

## Finances

Youth recreation committees are responsible for both the raising of money to finance projects and for using it well.

Strong support usually begins with public funds. Many cities finance permanent recreation programs on tax levies, and increase the apportionment as the need arises. Others make appropriations from current school and general city funds.

*Richmond, Virginia*, approved a \$12,000 appropriation to extend the regular Recreation Bureau activities through the use of school buildings and playgrounds.

*San Mateo, California*, a community of 22,000, budgeted \$11,000 from city funds and \$1,500 from school department funds.

The city commission in *Augusta, Georgia*, put up \$56,000 to establish a department of recreation.

Youth programs also receive help from the Community War Fund and from popular subscription.

*Los Angeles, California*, is spending \$234,000 of War Chest money on youth recreation.

*Dayton, Ohio*, budgeted \$14,900 for the first year's operation of a teen-age center. The War Chest furnished \$8,500, and another \$5,000 was raised through a scrap drive.

With a population of 1,500, *Fowler, California*, raised \$9,000 by popular subscription, and received \$3,900 from a private foundation.

The Saturday Nighter's Club building in *Dedham, Massachusetts*, is supported by the Greater Boston Community Fund. Running expenses come from salvage drives, benefits, and dues.

*Danville, New York*, teens collected \$100 for their center at a dance, and \$103 at a firemen's bingo party. The Community Chest pays the rent, and the young people are raising money to pay off a small deficit.