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AUG 11 1976

Budget Bureau No. 43-R210.6  
Approval Expires Oct. 31, 1977

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 2 of the Foreign Agents  
Registration Act of 1938, as Amended

For Six Month Period Ending AUG 19 1976  
(insert date)

Name of Registrant Registration No. 2521  
Masaoka-Ishikawa and Associates, Inc.

Business Address of Registrant  
Suite 520  
900 17th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20006

I - REGISTRANT

1. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

(a) If an individual:

- (1) Residence address Yes  No
- (2) Citizenship Yes  No
- (3) Occupation Yes  No

(b) If an organization:

- (1) Name Yes  No
- (2) Ownership or control Yes  No
- (3) Branch offices Yes  No

2. Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in Item 1.

Not Applicable

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, and 5.

3. Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date Connection Ended
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4. Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period?  Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Date Assumed</i>
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5. Has any person named in Item 4 rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal? Yes  No

If yes, identify each such person and describe his services.

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6. Have any employees or individuals other than officials, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date terminated</i>
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7. During this 6 month reporting period, have any persons been hired as employees or in any other capacity by the registrant who rendered services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date connection began</i>
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II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

8. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period?  
Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of Termination

9. Have you acquired any new foreign principal<sup>1</sup> during this 6 month reporting period? Yes  No

If yes, furnish following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

10. In addition to those named in Items 8 and 9, if any, list the foreign principals<sup>1</sup> whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Japan Trade Center (JTC)  
1221 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10020

Takata Kojyo Co., Ltd. (TKC)  
No. 10 Mori Bldg., 28 Sakuragawa-Cho  
Nishikubo Shiba, Minato-Ku  
Tokyo, Japan 105

III - ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9, and 10 of this statement? Yes  No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

For JTC--Provided information on general trade laws and the administration of such laws, such as the decisions of the International Trade Commission, the Treasury Department, and the Federal Trade Commission relating to Japanese imports, and on general United States-Japan Relations.

For TKC--Provided information on general trade laws and on general United States-Japan Relations. Submitted statement, a copy of which is attached, to the Secretary of Transportation on August 3, 1976, for the special hearing on occupant crash protection and Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) 208. Since time was limited to not more than six minutes, after stating that witness was registered as a foreign agent of Takata Kojyo Company, of Tokyo, Japan, the major producer of automobile seat belts in Japan for vehicles destined for the American market, witness testified by reading only section 4, beginning on page 5, that imposing air bag requirements might constitute a non-tariff barrier, Secretary of Transportation indicated little interest in this aspect but promised to check it out with other agencies involved in foreign trade issues. Except for research and preparation of statement and appearance, no other actions were take on behalf of TKC.

<sup>1</sup>The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in section 1(b) of the Act, an individual or organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a)(9)).

A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those foreign principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity<sup>2</sup> as defined below?

Yes  No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

For TKC--See TKC report above (Item numbered 11).

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13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals?

Yes  No

If yes, describe fully.

Participated with Trade Action Coordinating Committee to promote "freer" trade activities. Spoke to various members of Congress and their staffs, as well as trade officials in White House Office of Special Representative for Trade Negotiations and Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce, regarding foreign investments bills, proposed amendments to Trade Act of 1974, etc.

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<sup>2</sup> The term "political activities" means the dissemination of political propaganda and any other activity which the person engaging therein believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, persuade, or in any other way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting, or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS - MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise?

Yes  No

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies.<sup>3</sup>

<i>Date</i>	<i>From Whom</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
April 7, 1976	TKC	Retainer	\$5,062.39
May 12, 1976	TKC	"	1,560.27
July 7, 1976	TKC	"	1,672.92
August 6, 1976	TKC	"	1,547.70

Total \$9,843.28

14. (b) RECEIPTS - THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value<sup>4</sup> other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal?

Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name of foreign principal</i>	<i>Date received</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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<sup>3</sup> A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. See Rule 201(e).

<sup>4</sup> Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) DISBURSEMENTS - MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement? Yes  No

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes  No

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To Whom	Purpose		Amount
Every 1/2 Month	Mary Toda	JTC Secretarial	\$300*	\$3,600**
"	Albert Yamada	JTC Clerical-Research	400*	4,800**
		Postage and Telex for 6 month period		280
Every 1/2 Month	Mary Toda	TKC Secretarial	\$200*	2,400**
"	Albert Yamada	TKC Clerical-Research	300*	3,600**
		Postage and Telex		350

\*Every 1/2 month pay period

\*\*Total for six month period

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Total \$15,030\*\*

Raymond Lang and Company (C.P.A.) estimated portions of salaries chargeable to above clients.

Because of nature of services, no entertainment, dinner, travel, printing, etc.

15. (b) DISBURSEMENTS - THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value<sup>5</sup> other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement?

Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date disposed</i>	<i>Name of person to whom given</i>	<i>On behalf of what foreign principal</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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(c) DISBURSEMENTS - POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value<sup>5</sup> in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office? Yes  No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount or thing of value</i>	<i>Name of political organization</i>	<i>Name of candidate</i>
March 16, 1976	\$100 Check	Mineta for Congress Committee	Norman Y. Mineta
April 27, 1976	500 Check	Democratic Congressional Dinner	
May 2, 1976	20 Check	Maurer For Congress Committee	Lucille Maurer
June 3, 1976	100 Check	Moss For Senate Committee	Frank Moss
June 8, 1976	100 Check	Friends of Sparky	Spark M. Matsunaga

**V - POLITICAL PROPAGANDA**

(Section 1(j) of the Act defines "political propaganda" as including any oral, visual, graphic, written, pictorial, or other communication or expression by any person (1) which is reasonably adapted to, or which the person disseminating the same believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert induce, or in any other way influence a recipient or any section of the public within the United States with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party or with reference to the foreign policies of the United States or promote in the United States racial, religious, or social dissensions, or (2) which advocates, advises, instigates, or promotes any racial, social, political, or religious disorder, civil riot, or other conflict involving the use of force or violence in any other American republic or the overthrow of any government or political subdivision of any other American republic by any means involving the use of force or violence.)

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any political propaganda as defined above? Yes  No

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN THIS SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

Not Applicable

<sup>5</sup> Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating political propaganda?  
Yes  No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

Not Applicable

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of political propaganda include the use of any of the following: No  
 Radio or TV broadcasts  Magazine or newspaper  Motion picture films  Letters or telegrams  
articles  
 Advertising campaigns  Press releases  Pamphlets or other  Lectures or  
publications speeches  
 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated political propaganda among any of the following groups: No  
 Public Officials  Newspapers  Libraries  
 Legislators  Editors  Educational institutions  
 Government agencies  Civic groups or associations  Nationality groups  
 Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

21. What language was used in this political propaganda: Not Applicable  
 English  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

22. Did you file with the Registration Section, Department of Justice, two copies of each item of political propaganda material disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period?  
Yes  No  Not Applicable

23. Did you label each item of such political propaganda material with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes  No  Not Applicable

24. Did you file with the Registration Section, Department of Justice, a Dissemination Report for each item of such political propaganda material as required by Rule 401 under the Act?  
Yes  No  Not Applicable

VI - EXHIBITS AND ATTACHMENTS

25. EXHIBITS A AND B

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 9 the following:

Exhibit A<sup>6</sup> Yes  No  Not Applicable  
Exhibit B<sup>7</sup> Yes  No

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(a) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period?

Yes  No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes  No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

<sup>6</sup> The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form OBD-67 (Formerly DJ-306) sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

<sup>7</sup> The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form OBD-65 (Formerly DJ-304) sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

26. EXHIBIT C

If you have previously filed an Exhibit C<sup>8</sup>, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6-month reporting period.

Yes  No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes  No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

27. SHORT FORM REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Have short form registration statements, been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5 and 7 of the supplemental statement?

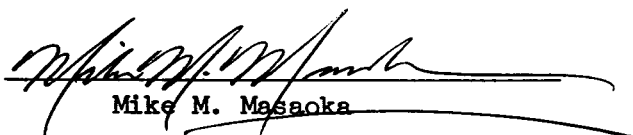
Yes  No

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

The undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) that he has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in attached Short Form Registration Statement, if any, insofar as such information is not within his (their) his (their) personal knowledge.

(Type or print name under each signature)

(Both copies of this statement shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths by the agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions who are in the United States, if the registrant is an organization.)

  
Mike M. Masaoka

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Subscribed and sworn to before me at WASHINGTON, D.C.

this 13th day of September, 19 76



(Signature of notary or other officer)  
My Commission Expires July 14, 1978

<sup>8</sup> The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, constitution, and bylaws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause shown upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Internal Security Section, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
SEP 14 9 34 AM '76  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
CRIMINAL DIVISION

S T A T E M E N T

On Behalf Of

TAKATA KOJYO COMPANY, LTD., OF TOKYO, JAPAN

By

Mike M. Masaoka

Of Masaoka-Ishikawa And Associates, Inc., Washington, D. C.

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SPECIAL HEARING

ON OCCUPANT CRASH PROTECTION

AND FMVSS 208

-oOo-

August 3, 1976

Washington, D. C.

S T A T E M E N T

OCCUPANT CRASH PROTECTION AND FMVSS 208

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Takata Kojyo Company, Ltd., of Tokyo, Japan, a leading Japanese manufacturer of seat belt assemblies whose seat belts are available on many Japanese motor vehicles exported to the United States of America, are among "Others generally opposed to a change in FMVSS 208 that would lead to a mandate of passive restraints", in the words of the "Final Agenda for the August 3 public hearings on occupant crash protection and FMVSS 208", issued by the Office of the Secretary of Transportation, July 30, 1976.

1. We believe steps must be taken immediately, on national and state levels, to secure passage of mandatory safety belts usage laws or statutes that would set a clear legal requirement that motorists must either use safety belts or other available equipment, including air bags, to minimize injury and prevent deaths.

Just as failure to have working lights or properly maintained mufflers are violations under state laws, failure to use or maintain in working order occupant protection equipment of any type should be considered a violation of state motor vehicle codes.

In addition, efforts should be made immediately to secure changes in law that would disallow insurance claims unless occupant restraints are in use at the time of the accident.

We, therefore, basically endorse Alternative II, as proposed in the June 14 Notice (41 FR 24075) and call for efforts to pass state laws requiring safety belt usage on all automobiles, although we recognize the inherent

difficulties--as set forth in the Notice--in having such statutes accepted by state legislatures and by the people.

2. We do not oppose air bags as such, but we do oppose the concept that every car owner must purchase an air bag or other passive restraint-equipped motor vehicle in the future.

As Transportation Secretary William Coleman notes in his announcement of the public hearing, "Those who currently wear seat belts would be forced to subsidize those who do not" (41 FR 24071) if passive restraints are mandated and "passive restraints, while more costly, would provide no additional safety benefit to those who have been sufficiently interested in personal safety to use their safety belts" (41 FR 24076).

We believe that the ultimate goal of the Federal safety regulations is occupant protection, so the method of achieving that protection is not so important as the result. Air bag advocates would focus the discussion on the method and contend that the method is all important because there is essentially only one method in their concept. We submit, however, that the emphasis should be on the result, since that is the principal and fundamental aim of these efforts. We believe, therefore, that the method of protection should be left up to the individual as long as the same level of occupant protection as deemed necessary and proper is achieved with belts or air bags, passive or active. Consequently, we basically endorse Alternative II as set forth in the Notice.

In an area as important and significant as occupant restraint for the sake of human safety--in our free enterprise, free market society--the consumer should be given an opportunity to make a choice. Our free economy

marketplace should be able to provide appropriate alternatives and choices to the consumer. No government rule or regulation should be so rigid as to preclude a free market choice so long as that choice results in a level of occupant protection equal or comparable to the level proposed by the government and safety experts.

The level of protection intended to be achieved by passive restraint regulation is certainly desirable and commendable. The government--representing the collective interests of the people--does have the right to demand that those who manufacture automobiles provide superior safety equipment and that those who drive these cars protect themselves and their vehicle occupants from bodily injury. We agree with the statement in the Notice of this meeting that it would be difficult to believe that "There would be seat belts in every car today if their installation had had to rely on the demands of the marketplace" (41 FR 24071). The marketplace depends upon monetary incentives so that safety equipment which does not directly contribute to profits will not be provided by the car makers unless required. Accordingly, we believe that the government must represent the interests of society by establishing reasonable safety standards and demanding compliance. At the same time, we feel that this same government would go beyond its authority if and when it seeks to deprive the people of their choice as to how they will meet or achieve the level of safety or protection required for the public good.

In regard to the low percentage of drivers and passengers who are said to use seat belts, we would like to observe that today's voluntary usage rate reflects the discomfort and inconvenience of some of the belt

systems currently in vogue, as well as others in the recent past. Improved belt systems are becoming available and they will be improved even more when the automobile makers are convinced that the government will permit and mandate their use. They will be accepted and used automatically in time as there will be improvements not only in the areas of comfort and convenience but also in technology, of the belts and the seats, as well as the car frames. The energy absorbing webbing developed by Takata Kojyo and demonstrated as workable, with mechanical force limiters incorporated into the belt retractors, anchoring points and buckles, is a case in point.

3. Those who advocate passive restraints seem to imply that such restraints automatically will be of the air bag type. In fact, Ralph Nader, in recent testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee, accused the Department of Transportation of lacking courage for not mandating air bags in American cars and seemed to suggest that passive restraints meant air bags.

The fact of the matter is that a passive restraint does not have to be an air bag. The Volkswagen Rabbit, as acknowledged in the Notice of meeting, has a passive belt system which is not costly and apparently very effective. Consumers seem to be very pleased and satisfied with it.

Because of the energy shortage, future automobiles are expected to be relatively small and lightweight, not unlike the Volkswagen Rabbit or the Toyota Celica in many respects. Such small cars of the future can be expected to have passive restraints similar to that of the Rabbit because air bag type restraints may be too expensive and complicated. In other words, even if passive restraints are mandated today, there is no assurance that the air bags will be the only system to meet the Federal standard.

Passive restraints of the future, especially in smaller cars, may be belt systems not very much different from the active belts systems now available and used by motorists.

We urge, therefore, a close examination of projected car sizes for the future, the intent of auto makers in meeting safety requirements, and the cost/benefit ratios for air bag installation in case only a relatively small portion of future car production will have air bag-type restraints.

4. If mandated by law and/or regulation, the United States would be the only nation on earth to require passive restraints. Other industrialized countries around the world have mandated safety belt usage as most practicable, reasonable, and effective.

The 20 jurisdictions other than the United States that require the use of seat belts are Australia (1971), New Zealand (1972), France (1973), Czechoslovakia (1974), Puerto Rico (1974), Sweden (1975), Spain (1975), Belgium (1975), Norway (1975), The Netherlands (1975), Finland (1975), Israel (1975), Luxembourg (1975), Austria (1976), Denmark (1976), Switzerland (1976), The Soviet Union (1976), West Germany (1976), Ontario, Canada (1976), and Quebec, Canada (effective August 1976).

By becoming the only country in the world to require passive restraints, the United States would establish a unique and isolated standard.

Automobiles are widely traded in the world and the United States is a major market, as well as a major exporter and importer of motor vehicles. If put into effect, the passive restraint requirement could be considered by our trading partners as a serious and substantial non-tariff trade barrier.

As agreed by the community of trading nations, tariffs or import duties are legitimate means to discourage imports, thereby assuring more

advantageous market conditions for certain domestic products, while also-- in some cases--conserving sometimes scarce foreign exchange. Non-tariff barriers--on the other hand--are national rules and regulations, administrative decisions and findings, and various standards which create special walls or arbitrary and artificial impediments to trade that cause imports to become too expensive or too difficult for overseas exporters to overcome.

Often non-tariff barriers are explained away as necessary for public safety and/or national defense, or as being needed to harmonize domestic practices. Sometimes too they are openly admitted practices to protect the home market against import competition. Regardless of the rationale, under international trading agreements and arrangements other countries can seek compensation for these lost trade opportunities or retaliate against such restrictive and protective practices.

At the moment, the United States is conducting sensitive and delicate negotiations with not only the major but also the so-called third world trading countries in an effort to reduce not just tariffs but also to eliminate non-tariff barriers of all kinds. The United States, as the world's biggest exporter and importer, has more at stake in these negotiations than any other country.

When the United States--a nation which purchases 1.5 million automobiles per year from other countries, all of which are among the more substantial purchasers of American-grown and/or made products--announces that vehicles sold within its borders must be equipped with passive restraints, foreign governments are likely to charge that artificial trade barriers are being raised against what in some cases are their most profitable and largest trade item shipped to this country.

Compensation or retaliation totalling perhaps five billions of dollars could be the price that could result from the imposition of passive restraint requirements on American motor vehicles.

Since no other country imposes passive restraints, and since the United States is currently being charged with unfair protective trade practices relating to most imported European automobiles under the alleged guise of anti-dumping violations, these nations might argue that the passive restraint requirements are another non-tariff barrier being raised against foreign car importations.

Though the United States might explain that passive restraints are needed for safety's sake, this safety argument could fall on the unsympathetic and suspicious ears of foreign government trade negotiators because no other nation has mandated passive restraints as their means to protect the occupants of automobiles. Other countries which make--and export--cars do not impose the addition of expensive, complex, and unproven passive restraint equipment on automobiles.

If passive restraints are mandated, the United States will be imposing a drastic change in the automotive equipment exported to this country as part and parcel of foreign-made cars. So far, the United States is the largest consumer market in the world. So, in order to ship to the United States, foreign makers must conform and comply with American standards, laws, regulations, etc.

If passive restraints were the world-accepted, proven, and most efficient system for protecting the occupants of automobiles, one could hardly quarrel with its mandated use here in the United States. But, in this instance, safety belts have been found more acceptable by every country

on earth concerned with occupant safety standards, so its requirement by the United States would seem to be arbitrary, unreasonable, and illogical, not to mention its relative expensiveness.

Lacking substantial and convincing proof that passive restraints are significantly superior to active belt systems, we submit that the passive restraint requirement could be very well looked upon by our trading partners as a deliberate effort to impose a non-tariff trade barrier against the free flow of automobiles in international trade and commerce.

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NOTICE

In accordance with Section 4 (e) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, Mike M. Masaoka, of Masaoka-Ishikawa And Associates, Inc., of Washington, D. C. hereby discloses that he is registered with the Department of Justice as a Foreign Agent for, and on behalf of, his foreign principal, Takata Kojyo Company, Ltd., of Tokyo, Japan, manufacturer of seat belt assemblies.

