

6. Use school and church facilities

Make full use of school and church facilities—during afternoons, evenings and holidays—for clubs, hobby groups, social activities and athletics. Lighted school houses are symbols of community concern for its adolescents.

7. Develop new play spaces

Encourage the establishment of youth centers and playgrounds where needed. War-created problems are calling the attention of many communities to the fact that their services to the youth population are sadly inadequate.

8. Find capable leadership

Adequate leadership is essential to good programs. Getting the right supervision is of vital importance and only qualified and sympathetic people should be recruited for the task. A great bulk of the work will be done by volunteers—adult and youth—but professional leaders are needed to direct and coordinate activities.

9. Diversify teen-age activities

To satisfy all interests, a wide range of activities should be planned—social get-togethers, dances, parties, athletic tournaments, hobby groups, camping programs and participation in civilian war services.

10. Secure community support

Get youth and parents interested through frequent forums, discussions. Give activities wide publicity. Do a community education job, interpreting the purposes and results of your program.

