

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEES:

It is essential that the committee be kept within working size and yet large enough to be representative. The average committee is generally composed of five, seven, nine, or eleven members, depending somewhat upon the size of the community. If larger committees are desirable, it is suggested that sub-committees be appointed. Each sub-committee should be headed by a chairman who is responsible to the committee as a whole for the special work of the sub-committee. The general chairman of the lay or planning committee should act as an ex-officio member of each sub-committee to coordinate the work of the sub-committees. The recreation supervisor should act as a consultant at all times and serve as an ex-officio member of all committees or as a secretary, but never as a chairman or member of a committee or council. In this manner, only the chairmen of the sub-committees need attend the meetings of the lay or planning committees. Some types of sub-committees which may be set up are listed as follows: (1) executive and finance; (2) facilities and grounds; (3) leadership; (4) program planning; (5) special events; (6) publicity; (7) others as deemed necessary.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE:

1. To determine the community deficiencies, needs, and desires in the field of recreation.
2. To determine the community resources, drawing them together for the building of a unified and coordinated program of recreation.
3. To relate the project activities to the community needs, desires, and resources.
4. To assist in planning program content.
5. To assist in developing leadership training.
6. To assist in developing community participation.
7. To assist in integrating the project activities into a long-time community recreation program.
8. To assist in securing adequate sponsorship of the recreation program.
9. To assist in the interpretation of contemporary philosophy to the community.
10. To aid in establishing progressive criteria for the recreation program.
11. To assist in making a periodical evaluation of the recreation program.

COORDINATION IN A COMMUNITY RECREATION PROGRAM:

The most effective means of bringing about coordination is through the proper organization of the lay or planning committees whose interest in the welfare of their family, friends, and the community, over-shadows any tolerance of selfish attitudes on the part of agencies, individuals or groups, and can exert the greatest force for the planning and operation of a coordinated recreation program.