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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's Remarks to Japan--US Midwest Association 11/17/86
OH #22-471

[SIDE A]

000-050 The speaker introduces MJM.

051-100 MJM says that the US/Japanese relationship is the most important bilateral relationship. MJM says that there seems to be some concern by people in Japan that the change of the majority party in the Senate will lead to protectionist legislation being passed. MJM says that this would be unfortunate. MJM says that the relationship is too important for it to be sacrificed by partisan politics on either side of the Pacific.

101-150 MJM says that when you get right down to it there aren't as many differences between the two parties in the Senate as many people imagine. MJM says that the big changes will occur in chairmanships of the committees. MJM says that the President has been able to hold off protectionist legislation over the past few years.

151-200 MJM says that the election was not on big issues this year but local issues were of more importance. MJM says that trade was not an issue to any extent in this election. MJM calls for the Asians nations to open their markets and give the US the same opportunities in the Japanese market as the US gives the Japanese in the US.

201-250 MJM talks about two Congressmen that recently visited Japan and of their views about what is going to happen to Japan if they do not open up their markets. MJM says that the Japanese need to do something soon because if the international trading system breaks down then it is the Japanese who are going to lose the most since they are currently the ones who are benefiting from it the most. MJM talks about the trade deficit that the US has had with Japan over the past few years. IN 1985 the trade deficit was \$50 billion with Japan and \$150 billion for the world as a whole.

251-300 MJM notes that the trade problem that the US has is not a bilateral problem with Japan but a global problem. MJM mentions some of the other trade deficits that the US has with other countries of the world. MJM states that protectionist measures will aid no one and hurt everyone but protectionist measures are a possibility if something is not done to correct the US trade problems soon.

301-350 MJM says that although the protectionist sentiment

remains high he feels that the trade imbalance has changed on a worldwide scale and he sites figures to support this. MJM says that the Japanese have been decreasing the exports to the US and this has helped to bring down some of the trade deficit but this is not what is needed. Trade expansion is needed with the US sending more products to Japan.

- 351-400 MJM talks about progress in trade between the US and Japan in areas of wood products, pharmaceuticals and telecommunications.
- 401-450 MJM talks about recent agreements that have come about in different trade areas. MJM says that most people in the US and Japan work in some area of the service sector. MJM notes that many countries are practicing some type of protectionist measures in the agricultural sector.
- 451-500 MJM says that this is not the time for finger pointing and incrimination but we must work together to tackle the problems of agricultural trade.
- 501-550 MJM says that the US must control its massive budget deficit. In 1984 the US paid \$113 billion just on the interest for the national debt. In 1985 the interest on the debt rose to \$130 billion and the principle wasn't even touched. MJM states that it is these problems that will make us face up to the situation.
- 551-600 MJM turns to discussing the Maekawa report and the fact that Prime Minister Nakasone has realized the need for change in Japan and has implemented the report's suggestions for strengthening of the domestic economy. MJM again returns to talking about the US budget deficit. He says that along with dealing with the budget the US needs to be more competitive.
- 601-650 MJM comments that the US needs to take the initiative and turn out better products on the world market. MJM says that the US must take pride in its work and establish a better relationship between labor and industry and between industry and government.
- 651-700 MJM says that competitiveness is the key to success and not protectionism. MJM comments that the US/Japanese relationship should not be defined only on the basis of economics, however. In defense the Japanese have made great strides forward. The Japanese contribute over \$1 billion to the upkeep of US military personnel in Japan each year.
- 701-755 MJM turns to other aspects of the US/Japanese relationship including scientific cooperation between the two nations. MJM says that we need to continue

cooperative efforts like these and if we do then the
problems between the two nations can be worked out.
This is the conclusion of his speech. [Applause].

[END OF TAPE]