

House condemns United Nations anti-Zionist resolution

The House of Commons voted unanimously on November 12 to condemn the passage by the United Nations General Assembly of a resolution linking Zionism to racism.

At the UN General Assembly, November 10, Canada strongly opposed the resolution, approved by 72 to 35, with 32 abstentions, that defined Zionism "as a form of racism and racial discrimination".

The House of Commons and also the Senate, passed without a dissenting vote the motion which branded the UN resolution as "iniquitous" and "ganging up" of countries, particularly from Africa, to force through unacceptable resolutions.

Following the passage of the motion, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan MacEachen, stated that Canada might, as a result of the UN resolution, withdraw its support from an anti-racial congress to be held in Ghana in 1977 and from an "anti-racism decade", sponsored by the

United Nations. Canada, said Mr. MacEachen, would review its position on the two events in light of the UN resolution. It would be impossible for Canada to play a role in any activity where Zionism was the object of attack, he said.

Mr. MacEachen commented later that the UN resolution denied the presumption of innocence and said that no evidence could be found to support its contents.

Former Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp, now President of the Privy Council, described the UN resolution as "infamous" in a speech in Ottawa on November 12. "It is incredulous to me that such a resolution would be proposed, let alone passed by a majority of the nations," he said. "It is a sad comment on the state of the United Nations, an organization in which we trust, that reason and good should have fallen to the politics of expediency and the force of the petrodollar," said Mr. Sharp.

Statement on Angola

Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen, issued the following statement on November 13 regarding the independence of Angola from Portugal:

Canada has consistently supported the right of colonized peoples to self-determination and independence, and we have accordingly taken note and welcomed Angola's independence from Portugal which took place on November 11. However, the political and security situations there are extremely confused, and we are not at present in a position to recognize or enter into relations with any group which may claim to govern the country.

It is established Canadian policy to recognize governments that are in control of their country and that are able to answer to their international obligations. When the situation in Angola is clarified sufficiently in this direction, we will then be in a position to pronounce further on our relations with it.

The Children of the Raven – Museum of Man's new hall

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau opened the National Museum of Man's new West Coast hall entitled The Children of the Raven, November 5. Museum director, Dr. William E. Taylor, Jr., was host to the distinguished guests, including several West Coast Indian artists and Professor Claude Lévi-Strauss, member of the Académie Française, noted social anthropologist, leading exponent of structuralism and a student of Canada's West Coast Indians.

The following evening, Professor Lévi-Strauss gave a lecture, "L'importance du détail dans l'analyse des mythes" in the Museum auditorium. He recently published a book, *The Naked*



Flying frog wooden headpiece, collected in nineteenth century from Kitwanoon Tsimshian tribe.

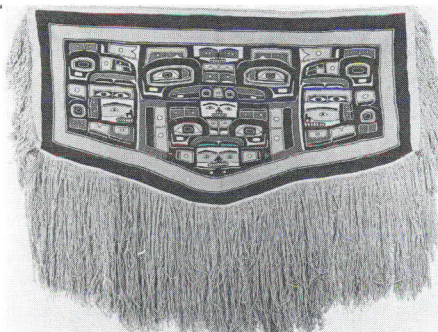
Man, in Geneva on the Pacific Coast cultures following on his structural analysis of West Coast mythology.

The Children of the Raven hall presents a series of ancient, complex and



Head plaque, which would have been worn by a member of the Eagle clan.

sophisticated cultures from the Pacific Coast. Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, Kwakiutl, Bella Coola, Nootka and the Coast Salish people traditionally held territories from British Columbia's northern coastal regions to southeastern Vancouver Island. The remarkable cultural diversity found in the Pacific Coast area makes the new hall a multi-faceted exhibition illustrating



A Tlingit Chilkat blanket woven in intricate patterns of black, yellow, blue and natural from mountain goat wool. It was collected about 1900.