

expenditures tax without regard to duration. The failure to so exempt it would result, on the basis of Secretary Fowler's own estimates of the percentage of foreign travel involved, in a wholly insignificant contribution to relief of the balance of payments problem.

*American Council on Education.*—Total membership: 1,538, which includes 1,286 institutional members, 129 associated, 70 constituent, and 53 affiliates.

*American Association of Junior Colleges.*—Total membership: 757 junior colleges.

*American Association of State Colleges and Universities.*—Total membership: 232 states colleges and universities.

*American Association of University Professors.*—Total membership: 87,754.

*Association of American Colleges.*—Total membership: 894 colleges and universities, chiefly concerned with undergraduate education.

*Association of American Universities.*—Total membership: 42 United States universities.

*Council of Protestant Colleges and Universities.*—Total membership: 230 United States colleges and universities.

*National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.*—Total membership: 99, including 68 land grant institutions and 31 state universities.

---

STATEMENT OF DR. F. GORDON BOYCE, PRESIDENT, THE EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING

As President of The Experiment in International Living, I am neither an advocate of the Travel Tax Program nor an unregenerate complainant. The Experiment will suffer from such proposed taxes—to some extent, it already has—but I am confident that it will survive. My position, however, is not one of neutrality; it is one of genuine concern. My thoughtful citizen can afford to ignore the persistent gap in our balance of payments—a gap which threatens the soundness of the dollar at home and its strength abroad. The question is not *whether* something must be done, but *what*.

For 36 consecutive years, since 1932, The Experiment has offered programs of cross-cultural education for young people from many nations. The classic Experiment program had already assumed most of its present dimensions by the second year of operation: a two-month program for a group of carefully-selected, carefully-oriented young people who go abroad with a trained adult leader to live and learn in another nation, usually during the summer vacation. The unique feature of the program is that each Experimenter lives alone for a month with a family in the country he is visiting.

In short, the Experimenter takes his beginner's lessons in coping successfully with the people of another society. He comes away enriched; but more than that, he comes away a better citizen of his own country, with embryonic skills his nation desperately needs to fulfill its international commitments.

Responding to growing demands for more specialized language-and-area study programs, and for intensive cross-cultural orientation and training, The Experiment in 1962 established its School for International Training on a 250-acre campus with facilities for 200 students. Since its inception, more than 2,500 persons—Americans as well as participants from abroad—have enrolled at the School for short-term programs involving language instruction, techniques of effective functioning overseas, intensive threshold orientation to American life, and area studies, including training programs for over 1000 Peace Corps Volunteers.

The School for International Training, recently recognized by the State of Vermont as an institution of higher education, now offers a variety of academic programs, the most recent of which is a 15-month academic and overseas internship program for graduate students intending to pursue careers in international affairs.

A sound case can be made that programs such as ours—and there are a number of good ones—serve the national interest in ways which far transcend any adverse effect they might bring to the balance of payments. The United States has a vested interest in the education of its youth for leadership in the world community. The young person who can function effectively overseas is still a scarce commodity. The same might be said for citizens with the capacity to analyze and understand why a foreign country reacts to American policies in