

Mr. QUIE. What is the percentage of white to nonwhite population in the city of New York?

Mayor WAGNER. I would say Negro population now runs around 12 percent, maybe a little more. Spanish speaking, which takes in Puerto Ricans, people from the Caribbean, South, Central American, will run around 10 percent. Then, of course, we have all different—it is hard to say which is which because we have 74 different nationality groups living in New York City.

Mr. QUIE. Then the nonwhite would have a much higher percentage of underprivileged than the white when you use the figure of 47.9 percent nonwhites are in poverty, of the poverty-stricken people in New York City?

Mayor WAGNER. On a percentage basis. Yes; for instance those we calculate on the line of poverty, still the majority of them are white. Many of them are older people who have lived here a long while. The basic reason for that is the fact that we have had large migrations from the South, Negroes from the Caribbean area, West Indies, and also Puerto Ricans from Puerto Rico. Actually, the migration from Puerto Rico is now leveling off a bit. They come when they can find jobs, by and large, and they will leave when they can go back.

I will say if we went back 40, 50, 60 years, the vast majority of the poor people would be Irish and Jewish and Italian. Then they had the opportunity of a few generations to improve their educational opportunities and move ahead. It is always the new migrants coming in who are poor.

Mr. QUIE. We saw how those people improved their economic well-being, the ones who came before the Negroes from the South and the Puerto Ricans recently.

Mayor WAGNER. We looked forward to having these recent migrants, at least their children and grandchildren being in the same category.

Mr. QUIE. One of the reasons for this legislation is to help them improve faster. Has the city of New York thought of using camps and sending them away from New York into a wholesome setting out in the mountains or a somewhat rural atmosphere?

Mayor WAGNER. This has been discussed but we don't own the property outside the city of New York. We have worked with the State, for instance in the narcotics problem, along that line, we have had a few pilot projects. We can see the advantages of this. We haven't done it.

I think another problem—I don't want to get in this discussion too long—one of the problems you have is to be able to follow up these youngsters after they have been at a camp of this type. We do find that many of our youngsters who get into difficulty and are then sent to a State institution, a correctional institution, I think because of the demand and the lack of facilities, they are not kept there quite as long as they should but even when they have some good basic training there, if they are allowed to go back into the old environment, without some counseling or supervision, we find there is great turnover of those who get into difficulty. Therefore, it is important and it is expensive, too, to follow up on what happens to these youngsters after they go through a training program of some type.