

foreign visitors. It is far easier for an American tourist to travel abroad free from visa restrictions than it is for foreign guests to travel as tourists in the United States of America.

At a time when our Nation sorely needs friends and allies, a good public relations program emphasizing foreign travel in the United States would pay great dividends.

Furthermore, the proposed travel restrictions place an emotional and financial burden upon the thousands and thousands of teachers and students who annually participate in study tours. In 1967, passport records show that 24 percent of all foreign travelers were students and teachers.

In addition, the American Federation of Teachers is opposed to restrictions from a purely educational point-of-view. It is our experience that each year more teachers find it important to travel abroad in order to supplement their knowledge of the subjects which they teach. In 1965, 57,030 teachers went abroad; in 1966, 76,230 and in the first three quarters of 1967, 81,750. Theirs is a professional judgment that must be respected if the factual and cultural quality of education in America is to be maintained and improved.

At this critical period in our history when the needs for educational advancements are unchallenged, deterrents must not stalemate educational opportunities. Teachers who must pay for travel and study tours out of their own pocket should not be subjected to a further indignity to their already generally poor economic status by being required to pay a food, lodging, and transportation tax. Any travel tax would fall disproportionately heavy upon teachers as regressive taxes always do upon all but the wealthy.

The American Federation of Teachers has just published the "17th Annual Summary of International Study and Travel Opportunities," prepared by AFT International Relations Committee Chairman, Richard J. Brett, a copy of which I have distributed, Mr. Chairman, and which I would like to insert in the record. We got it this morning from the printer and I couldn't put it in my report.

Mr. HERLONG. We will take it up for consideration in the record.

Mr. MEGEL. This is the only study of its kind. It has a circulation of somewhere near 200,000 and this is the 17th year that we have been publishing this study tour. It also contains a compilation of Federal and State grants for teachers compiled by David Ebner.

I might also say parenthetically this does not include the many, many tours that are conducted by the American Federation of Teachers, by the various locals of the American Federation of Teachers, and by other education and philanthropic organizations. These are study tours only conducted by colleges and universities.

The number of summer study tours in this year's summary establishes a new record. More than 200 study tours, an increase of 25 percent over the 1967 listing, are outlined in this year's summary.

The study tours are offered by 104 U.S. colleges and universities, with plans to visit 82 countries and 16 islands in all parts of the world. The chart appended to this statement shows the breakdown of study tours by areas of the world and by countries, for the years 1962 to 1968, inclusive.

May I now refer you to the chart at the back. We show here on page 6, first, the breakdown of study tours by areas of the world, and there are 123 tours this year to Europe. Then the next one is a breakdown of