

a nicely designed and printed volume. This is an important work, indispensable to any collection of Canadiana, British Columbiana, or Pacific Northwest history.

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Canada and Japan in the Twentieth Century, edited by John Schultz and Kimitada Miwa. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1991. xii, 262 pp. Illus. \$14.95 paper.

Canada and Japan, while they may appear initially to be very distinct and different sorts of nations, exhibit a number of intriguing complementarities. Japan is densely populated; Canada is filled with empty spaces. Canada is a young country; Japan has a long history. Japan is heavily industrialized and a leader in technology; Canada is a primary producer, rich in the resources that Japan lacks. Japan has a homogeneous population; Canada is a multi-ethnic mosaic. Canada's federal structure holds together a loose collection of autonomous provinces; Japan is one of the most highly centralized and nationally cohesive countries in the world. Canada and Japan also have a number of important similarities which belie these more obvious differences. Both have export economies heavily dependent on the United States market, and both are greatly influenced by U.S. politics and culture. Both countries grapple with the problems associated with "internationalisation," although in different ways. Canada, with new immigrants arriving daily, struggles to integrate the world into its multicultural mosaic; Japan, with its more homogeneous population, strives to integrate itself into the world community.

The editors of this book point out all of the above and argue that in light of many common interests, and a strong economic (albeit asymmetrical) relationship, it is somewhat surprising that both sides treat the other with a certain ambivalence. Japan writes off Canada as a medium-sized power relying on an ever-dwindling stock of raw materials to be sold in international markets at ever-declining real prices. Canada (apart from British Columbia and Alberta) focuses more on the U.S.A. or Europe for its political, economic, and cultural ties. The editors bemoan this general ambivalence, and put it down to "mutual ignorance," yet another example of the perception gap which exists between Japan and the West.

The body of this book makes a valiant attempt to overcome this lack of knowledge. It contains a welcome collection of essays on aspects of the ties between Japan and Canada in the present century as seen by scholars from both countries. The editors and the book's contributors set out there-

fore to bridge the distance and language barriers that separate Canadian research on Japan from Japanese scholarship on Canada. The book's fifteen articles explore the growth of social, diplomatic, economic, political, and religious ties between the two countries from the turn of the century to the present. Covered in this work are many important events and examples of Japan-Canada interactions of the last ninety years; these include early Japanese immigration, Japanese internment in World War II, diplomatic ties, and the post-war rebuilding of trade with Canada. To provide the reader with a balanced overview, each topic is addressed by at least two articles, one by a Canadian scholar and one by a Japanese. A particularly attractive characteristic is a succinct editorial introduction to each theme, which helps to tie together the authors' contributions.

This book will offer students of Canadian economics and political science important insights into the various dimensions of the relationship between Canada and Japan. For instance, although trade and investment links with Japan have today brought to Canada a large number of Japanese business, government, tourist, and student visitors, authors Roy and Tsurumi note that at the beginning "not all were welcome." Japanese immigration to British Columbia, which commenced initially in the 1890s, was extremely unpopular right up to the last world war, as like the Chinese, the Japanese were perceived as "cheap" or "unfair" labour. Despite the discrimination, many Japanese migrated to towns such as Steveston in British Columbia only to be moved to remote relocation camps after the attack on Pearl Harbor. During roughly the same period (1873-1941), contact between Canadians and Japanese in Japan was being carried out by Protestant missionaries from Canada. Ion and Kimitada in their essays record that the achievements of the Canadian missionary movement in Japan were considerable, despite its failure to convert many people to Christianity. By way of illustration, many Canadian schools were established in Japan which still exist today, and Canadian missionaries helped promote Japanese studies as a legitimate subject for university study. Focusing on the contemporary period, McMillan provides a particularly useful essay in which he argues that Canada has failed to capitalize on its early links with Japan. He notes that the Canadian presence in the Japanese market is particularly weak (while roughly 30,000 Japanese nationals now work in Canada) and laments that Canadians still view Japan as yet another trade partner, and not as *the* industrial power in Asia (or the world, for that matter) and the window to the Pacific Rim.