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KABUL TIMES

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Rhodesia and South Africa were both British colonies with a long history of racial segregation that endowed political, economic, and social privileges to the white settler–colonist minorities at the expense of the indigenous African majority. In both countries, whites had suffrage, Africans did not; Whites farmed expropriated land, Africans were expelled to agriculturally unproductive areas; whites enjoyed access to higher education, Africans did not. ¹The reference "Rhodesia" throughout this article is to Southern Rhodesia, the latter being, from the perspective of British constitutional law, the proper name for the area. We employ the short form for purposes of economy only. "For general statistics, see 1964-1965 Statesman's Year-Book 473-480 (1964). of the international community as expressed in its most representative organs. The problem of internal order within Rhodesia has, in varying. The 1973 oil crisis began in October 1973 when the members of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries proclaimed an oil embargo. The embargo was targeted at nations perceived as supporting Israel during the Yom Kippur War. The initial nations targeted were Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States with the embargo also later extended to Portugal, Rhodesia and South Africa. By the end of the embargo in March 1974, the price of oil had risen nearly 300