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# Mansfield Library

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The following index lists the major topics in the audio recording and the approximate point when they occur in the recording according to an analog cassette recorder's tape counter. This tape counter index (TCI) has not been edited for accuracy by Archives and Special Collections.

Mansfield Oral History Collection  
Ambassador at ACCJ Breakfast 9/2, Classic Mansfield J. OHTA  
OH #22-357

[SIDE A]

- 000-050 A person is introducing MJM.
- 051-100 MJM says that while he is learning a lot about Asia and Japan he has a lot more to learn. MJM talks about the need for honesty when going into politics and especially in diplomacy. Those people serving the public and the government of the US should not be swayed by political affiliations but should make their own decisions and act upon what they think is best for the country and the people. MJM is very concerned about the situation as it stands in the US today.
- 101-150 MJM is not happy about the 13.2% inflation, nor is he happy about the way the US is facing up to the energy problems. MJM says that the US should be doing much better in managing resources in the US and cut down on the foreign imports of petroleum. MJM says that in time the US is going to have to develop nuclear power facilities because the fossil fuels will run out. MJM is concerned about the lack of productivity by the workers in the US. He suggests that the factories modernize and take care of some of the problems.
- 151-200 MJM says that there should be better manager-worker relationships, also. MJM doesn't think there should be a tax cut at this time, however. Nor does he like too much government employment. MJM talks about the great opportunities that the US companies are missing by not investing in Asia. MJM doesn't understand why American business does not invest money in this area of the world because this is the place where the people and the resources are. US business only invests \$16 billion in Asia compared to the \$148 billion invested in the rest of the world by the US.
- 201-250 MJM also doesn't like the idea of the US trying to find a scapegoat for the problems that are occurring in US economic relations. MJM says that many of the solutions to the economic problems in the US are to be found at home. MJM says that many people have said that the Japanese are only concerned with themselves and they care only with making money and not what happens to other countries in the world. This is not true, however. The Japanese have done what the US has wanted for the last two years.
- 251-300 MJM says that the last two years have been the most difficult for US relations with Japan. US imports have been increasing, however. US imports to Japan are up

47% over last year and 22% last year over the year before. Many of the troubles in the trade areas are down from what they were, however. Steel and autos, which have been two of the biggest trade problems are becoming better. The Japanese are importing much less of both to the US.

- 301-350 MJM emphasizes the need for the US to solve its own problems. The US has the resources to solve the problems but countries like Japan and Germany do not have the resources to do so. MJM decides to end his speech and asks for questions.
- 351-400 One person asks a question of MJM and whether he has any ideas about how to improve the productivity of the US. MJM says that the US ought to modernize our industries. He also feels that the US government should come up with tax breaks for those industries which are trying to solve the economic problems.
- 401-450 MJM says that one possibility to curb inflation is to set wage and price controls. MJM talks about the effectiveness of wage and price controls in the Nixon administration. After Nixon was reelected he took off the wage and price controls and inflation and interest rates went way up. MJM is concerned about the value of the dollar and voices his frustrations and the under valuing the dollar is given.
- 451-500 Another person asks if there should be something done to help the trade imbalance between the US and Japan out, whether the US should have a STR or not. MJM does think that the US should have some special trade representatives in Japan and the US to help out the trade problem.
- 501-550 A person asks MJM whether there should be some governmental influence in what the US invests worldwide as well as personal attention paid to it. MJM says, yes. MJM says that there should be a sort of a partnership between business and government as long as the government does not impinge on the rights of the businesses.
- 551-600 Another person asks MJM to comment on the Soviet naval activity in Vietnam and the Sea of Japan. MJM is concerned about the buildup of the Soviet fleet overall in the Pacific. MJM says that the US has always put too much emphasis on the Atlantic and not enough emphasis on the Pacific and the Far East.
- 601-650 MJM notes that the Soviets are the US' third nearest neighbor. Also in the North Pacific you have the world's three greatest military powers in the Soviet Union, the US and the PRC. You have the world's three

greatest economic powers also. These are the Soviet Union, the US and Japan. MJM talks about the great strength of the Soviet navy in the Pacific, which now outnumbers the US fleet.

- 651-700      Soon the efficiency of the US fleet will be increased by 21% with the addition of the F-14s to the fleet and the replacement of older ships by newer, better ships. MJM talks about the relationship that is developing between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The Soviets are now able to use ports and airfields in Vietnam for their ships and warplanes.
- 701-750      MJM returns to talking about the seventh fleet and its role in the Pacific. MJM says that the fleet needs to be enlarged because there should be at least one carrier group stationed in the Indian Ocean at all times to protect US interests in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. MJM repeats that the US fleet in the Pacific is being strengthened but at a very slow rate.
- 751-800      MJM turns to talking about Japanese defense spending. The Japanese during the decade of the '70s increased their defense spending by 8% per year, each year. During that same period of time, the US decreased defense spending by 2% per year and NATO increased defense spending by only 2% per year. The Japanese, at present, rank sixth in the world in defense spending. Last year the Japanese spent \$15.4 billion on defense and this year they are spending \$17.2 billion on defense.
- 801-850      MJM emphasizes that these defense increases that the Japanese are making are done on their own and without pressure from the US. Someone comment that the press has done a lot to worsen the image of the US' political figures and he wonders if something should be said to the press to make them aware of this.
- 851-900      MJM says that he doesn't think the press has done that bad a job. MJM says that the press used to be in awe of the President and the Congress but that has now changed. MJM believes that the press is more critical of politicians because of the problems that have arisen in the past with them.
- 901-938      MJM hopes that there will be more respect and mutual understanding between the press and the Presidency. MJM also hopes that there is a better understanding between the President and the Congress because it is in the best interest of all of us.

[END OF SIDE A]

[SIDE B]

- 000-050     Someone asks if the Cuban issue is a real issue or whether it is just politicking. MJM says that it is a real issue but it is not a new issue. MJM talks about the Cuban missile crisis in 1962 and about the objections that Mexico and Japan voiced about basing the missiles in Cuba.
- 051-100     MJM notes that the Soviets had 20,000 troops in Cuba at that time and they reduced the number to 3,000. MJM believes that the 3,000 Soviet combat troops that are in Cuba have been there all of the time. MJM hopes that the Congress will proceed carefully in the future when considering any action about the Cuban situation.
- 101-135     A person asks MJM what he thinks the chances are of measures being passed by Congress and signed by the President to help American productivity. MJM, says that there is no chance of such measures being passed at this time. MJM thanks them and leaves.

[END OF TAPE]