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Glenn McPherson Fonds

Records related to the decision to intern Japanese-Canadians,  
1987-1993

**FOLDER NO.** 6-2

RARE BOOKS AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

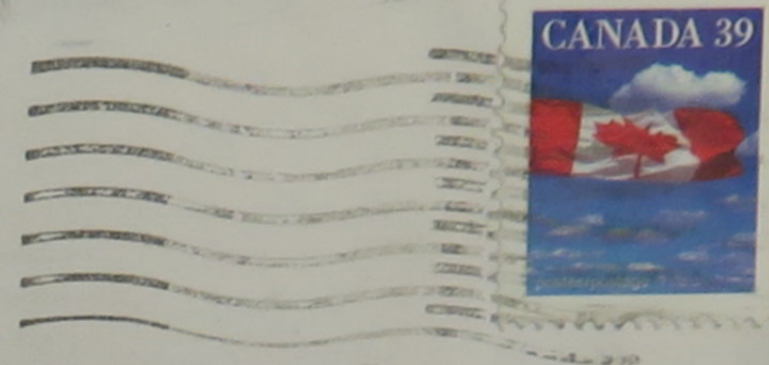
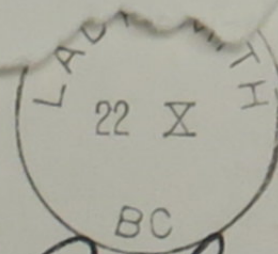
**PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER**



Canadian Pacific Veterans World War II Assoc.  
P.O. Box 1556, Parksville, B.C. V9P 2H4

Mr. Glen McPherson  
4580 Marine Dr.,  
West Vancouver  
B.C.

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Records Related to the Service to Inform Japanese-Canadians,  
1987-1993

FOUNDER 6-2





*'We Stand On Guard for Thee'*

C. Hawkshaw  
2947 Oriole Crescent  
Clearbrook, B.C.  
V2T-4C9  
August 1st, 1993

Mr. Glenn McPherson Sr.,  
4580 Marine Drive,  
West Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. McPherson:

Sometime ago my friend Ralph Field advised the undersigned, he would introduce me to you. Meanwhile, Ralph has passed on and therefore am writing in the hope that an opportunity could be arranged for a lunch and meeting.

The subject will deal with material mailed sometime ago to you by C.M. Shore.

Yours sincerely,

*Cedric Hawkshaw*  
CEDRIC HAWKSHAW.....

*Canadian Pacific Veterans World War 11 Assoc.*  
CO CEDRIC HAWKSHAW CFF MET



*Canadian Pacific Veterans World War 11 Assoc.*

P.O. Box 1556, Parksville, B.C. Canada V9P 2H4

July 15th, 1991.

Mr. Art Miki, President,  
N.A.J.C. 735 Ash Street,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Miki:

All CANADIANS have been a witness these past few years to your organizing of a National Association for the benefit of your membership to lobby and receive compensation from the Canadian government for what you have perceived was an injustice. Indeed you are now in receipt of this compensation.

In like manner a National Association of Canadian veterans have issued a writ through the U.N. against JAPAN for the FORCED SLAVE LABOUR ACTIVITY against allied prisoners of war in JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS. This will include Canadian survivors as well as allied servicemen from U.S. Dutch, French and Commonwealth countries.

Naturally, we seek your MORAL SUPPORT and clearly this provides your organization an opportunity to display your ALLEGIANCE to CANADA and the CANADIAN SERVICEMEN who served in the PACIFIC IN DEFENSE OF THE NATION AND ALL ITS CITIZENS and especially those members who gave their lives for all of us.

No doubt, the present IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT will be interested in your answer as will all true and loyal

Canadians.

cc AN VETS

H.K. VETS

I.O.D.E.

R.C.L.

R.C.N.A.

P.M.O.

V.A.C.

*A.G. Chappin*  
Yours sincerely,

C. M. Shore Executive Director

CANADIAN PACIFIC WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION W.W.11

*C. M. Shore*

WAR AMPS.

*-Cliff Chadderton*

C.E.O. 1-800-465-2697

*Glenn McPherson*

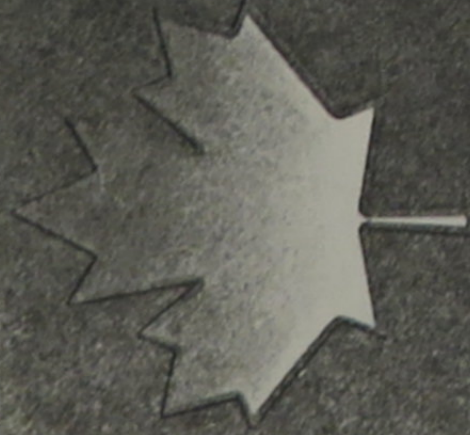
*1987-1993*





Department of the Secretary  
of State of Canada

Secrétariat d'Etat  
du Canada



*Multiculturalism / Multiculturalisme*

SEP 23 1988

Check against delivery

Speaking Notes

for

the Honourable Gerry Weiner

Minister of State

Multiculturalism and Citizenship

at the

Japanese Canadian Redress Agreement

Press Conference

Ottawa

September 22, 1988

Canada



LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FOR OVER FORTY YEARS SUCCESSIVE CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS HAVE REFUSED TO ACKNOWLEDGE OR TO REDRESS THE SHAMEFUL INJUSTICES DONE TO JAPANESE CANADIANS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND AFTER.

OF APPROXIMATELY 22,000 JAPANESE CANADIANS WHO WERE UPROOTED, RELOCATED, INTERNED OR DEPORTED DURING THIS TIME, THE VAST MAJORITY WERE CANADIAN CITIZENS. AND LET ME EMPHASIZE -- MOST WERE BORN HERE IN CANADA.

THE PRIME MINISTER PLEDGED IN 1984 THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO RIGHT THE WRONGS OF THE PAST AS BEST WE CAN TODAY. THIS WAS NOT AN EASY PLEDGE TO FULFILL. THE ISSUES ARE COMPLEX AND DETERMINING APPROPRIATE REDRESS FOR THE LOSS OF DIGNITY, OF HONOUR AND SELF-PRIDE, OF BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT.

IT IS THEREFORE WITH DEEP FEELINGS OF HUMILITY AND PRIDE THAT I SHARE WITH YOU DETAILS OF AN AGREEMENT ON JAPANESE CANADIAN REDRESS, ANNOUNCED BY THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.



THIS IS AN HISTORIC AGREEMENT. AND IT IS AN  
HONOURABLE AND MEANINGFUL SETTLEMENT.

BUT BEFORE GOING INTO DETAILS LET ME TELL YOU  
ABOUT THE PRINCIPLES WHICH GUIDED AND DEFINED OUR  
NEGOTIATIONS.

FIRST, WE SOUGHT TO REACH AN AGREEMENT THAT WOULD  
HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE  
CANADIANS (NAJC), ON BEHALF OF THE JAPANESE CANADIAN  
COMMUNITY.

SECOND, WE WANTED TO ENSURE THAT THIS KIND OF  
INJUSTICE COULD NEVER HAPPEN AGAIN IN THIS COUNTRY.

AND THIRD, WE STRUGGLED TO FINALIZE AN AGREEMENT  
NOW FOR COMPASSIONATE REASONS. WE WERE MINDFUL OF THOSE  
JAPANESE CANADIANS WHOSE HEALTH OR ADVANCING AGE MIGHT  
DEPRIVE THEM OF KNOWING THAT THE SHAME ON THEIR HONOUR,  
THEIR DIGNITY, THEIR RIGHTS AS CANADIANS IS NOW REMOVED  
FOREVER.



LET ME REMIND YOU THAT THESE PEOPLE WERE STRIPPED  
OF THEIR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS.

THEIR ENTIRE COMMUNITY WAS TORN APART. THEIR  
LAND, THEIR HOMES, THEIR PERSONAL PROPERTY WERE TAKEN FROM  
THEM. FAMILY MEMBERS WERE CRUELLY SEPARATED FROM EACH  
OTHER. AND NONE OF THESE PERSONS WAS EVER CHARGED WITH ANY  
ACT OF SABOTAGE OR DISLOYALTY.

WHY DID THEY REMAIN LOYAL TO THIS COUNTRY?

ONLY SOMEONE WHO IS JAPANESE CANADIAN CAN  
EXPLAIN. SO LET ME SHARE WITH YOU THE WORDS OF JOY KOGAWA  
FROM HER AWARD-WINNING BOOK OBASAN. HERE KOGAWA IS  
DESCRIBING WHY HER AUNT EMILY, A "NISEI" OR  
SECOND-GENERATION JAPANESE CANADIAN, FOUGHT FOR  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE INJUSTICE DONE TO HER PEOPLE.

QUOTE: "WHEN WAR STRUCK THIS COUNTRY,  
WHEN NEITHER PRIDE NOR BELLIGERENCE  
NOR GRIEF HAD AVAILED US ANYTHING,  
WHEN WE WERE UPROOTED, AND SCATTERED  
TO THE FOUR WINDS, I CLUNG DESPERATELY  
TO THOSE IMMORTAL LINES:

THIS IS MY OWN, MY NATIVE LAND.



LATER STILL, AFTER OUR FORMER HOMES HAD BEEN SOLD OVER OUR VIGOROUS PROTESTS, AFTER HAVING BEEN RE-REGISTERED, FINGER-PRINTED, CARD-INDEXED, ROPED AND RESTRICTED, I CRY OUT THE QUESTION:

IS THIS MY OWN, MY NATIVE LAND?

THE ANSWER CANNOT BE CHANGED. YES.

IT IS. FOR BETTER OR WORSE, I AM CANADIAN."

THE KEY TO OUR NEGOTIATIONS REALLY LIES IN THAT FINAL SENTENCE. THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OF THE TIME COMMITTED UNFAIR, DISCRIMINATORY ACTS AGAINST LOYAL CANADIANS. THIS GOVERNMENT IS NOW ACKNOWLEDGING THOSE WRONGS AND PROMISING THAT THEY MUST NEVER HAPPEN AGAIN.

AND SO THE REDRESS AGREEMENT THAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED STATES CLEARLY THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA WILL:

- \* ACKNOWLEDGE THE INJUSTICES INFLICTED ON CANADIANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY DURING AND AFTER WORLD WAR II;



\* OFFER SYMBOLIC REDRESS PAYMENT OF \$21,000 TO ELIGIBLE CANADIANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY, LIVING AS OF TODAY, WHO WERE RELOCATED, INTERNED AND/OR DEPORTED DURING AND FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II, SIMPLY BECAUSE OF THEIR ANCESTRY. EACH PAYMENT WILL BE A TAX-FREE LUMP SUM;

\* CLEAR THE NAMES OF ELIGIBLE PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WHO WERE CONVICTED UNDER THE WAR MEASURES ACT. WE WILL ALSO ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

\* PROVIDE \$12 MILLION TO THE JAPANESE CANADIAN COMMUNITY, THROUGH THE NAJC, TO UNDERTAKE EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE WELL-BEING OF THE COMMUNITY, OR THAT WILL PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS.

\* PROVIDE \$24 MILLION TO CREATE A CANADIAN RACE RELATIONS FOUNDATION THAT WILL FOSTER RACIAL HARMONY AND CROSS-CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING AND HELP ELIMINATE RACISM. AT THE REQUEST OF THE NAJC, ONE HALF OF THAT ENDOWMENT WILL BE RECOGNIZED AS A COMMEMORATION OF THOSE WHO SUFFERED INJUSTICES.



IN ADDITION, WE HAVE REPLACED THE WAR MEASURES ACT WITH THE NEW EMERGENCIES ACT. THIS WAS ONE OF THE SETTLEMENT MEASURES SOUGHT BY THE NAJC, AND I WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT THAT THIS NEW ACT EQUIPS THE GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE FOR THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF CANADIANS WHILE LIMITING EXCEPTIONAL MEASURES TO NO MORE THAN IS ABSOLUTELY NEEDED.

I BELIEVE THAT ALL THESE MEASURES DEMONSTRATE HOW MUCH CANADA HAS MATURED IN FORTY YEARS. THE CANADIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACT... THE CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS... THE CANADIAN MULTICULTURALISM ACT WHICH BECAME LAW IN JULY... AND NOW THIS HISTORIC JAPANESE CANADIAN REDRESS AGREEMENT... THESE AND OTHER INITIATIVES WILL HELP COUNTER DISCRIMINATION AND INJUSTICE WHEREVER AND WHENEVER THEY ARE FOUND.

AND THEY DEMONSTRATE CLEARLY THAT WE ARE A NATION CAPABLE OF LEARNING FROM THE SOMETIMES BITTER MISTAKES OF THE PAST TO BUILD AN EVEN BETTER FUTURE FOR US ALL.

WE ARE PREPARED TO CONFRONT PREJUDICE OR DISCRIMINATION OR RACISM -- AND CALL THEM UNACCEPTABLE.



OUR SOCIETY OF TODAY WOULD NOT TOLERATE WHAT TOOK PLACE FORTY YEARS AGO. WE, AS CANADIANS, HAVE INDEED CHANGED AND GROWN. WE HAVE ACQUIRED NEW WISDOM AND COMPASSION. AND, OVER THE YEARS, WE HAVE RECOGNIZED THE REALITY AND THE VAST POTENTIAL OF OUR MULTICULTURAL IDENTITY.

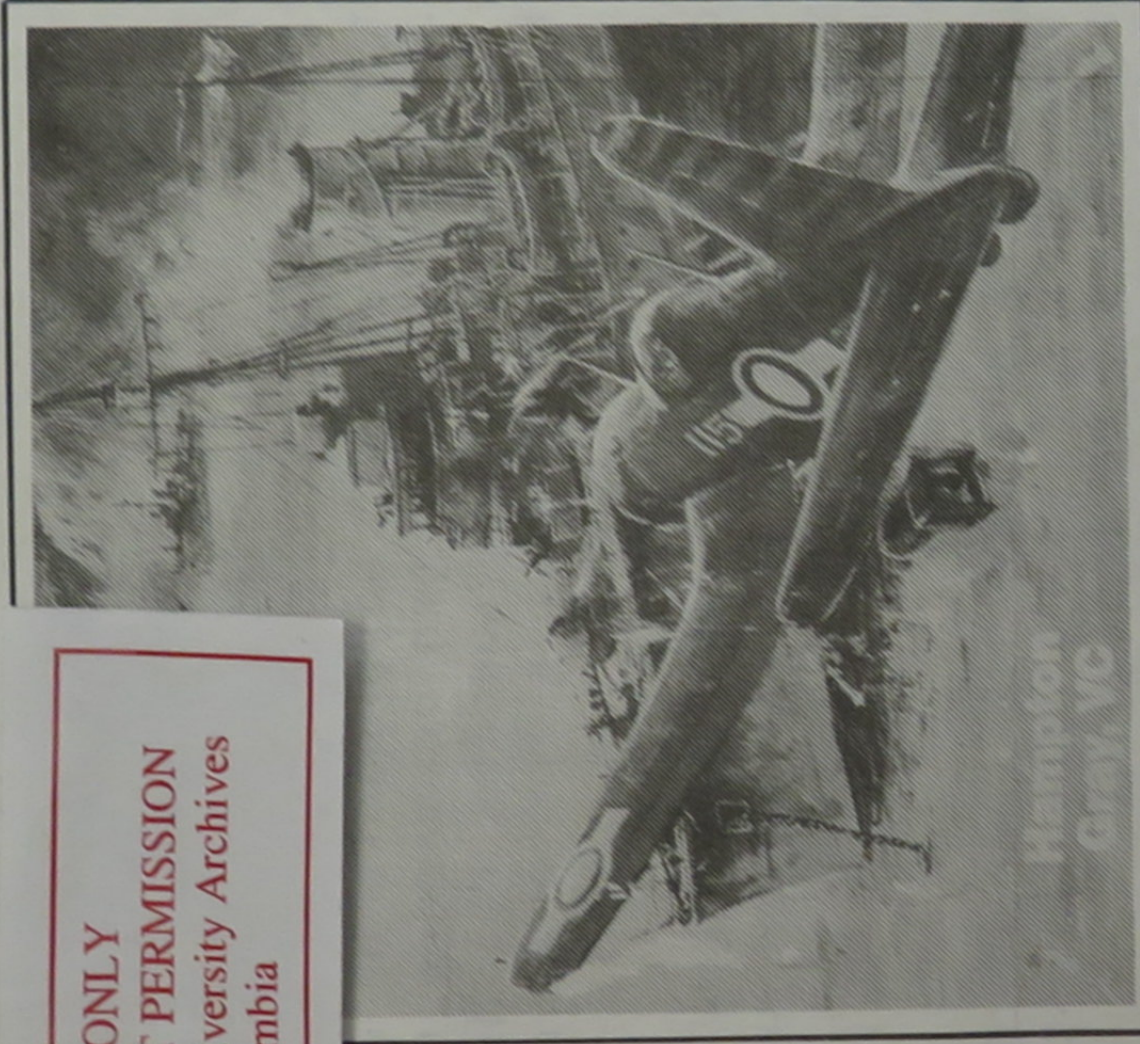
THIS GOVERNMENT'S OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE INJUSTICES DONE TO JAPANESE CANADIANS SERVES NOTICE TO ALL CANADIANS THAT THE EXCESSES OF THE PAST ARE CONDEMNED AND THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE AND EQUALITY IN CANADA ARE REAFFIRMED.

I WANT TO SAY HOW MUCH I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO A CLOSE PARTNERSHIP WITH MR. MIKI AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JAPANESE CANADIANS AS WE BEGIN TO IMPLEMENT THE TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

WORKING TOGETHER, WE CAN SAY NEVER AGAIN WITH GENUINE CONVICTION AND UNDERSTANDING. WE CAN CONTINUE TO BUILD A BETTER AND FAIRER SOCIETY FOR ALL CANADIANS. AND, BELIEVE ME, WE WILL.



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October 15, 1990

*'We Stand On Guard for Thee'*

Mr. H. Clifford Chadderton, OC SBStJ, CAE  
The War Amputations of Canada  
2827 Riverside Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario K1V 0C4

Dear Mr. Chadderton:

RE: PAYMENT TO ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR HELD IN  
JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS AND FOR FORCED SLAVE  
LABOUR ACTIVITY DURING WORLD WAR II.

Three cheers, plus a tiger for your efforts! At this time, wish to make the following points for your serious consideration:

1. The amount of the claim should be at least twice the individual sum which Canada and the U.S. are now paying to the Japanese that were re-settled in other parts of Canada and the U.S. during the hostility period. In fact, my personal choice would be three times.
2. All Canadian servicemen who volunteered for the Japanese campaign and served in the Pacific should also be included. Because we survived and were not captured we took indeed the very same risks of those who were interned or worse lost their lives.
3. The Canadian government at this time is paying all Japanese who claim citizenship in the period of time '41 to '49 - \$21,000. Obviously this will include those Japanese Canadians who volunteered on behalf of Canada as interpreters in the Far East and all those who served in the European theatre of World War II. They were all eligible for the same veteran benefits as all Canadian servicemen. Why should those ordinary Canadian Naval, Army, Air force volunteers who served in the Japanese campaign not be equally recognized?

*Canadian Pacific Veterans World War 11 Assoc.*

P.O. Box 1556, Parksville, B.C. Canada V9P 2H4



For example, your correspondent happens to be a naval gunner who served on a Canadian ship whose gun commander was hospitalized in an action with a terrorist while loading P51 Mustang fighter planes along with other war supplies for delivery to U.S. forces in the Pacific.

Our total force of five D.E.M.S. naval gunners provided the only ship security while unescorted we zig-zagged across the pacific on the maiden voyage of a brand new 10,000 ton merchant ship built on the Canadian West Coast.

Our one and only 4" naval gun against the entire Imperial Japanese Navy. Does that not sound like the story of David and Goliath? **Why should we not be included?**

Let no one be confused about the risks that were taken. That's why the Canadian government of the day, requested all servicemen to sign up and volunteer again to help bring the war to an end.

In July 1945 - more than half the crew members of H.M.C.S. Uganda refused to sign and consequently she withdrew from the British battle squadron in the Pacific and returned to Esquimalt. Reference by "A Formidable Hero Lt. H. Gray V.C., D.S.C., R.C.N.V.R." Page 94, by Stuart Soward.

Forty-four years and seven months later am happy to report my injured shipmate made contact to say hello and claim recovery of from the surprise attack in that far away port in the summer of 1945.

Indeed, following several years of attempting to locate my colleague **dead or alive** had all but given up in the search to find him.

January 5, 1989 the happy end to that story was completed when the telephone rang very early in the morning in an old house on a Canadian North Pacific Island.

God bless, and warm personal wishes in your endeavours on behalf of Canadian overseas veterans.

Yours sincerely,

*C. M. Shore*

C.M. Shore D.E.M.S. R.C.N.V.R. (Ret'd)  
Executive Director  
CANADIAN PACIFIC VETERANS  
ASSOCIATION - W.W. II



October 15, 1990



*'We Stand On Guard for Thee'*

# M E M O

GENTLEMEN:

We want you support!

Your donation will indicate your desire to see that we carry on!

Receipts and membership cards will be issued and plans will be made if you so desire to have top-drawer speakers to address our association in the future.

Yours sincerely,

*C. M. Shore*

C. M. Shore  
C.I.C.M., D.E.M.S., R.C.N.V.R. (Ret'd)  
Executive Director  
Canadian Pacific Veterans Association - WW II  
P.O. Box 1556  
Parksville, B.C. V9P 2H4

*A colleague we  
with the Watt  
name of your past!  
knows the past!  
from the past!*

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*Canadian Pacific Veterans World War II Assoc.*

P.O. Box 1556, Parksville, B.C. Canada V9P 2H4



SEP 23 1987

Background  
Canadian Race Relations Foundation

The purpose of the Canadian Race Relations Foundation will be to foster racial harmony and cross-cultural understanding and to contribute to the elimination of racism and racial discrimination in Canada. It will:

- ° act as a clearing house for information with an electronic data base;
- ° undertake research to provide comprehensive state-of-the-art information for Canadian policy makers, researchers, race relations practitioners, voluntary organizations and the general public;
- ° assist institutions, private or public, in seeking to reflect more sensitively Canada's multiracial nature;
- ° assist in expanding our knowledge in the field of race relations and;
- ° foster effective policies and approaches for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination.

Both the Special Parliamentary Committee on the Participation of Visible Minorities in Canadian Society (1984) and the Standing Committee on Multiculturalism (1987) called for a more coordinated approach and better access to race relations material and information.

As well, the Race Relations Committee of the Canadian Multiculturalism Council recommended, in a report to the Multiculturalism Minister this spring, that a national centre be created to deal with issues of race relations.

Finally, an in-depth study and extensive consultations carried out over the last six months by race relations specialist Dr. Lloyd Stanford, confirms strong community and institutional support for just such a foundation.



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It is a reflection of the generosity and foresight of the Japanese Canadian community that they have chosen to commemorate those who suffered injustices by directing funds (\$12 million) from the redress settlement to this Foundation to benefit all Canadians. This sum will be matched by an additional \$12 million from the government for a total endowment of \$24 million.

The Canadian Race Relations Foundation will be established as an "arms-length" organization in order to maintain its status as a valuable source of independent advice and information. The specific structure and mandate of the Foundation as well as its location will be determined following further consultations with groups and individuals who have an interest in this area. It will undertake activities along the following lines:

a) Information and Public Education

The Foundation will publish and disseminate relevant information, research findings and publications to practitioners, scholars, organizations, institutions, governmental bodies and interested individuals.

Public events may be organized (such as conferences) to accompany release of major research findings and to raise public awareness on these issues. Other programs may be developed to bring attention to issues raised during the course of the Foundation's activities.

b) Research

The Foundation will carry out long-term and short-term research activities which will lead to the production of objective data and well-founded analysis. It is expected that much of the research will be commissioned -- to be conducted by the best qualified practitioners and scholars wherever they are located in Canada.



c) Clearing-House

The Foundation will establish and maintain a comprehensive up-to-date national collection of pertinent materials which will be made accessible to community groups, academics, government officials, institutions and the general public.

A specialized electronic data base will be made available to interested users via existing computer networks.

The Foundation will also maintain links with similar bodies in other countries.



Box #1556 Parksville, B.C.  
VOR-2SO

July 28th, 1989.....

Mr. Douglas Fisher  
Royal Canadian Legion,  
359 Kent Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario....

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Dear Sir:

This writer wishes to respond to the comments of your correspondent T. J. C. Young of Calgary which you published in your June column of the Legion magazine.

800 Japanese were interned during World War II and the prison camp was in Angler, Ontario. Read 'Beyond the Barbed Wire Fence' by Takeo Nakano a Japanese nationalist. With even more interest read 'Pioneer Tales of Burnaby' by Michael Sone, a Japanese-Canadian (see page 322). A story of how two Japanese families turned their company and property over to an agent and lived out the war in Montreal while operating the business from behind the scenes. The stores and residence were in the Vancouver area.

Under national selective service everyone in Canada after 1940 had to register for employment and the government gave direction through the department of labour to support the war effort. Let us not forget the RCMP discovered about 300 Japanese had not registered under National Selective Service and a total of 1602 had taken military training in Japan.

Following Pearl Harbour, the government took action to secure the Pacific Coast. At that time by far the largest number of Japanese were living in squatters shacks on the banks of the Fraser River and Lulu island the site of the Vancouver airport.

Plans were made for evacuation of all Japanese on the B.C. coast. As we know and recall most Japanese families elected to choose the accommodation which the federal government provided

FOLDER NO. 6-2



(2)

in the interior and sunny Okanogan valley in British Columbia. There are still some families living in the homes and those towns to this day. They were all free to go anywhere in Canada, except the coastal area which for 100 miles inland was designated a defense area.

After the war, those who had owned real estate were given an opportunity to appeal property settlements before Supreme Court Justice Bird. About 1500 did so.

Now, the government of the day under a strong lobby has with only hear-say evidence given into NAJC demands to pay 12,000 individuals \$21,000 each plus community funding.

In closing it is clear, your correspondent T.C.J. Young does not appear to have studied the evacuation or voluntary re-settlement of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast in 1942. Or for that matter the threat to national security which prompted the action of the federal government at that time.

cc RCL Pacific  
RCL National

Yours sincerely,

C.M. Shore.....

P.S. Squatters shack: A term of the past meaning individuals living on land to which they had no legal title.

The 1500 who appealed to the Bird Commission after the war represented 6% of the total Japanese population in Canada.

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P.O. Box 1556  
Parksville, B.C. V0R 2J0

February 24, 1989

GENTLEMEN:

Enclosed is a file you will find self explanatory.

For four years we have lobbied the federal government against compensation to the Japanese-Canadians who were removed from the coast in 1942.

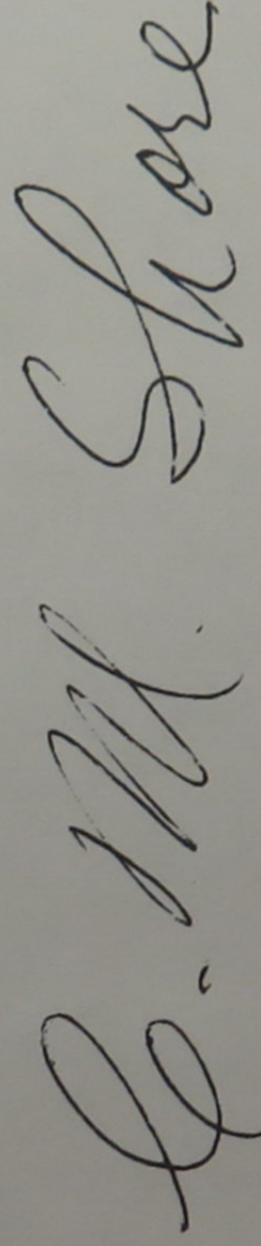
We believe the individual facts of this issue should have been put before the Royal Commission, to ensure a just and honest decision to all applicants who could prove that they had been badly treated.

Donations to our cause would be appreciated. Receipts will be issued.

Yours sincerely,

CANADIAN PACIFIC VETERANS  
ASSOCIATION WORLD WAR II

C.M. Shore  
Executive Director



CMS:adf

Encl.

P.S. Today is the funeral ceremony for the Japanese Emperor,  
Hirohito.

Lest we forget - a matter of historical fact:

Emperor Hirohito gave orders to his prison camp commanders to immediately execute all allied prisoners of war by any means should allied troops land on Japanese soil.

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P.O. Box #1556 Parksville, B.C. VOR-2JO

February 15 1989.

Lt/Col. Gerald Merrithew, M.P.,

Minister D.V.A.,

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Dear Minister:

Congratulations on your recent appointment.

Enclosed a brief file on our recent lobby to the Federal Government against payment of compensation to Japanese-Canadians.

Now that this issue has been won by the NAJC respectfully submit that all Canadian servicemen who volunteered and served in the Pacific war against Japan be likewise compensated in a way which would reflect the national honour to the men who risked their lives for Canada. Lest we forget, Japanese-Canadians living in Canada enjoyed this security as did all other Canadians.

The undersigned is a member of a Canadian group of servicemen who were aboard Canadian ships in the Pacific at the end of World War II of which to-day perhaps a handful survive.

We look forward to your reply and support.

Yours sincerely,

*G.M. Shore*

CANADIAN PACIFIC VETERANS WORLD WAR II ASSOCIATION

G. Martin Shore  
Executive Director.

Encl.

cc R.C.I. Pacific Command R.C.I. National  
R.E. George Rear-Admiral C in C Pacific R.C.N.  
D. Bellamy.

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Telephone number  
is 248-4939

Post Box  
# 1556  
Parksville B.C.  
VOR-250.

Mrs. G. W. McPherson  
4580 Marine Drive  
West Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mrs. McPherson:-

As the to our  
recent telephone conversation  
am writing this note in order  
that you will have a  
telephone number to call  
if and when you are in this  
area.

Yours truly,  
L. M. Shore



Box #1556 Parksville, B.C.

VOR-2S0

August 24th, 1989.....

Mr. G.W. McPherson  
4580 Marine Drive ,  
West Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

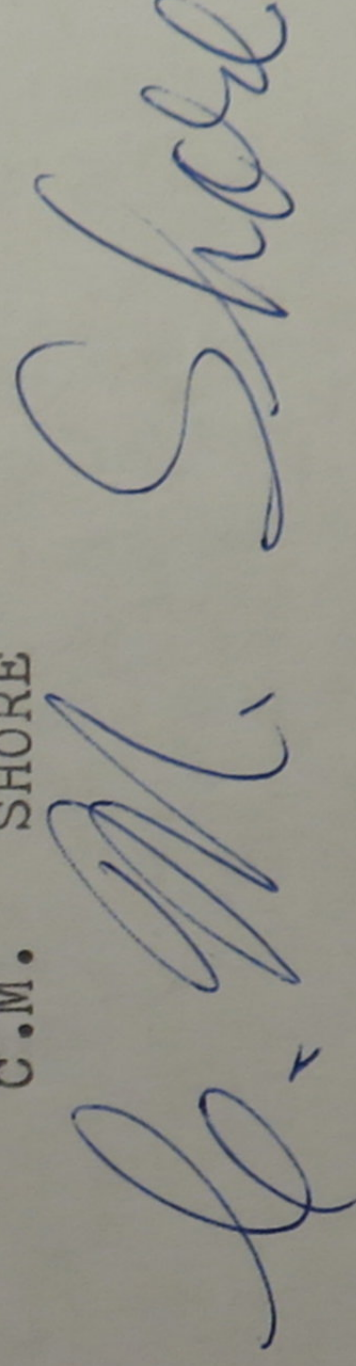
Please find enclosed copies of letters and other material which you will find self explanatory.

Meanwhile my colleague is looking for the press release issued by the Multi Culture Ministry re Japanese property being stolen.

Will telephone in three weeks time. Perhaps a meeting can be arranged at that time.

Sincerely,

C.M. SHORE



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November 2, 1987

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney  
House of Commons  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0A2

Dear Prime Minister:

Re: N.A.J.C. Lobby for Compensation Plus Plaques  
to be Placed in Public Places to Bring Historical  
Attention to the Issue of the Removal of Japanese/  
Canadians From the West Coast in 1942

It is with a sense of sadness that this writer feels it is necessary to forward these documents, herewith enclosed.

To the Japanese/Canadians who served and risked their lives in the European theatre of war 1939-1945, three cheers!

To all those Japanese/Canadians who have disassociated themselves from the NAJC and their campaign, more cheers.

To those 1602 Japanese born in Canada, who took military service in Japan before Pearl Harbour, DAMNATION.

To summarize again the enclosed file, I wish to make the following points:

- 1) Professor J.R. Arnolds letters to the Anglican Churchman and Mr. David Crombie M.P. are self explanatory.
- 2) Eric Nicols column 'WAR IS HECK WHEN IT DOESN'T PAY' Vancouver Sun 1986 provides more insight.
- 3) Professor Gary Geddes book 'Hong Kong Poems' Oberon Press 1987, refers to our infamous born Japanese/Canadian, nicknamed Kamloops Joe, see page 59. A real revelation. Found a war criminal, he was hanged after the war in Hong Kong.
- 4) Fraser Wilson's cartoon circa 1938 Vancouver Sun and brief note regarding Japanese response provides more food for thought.
- 5) Michael Sone's (pronounced 'Sony') book 'PIONEER TALES OF BURNABY' (1987) provides a splendid example of one typical Japanese family by the name of SHIMOTAKAHARA who succeeded - very successfully in Canada (see page 322 Kadota & Shimotakahara).

MICHAEL SONE is THE JAP- CAN AUTHOR OF  
'PIONEER TALES OF BURNABY'



Prior to his duties with the Mayor's office in Burnaby, B.C. where he is presently under contract, Sone was a court reporter. His investigative reporting is brilliant, although on a few points the details require correction.

- a) The Japanese/Canadians were settled not interned in Greenwood, New Denver, and Castlegar, B.C. See page 324.
- b) In his book 'Pioneer Tales of Burnaby' page 324, paragraph 3, he states "And being a man of considerable business acumen he had transferred the title of his house and business so they could not be seized by the custodian".
- c) However, paragraph 6, same page, states "Their North Burnaby house however, had been sold and their possessions etc. etc. were gone". It would appear that was obviously the responsibility of the agent he had so designated to manage and have title to his home and property while he was away in Montreal. Another line on the same page adds, "He continued to operate 'Modiste' from behind the scenes". Sone, no doubt in his assessment of the Shimotakahara story, appears to have an obvious bias. WE UNDERSTAND. AND THIS IS 1987.

Final conclusion:

SHIMOTAKAHARA was simply one typical example of no doubt, many Japanese/Canadians who lived happily in security and freedom throughout Canada from 1942-1945 while other Canadians were overseas in theatres of war, risking their lives for the sake of the nation.

This writer, a former naval gunner, joined his Canadian owned, Vancouver built liberty type design ship in June 1945 on its maiden voyage to the battle areas of the South Pacific. Before leaving Port Alberni, a signal from Esquimalt requested the immediate return of Brown, second in command of the gun crew of 6. Gun crew members were in short supply for other ships. The commanding gunnery officer appointed me to take Brown's place and share with him the bunk cabin on the aft stern quarter of the ship, one deck below the location of our 4 inch naval gun.

A week later in Oakland, California, we commenced loading American P.51 Mustang fighter planes on top of B.C. lumber already strapped, chained, and piled 10 feet high to the steel deck of our ship. Two days later, before our scheduled departure, Norman Baker, our gun crew commander, was fatally stabbed in the back while in full uniform in the dock landing area. On the spot intelligence reports passed to this writer indicated the definite possibility of subversive activity. The eye-witness report stated the assailant had oriental features and had made a surprise attack as he approached Baker on the street. Like PEARL HARBOUR all over again, on a smaller scale.

A conference with the Master of the ship, Captain Sutherland, was held. Another gunner was selected to assist my command which followed the



death of my ship mate. The hospital returned his blood-soaked clothes and I gathered up his belongings and put them all together in his kit bag for immediate dispatch to local authority for return to next of kin. Still classified, the documents relating to this incident remain in Ottawa to this day.

The following night under cover of darkness, we slipped out of San Francisco Bay and zig-zagged unescorted across the Pacific with our destination unknown. THIS WAS WAR. The same experience had earlier been experienced on two other Canadian built ships in the Atlantic, Pacific, Caribbean and Indian oceans. It was HELL; we could trust no one.

Let us not forget the FORT CAMOSUN, a liberty type ship built in Victoria and torpedoed by the Japanese submarine 1-25, Commander Meiji Tagami Imperial Japanese Imperial Navy at 23:30 hours on June 19th, 1942 off Cape Flattery. (For full story read the Daily Colonist, July 12, 1964, page 12). This incident happened 6½ months after Pearl Harbour. Let us also remember the incendiary type bombs released by rocket firing devices and carried by glider over the Coastal forested Mountains to burn down our trees. This sample is on display in the Kamloops museum. The details could continue on.

As a nation, proud in our tradition and our glorious past, why did we give medals and honours to our servicemen who risked their lives fighting the enemy here in North America and overseas while at the same time honoring a Canadian GRACE TUCKER (February, 1987) with the Order of Canada for her bleeding heart interest in the Japanese/Canadians on the B.C. coast.

Most Canadians at that time wished our Monarchy and Democracy to continue as they do today. His Imperial Highness Emperor Hirohito with his ancient dynasty, was not an empire which we wished to replace the one which governed us.

To Dr. A. Miki, President of the NAJC and all those Japanese/Canadians supporting his views, a suggestion; lobby the Emperor Hirohito by sending a petition to the Japanese government for all imagined pain or suffering and loss of homes on the West Coast of Canada during the war and 3 year post war period, for the sunny Okanagan and safety. The sneak attack on Pearl Harbour by the Imperial forces of Japan and/or the support and funding of 1602 born in Canada Japanese/Canadians with the Imperial Japanese forces prior to 1941, cannot be ignored. Would these 1602 young men not be related to most of the members of the Japanese community here in B.C.?

It is clear Prime Minister McKenzie King had only one option. He exercised that option.

Once more, the writer respectfully repeats Sir, this whole issue should be shelved for the benefit of this great nation now and forever.



Yours sincerely,  
CANADIAN PACIFIC VETERANS  
WORLD WAR II ASSOCIATION

G. Martin Shore  
Executive Director

Encl.

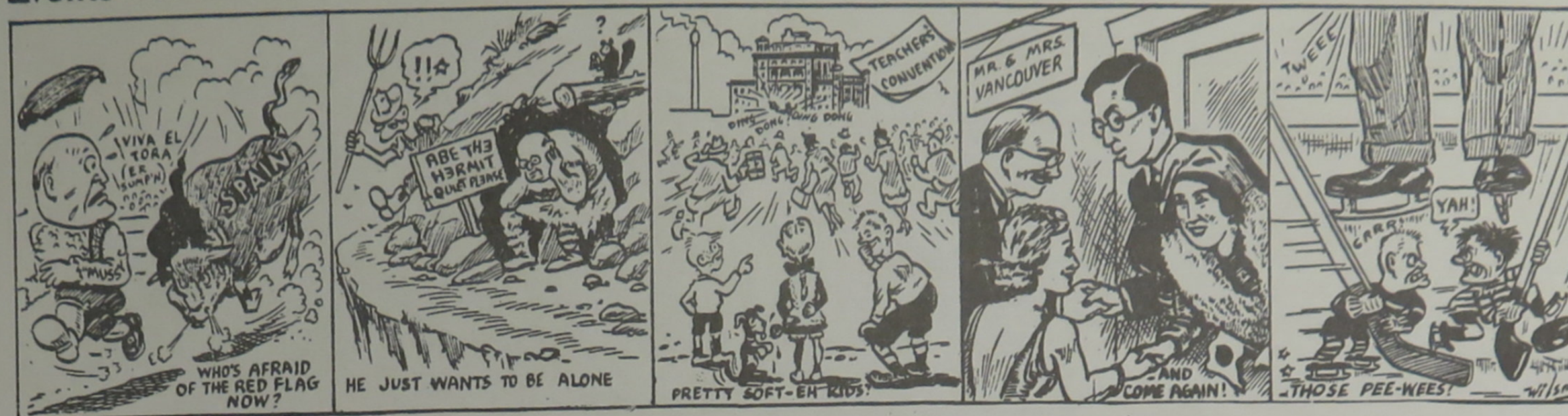
CMS:adf

N.B. Names of crew members aboard Canadian ships have been changed  
for security reasons.

cc: Hon D. Crombie, M.P.  
Hon G. Hees, M.P.  
Mayor Gordon Campbell, Vancouver  
Mayor William Lewarne, Burnaby  
Premier William Vander Zalm, B.C.  
President Anthony Stacey, R.C.L. National  
President R.J. Iles, R.C.L. B.C.  
Eric Nicol, Vancouver Sun  
Doug Collins, Journalist  
Douglas Fisher, Journalist, R.C.L.M.

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This story is most poignant to me. As I have mentioned before I produced an eight-column cartoon strip called "Events of the Week."

In the spring of 1938, long before World War II, His Royal Highness, Prince Namota, brother of Emperor Hirohito, visited the city of Vancouver and was accorded the prescribed royal treatment.

Thus one panel of my strip that week showed Mr. Van, my personal representation of John Q. Public, bowing low to the visiting Prince.

I was careful not to caricature the royal personage but drew a photographic likeness acknowledging the greeting.

Then it happened!

Starting Monday morning and continuing all week the mail poured in from irate Japanese.

The letters ran all the way from many "Cancel my subscription" to one I vividly recall, "One day when our victorious armies conquer North America we will take care of you!"

In all three hundred sixty-eight letters on that one subject poured into the Sun office. By far the greatest received in one week up to that time!

The threats and implied threats were so numerous that it was necessary to apologize for an unintentional error in protocol.

But believe me, I had some anxious days - and nights.

I am personally grateful that we won the war!

MARCH 1 1987.



Hon. David Crombie,  
Minister, Multiculturalism,  
House of Commons,  
Ottawa, Ontario,  
K1A 0M5

P.O. BOX 1556  
PARKSVILLE, B.C.  
CANADA V0R 2S0  
PHONE (604)

July 10, 1987

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Dear Mr. Crombie:

Re: Japanese Demands

It was a great surprise to receive your letter of June 15th, regarding the above. Thank you and also for enclosing copies of your correspondence to and from Dr. Miki. As I had written you twice 12 months ago without acknowledgement, it is indeed a surprise to receive your letter.

You stated in your letter to me, 1st paragraph, "there appears to be a broad consensus that an offer of a settlement be made to this community." I ask, "A consensus by WHOM???" Just how many people have FIRST HAND knowledge of the true situation on our Pacific Coast in 1942? Probably not one in 1,000 had such personal knowledge but are basing their bleatings on biased media reports written by reporters without true knowledge. In that regard it appears from Dr. Miki's letter that even he, or David Suzuki had no first hand knowledge of the situation. Dr. Miki must be a wizard, as out of 13,738 Japanese who could claim citizenship he states "some 14,000 of whom are still alive." The figures of those moved inland (where they were free and found jobs and not interned) are: Naturalized 7,001; Born in Canada 6,727, for the total as above. Also 2,758 were ENEMY ALIENS, who should have been truly interned at the outbreak of war with Japan, and 16 were U.S. Citizens. Canadians in Japan were interned and held (those who lived) under atrocious conditions.

In Miki's 4th paragraph he states: "As you know approximately 22,000 individuals, most of them Canadian Citizens...". He is wrong on both counts. First, there was no Canadian citizenship then. Second as stated above ONLY 13,738 could claim citizenship, and it was of a doubtful character. (See "Facts" attached"). He has lost credibility

There are enough lawyers in cabinet. Would any of them ask a Judge to give a legal decision based solely on hear-say? You, the P.M., and most of the cabinet have no first hand knowledge of the situation in 1942. This holds for most of the Japanese. They brought distrust on themselves from the first day the first group of immigrants arrived in B.C. Therefore it is not a question of how much they should be paid, but IF THEY SHOULD BE PAID AT ALL. Even an apology in my opinion is not called for. the only way to be fair in this matter is to APPOINT ONE JUDGE AS A COMMISSION TO HEAR EVIDENCE from FRANK BERNARD; GLEN MCPHERSON; the JAPANESE THEMSELVES and any other interested party to learn FROM EVIDENCE not how much to pay out, but IF THERE IS ANY MERIT TO THEIR CLAIM AT ALL. Calling such an enquiry will, I feel sure, vindicate actions of the '42 cabinet and I feel



July 10th

- 2 -

Hon. D. Crombie

sure prominent citizens who handled their affairs, such as the late Austin Taylor will be fully vindicated, as well as the cabinet of that day.

Below is a brief summary of points as to how the Japanese themselves fostered this deceit.

cc: P.M; Hon. G. Hees;  
T. Schellenberg M.P;  
C. Hawkshaw, R.Cdn Legion

Very truly yours,

J. R. Arnold

FORMER  
PROP. 198  
DALHOUSIE  
UNIV.

- Fact 1: In 1940 everyone in Canada had to register. In 1942 it was found over 300 Japanese had not complied.
- Fact 2. Of the 23,572 Japanese moved to the interior 9,758 were enemy aliens. Canadians in Japan were subject to hellish conditions. I have a friend who survived. He was paid the maximum reparations of \$1,500 Cdn. He weighed 82 lbs. on rele
- Fact 3. Glen McPherson, top intelligence officer, was dispatched from New York City the day after Pearl harbour by our then P.M. He recommended the Japanese be moved immediately from the coast. It took the government 2 months to take action.
- Fact 4. The fact that Frank Bernard, Consul for Spain, was official custodian and even collected debts owing to the Japanese and paid monies over to them. A committee of 3 leading citizens oversaw his work. Are you condemning him now?

- Fact 5. Why were Japanese children born in Canada registered with the Japanese Consul? Why, according to figures released, were 1,602 CANADIAN BORN Japanese serving 3 years' military training in Japan at the time of Pearl Harbour?
- Fact 6. A Royal Commission had concluded in the 20's that 98% of Japanese who took out citizenship (British) did so solely to obtain a commercial fishing license, and for no other reason. In 1941, no commercial boats other than Japanese plied the waters.
- Fact 6: That the Japanese avoided our immigration laws by use of a gentleman's agreement with Britain. When the number exceeded the agreed total by 300% "they must have come from Hawaii or other places beyond our control." Then picture brides.
- Fact 7. As a cover up a special envoy was sent from Japan to Washington to talk peace. This was to lull the Americans, as he was at the peace table when the Japanese destroyed the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbour. Would you trust them after that???
- Fact 8. At Kaslo, B.C. after being moved from the coast, they had their own newspaper, "The New Nation". On March 27, 1943 they had an article or message from the Emperor of Japan stating: "People of Japanese descent world-wide are Japanese Citizens abroad. Be of good cheer. We will win." (Even the emperor thus confirmed they were Japanese first and citizens of other countries second.)
- Fact 9. Justice Bird after the war heard requests across Canada and paid over \$2 million. THEY HAVE BEEN PAID IN FULL. NOW THEY want 1987 values paid! THE ONLY ANSWER IS A JUDICIAL ENQUIRY TO HEAR THE CUSTODIAN; MCPHERSON AND THE JAPANESE TO LEARN IF THEY SHOULD RECEIVE ANY KIND OF SETTLEMENT OR NOT. Right now it is all hear-say. Bring in hard evidence.

In 1937, saying work on the Alaska Highway was an act against Japan and must be stopped. It was. Later it was found vital to the war effort.



Prime Minister Brian Mulrooney,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Aug. 6<sup>th</sup> 1986

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a photo-copy of an article written recently by one of our well known West Coast journalists in connection with the issue of compensation for Japanese-Canadians that are seeking relief by lobbying the federal government.

As a former naval gunner aboard Canadian built ships in the battle areas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans during World War II and specifically the Japanese Campaign would add the following to the article: Why not formerly interred Japanese-Canadians seeking recompense, petition the Japanese Emperor for re-establishment and pension funds. As head of state and with his government assisting perhaps a hearing could be given to their plea for the financial gifts they seek.

Don't pay

id why some of us looked with wistful y at the Japanese safely ensconced in sunny Okanagan for the duration. And ing better.

nyhow, if lost income is added to the for the dislocation and property loss of anese Canadians, I'll be lined up right und Mr. Tanaka, my bill clutched in my little hand. I shall not, I trust, be discriminated against because I happen to be casian.

Unfortunately, \$443 million is already a le pricey for the taxpayers. Maybe a bet- solution would be for Multiculturalism nister Otto Jelinek to compensate each ected Japanese Canadian the way the vernment did the vets — give him a cou- of medals. My medals are worth about 50 at the pawnshop but I suspect that me of our older and wiser Japanese of at wartime period would see the value of ing recognized as having served their untry in a rather peculiar and humiliating y — like other vets.

That haircut was brutal:

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Vancouver Sun  
1986

# War is heck when it doesn't pay



Losses incurred by Japanese Canadians interned during the Second World War — from confiscated property and forgone income — are estimated by accountants from Price Waterhouse to amount to \$443 million. (news item)

Wrenched away from home and family, herded into the back of a truck, driven to a strange place, head shaved, forced to wear rough clothes and sleep on a hard bunk, bullied by wardens in the former cattle barn — God, how I hated it!

But that was manning depot, Royal Canadian Air Force, 1942. Which is why I am

watching with fascination to see whether the Canadian government pays the bill not only for property confiscated from the Japanese Canadians (a blunder) but also for lost income.

During four years of slogging around parade squares, I reckon I lost income something fierce. I forget what was the day's pay for an AC2 but I know that it was a hell of a lot less than I would have made on civvie street. My accountants — Watt Price Glory — assure me that, given the precedent of an award to our Japanese Canadians, I can lay the sleeve on Ottawa for all the time I wasted learning how to salute.

At that, I was one of the less put-upon, financially, since the RCAF never sent me overseas. Some of my friends who did go to war suffered very severe income loss indeed — they were killed in action. War is like that: It can make a mess of your retirement plan.

Granted, a minority of servicemen and women were happy to take the cut in pay in

order to have a legitimate excuse to get away from their wives and husbands. Every claim for lost income will need to be considered according to the circumstances of enlistment. I can produce at least three witnesses to testify that I cried myself to sleep every night in the Toronto CNE bull pen.

Curiously enough, the media editorialists who are breastbeating (on my breast) about the "national shame" of overdue reparations to the Japanese Canadians never mention the income loss of the vets. Could this be a subtle form of generation bashing? An indirect way of castigating the sins of the fathers in putting younger people in their debt, on top of the other national deficit?

Or have these midlife pundits, whose personal experience of the war is zilch, been persuaded that their old man went off to the front with a hop and a skip and a few fast choruses of Mademoiselle From Armentieres? Maybe they have watched too many old John Wayne movies on TV. That would help explain why they don't under-

stand why some of us looked with wistful envy at the Japanese safely ensconced in the sunny Okanagan for the duration. And eating better.

Anyhow, if lost income is added to the tab for the dislocation and property loss of Japanese Canadians, I'll be lined up right behind Mr. Tanaka, my bill clutched in my hot little hand. I shall not, I trust, be discriminated against because I happen to be Caucasian.

Unfortunately, \$443 million is already a trifle pricey for the taxpayers. Maybe a better solution would be for Multiculturalism Minister Otto Jelinek to compensate each affected Japanese Canadian the way the government did the vets — give him a couple of medals. My medals are worth about \$250 at the pawnshop but I suspect that some of our older and wiser Japanese of that wartime period would see the value of being recognized as having served their country in a rather peculiar and humiliating way — like other vets.

That haircut was brutal.

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Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for closer cooperation and aid by the Canadian government.

Hodgson thinks it would be inconceivable for Ottawa not to step in and provide some financing formula, or at least financial loan guarantees along with international financial institutions such as the Asia Development Bank, to help successfully launch SkyTrain abroad.

Hodgson admits he also has another motive for wanting to see the system sold. When Vancouver's SkyTrain goes across the Fraser River next year into Surrey the 114-car fleet will need at least eight more cars.

"If we have sold the system we of course can piggyback on any new orders for cars. But it is difficult to see the manufacturer just tooling up for eight new cars," he says.

But above all Hodgson is a believer in the train that Canadian engineering and technology have developed.

"We have more experience than anyone else in the world at handling such a system and we have the experienced people to go along with the package," says Hodgson.

"There is no doubt that our real hope lies within Asia and it would certainly be a great coup for us to sell it in the region." ■

## GATEWAYS

(continued from page 6)

In addition, the port will be sending delegations (which will include trade union officers, terminal operators and officials of the four railways serving the port) to its "sister" port of Dalian in northeast China, and to the Pan Pacific Sisters Port Conference in Australia's Melbourne this August.

All this vigorous marketing activity comes on the heels of a record year which saw increased shipments of forest products, because of buoyant Pacific Rim economies, a strong U.S. housing market and a recovery in the British Columbia forest industry itself, and major sales of both grain and potash to China.

Apart from the impressive list of record shipments, the most important event of 1987 on the Vancouver waterfront was, undoubtedly, the final resolution of the controversial issue known as the "container clause" which for 17 years had been the cause of ongoing strife between the B.C. Maritime Employers' Association and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The lingering dispute over the "unstuffing" of containerized cargoes by the dock workers had led to much of Vancouver's container traffic being re-routed through other west coast ports, in particular the

# NOBODY LIKES JAPAN? Some Reasons Why

BY SHINJI OTSUKI

*In our January/February issue Frankly Speaking criticized what this column sees as the coolness, the reservations, "the curious distortions and inhibitions" afflicting Canadian attitudes towards Japan.*

*Now a guest columnist, a prominent Japanese commentator, gives his views on why he finds Japan woefully inept in its relations with the rest of the world. Shinji Otsuki is a senior staff writer for the Asahi Shimbun, a leading Tokyo daily newspaper. This translation of his column has been made by The Asia Foundation's Translation Service Centre.*

country. Policy-makers must change their thinking radically, sacrificing some domestic interest as the price we have to pay for long-term national well-being.

Our do-nothing foreign policy also threatens us with international isolation. Ties with the Soviet Union are a case in point.

Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of economic reform and *glasnost*, or openness, have breathed new life into East-West relations. A U.S.-Soviet treaty to reduce short- and intermediate-range nuclear weapons has been signed. West European leaders are engaged in a lively dialogue with Moscow. But Soviet and Japanese diplomats seem to be caught in a time warp.

Although the ambiguity of Soviet policy also impedes a better relationship, Japan has shown little initiative.

Another excuse given for Japan's lack of initiative toward Moscow is that overtures hinge upon U.S. policy. But we will never get anywhere with the Soviets — or anyone else — if we are constantly looking over our shoulder to see what others are doing.

Europeans sometimes cross swords with the United States to test how far they can push detente with the Soviet Union.

This thrust and parry vis-a-vis Washington would be healthy for Japan. Of course, that presumes a forceful foreign policy based on an independent, far-sighted strategy.

Insensitivity to overseas alarm about Japan's growing power is at the root of much of our discord with China, South Korea and other Asian neighbors.

A Chinese foreign policy expert expressed the view of many Asians when he told me: "At first our leaders weren't too concerned about the level of defence spending by Japan. But they changed their minds when they saw how rapidly the build-up was occurring. They are afraid Tokyo may try to dominate Asia again."

The countries Japan invaded during the Second World War still nurse bitter memories. True reconciliation is never easy. Japan makes the task even harder by spending more for defence than South Korea, which must contend with hostile North Korea, while insisting it has no intention of becoming a military power.

To avoid antagonizing other nations unnecessarily, our foreign policy needs a healthy dose of honesty, vigor and tact. ■

**W**hy does Japan have so few friends in the international community? Relations with North America, the Soviet Union and China are one of their lowest points in years. Japan's inconsistency, passivity and insensitivity are largely to blame.

While at Stanford University recently I realized that even specialists on Japan, who are usually sympathetic, were becoming fed up. They feel that the United States is defending Japan, at great cost and considerable risk, while we outstrip them economically.

The discrepancy between what the Japanese government says and what it actually does breeds resentment, even distrust. After promising to take "effective steps" to reduce the trade imbalance with Washington, for example, Japan posted a record US\$58.6 billion surplus in 1986.

Some tactics border on duplicity. In the fall of 1986, the Nakasone administration announced a package of Y3.6 trillion (US\$25 billion at Y145 to the U.S. dollar) in pump-priming measures to expand domestic demand. Officials did not explain, however, that this involved actual expenditures of only Y130 billion (US\$90 million) over and above previously budgeted funds.

No wonder criticism of Japan has intensified. We will not be trusted unless we conform to international convention, keeping our word or at least explaining ourselves clearly when we cannot.

Bureaucratic foot-dragging, self-serving economic policies and the closed nature of Japanese society exacerbate the problem. Restructuring our export-oriented economy to stimulate domestic demand is top priority. Global stability and prosperity clearly benefit this