

Mrs. GREEN. Could you tell us where this great in-migration has come from?

Mayor WAGNER. It comes from—well, I suppose the largest would be from the South and from Puerto Rico, but we do have a lot of in-migration from other parts of the country, even one that most people don't recognize, we have had a tremendous increase, too, in the large office buildings, many of the large corporations are now centering their headquarters in New York and we have a migration of executives, too, to New York City.

Mrs. GREEN. You have very realistically stated that the primary effort must be at a local level, but you have also called for a nationwide basis for a war on poverty and also for nationwide leadership in this which, it seems to me, is in line with the in-migration, the mobile population that we have.

Also, last night, our last witness who represented the national chamber of commerce, made this statement in an exchange on the problems of schools and the fact that many youngsters are behind and need special help:

I would ask you why it is that the richest metropolitan area in the world, New York-New Jersey-Connecticut metropolitan area, with 1 out of 10 people in the United States and the highest average income in the history of the world, cannot deal with its own school system.

Would you comment on that?

Mayor WAGNER. I cannot agree that we can't cope with our school system. We have a great deal of problems. I think that is so in every locality. We have a shortage of school buildings, shortage of teachers, shortage of trained teachers. We, of course, have had a migration, as I pointed out, and oftentimes that brings special problems to us, but I would say that we have initiated more new programs.

I mentioned last night in a speech in New York how over the past 10 years the vast changes that have taken place in the remedial reading teachers and audiovisual teachers, and all of these higher horizons, have raised the standards. Though we have problems and we must raise the educational opportunities in the so-called deprived areas much more than has been done, we still at the same time in some of our high schools, such as the Bronx High School of Science, take a good proportion of the prizes in education throughout the country. We have our problems but I am sure we can cope with them.

Mrs. GREEN. Other colleagues have mentioned their concern about the recruitment of enrollees in the programs outlined in the bill. My concern is more about the recruitment of personnel. The success of title I and the success of title II will depend on the quality of the people whom we have administering the program—teachers and social workers, and so on.

I have been advised that there are many applications at the headquarters for the War on Poverty Program from people wanting to enroll, but I still am concerned.

Just a minute ago you mentioned your problem in recruiting teachers in the city of New York. I know in some areas the best teachers want to leave the center of the city, and go out to the suburbs.

Do you think shortage of personnel is going to be a problem, and should we write some language in the bill that would bring about some programs to train more people?