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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
Women in Health Care Services with Ambassador 6/9/86
OH #22-453

[SIDE A]

- 000-050 MJM talks about the major problem between the US and Japan which is trade. MJM cites several figures on the US deficit in trade with Japan. MJM comments that the Congress puts too much emphasis on the trade problems that the US has with Japan. MJM states that he is very concerned about the trade problem with Japan but it isn't merely a bilateral problem it is a global trade problem that the US has.
- 061-100 MJM cites deficit trade figures that the US has with other countries of the world. MJM notes that the big change in trade has occurred with Western Europe. Five years ago the US had a \$20 billion surplus with Western Europe and now the US has a \$24 billion deficit with that area. MJM notes that the US had a \$150 billion trade deficit globally and only about one third of that was with Japan. MJM makes the comment that now the US is the world's biggest debtor nation and Japan is now the world's greatest creditor nation.
- 101-150 MJM comments that the US is Japan's greatest market. In 1985 the Japanese had a \$49.7 billion surplus in trade with the US and Japan had a \$55 billion surplus in trade with the whole world. So the US market is very important to the Japanese. MJM comments that the Japanese have brought a lot of money into the US in the past few years, money which the US needed. The Japanese used the money to purchase bonds and key notes. The money was then used to pay off the interest on the national debt which amounted to \$133 billion in 1985 alone.
- 151-200 MJM comments that what the Japanese need to do is open their market. MJM says that there are things that the US has to do also. The US needs to develop a better relationship between industry and government and between labor and industry. MJM notes that Japan is not the only country in the Pacific to worry about. There are several others that are now challenging the world markets. MJM notes that the US after the second world war was the strongest country in the world and didn't have to worry much about economic competition but now the other countries of the world are becoming very strong and the US has to do something to change. MJM states that the US needs to become more productive.
- 201-260 MJM talks about the 3.5% increase in production for the US. This is quite a change from the usual productivity increase for the US of closer to 0%. However, at the

same time the Japanese had a 9.5% increase in their productivity. MJM says that the US also needs to become a little more price competitive and quality conscious. MJM talks about the need for more follow through service on the part of the US companies.

261-300 MJM turns to discussing defense. MJM comments that it is not totally true that the Japanese have accomplished their economic miracle because they spend less than 1% of their GNP on defense, although this is what you here in the US. If the Japanese calculated their defense budget in the same manner as the US does the Japanese would be spending closer to 1.6% of their GNP on defense. MJM notes that the Japanese have been increasing their defense spending by around 7% each year for the past 15 years. MJM notes that Japan is now 7th in the world in defense expenditures.

301-350 MJM notes that the US has a mutual security treaty with Japan which was passed in 1960. It was originally protested against but the treaty is now accepted by the Japanese. Under the treaty the US will come to the defense of Japan if it is attacked. MJM comments that the US is in the Pacific also for its own defense and the bases that the US has in Japan and the Philippines are important for the US' self-defense. MJM raises several questions as to what problems the US would have to deal with if it didn't have these bases in Japan. MJM notes that the Japanese contributed \$1.1 billion in 1984 for the upkeep of 55,000 US military personnel in Japan.

351-400 The Japanese are paying about one third of the full cost of the US military staying in Japan. In comparison, in 1982 West Germany spent \$1.3 billion for the upkeep of 250,000 US military personnel in that country. MJM comments that this is the most important bilateral relationship in the world and the future of the Pacific and its development will depend on this relationship. MJM comments that the next century will be the century of the Pacific.

401-450 MJM cites trade figures that show a significant increase in trade in the Pacific region over the past decade. MJM then cites investment figures for the US both in East Asia and worldwide and we see that the US invests very little money in East Asia but the returns on US investments are the highest in East Asia than anywhere else in the world. MJM talks about the west coast states in the US and he cites the large trade figures that these states have with Asia. MJM notes that the Pacific basin has four continents bordering it.

451-500 MJM notes that 58% of the world's people live in the

Pacific basin and this is also an area of great resources with friendly peoples and governments. MJM ends his speech and asks for questions. One of the ladies asks MJM if there are any trade barriers left in the health services area that the Japanese need to consider removing. MJM says that there must be some because they haven't all been eliminated.

501-544 MJM comments that the US health organizations that have come to Japan have had no complaints and seem to be doing well. MJM says that there could be some improvements in the Japanese health services but changes in that area would be up to the Japanese.

544-556 Background noise and talking while the delegates shuffle around MJM to get their picture taken.

[END OF TAPE]