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# Mansfield Library

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

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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/ U of Michigan 4/24/84  
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[SIDE A]

- 000-050 A person asks MJM what the US wants Japan to do about its military forces but what Japan doesn't want to do. MJM says that it is Japan's own responsibility to decide what it wants to do. MJM states that neither the US nor Japan wants Japan to become a regional power. MJM says that the Japanese have made a steady increase in their defense forces.
- 051-100 MJM comments on the military bases that the US occupies in Japan. He states that Japan gives \$1 billion to the upkeep of these bases and the 49,000 US personnel on them. In comparison, West Germany appropriates \$1.3 billion for the 245,000 US personnel on the German bases. MJM states that these bases not only defend Japan but also work for the defense of the US.
- 101-150 MJM says that the US would like to see Japan take over more of its own defense so that the US could have more flexibility in the region.
- 151-200 Asked to characterize Japan's present situation, MJM says that it is very vulnerable. MJM comments on the Soviet troops, planes and ships in the Pacific area. MJM comments that the Soviets also hold the northern territories which belong to Japan. The Russians have increased the people on those islands from 2000 to 10,000.
- 201-250 MJM comments that the Soviets are also using bases in Vietnam and now has direct access to any place on the Asian continent. MJM comments that the Japanese need to be careful in building up their defense forces because their neighbors might become upset and they must also consider Article 9 of their constitution which doesn't allow for the the creation of any military force.
- 251-300 A person asks MJM what has been the most difficult thing, in his seven years as Ambassador, that he has had to deal with. MJM says that the trade imbalance is the major thing. With understanding these problems can be overcome, however.
- 301-350 A person asks MJM how the problem is going to be solved when the Japanese government offers much more help to their businesses than does the US government to its businesses. MJM says that there is change going on in Japan now. The government of Japan is helping its businesses less and less all of the time.

- 351-400 MJM comments on the Japanese market. He says that it needs to be opened more but that it is not as closed as many people think. A person asks MJM how Japan can open its markets wider. MJM responds with new tariffs and quotas and their agricultural market. MJM notes that even if Japan opens its markets all of the way, Japan will still have the surplus in trade with the US.
- 401-450 MJM says that we have to get away from pricing ourselves and improve the quality of our products. MJM says that we must realize that we are responsible for the major economic problems in the US and not another country. MJM comments on the need for multi-lateral trade as well as bilateral trade.
- 451-500 A person asks MJM what the US expects out of a buildup in Japanese military forces. MJM responds that the US would like to see the Japanese strong enough to hold off an invasion for more than a few days. MJM says that the Japanese have a very weak ground force.
- 501-550 A person asks MJM whether there is a need to worry by the Japanese or its allies about the proximity of Soviet forces in the area. MJM says that we have to be as prepared as possible because of so many Soviet forces in the area. Another person asks MJM what misconceptions the US has about Japan that are way off base.
- 551-600 MJM says that many US people still think of Japanese people as a totally different people when they are really becoming Westernized. The Japanese are still somewhat different because they are a different people.
- 601-650 A person asks MJM how drastic it is to shift from one administration to another. MJM says that there is really no difference except that the Reagan administration is showing a more active interest in this part of the world.
- 651-700 MJM goes on to say that the investments made by Americans in Asia get the highest returns of anywhere in the world. MJM notes that for the past four years that trade with Asia has exceeded the amount of trade with Western Europe.
- 701-750 MJM talks about the progression of the US westward.
- 751-800 MJM says that the next century will be the century of the Pacific. More than half of the world's population lives here. It has tremendous resources. MJM says that the development of this area is dependent on the bilateral trade relationship between the US and Japan.

- 801-850 A person asks how the US and Japan can help the underdeveloped countries in Asia to become more than economic colonies of the two countries. MJM says that economic aid with little or no strings tied to it is needed. MJM says that Japan is second to the US in allocation of aid, and most of this aid is to southeast Asia.
- 851-900 The person also wants MJM to comment on trade relations between the US and China, China and Japan are getting along very well. MJM says that do to the closeness of Japan to China, it is the natural place for China to turn for help.
- 901-950 MJM says that it is a good thing that China is looking towards Japan and the US. MJM says that close relations with the PRC will help to modernize and thus capitalize China so as to take it away from any possibility of close relations with the Soviet Union.

[END OF SIDE A]

[SIDE B]

- 000-050 A person asks MJM what is the position of American prestige in this part of the world. MJM responds that it is excellent. At the time of Vietnam it declined somewhat. They want us out here but they don't want us to become too strong.
- 051-100 The person also asks MJM what the effect of developing the Pacific basin will have on the Atlantic basin. MJM says that they will develop on a parity although the Pacific area is more important. Another person asks about the export of timber from the US to Japan. MJM says that he hopes there will be an increase, although there has been a decline in lumber imports in the last few years. MJM says that the US is seeking a reduction in tariffs so that we can ship more lumber to Japan.
- 101-150 Another person asks whether the shift to the Pacific basin will doom the Atlantic basin. MJM says that they need to change their ways in Europe. With the necessary changes Europe can come back. Another person asks MJM about how he deals with the Japanese since he is so well liked.
- 151-200 MJM says that he never has had a formula for how he treats the Japanese but he treats them just as he treated his colleagues in the Senate. He listens to them to understand them.
- 201-250 MJM says he's too old to learn the language, however. Someone asks MJM whether changes in the Japanese lifestyle will drastically effect their government.

- MJM says that the Japanese are becoming a little more Westernized but that they do retain some of their customs and he hopes that they never lose them.
- 251-300 MJM says that we must realize that the Japanese live in a very vulnerable country economically and naturally, earthquakes, seismic sea waves, volcanoes etc.. MJM compares Montana to Japan. He notes the many resources of Montana and the small population and compares it with Japan's lack of resources and large population.
- 301-350 MJM notes that 60% of the people live on 2% of the land. Another person notes that she doesn't see much in the way of American products in Japan and asks MJM what the US can hope to do economically to improve the no growing \$20 billion trade deficit.
- 351-400 MJM says that the US hopes to break into the high tech field. MJM also mentions McDonald's restaurants. MJM notes that most of the American cars in Japan have the steering wheel on the wrong side. MJM says that US companies haven't made feasibility studies on what Japan needs whereas Japan ships cars to the US that drive on the right-hand side of the road.
- 401-450 MJM says that the US has to quit taking things for granted. MJM restates that the majority of the problems in the US are caused by people in the US and they will have to be cured by the people in the US and not by someone else. Someone asks MJM to comment on education in Japan.
- 451-500 MJM says that up to college the Japanese are much better than the US. MJM says that when they get into college the big push is over and they slack off. MJM comments that there are fewer problems in Japanese schools.
- 501-550 The same person asks MJM how he estimates US education. MJM says that there is a lack of discipline, and that the system is too loose. He says that many high school graduates are graduated just to get rid of them.
- 551-600 Someone asks MJM what the Japanese think of the American system of choosing a President. MJM says that they don't understand the American system any better than Americans do. He says that they are very interested because of the importance of the US-Japan relationship. Someone asks MJM if he is against Mondale's protectionist legislation. MJM says that he is very much against protectionist legislation.
- 601-660 MJM comments that this protectionist legislation is one of the reasons for the second world war. Someone asks MJM to comment on the upcoming Phillipine election.

MJM says that it is a tough situation and he doesn't know. Another person asks MJM if the Japanese have any major misconceptions of Americans. MJM says that there probably are but he can't think of any off hand.

662-700 [There is a short gap in the tape]. MJM is talking about the importation of apples and cherries into Japan. The cherries are better than the Japanese cherries but they cost more. At the present time they don't import apples into Japan.

701-770 Someone asks MJM if there are any AWAC's stationed in Japan. MJM says, no. They comment on Boeing's bid to sell five AWAC's to Japan at some future date. They conclude the interview.

771-950 Someone is speaking in Japanese. [This is a different interview]. Some guy is talking about a new livestock breeding law which will go into effect. This is then translated into Japanese. The man says that a local law does not supersede an international commitment. The country would have to first renounce its international commitments.

[END OF TAPE]