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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  
Ambassador Mansfield at Japan-America Society Breakfast  
Westin Ilikai Hotel Honolulu, Hawaii 1/17/86  
OH #22-437

[SIDE A]

- 000-100 The person introducing MJM first thanks everyone for coming and introduces the people that are sitting at the table in front.
- 101-150 The speaker then introduces MJM. He talks a little about MJM's political career and then introduces MJM.
- 151-200 MJM thanks all of the people who came to hear him speak. He then starts his speech by stating that the most important bilateral relationship in the world is that between the US and Japan. He states that the next century will be the century of the Pacific. MJM feels that when the Pacific does become developed the state of Hawaii will play a very big role.
- 201-250 MJM notes that the US does have one small problem with Japan and that is in the area of trade. MJM notes that in 1983 the US had a deficit with Japan that totalled \$16.9 billion. In 1984 this figure increased to \$37 billion and in 1985 this figure was around \$50 billion. MJM says that the Congress is starting to panic about the trade problems with Japan and they don't know what to do about it. MJM states that something has to be done soon to change the situation in trade between the US and Japan.
- 251-300 MJM notes that the US trade deficit is not a bilateral problem but a global problem. The US, in 1983, had a worldwide trade deficit of \$123 billion, only \$16.9 billion of that was with Japan. Canada, for example, in 1984 had a \$20 billion surplus with the US in trade. MJM gives figures on other areas that the US now has very large deficits with.
- 301-350 MJM comments that the Japanese have to open their markets more. The US wants the same access to the Japanese markets as the Japanese have to the US markets. MJM notes that the US market is very important to the Japanese because in 1984 the Japanese had a worldwide trade surplus of \$44 billion and over \$37 billion of that was with the US. Half of Japan's surplus was auto exports to the US, \$18 billion worth.
- 351-400 MJM comments that the US has to do things as well to solve the trade problems. The US needs to do something about the overvalued dollar, interest rates and the national debt. MJM talks about the great amount of money that flowed into the US to pay off the interest

on the national debt. The interest alone in 1984 on the national debt amounted to \$111 billion.

- 401-450 MJM says that the debt must be reduced. He feels that the action by the Congress wasn't strong enough and didn't go far enough. MJM says that he would also like to see Japan reduce its tariffs and quotas. MJM would also like to see both the US and Japan give consideration to a free trade treaty.
- 451-500 MJM emphasizes that fact that even if Japan did all of the things that the US wanted them to do the Japanese would still have a sizable surplus with the US in trade. MJM calls for a better relationship between labor and industry and industry and government in the US. He calls for greater productivity also in the US.
- 501-550 MJM remembers that in a recent publication he read the US the previous year increased its productivity by 3.5%. However, in the same year the Japanese increased their productivity by 9.5%. MJM states that we need to become more price conscious and develop follow through service.
- 551-600 MJM comments that both countries will soon begin to suffer if something is not done to alleviate these trade problems. He notes that Japan has been the chief beneficiary of the international trading system and if the system breaks down then Japan will be the biggest loser. Japan doesn't have the natural resources to survive without importing raw materials.
- 601-650 MJM turns to defense. MJM notes that in the US cries are constantly heard about the Japanese being able to accomplish their economic miracle because they spend less than 1% of their GNP on defense. MJM notes, however, that the Japanese over the last 14 years have increased defense expenditures by 7% each year. MJM notes that Japan has made these increases by overcoming many difficulties. The Japanese had to overcome Article 9 of the constitution under which the Japanese gave up the right to create an armed force.
- 651-700 The Japanese also have to keep in mind the reaction of their Asian neighbors, all of whom they occupied during World War II. The Japanese people are anti-military, also. The Japanese have had to operate under a budget that has been in deficit for the past eight years. For each of the past eight years the Japanese budget has been about 25% in deficit.
- 701-750 MJM feels that Japan has done very well in the defense area. The US would like to see Japan do a little more. MJM notes that neither the US or Japan wants Japan to become a regional power militarily. The US has a

mutual security treaty with Japan. The treaty was rammed down the throat of the Diet in 1960 and then there was much opposition about it from the Japanese people.

- 751-800 Under the treaty the US will come to the aid of Japan if Japan is attacked but not vice versa. MJM notes that the US has 60,000 military troops in Japan on bases that the US doesn't have to pay any rent for.
- 801-850 MJM notes that the US bases in Japan and the Philippines form the outer perimeter of US defenses. If the US didn't have these bases then how far back would the US have to withdraw. How much in the tens of billions of dollars would it cost the US? How effective would the new line of defense be?
- 851-900 MJM notes that for the 60,000 troops that the US has in Japan the Japanese contributed over \$1.1 billion for their upkeep in each of the last few years. In comparison, Germany contributed \$1.3 billion for the upkeep of over 250,000 US military personnel in Germany.
- 901-931 MJM comments that the Asian area is extremely important to the US both militarily and economically. MJM notes that the Soviets have built up large forces on the Soviet border.

[END OF SIDE A]

[SIDE B]

- 000-050 In the East Asian area the Soviets have over 25% of their ground troops and over 31% of their air forces. Operating out of Vladivostok is the biggest and best of the four Soviet fleets. In the Northern Territories, islands that the Soviets have illegally occupied since five days after the Second World War, the Soviets have increased their strength from 2,000 to 12,000 military personnel. The Soviets also have at least one squadron of fighters on the islands. MJM also notes that the Soviets now have warm water ports in Vietnam which have also extended their range into the Indian Ocean.
- 051-100 MJM notes that the US' major defense in the Pacific is the 7th Fleet. When MJM went to Japan in 1977 the fleet had only 51 ships but now the fleet had between 75 and 80 ships. MJM notes that the fleet isn't big enough because it has to patrol the Arctic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. This makes up about 70% of the water surface of the globe.
- 101-150 MJM states that the next century will be the century of the Pacific. In 1975 the US trade with all of East

Asia amounted to \$42 billion. In 1984 that same trade amounted to \$181 billion, \$84 billion of that was with Japan. MJM notes that the big shift has been into the Pacific basin. Presently the US has invested in Japan about \$8 billion and about \$18 billion invested in the rest of East Asia.

151-200 So the US has \$26 billion invested in the Pacific out of a total of \$233 billion the US has invested worldwide. MJM notes that the Pacific has the best returns on US investments. MJM notes that the western coast states in the US have become empires because of trade with Asia. MJM gives figures of amount of trade the west coast states make with Asia. MJM notes that the Pacific basin is a region where 58% of the peoples of the world live. It is a region of great natural resources and potential markets.

201-286 MJM ends his speech with his statement of the future existing in the Pacific. The speaker gets up and conducts a little business with the members of the society. After reading part of a statement from a telegram sent by Senator Inouye the speaker adjourns the meeting.

[END OF TAPE]