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MANSFIELD ORAL HISTORY COLLECTION
AMBASSADOR AT JSP 6/26/85
OH #22-401B

[This is both in English and Japanese]

SIDE A

- 000-049 MJM is talking about the importance of the bilateral relationship between Japan and the U.S. The key word in the relationship at this time is access. The U.S. wants as much access to markets in Japan as Japan has access to American markets. MJM is encouraged by the moves to reduce tariffs. At the present time negotiations are being conducted in four areas: telecommunications, electronics, pharmaceuticals and medical devices, and lumber and wood products sector.
- 050-099 He says that even if Japan did everything to completely open its markets, the imbalance in trade between the U.S. and Japan would not disappear. But in opening its markets, Japan would be offering a strong signal to the U.S. and especially to Congress. He claims the members of Congress who have been introducing protectionist legislation are basically freetraders. But they are frustrated. They see the trade deficit with Japan because it is large. But they need to look at the global picture.
- 100-149 MJM says some of the responsibility for the trade problems is Japan's. He says that more of the responsibility rests with the U.S. He mentions the trade deficits with other countries. He mentions Bill Brock's comment that over half of the responsibility for the trade deficit with Japan rests with the U.S.
- 150-199 MJM says Brock was talking about the highly over-valued dollar, high interest rates, tremendous budget deficits. The solutions to these problems are the responsibility of the U.S. Banks are reducing interest rates.
- 200-249 Congress is trying to deal with the budget deficit. The U.S. must face up to these problems and not blame other countries for these issues. The U.S. will face up to the problems but dealing with the problems will take time. And there isn't a lot of time. MJM says there are things which only the U.S. can do and things the U.S. would like Japan to do.
- 250-299 The U.S. would like to see mutually satisfactory solutions to negotiations covering telecommunications, electronics, pharmaceuticals and medical devices, and lumber and wood products. U.S. would like Japan to open its markets further, reduce tariffs and quotas

even more. He mentions that Japan has been a chief beneficiary of the international trading system and will be the chief loser if protectionist legislation get passed and the system starts to falter. Understanding and patience are important, as well as mutually agreeable agreements. MJM says that Japan and the U.S. have never faced such a difficult economic situation as is being encountered at this point. Sacrifices will be necessary on both sides. This will strengthen the Japan/U.S. relationship. And it is this relationship which will be the foundation of the development of the Pacific Basin. [end of Ambassador's prepared speech]

300-349 [in Japanese]

350-399 Ambassador says he is willing to take questions from the audience. He says what he has said here is the same as what he tells his own people. He talks about defense. He is glad the U.S. has a defense alliance with Japan. He is glad for the bases in Japan. He claims the Mutual Security Treaty is becoming more mutual all the time. The U.S. will come to the aid Japan if it is attacked. But the U.S. is in this region in its own defense as well.

400-486 MJM appreciates what Japan has contributed for the upkeep of U.S. forces on the Japanese bases. He details the money Japan contributed. Compares this with what Germany has spent for same purpose. The U.S. looks upon Japan as a true friend and ally. The U.S. wants Japan to do more in its own self-defense. No desire on the part of the U.S., Japan, or Japan's neighbors for Japan to become a regional military power. When he looks back twenty-five years and sees how far the relationship has come, MJM is very satisfied.

487 END OF SIDE A

SIDE B

000-049 [In Japanese]

050-099 Questioner asks what the U.S. response would be to certain types of Japanese and Soviet communications over the issue of sea lane protection. MJM says he can't speak for his Administration. He does say that there might be a connection between sea lane protection and the Soviets giving up the northern territories.

100-149 Questioner asks what MJM meant by Japan not becoming a regional military power. MJM repeats his contention that the U.S., Japan and Japan's neighbors don't want Japan to become a regional military power. The U.S. would like Japan to do a little more in its own self-

defense. He talks about the area of responsibility of the Seventh Fleet. He says the Fleet is stretched pretty thin. By having the friends and allies do more in terms of their own self-defense, this will allow the U.S. to utilize the Fleet more effectively.

150-222 MJM says any patriot will want to protect his own country. He is appreciative of the effort Japan has made in the past 14 years in terms of military expenditures for its own self-defense.

223 END OF AMBASSADOR'S PRESENTATION