

Oftentimes, when we have this migration, these youngsters even move with their families in the city, and that means transferring from school to school, and this, of course, is a handicap to them in education, and we have to initiate a lot of the programs which are costly for us in trying to give them the training and bring them up to the level of the class in which they are enrolled.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. In Los Angeles, the migration into the city is usually of the lower income groups and then, as they catch on and they do fairly well, they move out of the city, often into the suburbs, and perhaps in other parts of the State, but as they move out they are already on the higher level and the people who are replacing them are on a lower level. So you have a constant problem at the bottom. The problem is not at the top but at the bottom. The matching of the in-and-out does not solve the problem.

Mayor WAGNER. In the overall picture, that would be correct for New York City. I may say they are the large numbers. When you get into the upper economic level or upper middle class, the numbers are not necessarily as great as the people who are in the lower economic level. But we do now find a return on the part of people in the middle and upper middle class to the city when they can find available space, because they find problems in the suburbs, that things were not quite so rosy as anticipated out there particularly in the field of taxation.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. The witness yesterday also pointed out that we are lacking in some statistical figures as to the dimensions of the problem of poverty and urged that we put everything aside until we brought these statistical figures up to a better level.

Would you not agree—and I gather you do agree, from your testimony—would you not agree that the problem is serious enough now so that any delay, rather than making matters easier for us in the future, is only going to compound the problem?

Mayor WAGNER. I agree wholeheartedly, Congressman. I think that we have certainly enough statistics to show that the problem is with us and we must do something about it.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Thank you, Mr. Mayor, very much. It is good to see you.

Chairman POWELL. The gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. Quie.

Mr. QUIE. Yes. Mayor Wagner, usually a State that has a high rejection ratio in the preinduction examination of Selective Service is also one which has a high percentage of poverty. However, New York is not the case. There are 45 States in the Union that have a higher percentage of its population in poverty than New York, while there are only 3 States that have a higher rejection rate in preinduction examination. How do you account for that?

Mayor WAGNER. I would like to see the figures, Congressman, to see how many of the youngsters rejected are recent arrivals in New York. We don't know how long they have lived in New York or had the opportunity for the education assistance that we provide. Of course, we have had this large migration.

Mr. QUIE. Are the new arrivals largely of a group where there would be young people in the family?

Mayor WAGNER. Yes, there are a good many families. There are some who come and find a job, the wage earner will come and find a job and have enough then to bring his family with him, because that is a natural tendency for people to like to be with their family.