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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 Tokyo American Club-  
Remarks to Atlanta, Georgia Trade Delegation 9/29/86  
OH #22-463

[SIDE A]

- 000-050 Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta, Georgia is speaking. He talks about the 16 people from Atlanta that are touring Asia in order to bring business to the state of Georgia. Young comments that there are already 160 Japanese businesses in Georgia.
- 051-100 Young says that in the near future the state of Georgia will have daily plane service to and from Japan. In other places this has proved to be good for business in that it has quadrupled business. Mayor Young welcomes Bennett Brown, the chairman of their trade group. Brown is to introduce MJM, the speaker for this occasion.
- 101-160 Brown talks about MJM's record in Congress and then how great MJM has been in developing the relations between the US and Japan since he has become an ambassador. Brown talks about the grave circumstances that are surrounding the trade problems between the US and Japan and he says that MJM is the person that is best situated to help the two nations through these problems. He introduces MJM.
- 161-250 MJM opens his remarks by stating the US trade deficit from last year and saying that what is needed in Japan is access to Japan's markets by the US. MJM says that better communication between the two peoples is needed. The people in both countries need to work to solve some of these problems. MJM says that both countries need to talk constructively toward one another and not point a finger at each other.
- 251-300 MJM talks about the limited access to Japan's markets and how this has become a problem over the past few years in the US. MJM welcomes having such groups as the Atlanta delegation come to Japan because it is necessary to keep relations going between business people from both countries. MJM begins to reflect upon how far the US/Japanese relationship has come in the past decade. MJM notes that ten years ago the US had a \$42 billion trade with all of Asia. Last year the two-way trade between the US and Asia amounted to \$190 billion. The trade between the US and Japan in the last decade has risen from \$36.6 billion to \$94 billion.
- 301-350 In the past couple of years the US trade with Asia has surpassed, for the first time, the US trade with

Europe. In 1976 Japanese investment in the US stood at \$4 billion but it is now \$25 billion. MJM talks about the large investments that Japanese companies have made in the southeastern part of the US.

- 351-400 US investment in Japan has grown to \$9.1 billion and \$14 billion is invested by the US in the rest of East Asia. This \$33 billion, total, invested by the US in the Asian region is out of \$233 billion the US has invested worldwide. MJM notes that the returns on US investments in the Asian region are better than most other places. MJM talks about the trade agreements that have come about in the last year on issues such as pharmaceuticals, electronics, telecommunications and forest products. MJM comments that now a fifth issue is being taken up in negotiations and this is auto parts.
- 401-450 MJM talks about Prime Minister Nakasone's progress over the past year to get many of the trade barriers removed between the US and Japan. MJM talks about the Maekawa report which will try to develop Japan's domestic economy.
- 451-500 MJM talks about the fact that both the US and the Japanese have to do things to correct the trade problems between the two nations. MJM says that the Japanese have realized the importance of structuring their economy away from dependence on imports because if the international trading system were to break down then it would be the Japanese who suffer the most. MJM talks about the US federal budget deficit and the fact that this past year \$133 billion went to pay for just the interest on the national debt.
- 501-550 MJM talks about the Gramm-Rudman legislation and whether it will be observed by Congress or not. MJM turns to Japan's total trade surplus which amounted to \$61.6 billion last year, \$50 billion of which was in trade with the US. MJM notes that the US had a global trade deficit last year of about \$150 billion. MJM emphasizes from this that the US trade problems are not bilateral but global.
- 551-600 MJM gives examples of the large trade deficits that the US has been incurring over the past five years. He emphasizes the fact that the biggest shift into a deficit trade figure for the US has been between the US and Europe, not the US and Japan. MJM states that even if the Japanese were to do everything the US wants them to do, the US trade deficit with Japan would not be eliminated. MJM hopes that these large deficits will bring the US back to the position that it was years ago in the world of trade. The US will have to do things that it doesn't want to to achieve this goal, however.

- 601-650 MJM states that the US has to become more productive and more quality conscious. Competitive pricing must be restored. Follow through service is a must. There needs to be a better relationship between labor and industry and between industry and government. MJM comments that the US helped the Asian countries after World War II and now these countries are becoming strong competitors in the world's economic market and the US is going to have to change to keep up with these other countries.
- 651-700 MJM states that protectionism is not the answer, however. All that protectionism does is raise prices, reduce competition, fuels inflation and hurts the consumer. Protectionism runs contrary to the free enterprise system and ends up hurting people on both sides of the issue. MJM says that the solution is more trade, not less.
- 701-750 MJM turns to talking about the mutual security treaty the US has with Japan. MJM notes that the US occupy several important bases in Japan and we have to pay no rent. The Japanese contribute about one third of the money for the cost of the total upkeep of the 55,000 US troops in Japan. The Japanese contribute about \$1.1 billion each year to the upkeep of these US troops. MJM comments that the US is not just here to defend Japan but also to defend the US.
- 751-800 MJM raises several questions as to what would happen if the US didn't have these bases in Japan. How far back would the US have to withdraw? How much, in the tens of billions of dollars, would it cost the US to withdraw? How effective would the new line of defense be? MJM talks about the Soviets and their intensified interest in the Pacific area.
- 801-850 MJM talks about the buildup of Soviet troops on the borders. A third of the Soviet troops and air force are on these borders. The Soviets also have their largest of the four fleets in the Pacific. MJM notes that the Soviets now have naval and air bases at Kam Rahn bay in Vietnam. With these bases in Vietnam the Soviets, for the first time in history, have access to warm water ports year around.
- 851-950 MJM talks about the penetration of the Soviet economic system into the Pacific as well as the military groups. MJM notes that the Soviets have also entered the Pacific economically. MJM notes that the Soviets are getting excellent strategic positions by buying fishing rights around several of the smaller countries in the Pacific. MJM comments that the next century will be the century of the Pacific.

[END OF SIDE A]

[SIDE B]

000-063 MJM talks about the Pacific basin as the place of great natural resources, potential markets, friendly peoples and friendly governments. MJM says that the future of the Pacific will depend on the strength and durability of the US/Japanese relationship. MJM concludes his speech. MJM asks for questions. There are no questions. They adjourn the meeting.

064-161 [Background noise of people talking].

[END OF TAPE]