NARCOTICS
THE COMMUNIST DRUG OFFENSIVE

By SUSAN L. M. HUCK in American Opinion, May, 1969

(Continued)

In Gary Allen’s excellent article, That Music, in AMERICAN OPINION for February, 1969, it was thoroughly demonstrated that a substantial portion of the popular music aimed at the teenage market is blatantly pushing drugs and revolution. These songs, whose lyrics are encoded in adolescent and narcotics slang, and nearly drowned in the din of weird musical accompaniments, are intended to be understood by the teenage target population but not by their elders. Following page after page of popular drug lyrics which the scholarly Mr. Allen has translated into plain English for those of us who don’t travel in hippie or revolutionary circles, by the popular-music industry is clinched with the following statement attributed to the music reviewer for Holiday magazine:

Is it possible that the record producers have been fooled by the jargon of the songs — have put out such discs not knowing what they mean? It is unlikely because it is impossible to be in the music business long without seeing pot smoked. The terminology of narcotics is widely known and understood in the industry, both by artists, recorders, and producers . . . . In songs meant for children of 12 or even younger, they proclaim that it is wise and hip and inside to dissolve your responsibilities and problems of a difficult world into the mists of marijuana, LSD, or heroin.

After reading Mr. Allen’s article, Leftist drug-pusher Timothy Leary told the San Francisco Examiner that “the John Bircher who said that we are using song lyrics to promote drugs is right!” Leary, of course, was boasting of this as an indication of the success of revolutionary propaganda. Both Gary Allen and Jere Real (in Folk Music, AMERICAN OPINION, December 1964) have pointed out the fairly open Communist affiliations of many of the popular-music stars and their promoters, who happen to know exactly what they are doing.

Meanwhile, young people are led by the mass media to believe that “everyone” who is in is using drugs. Articles to this effect appear regularly in Cosmopolitan, Life, Look, Time, Newsweek, and McCall’s. While they mention some bad consequences, the effect is to glamorise the drug cult. The New Left, for its part, promotes the use of drugs through bumper stickers, lapel buttons, the Marxist “underground” press, and “psychedelic” (drug) music. As Grace Slick of the wildly popular Jefferson Airplane group told Cavalier in June 1968: “We all use drugs . . . we condone the judicious use of drugs by everyone”. Frank Zappa of The Mothers of Invention told Life of June 28, 1968: “It would appear that society’s major hangups can be cured by sexual freedom, drug freedom . . . .” That is the line, and it is repeated endlessly.

Thanks to such promotion by the Marxist New Left, supported by the mass media, the abuse of barbiturates and amphetamines is already fairly widespread among those under thirty and those over the line. The under-thirties left, their seniors behind when they began playing with LSD, methamphetamine, mescaline, and Lord knows what else. After enough “meth” or “speed freaks” came to an unpleasant and untimely end, the word went out that “speed kills”, sure enough. Methamphetamine is in bad odour among thrill-seekers now, but not before some died, or were killed by crazed “meth freaks,” and unnumbered others became — and remain — mentally impaired.

Dr. Richard Lyon, a Californian physician who has treated the effects of “speed” calls it “mass murder, just tragic”. The living debris in the wake of the “speed” fad must often be institutionalised, while others still stumble around not far enough gone to be put away, but displaying slurred speech and slow, laborious thought processes with which they did not start college.

Amphetamines are usually taken in pill form, and thus do not enter the bloodstream all at once. But if they are injected in sufficient quantities, the effects are felt very suddenly, as a “flash”. Dr. Lyon believes that the Leftist music groups and “underground” Marxist tabloids which encourage the taking of amphetamines with a needle may be doing so to help overcome the beginner’s aversion to jabbing himself with a hypodermic as a prelude to use of heroin.

The revolutionaries and allied gangsters pushing “pot” have long known — and financially relied upon — the probability that a certain number of their customers will want to try something stronger. From the pusher’s point of view, and the big-time gangsters, and that of the Communist out to destroy America, the ideal thing is to get as many as possible moved along from marijuana, to pills, to amphetamines by hypodermic, to becoming “hooked on H” — addicted to heroin.

Phase One has been to introduce the younger generation to drugs, and accustom them to taking narcotics, dealing
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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

"If there is one safe (sic) prediction to be made about
the 1970's it is that before the decade is over millions of
Africans and Asians will have died through famine, war and
massacre" — Peregrine Worsthorne in the Sunday Telegraph,
4 Jan., 1970. How the Western world will react seems to
him "the most fascinating (question) which the new decade
will have to answer". However, decades do not answer
anything. What we observe within a decade is the outcome
of policy.

In August, 1960, The Social Crediter published the following
paragraphs:

1. It appears most probable that the disorders in Africa
inaugurate the final phase in the strategy for World
Domination. The reason is that it is unlikely that the
same situation would be brought about twice.
2. The objective of the U.N.'s handling of the situation
is not to restore order, but to prevent such restoration, and
discreetly to increase it.

Mr. Worsthorne attributes "the grim trends already appar-
ent" to post-colonial euphoria; we attribute them, and always
have, to a coherent strategy, the outcome of a long-term
policy — the destruction of the colonising Powers as nations
to make way for the imposition of an International World
Order. In the pursuit of that objective, the destruction
of Africans, Asians and — we may add — Arabs, is merely
incidental.

Mr. Worsthorne's view enables him to take the further
view that the Western world may well have a change of
heart: "Surely it will not be long before the finest spirits of
the age, the flower of European idealism, who now believe
that colonialism is the shame of the past, come to see it as
the hope of the future."

The flower — or better, the buds — of European idealism
were largely exterminated in two World Wars, to be suc-
ceded by the destructive products of the permissive society
and a gang of politicians who are now quite nakedly engaged
in the pursuit of power; and the retention of power means
conforming to the dictates of their international masters.

When Mr. Churchill proclaimed that he "did not become
Her Majesty's First Minister in order to preside over the
liquidation of the British Empire," it was completely obvious
that he had been told, or could infer, precisely what was
expected of him. Any aspiring First Minister these days
would know without being told what would happen to him
if he tried "to turn the clock back," whether from horror at
the 'mistake' of premature de-colonisation, old-fashioned
'帝国主义', or pure altruism.

Mr. Worsthorne disclaims guesswork in making his safe
prediction; and we disclaim speculation as to the cause of
the disasters in Africa and Asia. Decolonisation was a policy
imposed on the 'victors' of the war, in order to bring about
the results which Mr. Worsthorne deplores; it was laid down
in Communist writings, not to mention more respectable
Liberal books and periodicals.

Our alarmist extrapolation for the 1970's is that the ex-
colonial Powers will be put to work in the devastated colonial
areas to reconstruct them according to the dictates of the
masters of One World (a) to ensure the territorial secu-

THE TRAP

"We see Heads of State, Heads of Departments, and
droves of lesser commanders flying to confer all over the
globe, visibly evolving the machinery of International
Government — government of nations from outside nations,
and ending in World Government without nations. We are
in a trap, not so much 'struggling to survive' as being pre-
vented by the traitors in our midst from dismantling the
trap."

The trap closed on Britain with the signing of the ignominious
Letter of Intent from the British Government to the Inter-
national Monetary Fund. What is left of British sovereignty?
This booklet briefly reviews the situation.

* See The Trap

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London, E.11.
with criminals, defying their parents and the law. So far, so good. The next thing is to escalate — get them on stronger drugs, more expensive and more addictive drugs. The key stage in all of this is clearly the use of the amphetamines. Just as Dr. Lyon has noted, it serves a special purpose from the drug-pusher's point of view — getting young people "on the needle". Once over the needle barrier, a major psychological hurdle has been crossed.

Using the needle, then, is Phase Two. Heroin is almost always taken with a needle, and veteran addicts have arms like overworked pincushions. Heroin itself is an opium derivative — more about that later. But the stuff which our heroin addicts "mainline" into their bloodstream is anywhere from two to ten per cent. heroin. The rest may be anything from milk sugar to scurrying powder or formaldehyde.

Your friendly neighbourhood pot-peddler, unless he is a fresh-faced amateur, probably handles heroin, too, or knows who does. Heroin is enormously more profitable than "pot", and the customers are oh-so-steady — they are physically "hooked" and get quite sick without a periodic "fix". In a medical analysis entitled Drug Dependence: Its Significance And Characteristics, a team of four doctors has summarised the problems. Their description of the characteristics of "morphine type" dependence, which includes heroin addiction, provides a summary of what happens when an addict runs out of his drug:

The withdrawal syndrome appears within a few hours of the last dose, reaches a peak intensity in 24 to 48 hours, and subsides spontaneously. The most severe symptoms usually disappear within ten days . . .

The complex of symptoms and signs include anxiety, restlessness, generalised body aches, insomnia, yawning, lacrimation (weeping), rhinorrhea (running nose), perspiration, mydriasis piloerection (gooseflesh), hot flushes, nausea, emesis (vomiting), diarrhoea, elevation of body temperature, respiratory rate, and systolic blood pressure, abdominal and other muscle cramps, dehydration, anorexia (loss of appetite), and loss of body weight.

This is what happens to heroin addicts who can't get drugs. Addicts may kill, if necessary, to stave off these symptoms for another few hours. Their entire lives revolve around that single, basic problem — where is the next "fix" coming from?

According to data supplied by the Bureau of Narcotics, the average heroin addict has a "habit" which costs him about fifteen dollars a day — or over a hundred dollars per week — to maintain. A fifteen-dollar-a-day requirement is really rather modest. Hundred-dollar-a-day habits are not uncommon. Obviously, few addicts can make that kind of money honestly. The "solution" is crime. The three most popular means of supporting an expensive drug habit are stealing, prostitution, and dope-peddling — mostly stealing.

Using the modest fifteen-dollar-a-day habit, and the generous "fence" offering a full one-third the value of stolen goods, the Bureau of Narcotics estimates that Mr. Average Addict has to steal over 18,000 dollars-worth of goods a year just to support his habit. This is without a penny budgeted for needlessly luxuries like food, clothing, and shelter. At that conservative figure of 18,000 dollars a year, only 56,000 addicts will be stealing over a billion dollar's worth of goods in a year. We have more addicts than that, and they steal much more than that. Nor is this the end of the loss to society.

If they were not addicts, they would be leading more productive lives, contributing rather than bleeding away their existence and our substance. They also do damage and cause accidents out of proportion to their numbers. Naturally, they jack up the taxpayer's bill for law enforcement, the judicial system, the so-called "correctional" system of prisons and related institutions. They jam the hospitals and mental institutions. They go on Welfare, one way or another, sooner or later, and they cost us a further pretty penny for the generally unsuccessful "rehabilitation projects" with which all sorts of people are experimenting, now that buckets of government money are available for "dealing with the problem".

This is just a general outline of the proportions of the immense drain on society caused by our drug problem on the present scale. Yet, thanks to Leftist promotion of the drug cult, it is growing faster than ever now. Over and over the steps are being repeated. Step One: Smoke marijuana. Step Two: Try something stronger, preferably taken with a needle. Step Three: Get hooked on heroin.

There are some nasty-minded people — doctors familiar with the drug "scene", narcotics agents who have seen these things happen over and over again — who believe that there is nothing coincidental, accidental, inevitable, or part of the "winds of change" about all this.

Mike Culbert, editor of the Berkeley Gazette, was one who took seriously the warnings of narcotics agents who predicted that, as Leftist revolutionary activity mounted, heroin would soon begin to flood Berkeley — which, despite its notorious University, had never been known as a "hard-drug town". Thus, Mr. Culbert and a few others, including Dr. Richard Lyon, have not been surprised by the sudden growth there, within the last year or so, of heroin use and all its associated crimes and ills. "Heroin means big crime — guns and knives," Dr. Lyon had warned some time ago. That's what Berkeley has now.

Other more glittering "experts" prefer to pooh-pooh the danger. "Pot" is harmless, they say, supporting the "Legalise pot" campaign which is a favourite Leftist "cause". LSD is fun, and good for you, said Harvard's prophet of "acid", and Harvard did nothing about it until Dr. Timothy Leary had "turned on" and "dropped out" enough students to put some sort of message across. What's the matter with chemical thrills? they ask. Besides, college students are too intelligent to get involved with anything like heroin.

But Step Three is "Get hooked on heroin". One expects certain colleges and universities to show us what's new and swinging and In, and Harvard, Berkeley, and the New York area institutions do not hesitate to do so. Right now, what's "new and swinging and In" is drugs and revolution.

The New York Times headline on 11 March, 1969, read: "Use of Heroin Said to Grow in Colleges, but Number of Addicts is Small". Yes, of course — no larger than a man's hand, as the saying goes — nothing to worry about, is there?

The Times carried under the above headline an estimate
of the proportion of students at colleges in the New York area who had used drugs. At one college, not named, a doctor specialising in narcotics estimated that "80 per cent. of the students have had some experience with marijuana . . . less than 1 per cent. use heroin, and only about 5 per cent. use LSD." At Queen's College, "students estimate that between 25 and 50 per cent. have tried drugs, particularly marijuana, with 10 to 25 per cent. regular users." These same students told the Times that "the freshmen coming into the school are using drugs more than anyone else." At Fordham University, the estimate was about half of the student body among the "experimenters," and "many" habitual marijuana users. State University, Stony Brook, Long Island — "30 - 70 per cent. experimenting or habitually using drugs".

The New York Times continues:

One cool-looking City College senior who identified himself as a heroin user contended: "I don't believe society about anything else, so why should I believe what they say about scag (heroin)? It's a beautiful high."

Hunter College now has a dozen or two students on heroin who have come to the college physician about it — and the college physician is under no illusion that these users are the only ones around campus. At City College, habitues say that there is a growing number that "go joy-popping" — moving on to heroin.

Some professors are a little worried. Dr. Samuel Pearlman of Brooklyn College, doing a survey of the "drug scene" on twenty-one campuses, told the New York Times that while student use of heroin, opium, or cocaine is not now epidemic, "with changing use, God knows what (the problem) may be in five years". The "What, me worry?" attitude is better exemplified by Associate Dean of Student Affairs Robert Belknap of Columbia University, who recently estimated that "about twelve" Columbia students are currently shooting heroin. Dean Belknap was not concerned about taking action. After all, he said, "somebody who uses it doesn't have to be caught — he drops out soon enough". That recently happened to a Columbia student by the name of Fairleigh Dickinson III. On heroin, he dropped out — very dead.

Okay, if the goal is heroin addiction, where is all the heroin coming from, and why?

Some answers are more familiar, more commonly spoken of, than others. The Mafia can be mentioned — although doing something about that durable gang is something else again. The Mafia certainly looms large in the world-wide distribution of narcotics, and is fairly large, too, in the manufacture of opium-derivatives. The Mediterranean area conceals some well-equipped plants for the large-scale conversion of morphine-base to heroin, and it is close to many known sources of opium production, from Turkey to India.

It is much less well known — and just never discussed in the American mass media — that the world's largest single source of illicit opium and opium-derivatives, such as morphine-base and heroin, is Red China. Up to sixty-four per cent. of the morphine-base, and eighty-one per cent. of the total world seizures by narcotics agents of opium and its preparations has been "either certainly or presumably" produced in Red China, according to a U.S. Bureau of Narcotics report in 1960.

Red China, although it has been an implacable and open enemy of the United States since Mao Tse-Tung took over in 1949, seems to have little difficulty in making its objections to exposure heard even in certain regions of our own government. One result is that the last determined public exposure of Red China's involvement in the spread of narcotics and addiction came during 1961, the last year that Harry Anslinger was head of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics. When the Kennedy-Johnson Administration appointee, Henry L. Giordano, took over, unmistak references to Red China suddenly began to disappear from Bureau of Narcotics publications. Those references which remain are encoded in a jargon which narcotics agents understand, but the public does not.

For instance, reference to seizurs of "999 brand morphine-base" offer the public not the slightest hint as to its origin. We became suspicious of this reference to certain "brands" — and why "brands" would be found on anything so furtive as illicit narcotics in bulk. Only then did we learn that it was a discreet way of making any reference whatever to Red Chinese drugs. Perhaps it slips past the eagle eyes of those who scan official government publications for "no-nos" like references to narcotics from kindly Red China — or perhaps the eagle eyes let it slide by because they know that the average citizen will never connect the term "999 brand morphine base" with Red China. (They have other brand-names, too, for different opium products — Red Dragon, AA, Star, etc.)

In 1961, Mr. Anslinger stated flatly that "The Chinese Mainland under the occupation of a Communist regime is directly responsible for the supply of at least 65% of the illicit narcotics traffic throughout the world". By July, 1965, the Free China Review noted, "ninety per cent. of illicit narcotics reaching the free world come from the Communist-held Chinese mainland."

In its issue of 13 September, 1964, Pravda carried an informative little article by one V. Ovchinnikov, which noted:

The Mao regime is the biggest producer of opium, morphine, and heroin in the world . . . About half a billion dollars every year come into the hands of the present leaders of China from the illicit sale of narcotics. It has become one of the basic sources of convertible currency for the leadership of China. (*)

This reveals only one of the two purposes of the Red Chinese campaign to peddle dope around the world. The dual purpose is to subvert any nation designated as a target by the International Communist Conspiracy, and to reap for Red China fabulous rewards in hard currency by doing so. Other estimates of what Red China collects from its narcotics sales include "the equivalent of 400 tons of gold annually".

The London Weekly Review, on 6 November, 1964, estimated the value of Red China's opium-products for that year as high as 800 million dollars, but this may have been based upon estimates, appearing in other sources, or projected rather than actual opium production. Certainly, there is solid enough reason to believe that Red China has been netting at least a half-billion dollars a year from opium over the past decade or so.

(To be continued)

(*) Australian Government and Wheat Board PLEASE NOTE. (Ed. T.S.C.)

We regret to announce that our old friend Dr. E. U. MacWilliam died suddenly just before Christmas, on active Service to the end.

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**Page 5**

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