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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 Research Institution of Japan
OH #22-384

Side A

- 000-015 MJM states we should listen to the other person because sometimes the other person is right. He has done a lot of listening and talking in his life. He hopes that the views exchanged today might be of some benefit for everybody. Today he will talk on the U.S./Japan relationship.
- 016-037 His years of service as the Ambassador to Japan have solidified his belief that the Japanese/American relationship is the most important bi-lateral relationship in the world bar none. It is now a full fledged partnership. The U.S./Japan relationship will be a decisive factor in determining the future of much of the world.
- 038-064 MJM's interest started in 1922 when the ship he was on as a Marine docked in Nagasaki. The countries began as 2 despaired people on opposite sides of the ocean. The decade of the 40s found us engaged in a tragic war. However, a commonality of interests brought them back together. The physical and mental barriers of distance have been overcome.
- 065-109 The Japanese/American partnership is a living relationship that has been changed and adapted as each partner matures. Prime Minister Nakasoni has helped the U.S. to realize that equality now prevails between our 2 nations. What Japan and the U.S. do alone and together is of tremendous importance to our 2 countries and to the entire world. Japan and the U.S. are allies that have many common goals and objectives. We must not allow the bonds that connect us to become frayed or tangled because of friction or misunderstanding.
- 110-162 Nakasoni and Pres. Reagan announced their intention during Nakasoni visit to January of 1983 of appointing a small group of private citizens of both countries representing major sectors of society to advise the 2 governments on the conduct of U.S./Japan relations. They were charged with the task of making recommendations on all aspects on U.S./Japan relations. The future success of the U.S./Japan relationship is of great significance to world peace and prosperity.
- 163-240 In a report submitted on September 17, the report calls for both countries to insure that that the private sector participates adequately in the policy making process. It also suggests improve mechanisms especially in Japan to insure that market access

commitments are effectively carried out. It urges the U.S. to provide new emphasis in high level guidance through the management of policy toward Japan. Perhaps more significantly the report recommends that Japan establish its own "Special Commission on Japan's Agenda for Strengthening the International Economy." Both countries are taking the recommendations seriously. It does neither country any good to express that foreign competition is a cause rather than a symptom of such problems as lower productivity growth, insufficient attention to long term market shares, or management mistakes.

- 241-309 Americans are coming to the realization that we will not solve our own economic problems by looking only beyond our borders for the sources of our own ills. Protectionism will only make the situation worse. If we are to be a truly competitive partner there will need to be American hard work, increased productivity, respect for quality, competitive pricing, and follow through service. Japan should open its markets more but to match that the U.S. should adopt a more positive export strategy to take advantage of these opportunities. In order to keep our relationship healthy, both governments as suggested by the system should take steps to address both our political trade imbalance and our imbalances vis-a-vis the world.
- 310-330 The commission to strengthen the international economy could establish ways for Japan to share its capital and technology with countries over seas.
- 331-368 In regards to diplomatic and security affairs, Japan and the U.S. have similar and international interests. We must to continue to consult our trade. They believe that equitable, verifiable, arms control on a global basis would contribute to world stability and peace. There are efforts being made on both sides to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding in their relationship.
- 369-406 Japan and the U.S. are of course tied together by the treaty of Mutual Security and Cooperation. Under this agreement the U.S. has agreed to come to Japan's aid if attacked and we will. That in turn offers the U.S. the use of varying facilities to fulfill our obligations here and throughout Asia. Japan also supplies more than \$1 billion in host country support for the upkeep of these facilities and about 60,000 troops. The more Japan does in its own defense, the more the U.S. can use their resources efficiently in this region and beyond.
- 407-462 Americans should remember that Japan has for the past 13 years made steady and significant progress in its

efforts to increase its defense capability. We have reached a new kind of defense partnership in which both sides are working together to define and carry out a division of labor. MJM is very much aware of the inconveniences and sacrifices that Japanese suffer in hosting our bases in such a heavily populated area.

- 463-566 MJM has not forgotten for a moment that the heart of our relation has always been and will continue to revolve around the people. MJM doesn't believe that ignorance is bliss. Some of great benefits of knowing each other will come from the sharing, the understanding, the cooperation, and the friendships that develop among us. The responsibility for exchanges goes beyond government.
- 567-587 The media can also be an important force for growing awareness among our 2 peoples. Stories and articles provide the necessary food for thought about Japan/U.S. relations.
- 588-694 The development of the Pacific Basin in the next 100 years will mark a turning point in world history. Four South American nations front on the Basin and more than half the people in the world live in this area. When you consider the demographic trends in the U.S. you can't help but to conclude that a pattern of western movement is developing. The Pacific Basin is where our joint futures lie.
- 695-699 MJM thanks the audience and they applaud.
- 700-849 MJM thinks you would find similar figures taken in American polls indicating our interest in our relations with Japan. MJM thinks that America is going through a period of growing up. He perceives the relationship as sound, solid, and stable. We are dependent on each other. Singly we can do a lot, together we can do a great deal more. That relationship means much to the Pacific Basin and to the world as well.
- 850-957 The Japanese adhered to a 2 year agreement under which the Japanese auto exports to the U.S. would be reduced to 1,600,000 vehicles a year. That was pushed by the Japanese government very strongly and accepted by the Japanese private auto sector with anything but enthusiasm. There was a proviso that if necessary it would be extended a third year and now we find that it is in its fourth year and there is talk about an extension into a fifth year.

[END OF SIDE A]

[SIDE B]

000-056 It was really necessary because the American auto industry was in a severe slump. The Big 3 have made quite a turnaround in the last 3 years. When the Japanese agreed to extend their quota reductions to the U.S. for the fourth year, the limit was raised. The administration would have to see what the problem figures about the auto industry as a whole were at that time and study them prior to asking the Japanese for an extension to a fifth year.

057-184 The U.S. would like to see Japan undertake more on its own self defense. We do not want Japan to become a regional power. Japan is a sovereign nation and has to make its own decisions on that basis. The U.S. is deeply appreciative of what Japan has done up to date. The Soviets are building up their military strength in that area and building a friendship with Vietnam. As these things develop, we begin to recognize the difficulties that begin to confront us. The time that we could carry the burden alone has long since gone by.

185-216 MJM has no intention of resigning his post. He intends to say on indefinitely. He is there as the President's personal representative and that's it.

217-226 The audience applauds.

227-246 Something is said in Japanese and the audience applauds again.

247-281 You have a lot of capital inflow from Japan and Europe because of the interest rates. The capital developed there by in turn is used to adjust to the very large deficit that we have. If things keep on going the way they are and the necessary changes aren't made by the Congress next year, we may well become a debtor nation for the first time in decades. It is a serious problem and there are a lot of things we have to do at home. We are not going to cure them by looking at scapegoats overseas.

282-397 MJM states that America is no longer an isolationist. Protectionism is a fact which MJM believes is always latent in the Congress but that isn't the answer. It doesn't cure the problem. Local grandstanding is still a terrible reality.

398-409 MJM says he will stay in his post indefinitely.

410-413 MJM is thanked for his time.

414-452 Blank spot in tape.

453-594 Japanese and Americans have come to expect this quality of life but unless they work together they cannot

maintain it. [This section of tape is interspersed
with much Japanese spoken language and blank spots.]

[END OF TAPE]