 or more ;
 - (ii) One additional representative for every branch the membership of which exceeds 100 ;
 - (iii) An additional representative for every additional 80 members.In calculating the number of members, one national member shall be reckoned as the equivalent of three branch members.
6. Nominations for election to the Council under article 5 (b) shall be submitted in writing to the Secretary, signed by not less than five members, at least one month before the annual general meeting. From the nominations received, the members of the Institute present at the annual general meeting shall select a panel of not more than eight members. The names of these selected members shall then be submitted

to the members of the Institute for election by postal ballot. Those five members are elected who receive the highest number of votes in the postal ballot.

7. The Council shall meet not less than four times a year. The President shall take the chair at all meetings; in his absence the Principal shall preside.

8. The President and Treasurer of the Institute shall be elected by the Council for one year or for such other period as the Council may decide.

9. The Vice-Presidents of the Institute shall be elected for periods of five years, by the Council of the Institute. They shall be eligible for re-election.

10. The Council shall have power to appoint the Principal, the Director of Studies, the Secretary, and the other officers of the Institute, for such periods and on such terms as it may determine.

11. The Council shall have power to appoint editors and editorial boards of the publications of the Institute. The editorial boards shall present annual reports of their proceedings to the Council.

12. The Council shall present a report of the activities of the Institute to the annual general meeting of members, together with a statement of its accounts approved by an auditor.

13. All applications for membership and nominations for office shall be approved by the Council of the Institute. The Council shall have power to expel any member from the Institute for non-payment of his subscription, or for other sufficient cause.

14. The Council shall have power to fix the amount of the annual subscription payable by members.

15. Subject to the control of the Council, the Principal or any substitute whom he may appoint shall be responsible for the administration of the Institute and for the maintenance and development of its activities.

16. Notice of amendments to the Constitution must be given in writing, signed by five members of the Institute, to the Secretary of the Institute, not less than one month before the annual general meeting. If an amendment is accepted by a majority of members at such a meeting, it shall be submitted to the whole body of members of the Institute for a postal ballot. If a majority of the replies are in the negative, the amendment is rejected.

HOW MEMBERS CAN HELP

At its last meeting, the Council of the Institute resolved that, in future, other organizations should be eligible for membership in one of three ways:

1. As ordinary corporate members with a subscription of £1 1s. 0d.;
2. As affiliated organizations with an affiliation fee of £5 5s. 0d., or £10 10s. 0d. according to size;
3. As supporting bodies.

May we ask our members to get in touch with such organizations as might be interested in closer contact with our Institute, and to send all applications *exclusively* to the *Principal*, The London Institute of World Affairs, Barrows, Roydon, Nr. Ware, Herts.

Reprint

from *The London Quarterly of World Affairs*.

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THE INSTITUTE—THE NEXT STEP

DURING recent months there have been numerous informal discussions upon the development of the Institute among members, especially in view of the steady increase in membership, and at the last meeting of the Council, a number of decisions of especial importance were taken.

In the first place it should be remembered that the Institute is now in the tenth year of its existence and that it has a long record of important educational service to its credit. Before the war, it was an Extension Centre of the University of London where individual lectures were given by a wide variety of European experts upon international affairs; it possessed a well-equipped Information Department, publishing a monthly *Information Bulletin* upon international affairs; much individual and group research upon the problem of international order was undertaken; and some of it was published, either in the *Quarterly*, or in one of the series of Institute monographs, or in the form of pamphlets; and, finally, the Institute organised and conducted a summer school which, both from the standpoint of membership and outlook, had a real claim to be regarded as an international assembly. Thus, before 1939, the Institute was actually performing functions which, during the present war, have in some instances been undertaken by more recently created bodies. Since 1940, however, the Institute has considered it wiser to restrict its activities mainly to the production of the *Quarterly*, since so many of those who were formerly most active in its affairs were absent on war-service, and those who remained were widely scattered and were in many cases discharging highly responsible duties which left little time for further effort. Nevertheless, the Institute's officers and Council were always conscious that there was a great deal of educational work in the sphere of world affairs which ought to be done, but which was being left undone, and they have recently decided upon a policy of progressive development, which has acquired added importance in view of the energetic efforts of some of the Institute's members to further its aims, and which has led to the formation of powerful local branches.

In the immediate future, the Institute will concentrate mainly upon adult education in the sphere of world affairs, and it will undertake the research which such a programme implies. It will seek to realise its claim to be an international centre, in which persons of all races and nationalities can co-operate in the educational field. It is obvious that in the immediate post-war period, the entire educational movement of Europe will have to be recreated, and it is hoped that the Institute, by attracting to its courses adult students from the Continent and even further afield, can make an important contribution towards re-establishing continental adult education on a sound basis, and extending it elsewhere. In order to achieve this object, the Institute will undertake the preparation of study material for discussion groups, the organisation of conferences, public lectures, open discussion fora, courses of lectures, and an international summer school. It has received assurances that the necessary support for these greatly extended activities will be forthcoming.

A great deal of hard work will have to be done, however, before this programme, aiming ultimately at the establishment of an International University of the type discussed in my pamphlet *The Case for an International University*, is fully achieved, and its realisation requires the active support of every member. The Council hopes that the adoption of this far-reaching programme of development will meet with a vigorous and widespread response, since it is obvious that we need a much larger annual income than we at present possess if we are to be successful. I therefore appeal to every member and supporter to make a special effort to assist us to carry out our policy.

How Members can Help.

1. We need a great many more National Members. The subscription for all new National Members is now a guinea and, as before, they will receive the *Quarterly* without further charge.

2. We want a considerable number of new local branches founded, and we want members and supporters to come forward as organisers. For this purpose we have introduced a Branch Member subscription of 5/-. It will be for each branch to say what additional local subscription will be necessary to meet local expenses. We want each branch to group its activities round a monthly discussion meeting on world problems, for which full discussion material will be supplied by Headquarters. Every branch with a membership of 50 or more has a representative on the National Council, and a further representative when branch membership exceeds 100, and thereafter an additional representative for every further 80 members. If there is no Institute branch in your area, why not write to me, and set about forming a branch forthwith?

3. We want donations from all who are in sympathy with our objects, in order to achieve the programme which we have set ourselves. In the past, we have been self-supporting, and have refrained from any appeal for additional funds in view of the limitation which we had set upon our activities. Now we want the widest possible support, and even the smallest donations will be welcome. All cheques should be made payable to *The London Institute of World Affairs*, and should be sent to me at: Barrows, Royston, Ware, Herts.

4. It may be that members themselves have ideas upon the development of the Institute. If so, write to me and explain what they are. We want every idea that makes for the success of the general plan. Above all, take every opportunity to mention the Institute's work and policy to others, and write about them whenever possible in the Press. Our ultimate objectives are set out in my pamphlet, and copies of this, price 6d., with postage 7d., can always be supplied on application. There is no other exclusively educational movement, dealing with world affairs, and with an international membership, but the London Institute of World Affairs, and it is our responsibility to see that it plays its proper part in winning the peace. Our immediate objectives are 50 branches and a greatly increased membership by the end of 1944. How much can you do to help to realise this aim?

G. W. KEETON,

Principal,

The London Institute of World Affairs.

Reprint

from The London Quarterly of World Affairs.

Published for *The London Institute of World Affairs* by B. Blackwell, Oxford,
and printed at The Cambrian News, Aberystwyth. (Annual Subscription 16s.)

V. The public space
in the face of Malibari
crisis. The working class
is not a united

- (a) defence of Malibari
 - army of the ~~army~~ ^{army} detached
 - (b) the increased size
of policy (or. cases)
under full general eye at
last
-

WALTER W. VAN KIRK begins a special series of "Religion in the News"

on Saturday, February 2nd, WEAF and network - 7:00-7:15 P.S.T.

WALTER W. VAN KIRK

Speaker on Current World Problems

Dr. Van Kirk received his A.B. and D.D. degrees from Ohio Wesleyan University. He received his post graduate degree from Boston University. For the past nine and one-half years he has been an outstanding proponent of International Justice and Goodwill in the churches of America. In this capacity he has made many fruitful contacts with men and women of large experience in the field of international relations.

Dr. Van Kirk has made occasional trips to Europe where he observed conditions bearing on the problem of peace and war in England, France, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Italy, and the Balkans.

Dr. Van Kirk is the author of "Religion Renounces War" and "Highways to International Goodwill." Dr. Van Kirk also has acted as the special correspondent in Europe and elsewhere of certain metropolitan newspapers. He is a frequent contributor to the religious and secular press.

Dr. Van Kirk has appeared before conferences and forums in various parts of the United States. Included among his recent engagements are the following; Annual Meeting of the National Education Association at Los Angeles; the International Convention of Christian Endeavor at San Francisco; the Biennial Convention of the World Federation of Education Associations at Denver; the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs at Atlantic City; the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs at New York; the League of Women Voters, Greenwich, Conn.; the Fortnightly Club, Summit, N. J.; the Westchester County World Affairs Institute at White Plains, N. Y.; Women's Club, Watick, Mass.; forums in Orlando, Fla.; Lynn, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; San Francisco, Calif.; Valley City, N. D.; Kansas City, Mo.; and many other cities throughout the country; the Chicago Sunday Evening Club; numerous Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions Clubs, and other service organizations.

Issued by the
Department of Religious Radio
Frank C. Goodman, Secretary
105 East 22nd Street
New York, N. Y.

OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE

On Saturday, February 2, from 7 to 7:15 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, over WEAJ and associated stations of the National Broadcasting Company, Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk will initiate a new series of the popular radio program, "Religion in the News." Dr. Van Kirk, like his predecessor, Stanley High, recognizes the need for the dissemination of news concerning the religious activities of the world. The program will continue to be neither sermonic or doctrinal and will consist of a concrete journalistic presentation of what is going on significantly in the world of religion.

Dr. Van Kirk will present the news of religion in such a way as to make it clear that religion is one of the major factors at work in the world. Newspapers and the radio have developed a technique for presenting the news of politics, science, sports, and economics, but with the exception of this particular program there has been scarcely any attempt to present religious news in a colorful, interesting, and significant fashion. Dr. Van Kirk will make an effort to do just that.

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