few travel-deficit nations mentioned above were responsible for the following travel volume and expenditures in the United States.

Nationality	Number of travelers in United States	Expenditures
United Kingdom	197,000	$68,000,000
Germany	92,000	42,000,000
France	62,400	27,000,000
Netherlands	28,000	11,000,000
Belgium-Luxembourg	9,900	3,700,000
Sweden	21,000	8,000,000
Turkey	1,200	500,000

And, preliminary figures for 1967 show increases for each of these countries as follows:

Nationality	*Number of travelers in United States*
United Kingdom	231,492
Germany	118,214
France	115,655
Netherlands	34,011
Belg.-Luxembourg	18,869
Sweden	26,610
Turkey	2,419

Mr. ULLMAN. Excuse me, Mr. Martin. You may proceed with the understanding that your full statement with all of the quotes and the figures will appear in the record exactly as you have presented them.

Mr. MARTIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I was not going to read all these statistics. I would just point out that expenditures by citizens of the United Kingdom amounted in 1966 to $68 million on 197,000 visitors.

In 1967 there was an increase to 231,492 visitors from the United Kingdom. The other countries show similar increases in the travel by their citizens to the United States.

The dollar figures for the travel by citizens of these countries aren't available yet for 1967 and that is why they have not been included.

Moreover, there are other friendly countries, a substantial part of whose national economies depend on a high volume of tourist earnings. By and large, those are the relatively unindustrialized nations whose standards of living since World War II have been considerably improved through programs which have attracted large numbers of foreign visitors. It should be noted that these tourist development programs were launched in many instances at the urging of the U.S. Government. Ireland and Spain are in this category. In 1965 Ireland's tourist earnings accounted for 5.4 percent of that country's gross national product, while in Spain tourism was 5.3 percent of the Spanish GNP. Even Italy depends on tourism for 2.3 percent of its gross national product. In Austria tourist earnings represent 6.2 percent of the GNP.

And, of course, a significant portion of tourist receipts in each of these countries is derived from travel by U.S. citizens. In 1966, for example, 140,000 U.S. residents visited Ireland and spent $24 million; 245,000 U.S. residents visited Spain and spent $53 million; and 613,000 Americans visited Italy and spent $153 million. If we