

tions belies the inherent discriminatory features of these proposals. The logic appears to be that travelers in lower income brackets do not appreciably contribute to the balance-of-payments deficit, but wealthier travelers do. This seems to say that the dollar is in danger when only the more affluent group is spending it. Is it any less a drain on the economy of the United States to have other groups spending fewer dollars abroad? There is a quantitative difference but hardly a qualitative one.

II. POLITICAL NATURE OF THE PROPOSALS AND THE UNREALISTIC NATURE OF SAME

Although I oppose the proposed curbs, it would appear more reasonable to permit no exemptions if a significant drop in dollar outflow is to be the result. The allowance of exemptions could be taken to signify the doubt on the part of the administration which must exist as to whether travel curbs are a reasonable or effective way of meeting our balance-of-payments problem. It would seem that proposing travel curbs as a method of correcting the existing deficit is merely treating the politics—and then only insignificantly—rather than the substance of the problem. It is my opinion that the travel curbs were felt to be the least likely to provoke strong criticism while giving the appearance of facing and coping with the admitted monetary problems facing the United States. These proposals, if enacted, would merely disguise the deeper problem, and will focus attention away from viable alternatives which could substantially correct the current deficit. A number of these alternatives have already been presented to this committee and no purpose would now be served by a lengthy reiteration of them. They should, however, be given serious consideration by this committee in its deliberations since they will go further in correcting the current problem than discriminatory and unwise travel restrictions. However, it is my purpose here today to point out to the committee the unfavorable side of the exemptions from the standpoint of one who would under the terms of the proposal be exempted in large measure.

III. EFFECT OF PROPOSALS UPON THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY

It is unquestioned today that a large segment of the American academic community finds that as a matter of necessity in the furtherance of scholarly research foreign travel outside the Western Hemisphere is required. Therefore, the proposed curbs affect directly the rights of the academic community by constituting an interference with scholarly research by placing unreasonable restrictions thereon. The exemption for teachers seems designed to accomplish nothing more than to induce feelings of guilt in those availing themselves of said exemption. Certainly the exemption was not framed for the convenience of the recipients since the 120-day stay required will largely preclude exempt travel. Few school calendars permit such a lengthy recess. In effect, by passing these proposals, Congress will be conferring upon the academic community a privilege which is almost incapable of realization, and the net effect upon those affected will be about the same as for those for whom no exemption is contemplated. It appears