

カナダと日本を結ぶコミュニケーションプレス

# メイプル

## 東北

Vol.1



佐藤忠良記念館で、彫刻を鑑賞。話がはずみます。ジョゼ・バケットさん(モントリオール出身)と東北日本カナダ協会玉川会長。(撮影協力/宮城県美術館)

## 海のむこうの Best friend

### ～東北日本カナダ協会設立～



東北とカナダの関係は、明治時代以降、東北からカナダへ移住された方々を通じての交流、また農林水産業等の貿易での交流が進められています。その他にも姉妹都市の提携、留学生の交換など両国間の交流もとても活発です。

こうしたなかで、東北においても文化、経済交流を通して相互理解をより深め、一層の友好親善に貢献しようという目的で、約100会員の賛同を得、「東北日本カナダ協会」を設立しました。

当協会は、会員の皆様のご協力をいただきながら、カナダと日本との交流、相互理解を深めるために講演会やシンポジウムの開催をはじめ、カナダに関する情報の提供などの事業を行ってまいります。





## はじめましての挨拶とともに



東北日本カナダ協会設立総会は1990年12月7日、仙台市内のホテルで、カナダ大使館からジェームズ・ハッチングス・テイラー駐日大使をお迎えし、約200名が出席して開催されました。開会にあたり、発起人代表である東北経済連合会の玉川敏雄会長の挨拶が行われた後、名誉会長にテイラー大使、会長に玉川氏が選ばれました。また事務局は東北電力株地域開発協力部に置かれることになりました。

議事終了後は、同大使による記念講演が行われました。そして最後にたくさんの在日カナダ人を交えて記念パーティーが開かれました。東北電力男性合唱団ミッターゲッセンコールによるカナダ国歌等のコーラスが披露されるなど、和気あいあいとした雰囲気の中で参加者のみなさんも友好を深めることができました。



## NEWS

## 協力、そして国際化。



カナダ大使 ジェームズ・H・テイラー氏

## 東北はカナダのパートナー

東北とカナダは互いに似通った課題に直面しており、共通の課題はお互いの協力を可能にします。まず第1に、環境資源の保全、利用とそれによる生活の質の改善向上に関する分野でお互いに協力していけます。第2に、東北もカナダも、農業・漁業など（の資源）に依存しているので、資源利用の面でも協力していけます。第3に、ハイレベルの生活づくりに関する面で協力していけます。カナダは、リゾート開発や住宅建設などの面で東北にとって有用な存在です。第4には、東北とカナダの双方が関心を持っている人的資源の開発や若い世代の教育に関する面で協力していけます。

最後に「パシフィック2000」プログラムについてです。これはカナダ人による

## 「世界村」と国際化

最近の日本は、例を見ない国富の増大を経験し、世界最大の債権国となっています。消費需要の伸びと経済の自由化に伴い、消費は多様化かつ高級化しました。これらの諸変化は、国内市場の自由化と規制緩和、外国人労働者問題、海外投資の増額など日本に「国際化」を求める圧力として作用しています。政治の分野でも経済力に見合った政治的リーダーシップをとるよう要請されています。

日本では国際化という言葉は、圧力、特に「外圧」の同義語になってしまったように見受けられます。しかしながら、相互に依存しあい、かつ今なお発展途上にある「世界村」（マーシャル・マクルーハン、カナダの学者）にあつては、国際化を外から押しつけられた課題と考えてはなりません。国際化は全員が分かち合う課題です。

また、日本における国際化は「地方」という側面をもっています。日本の国内経済の変化には全て地方経済の成長が対応しています。すなわち、産業基盤の多様化、国際的投資活動の原動力となった中堅企業のグローバル化の動き等地方経済の成長が貢献しています。



## REPORT

## 友好のシンボルを訪ねて

女川湾を見下ろす2つの碑  
グレイ大尉碑・日本人戦死者慰霊碑

グレイ大尉碑を訪れるカナダ大使と女川町長ご夫妻

リアス式海岸に鋭く切り込んだ宮城県的女川湾。この湾を一望できる小高い丘に崎山公園があり、ここに2つの慰霊碑があります。これは第2次世界大戦が終戦となるわずか数日前の昭和20年8月9日と10日の両日に行われた女川空襲において、犠牲になった日本海軍軍人とカナダ人パイロットの碑です。

当時、女川は横須賀と北海道を結ぶ三陸航路の中継点となっていて、海軍防備隊が配備されていましたが、その時の攻撃で艦隊はほとんど沈没し、2百数十名が亡くなりました。一方、カナダ海軍の犠牲者は8機編隊の隊長であったロバート・H・グレイ大尉（1917-1945）。海防艦「天草」を攻撃しましたが、機銃を受け、女川湾に沈んだとされ、第2次世界大戦における最後のカナダ人犠牲者となりました。彼はカナダの最高勲章であるビクトリア勲章を遺贈されています。その後、機体の引上げ計画もありましたが、いまだに発見されず、平成元年8月に女川湾を見下ろす丘の上に慰霊碑が建てられました。

グレイ大尉碑と日本人戦死者の慰霊碑とは200メートルも離れていません。碑には「昨日の敵は今日の友となり、女川の人々は多くの好意をもって、この記念碑を建立した」と刻まれています。永遠の平和と日加友好の発展を願うように私たちを見守っています。

（カナダ大使ジェームズ・ハッチングス・テイラー氏の記念講演より）



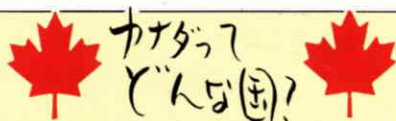
# 美しい湖と森 カナディアン ロッキー



3000メートル級の山々が続くロッキー山脈。雲を貫く頂と残雪が、神秘的な威容を誇っています。



います。荘厳な姿と狩りの獲物という恩恵をうけたインディアンが「神のしるしめすところ」と考えていたのもうなずけます。美しい湖と森や野生動物の保護のため、ロッキー山脈には多くの国立・国定公園があります。中でもバッファロー保護区があるバンフ国立公園といくつもの湖を抱えるジャスパー国立公園はカナダを代表するシーンといえます。



## 時差と夏時間

日本ではピンとこない国内の時差。でもさすがに世界第2位の面積を誇るカナダ、なんと東西に6つの標準時間があるのです。大西洋に浮かぶプリンス・エドワード島で“おはよう”の朝7:30を迎えるころ、時間はロッキー山脈を越え、太平洋岸のバンクーバーはランチタイムの12:00という具合。ちなみにそのころ日本は夜8:00、テレビの時間というところでしょうか。

カナダ時間の不思議をもう一つ。毎年4月の最終日曜日から10月最終日曜日までは時計の針を1時間進める夏時間になります。これも短い夏を楽しむ時間の有効利用なのですね。



## 協会からのお知らせ

### ●会員募集中

東北日本カナダ協会は、文化、経済等の交流を通じて東北とカナダとの相互理解を深め、一層の友好親善関係を促進していこうという趣旨に賛同し、ご協力をいただける方々のご加入をお待ちしております。

会員の方には、機関紙「メイプル東北」等をお送りしたり、各種イベントのご案内をしております。会員の拡大にどうぞご協力をお願いします。

### ●ロゴマーク募集

東北とカナダの友好の拠点、東北日本カナダ協会にふさわしい素敵なロゴマークを募集しております。このロゴマークは機関紙「メイプル東北」、パッチ・ワッペンなどに利用してまいります。応募された方には粗品進呈。

あなたのセンスをぜひこの機会に発揮してください。

〈締 切〉 5月31日金

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〈応募先〉 東北日本カナダ協会までお送りください。

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〒980 仙台市青葉区一番町三丁目7-1

東北電力㈱ 地域開発協力部内 TEL 022-225-2111(代)  
FAX 022-227-8390



# **INTERNATIONALIZATION THE CHALLENGES FOR JAPAN & CANADA**

*From the commemorative lecture by Mr. JAMES.H. TAYLOR who is  
the Canadian Ambassador to Japan*

About a generation ago, the Canadian scholar Marshall McLuhan coined the phrase "the global village" to describe the new world of interdependence and change. If he were alive today, what he would see would be a realization of this image, and more. Certainly the pace of change has increased in velocity, and it is often difficult for those of us in the public policy arena to keep up. Today, on the eve of the closing sessions of the Uruguay Round, we wonder whether we will be able to meet the challenges of a freer global trading environment. Canada and Japan, as is the case with other G 7, OECD, PECC and PBEC countries, have much at stake in the direction of this interdependent environment: we are both trading nations who are vulnerable to oil and other commodity price fluctuations, and to the threats of protectionism and of the creation of regional trading blocs. We share many of the challenges of coping with this changing world. We recognize that we can learn much from each other.

For Canada, the Free Trade Agreement with the USA can be seen as a step in the right direction toward adapting to change, with the objective of securing access to the US market and pulling down the barriers to trade which are an obstacle to the development of competitive industries. Canada has to work hard to evolve from being an order-taker for her raw materials to being a successful marketer for a range of value-added industries. Our trade with Japan shows that these efforts are bearing fruit. Canada is developing into a Pacific Rim nation and has increasingly focused on Japan as the most important of our Pacific Rim neighbours. We recognize that we still have a ways to go toward achieving the potential of these Pacific relationships.

For Japan, the challenge has arisen out of her increasing prosperity. Since the Plaza Accord in 1985, Japan has seen unprecedented growth in national wealth – Japan is now the world's largest creditor nation. Japan has transformed herself from an export-led to a demand-fed economy. Household consumption rose by almost 30% during the 1980-88 period. This rise in domestic consumer demand along with the opening of the economy have meant that Japanese consumers are now demanding variety and value. More and more Japanese have increased leisure time, and more are travelling abroad, including to Canada where almost 500,000 Japanese are expected to travel this year.

All this has put pressure on Japan for internationalization – calls for domestic market liberalization and deregulation, increased access for foreign goods, services, and workers; increased pressure for Japanese investment (including local content regulations). ODA: Japan is now the largest donor nation (US\$9 billion in 1989). There is also pressure on the political front: calls for Japan to assume the political leadership concomitant with its economic strength.

Thus, I am afraid that in Japan the term internationalization has become synonymous with the word pressure, especially "outside pressure". Yet in our interdependent world, in the global village which is still developing,

internationalization should not be seen as a challenge which is imposed on us from the outside, but as a challenge we all share. The dramatic events of recent times – the end of the Cold War in Europe, the agonizing process of democratization and development of a free market economy in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, developments in the two Koreas – all of these and more will have a direct impact on our economies, and all of them pose not only challenges but opportunities for international cooperation.

Within this context of internationalization, let us look at the evolving relationship between Canada and Japan. From a Canadian perspective Japan is evolving from supplier to investor, from neighbour to partner. Two way trade is now approaching \$20 billion annually and it is well-balanced between us. Estimates for the year 2000 are approximately \$40 billion. Japan is Canada's largest export market after the USA, and our objective is to increase further the percentage of manufactured and value-added products. Japan is the third largest investment source for Canada: investments have doubled in recent years to approx \$1.5 billion annually, but at 2% this is a minute percentage of total Japanese overseas investment. That Canadian investment in Japan should also be increased is a view which is shared by many influential Canadians: a recent visit to Japan by a group of senior Canadian business leaders focused on the necessity and opportunities for increased Canadian investment in Japan in order to add a new dimension to our bilateral economic relations.

On the company to company level, changes in the structure of our business relationships are a reflection of our changing times – a greater number of joint ventures, strategic alliances and technology cooperation agreements as a part of the globalization of industry. In fact, as in the relationship between many industrialized countries, it is becoming increasingly difficult for us to provide definitions for the realities of our commercial relations in terms of nationality. If a product is the result of basic research by a Canadian university, of development by an American company, of manufacturing by the Canadian subsidiary of a Japanese company, the question of national origin is less relevant. Our objective should be to ensure that the framework to encourage the exploitation of these opportunities is in place.

Internationalization in Japan also has a regional dimension, and it is for this reason that I am here today. Changes in Japan's domestic economy – including the diversification of the industrial base, the diversification of large corporations, the globalization of medium-sized enterprises who are now the driving force of international investment – all these are paralleled by the growth of regional economies. Tohoku, for example, has been successful in diversifying its economy to higher tech industries. It has also been successful at attracting large Japanese corporations' investment. At almost 25%, it has the largest regional share of new plant construction in Japan. Greater opportunities close to home will no doubt lead to a growth in the U-turn



phenomenon and an enrichment of Tohoku's important resource—people.

In adapting to our changing world Tohoku and Canada share similar qualities and challenges which would provide the basis for cooperation. The first is the preservation and improvement of environmental resources and hence quality of life. Environmental issues are not domestic issues—the challenge of the environment can only be met through international cooperation. Canada and Japan have already taken the first steps toward cooperation in this very important field. An example is the Globe 90 conference and exhibition on business and the environment which was held in Vancouver earlier this year. Japan was one of the largest participants in this forum, the first to put business and environmental protection under one roof. Globe 92 is to be held in March of that year, and we are hoping for a sizeable Japanese presence then as well.

Secondly, we should exploit our common interests in the resources field. Canada and Tohoku are both largely resource-based economies; both of us face the challenge of increasing the value-added of our resources. For example, in fisheries, through aquaculture; in agriculture and livestock industries, through improved breeding and biotechnologies. Other resource industries we share: forestry, mining, and energy face similar challenges. There is room for cooperation, both by governments and the private sector, in all of these fields.

Thirdly, Tohoku and Canada offer “quality of life”, a concept which I understand has found its way into the Japanese language as well. We wish to enjoy the fruits of our labours and to exploit our increased leisure time to the fullest. Tohoku's affordable land, affordable housing, easy access to recreational facilities: these are all factors which are of increasing importance to the Japanese people. These are also qualities which Tohoku should be building on. Canada has well-known capability in resort and housing development; perhaps this can be of some use in Tohoku as well.

Fourth, and again in the human dimension, Tohoku and Canada are both concerned with the development of their human resources. We need to expand our mechanisms of exchange and education for the young generation. Programs such as the working holiday visa and the Japan English Teaching program have done much to improve communications at the grass roots level. But there is certainly room for further activity, and with the objective of promoting understanding and knowledge of each other's cultures and way of thinking, this area merits our careful consideration.

Finally, I would like to speak concerning the main reason for my presence here today—my government's Pacific 2000 program. Essentially, Pacific 2000 is a recognition of the utmost importance of Japan for Canada.

I mentioned earlier that Canada regards itself as very much a Pacific Rim nation. But Canada cannot have a “Pacific Rim” strategy without a Japan strategy. Pacific 2000 is not the first of these strategies: in 1986 the Canadian Government developed a strategy which encompassed Japan, known as the National Trade Strategy. In retrospect, the analysis which underpinned this document may have been too conservative, with too

narrow a focus. It was written against the background of great concern in Canada over Japan's ability to adjust to the higher value Yen. Who would have believed in the latter days of 1986 where Japan would be today? Who could have predicted the extent to which both Canada and Japan would adjust to new realities in the bilateral relationship?

Pacific 2000, which was announced by Prime Minister Mulroney last year, reflects our recognition, not only of the importance of the Japanese markets, but of the importance of understanding Japan and the Japanese people.

One component of the strategy is a language awareness fund to promote the study of Asian languages, especially Japanese, by Canadians.

Another component, the Pacific Business Strategy, supports the promotion of business with Japan.

The Pacific 2000 Projects Fund is designed to strengthen Japanese awareness of Canada by supporting institutions and bringing Japanese future decision-makers and journalists to Canada. The Japan Science & Technology Fund promotes R&D linkages and researcher exchanges in order to increase Canadian access to Japanese technology.

Activity in all these areas is ongoing, but has been given a significant boost by the Pacific 2000 program.

A final component of Pacific 2000, “Expanding Canada's Trade Representation”, is directly related to the important events of today: despite the attention focused on Tokyo (and its real estate values!), we have recognized for some while that the source of much of this country's wealth is being generated well beyond Tokyo. We opened our Consulate General in Osaka in January 1986. In announcing Pacific 2000 the government gave substance to our recognition of the importance of Japan's regions as markets, as sources of investment and other forms of business cooperation. We want to increase the awareness in Canada that Japan goes beyond Tokyo and Osaka.

As you may know we have targeted five cities/regions for increased activity: Sendai, Sapporo, Nagoya, Hiroshima and Fukuoka. We want to encourage the exchange of people and ideas. As a rapidly growing regional economy, Tohoku has good potential as a partner for Canadian industry. And in a broader perspective, Tohoku offers potential for cooperation in the many areas of our common interest.

The Canadian government wishes to utilize its resources to reach out to all corners of Japan, but our resources are limited. Initiatives to establish organizations such as the Tohoku Canada Society are warmly welcomed. We know that you can assist us in achieving the broader objectives of broadening and deepening the Canada-Japan relationship.

#### **The Tohoku Japan-Canada Society**

Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc.  
Regional Development Cooperation Dept.  
7-1 Ichibancho 3-chome, Aobaku,  
Sendai 980, Japan

TEL (022) 225-2111 FAX (022) 227-8390