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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
Amb. Mansfield with Iowa Delegation 10/3/84
OH #22-376A

Side A

- 000-028 The Governor of Iowa is the fourth governor from the U.S. to visit Japan in the last few weeks. MJM hopes that every governor from the U.S. comes to Japan.
- 029-074 Japan is a country with which we've had difficulties from time to time in the area of trade and defense but so far we've been able to work out those difficulties. In 1975 our 2-way trade with all of East Asia amounted to 42 billion dollars. Last year our trade with all of East Asia amounted to 133 billion dollars. For the fourth year in a row our trade with East Asia exceeded that of our trade with Western Europe. The gap between the 2 is going to continue. Unfortunately the U.S. anticipates a tremendous deficit with their trade with Japan this year.
- 075-100 MJM thinks we need to look at the whole picture not just one country. Countries where we used to have surpluses now we are having trade deficits. The deficits is supposedly tied to the strong dollar. There's a lot to that argument because our dollar's so strong compared to other currencies that we are pricing ourselves out of international markets.
- 101-191 We think that the Japanese have to open their markets much more. MJM thinks that they have done quite well. Their markets are more open than many of us think and our market is more closed than many of us want to admit. The policy of reducing Japanese car exports was very necessary because the American auto industry was in severe circumstances and needed help. As far as autos are concerned, MJM thinks maybe we have learned a lesson from the Japanese competition. We no longer hear of clunkers being turned out on Monday's and Friday's at the auto plants, the workers have become more productive, and our goods are more quality capable, but our prices are a little bit too high.
- 192-214 MJM hopes that we can develop a system whereby there will emerge a better relationship between labor and industry and between industry and government in the U.S..
- 215-226 We think that the Japanese have to open their markets more. The Japanese are opening their markets, not as fast as we'd like but steadily and significantly. Even if the Japanese open their markets completely, MJM feels they would still have a sizable surplus with us.

- 227-308 The Japanese live in a very vulnerable country. They are vulnerable to the forces of nature, defensively, and economically. MJM compares Japan to Montana.
- 309-359 The bright aspect in the picture is agriculture. Since 1972 agricultural imports have increased steadily. Iowa and Illinois are the most important agricultural exporters to Japan.
- 360-534 People in our country say that Japan spends less than 1% of their GNP on defense and this has enabled them to achieve the economic miracle which has resulted since the war. Some also say the security treaty contributed to their economic recovery. MJM states there is a certain amount of truth in the allegations but we have to look at facts. Under the peace constitution, McArthur imposed on the Japanese, Article 9. Changes have occurred since then. The Japanese didn't like the creation of the self-defense forces but they have become used to them. Article 9 has posed a problem in the matter of defense expenditures, and so has the question of the reaction of Japan's neighbors. There is a need to develop a consensus among the majority of the Japanese people for any piece of military defense legislation passed. Also, the Japanese government has to operate on a very austere budget. It has its problems but in MJM's opinion it has made steady and significant progress in the last 13 years. We would still like them to do more. All we want the Japanese to do is to increase their self defense capabilities.
- 535-580 The new security treaty was passed in 1960. There were violent demonstrations in the streets and hundreds of thousands of demonstrators in Tokyo and throughout the country against it. Twenty years later, the anniversary passed with hardly a demonstration. Under that treaty we have agreed to come to the defense of Japan if attacked. We are out there not just in the defense of Japan but for our own defense as well.
- 581-671 U.S. operates the bases in Japan rent free. Those coupled with the bases in the Philippines form the outermost perimeter of our own defense. The Japanese contributed in excess of \$1.1 billion for the upkeep of U.S. forces in Japan. This is an important and significant factor as to what Japan is contributing. If we didn't have the security treaty we would have to ask ourselves a couple of questions:
1. How far back would we have to withdraw?
 2. How much in the tens of billions of dollars would it cost is to create a new defense perimeter.
 3. How effective would that new line be?

672-950 We're out in that part of the world to stay. We are out there in our own interest. We face difficulties because we find, for example, a tremendous build-up on the part of the USSR in that part of the world. A lot of people don't seem to realize that that part of the world is a highly strategic area. MJM thinks that it could be considered as the most strategic area in the world. We better be aware of how important that area is and MJM is glad to note that in recent years we have beefed up our strength in that part of the world but not enough because in MJM's opinion, the next century will be the century of the Pacific.

[END OF SIDE A]

[SIDE B]

000-041 It is in the Pacific where you have more than half the world's people living. It is a region of tremendous natural resources, great potential markets, and on the whole, friendly peoples and governments. The development of that nation is going to depend upon the strength, the reliability, and the durability of the Japanese/American relationship. The development of that nation is where our future lies.

042-046 MJM is applauded. He asks if there are any questions.

047-063 The Japanese government debt started in about the last 15 years.

064-119 The Japanese have been more successful in their nuclear plants than the U.S. has. They have done their homework and they've been able to pave the way with the people in the communities in which these plants were located. The Japanese are having some difficulty of disposing of their waste. They have toyed with the idea of dumping it in the Pacific Ocean but they have been told by all the Pacific nations that they would not stand for it. It's going to be a problem. They are not using Breeder Reactors on a large scale.

120-195 The relationship between Japan and China is excellent. MJM hopes it continues because it is very important to that part of the world and to Asia as well. A new feeling of brotherlyness has developed. MJM would say that the same description could be made in regards to Korean/Japanese relations. There's still a certain amount of antipathy, mistrust, and suspicion between the 2. It is MJM's opinion that the groundwork is being laid for better and more normal relationship between the 2 countries though.

196-277 MJM sees the People's Republic of China [PRC] as being

an offset to the Soviet build-up. For a long time one of his many concerns has been the possibility of a reconciliation between the PRC and the USSR. There is no indication of that occurring and the possibility becomes more remote with the passage of time. The Chinese are looking more and more to the west. MJM hopes they continue to do so. It would be in their interest and certainly in our interest. Basically the big difference between the USSR and the PRC lies in the fact that the Chinese have never lost sight of the fact that Russia took between 600,000 and 700,000 square miles of Chinese territory.

- 278-338 MJM is not too optimistic that the U.S. will start teaching Chinese and Japanese as second languages but hopeful. There is an increasing trend in American universities to develop courses relating to Japan. There has always been a bigger trend on the part of American academic institutions to pay more attention to China. Although Japanese is a difficult language, we have to remember that to the Japanese, English is a difficult language.
- 339-433 Last year, the Japanese bought just under 70% of all the meat that the U.S. shipped over seas. They have agreed on the basis of the August agreement to double that figure. That will mean that we will have a continuing market of great significance in high grade, high priced stuff. The Japanese are developing their own beef industry and using their dairy cows for meat as well. It's increasing rapidly. It's a political force to contend with. The same can be said for citrus, meaning oranges except that the industry is decreasing voluntarily. We can't complain too much about the market because of the tremendous amount that they buy from the U.S. at the present time.
- 434-441 The Governor from Iowa thanks MJM for his time.
- 442-498 The audience applauds MJM. MJM is asked if they can take pictures of the whole delegation with him.
- 499-589 Starts in mid-sentence. Speaker unknown. The speaker lists specific cases in which foreign banks got burned. Others have tried to shift toward foreign exchange services. Banking has gotten more complex. The main change of banking is the loss of the impact loan.
- 590-704 The Japanese pensions are a main concept in dealing with the Japanese trust business. There is also a lot of interest in being able to deal with the Japanese government bonds. He doesn't know how they are going to make as much money out of it as they seem to think they are.

705-784 A swap limit is limit on the number of dollars you can bring into Japan and use as a deposit base. The Japanese like the flexibility. Generally the securities companies [inaudible].

785-953 In the rest of the tape sections are inaudible. It's impossible to understand what the topic of discussion is.

[END OF SIDE B]