

an intricate formula to estimate his tax, and would be faced with a fine if he erred. Imagine the confusion at J. F. Kennedy International Airport with thousands of persons milling about each day in an arithmetical haze, filling out endless forms, showing his money, and waiting to be searched. The indignity involved is humiliating to contemplate. And such a law would create a vast new expensive bureaucracy and could only invite subterfuge, such as picking up money from friends, relatives and business associates abroad, by taking blank checks abroad and cashing them through sources that would clear them with only American bank stamps at a date after the travelers return. Not only does such a law invite evasion but it would deal a crippling blow to the American travel industry. Under such a law the American traveler abroad would deal directly with European companies and hotels sensing that the records of his transactions abroad would thus escape the attention of the Treasury Department. It seems inevitable we would then see undesirable elements entering a heretofore legitimate small business field. Such a law attacks and suppresses the rights and liberties that Americans consider inalienable and provides an almost irresistible temptation to sacrifice our ingrained high moral standards.

6. It is widely acknowledged that travel is the greatest educator, the most potent factor for world peace. The present Administration has repeatedly stated that travel is a two-way street. President Johnson has said, "The principle of two-way travel and unhindered access by citizens of all countries to all other countries was reaffirmed and strengthened (by the 1967 International Tourist Year)." Vice President Humphrey in an address last May said, "Despite the pressures which continue on our balance of payments, we shall continue to resist any restrictions on the right of our people to travel where they choose."

In September of 1963, a United Nations conference on tourism in Rome with 83 nations represented, solemnly agreed to recommend to the General Assembly that world-wide tourism should be encouraged by all nations as a definite policy . . . and that all nations should endeavor to avoid putting any handicap in the furtherance of this worthy cause (report I.U.O.T.O. published in Geneva in 1963).

The freedom to travel is restricted by communist governments. In totalitarian countries citizens exist in a murky state of ignorance of what goes on in the world around them. The Russian Government will always be a threat to world peace as long as their populace remains locked up within the confines of their own country. We were all shocked when the Berlin Wall was built. Why were we shocked, Gentlemen? We were shocked because it belittled the dignity of man and prevented the freedom of egress and ingress of human beings.

Americans traveling abroad carry with them the torch of democracy bringing to the citizens of foreign countries an understanding of the American way of life to a greater degree than any planned propaganda that we can send out over the air or in the written word.

7. Travel is a cherished freedom inherent to the American way of life. Justice Douglas and Justice (now Ambassador) Goldberg have both publicly stated that the freedom of travel is closely related to the freedom of speech, the freedom of dissent and the freedom to assemble. To abridge this basic right, is comparable to the enslavement of the minds and bodies of the underprivileged citizens in totalitarian governments.

8. For almost forty years I have had my finger on the pulse on travel abroad. I have seen other governments try similar experiments, only to fail. The effect was morally degrading, and in the case of Great Britain, it only led to her costly monetary devaluation. When the British Government limited the amount of currency that her citizens could carry abroad, it created a fiasco similar to that of our own ill fated Volstead Act. I frequently saw British subjects spending more in one day than their legal allowance for a fortnight—or more. The French Riviera was populated with wealthy British who lived in expensive villas with large staffs of servants. Even British subjects of moderate means quickly found ways to evade the regulations.

9. Any restrictive, or punitive, legislation, must of necessity, be discriminatory. The proposed travel legislation would place as harshly burdensome penalties on the little person who has saved a lifetime for a trip abroad as it would on the more affluent, whose rate of tax is higher.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS

I am as enthusiastically in favor of balancing our flow of dollars with a balancing flow of people as I am firmly opposed to attempting to close the so-called