

The second type is conducted by an accredited school or college which is authorized to issue credit and diplomas, and this type offers a truly educational program, conducting formal classes under competent instructors, meeting standards as established by American schools and colleges, and, in short, they operate exactly as a school would operate in this country.

The first type is in effect a form of a tourist agency. The second type is definitely a school. While we are not in opposition to the travel tax, we feel that the tax should be applied in the field of education against students who are registered in the first type program since it is not a formal educational program, and should be exempted under the second type program.

The agencies which I represent fall into the group of the second type. I won't take the committee's time. You have already heard numbers of times of the advantages of European education and I believe you are all thoroughly familiar with it.

I can speak as the headmaster of a secondary school, as the dean of this program nationwide, and as a former student having been partly educated in Europe. We recognize that any program of this type that is going to appeal to secondary school students or college students must be kept within a price range that will justify any middle-class family or any middle-income family making the investment.

Therefore, it has to be cheap enough so that it is not going to tax the family budget for education and at the same time it has to produce positive results in the form of credit toward a diploma or a degree.

Based on our experiences we know that any program that will run over about \$990 will discourage most students. For example, in an experimental course in ancient civilization, which offered 2 weeks in Israel, 2 weeks in Athens, and 2 weeks in Rome with 144 hours of formal instruction at a cost of \$1,385, we have received since last September, five applications for this course out of the entire United States.

Another course in European government going at a price of \$940 has attracted to this particular point 325 enrollments. The figures has gone up, I believe, since it was quoted in this statement.

Therefore, anything in our experience that will increase the cost of European study beyond \$1,000 is not going to be effective from an educational point of view. A member of the committee asked for figures. I cannot quote you national figures, but I can quote you our own experiences since the talk of travel tax has come into the press.

As of February 1 we had 5 percent cancellations on the first 500 applications that we reviewed. We are still in the process of considering the rest of them. The average of applications per day prior to the announcement of the proposed travel tax was 25. The average from January 15 to February 15 after the newspaper started to publicize this dropped to 10.

The total applications between the 15th of February and the 22d of February nationwide were 18. The total from February 22 to date was four. This as a result of the mere threat of the possibility of a travel tax. We have at the present time approximately 200 potential applicants whose applications will not be submitted until something definite is done about the proposed travel tax.