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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 w/Oregon Trade Delegation 9/10/84 OH #22-380a

[SIDE A]

- 000-050 MJM begins his speech by addressing the problems in trade with Japan. MJM says that protectionist legislation will only harm the US not help it. MJM calls for Japan to open its markets. MJM says that they are the chief beneficiary of the world market and thus have the responsibility to aid the world market.
- 051-100 MJM says that the Japanese markets are more open than Americans think and US markets are more closed than Americans believe. MJM comments on the growing cherry imports to Japan from Oregon and Montana. In 1970 the two way trade with Japan was \$1 billion, last year the US-Japan trade was \$6.3 billion. This year agricultural trade should reach \$7.2 billion.
- 101-150 MJM says that Japan buys about 17% of what the US exports. MJM comments on the defense relations between the US and Japan. MJM says that the Japanese spend 1.6% of their GNP on defense but the US wants more spent.
- 151-200 MJM says that before the Japanese can spend more money on defense they must consider several things. One is Article 9 of the peace constitution. Another is what their neighbors think about it. Japan is also anti-military minded. Finally they have to contend with a large budget deficit. However, with these problems the Japanese increased their defense budget by 8% per year for the last ten years.
- 201-250 MJM comments that the Japanese also provide the US with bases rent free whereas the Phillipine bases cost the US a great deal of money. MJM comments that these bases are important for the US defense in the Pacific. MJM comments on the consequences for the US not having these bases. MJM compares that spending by Japan and West Germany on the US bases.
- 251-300 The Japanese have a force of about 240,000 people now. MJM says that although the US doesn't want Japan to become a regional power it would like to see them hold their own so as to free up the 7th Fleet. MJM comments on the size of the Pacific Fleet.
- 301-350 MJM comments on the importance of the North Pacific and the countries which border the area. MJM comments on the military forces of the Soviet Union on their borders in this area. MJM comments on the Soviets occupying the Northern territories which belong to Japan.

- 351-400 MJM stresses the military, as well as economic importance of the Pacific. MJM now talks about the Pacific being the center of the future trade and development in the world. In this region lives more than half of the world's people. In 1975 the two way trade between the US and Asia amounted to \$42 billion. Last year the two-way trade amounted to \$133 billion.
- 401-500 MJM goes on to talk about the importance of trade with Asia and stresses the fact that ever since the beginning of the US there has been a push westward. MJM concludes his speech and opens the floor to questions.
- 501-550 A person asks MJM if he has talked to any of his Democratic friends in Washington about their support of protectionist legislation. MJM says that he hasn't been in contact with any of those people in Washington.
- 551-600 A person asks MJM what he thinks about the developing relations between Korea and Japan. MJM is very pleased with the talks and the visits between the two countries of their leaders.
- 601-650 MJM says that he hopes the relations will continue and this will lead to a better stability in this part of Asia. A person asks MJM to comment on the growing trade of Korea with the rest of the world and how this compares with Japan.
- 651-700 MJM responds that the US had to look over our shoulder at Japan and now Japan has to look over their shoulder to the gaining Korean trade.
- 701-750 Last year the US had a deficit with Japan of \$19.6 billion. This year the deficit will be at least \$30 billion. MJM notes that the problem is not only with Japan. Last year the US had a trade deficit of \$13 billion with Canada.
- 751-800 MJM says that the US needs to become more conscious of prices of their products. This is especially true of the automobile market. In 1980 the auto industry in the US had a deficit of \$4 billion and this past year a profit of \$6.2 billion. This year the auto industry is expected to have a profit of \$11 billion.
- 801-850 MJM talks about the over pricing of American products and the upcoming countries that are developing new products that compete with the US products. MJM says that wants too much for their goods and it is costing the US.
- 851-900 MJM says that the US is going to have to change its

attitude if it is to achieve the success in foreign markets that it once did.

901-950 MJM says that since the world is shrinking more and more all of the time, the US is going to have to make large changes or it will not survive.

[END OF SIDE A]

[SIDE B]

000-050 MJM says that the US needs to look at how other countries are doing and adapt some of their methods to solving US economic problems. A person asks MJM to give his views on the situation with Congress, the Constitution and the President on the matter of waging war. Another person asks MJM to comment on how the US can hope to compete when other countries can produce the same products for a much lower price.

051-100 MJM says that we can't compete with these other countries on the issue of cost but possibly on the quality of products. Another person asks MJM to comment on the position of Japan and the US in helping the Phillipines. MJM says that the US and Japan have agreed to give loans to the Phillipines to combat the debt which confronts them.

101-150 MJM says that the US is trying to help because it wants to keep the bases in the Phillipines. A person asks MJM to comment on the policy of the US in whether it agrees with Japan becoming a regional power source for economic aid. MJM comments on where some of the aid goes from Japan.

151-200 MJM says that Japan hopes to double their aid assistance over the five year period from '80-85. The present figure for foreign aid is \$3.3 billion. MJM compares Japan to Montana.

201-250 MJM emphasizes that Japan has very little in the way of natural resources whereas Montana has many resources.

251-300 MJM says that the Japanese have to open their markets more if they want to continued to prosper since they do not have any natural resources. A person asks MJM to comment on the Japanese agricultural condition and whether the US can get a better market in Japan for their products. MJM says that much of the farm industry is subsidized and that they do have a fairly powerful farm block in the government.

301-350 MJM says that the farm block is very important because it is they who determine whether the LDP remains in control of the Japanese government. MJM doesn't think

that if the Japanese opened their markets completely that it would make much difference. End of comments.

352-607 A new speech. Someone is speaking about food security in Japan. This is being translated into Japanese. Japan's food self-sufficiency is about 50%. The man stresses that Japan has a limited amount of agricultural land. The man says that in an emergency Japan could supply food to its people of a population equivalent to the '50s. The man says that the US appreciates the size of the Japanese market for US agriculture. The man concludes his speech and asks for questions.

608-835 Questions are asked in Japanese and translated into English. The reporter wants the man's view on the system and why it is kept secret between the US and Japan. The reporter says that the system is so difficult to follow that no one knows what's going on. The man says that there are many people in the US that agree that the system is difficult to understand. The tape ends in the middle of the conversation.

[END OF TAPE]