

A City Survey the Basis for a City Plan

From the Chairman of the U. S. National Conference on City Planning

The basis for a city plan must be a city survey covering information as to four classes of fact:

- (1) The facts of the physical environment of the people of the city.
- (2) The social facts concerning the people themselves and the relations between them and their physical environment;
- (3) The economic and financial facts as to the resources of the community and the possible means of bringing those resources to bear upon public improvements, and
- (4) The facts as to the legal and administrative conditions which must be reckoned with in any attempt to control the physical environment.

—Frederick Law Olmsted.

The Invisible Element in City Planning

How City Planning is Viewed by a Leading Franchise Expert

City planning implies three things:

1. An organized community spirit.
2. The cultivation of civic foresight.
3. A sufficient degree of municipal self-control to make planning worth while.

It involves something more than civic centres and civic beautification—even more than the reservation and development of spaces for public use. It involves public control of the development of essential street utilities, especially transportation. City planning is impotent unless it goes into the realm of the invisible, and takes cognizance of franchises, contracts and vested rights. If these are not brought under control, city planning is largely futile.

—Delos F. Wilcox.

City Planning Exhibition

At the International Conference on City Planning, in Toronto, May 25-27, an exhibition of models, maps, plans and diagrams will be held, illustrating the latest practice in Europe and America. Canadian cities and towns, and Canadian architects and engineers are cordially invited to send exhibits. All communications should be addressed to W. S. Lecky, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, Ont.

The exhibits may be classified under the following heads: *Planning of Streets; Water Supply and Sanitation; Parks and Playgrounds; Waterways, Docks and Bridges; Railroads and Transit; Helping Industrial Prosperity; Garden Cities and Suburbs; Housing the People; Civic Centres and Public Buildings; Comprehensive Plans.*

Canadian social reformers will derive much benefit by attending this Conference, listening to the addresses, taking part in the discussions, and by an inspection of the instructive exhibits that will be there shown.

On the Invitation of
the Government of the Dominion of Canada
an
International Conference on City Planning
will be held at the
Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto
Toronto, May 25, 26, 27, 1914
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Field Marshal H. H. The Duke of Connaught,
the Governor General,
has graciously consented to open the Conference
on May 25, at 10.30 a.m.

Stunted Children or Better City Planning

An Important Aspect of City Planning as Emphasized by the President of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

It has been truly said that in the planning of our American cities the children were left out; for without a playground the child cannot grow as nature intended that he should. Play is growth. The play instincts prescribe the action through which the child's mind, body and character shall be formed. The child needs play as flowers need the sun. Rich people can live in the suburbs or send their children to boarding school, but for the average city dweller the alternative is stunted children or better city planning.

—Joseph Lee.

The "children of a larger growth" also need recreation. City planning may provide for them: parks, boulevards, bathing houses, dancing pavilions, social centres, concert halls, water-front promenades, golf links and tennis courts.

City Planning Aim and Procedure

A Summary by Columbia University's City Planning Lecturer

City planning is the name given to the science and the art of providing for the most practical and agreeable development of a city or town.

It would prevent the recurrence in newer districts of the mistakes of the older.

It would profit by that which time has proved worth-while in the experience of any city.

It would diagnose the troubles of a community from all points of view; social, political, economical, esthetic.

It would prescribe the remedy best suited to the particular needs of the case, with a view also to preserving the individuality of the community.

It would determine the relative urgency of the various needs, and plan a consistent program of procedure covering every phase of the subject.

It would concentrate on these matters in turn and get concrete results.

—George B. Ford.

What City Planning Means

A Graphic Presentation by a Member of the Massachusetts Homestead Commission

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| CONSERVATION of human energy and life | NOT merely superficial beautification. |
| ECONOMY, necessity, scientific reality | NOT extravagance, dreams, fads. |
| A definite PLAN of orderly development into which each improvement will fit as it is needed | NOT the immediate execution of the whole plan. |
| BUSINESS methods for city work | NOT the surrender of the city to artists with vague schemes for civic adornment. |
| CORRELATION of the city's activities | NOT wholesale alterations at great expense, with no assured financial returns. |
| Encouragement of COMMERCE and facilitation of business | NOT the interruption of commerce and business. |
| PRESERVATION of historic buildings with their associations | NOT the destruction of the old landmarks and city individuality. |
| The development of an AMERICAN city | NOT imitation of London, Vienna and Paris. |
| Exercise of common FORESIGHT and prudence | NOT ruinous expense and debt. |
| HAPPINESS, CONVENIENCE, HEALTH, for all citizens | NOT merely expensive boulevards and parks available only to the rich. |

—Arthur C. Conop.