

At the inception of the project the question of physical facilities was an immediate and pressing one, especially in the large unincorporated areas where mushroom growth was many jumps ahead of playground planning and development. The Belvedere district for example, had sprung up within a comparatively few years to a population of 75,000 in $5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles with a maximum population density of 16,120 per square mile, the highest Mexican population of any area of its size in California as well as one of the highest juvenile delinquency rates in the county. There was the Hollenbeck Heights area with a population of 97,000 in $7\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, a maximum population density of 19,150 per square mile and the highest delinquency rate in the county, running up to as high as 72 per 1,000 of juvenile population. It was imperative that recreation areas and leadership be found immediately. Many of the more remote areas and communities which had never had organized playgrounds and were not particularly interested constituted another problem. Community leaders had to be found and convinced of the importance of organized recreation under trained leadership. At first opposition had to be overcome in certain quarters. An approach had to be found to provincialism, sometimes in the appeal of one single activity in the hope of leading to a broader program. This work was entrusted to Marion Miller with her experience in program planning and activities organization. Frequently the more spectacular events were resorted to such as doll shows, pet shows and the children's Fiesta in order to arouse community interest. Invariably they were successful.

Generally in the large incorporated cities the problem was partially solved due to the fact that there were already in existence 268 supervised playgrounds. ^{True} ~~There~~ it was that only 68 of this number were being used to capacity because of curtailment of personnel. These playgrounds were about equally distributed between school grounds and recreation department centers. If the project had not had the advantage of having these playgrounds available it is obvious that it could not have been so quickly successful.

As it was, the majority were located in the urban centers which left the sparsely settled areas where delinquency is often a serious problem with ^{out} playgrounds. This was remedied with the establishment of 85 new playgrounds in 37 communities. Where the school grounds were not adequate due to their location or lack of sufficient space, private owners of unused and suitable lots and tracts were appealed to to donate the use of their