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Eugenio Faludi, Master Planner

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Eugenio Giacomo Faludi (1896-1981) discovered that 1940 was not a promising time to start an architectural career in Canada, especially if you were Jewish and an Italian immigrant. Canada was at war with Italy and Germany, and it was not going well in 1940. In addition, architectural commissions had dried up during the Depression and war, and there were plenty of well-connected local architects seeking whatever was available. Almost in desperation, Faludi turned to community planning, a field that had collapsed in Canada during the Depression and which the federal government was determined to promote in the post-war years. Within a few years, Eugenio Faludi (fig. 1) became one of Canada's most important professional planners.¹

This article briefly reviews the literature on the collapse of Canadian planning during the Depression and then outlines Faludi's Italian architecture and planning career, immigration to Canada and his leadership role on the 1943 Toronto Master Plan. The article then explains the evolution of his consulting firm, Town Planning Consultants Limited (TPCL) and Faludi's role in reviving the Town Planning Institute of Canada (TPIC). Most of the article analyzes Faludi's extensive experience preparing master plans for cities, new neighbourhoods, and urban renewal, before concluding with observations on the post-war revival of community planning in Canada.

FIG. 1.

EUGENIO FALUDI IN 1936.

SOURCE: ARCHITETTURE DI EUGENIO FALUDI, (MILAN 1939), FRONTISPICE, FALUDI FONDS, LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA, MG30 B136, VOL.3, FILE 1. PHOTOGRAPH BY GHITTA CARELLI, ROMA, 1936.



The Rise and Fall of Town Planning in Canada, 1900-1943

The professional practice of urban planning had almost disappeared in Canada, when Eugenio Faludi arrived in 1940, despite a promising start earlier in the twentieth century. Prior to World War 1, several western cities (Prince Rupert, Edmonton, Calgary,² Regina and Winnipeg) had prepared grandiose plans in the City Beautiful style,³ following the lead of Daniel Burnham and Edward Bennett's 1909 *Plan of Chicago*.⁴ City Beautiful planning was typically led by architects, and it might be argued that the movement peaked in Canada with Edward Bennett's plan for Ottawa and Hull,⁵ although both Montreal and Toronto considered grand boulevards in that style during the 1920s.⁶ These City Beautiful plans had lovely drawings, but were often criticized for being decorative, impractical, and rarely implemented.⁷

The Commission for Conservation (1909-1921) pushed for a different form of planning. The CoC was an early sustainable development agency, with roots in public health and resource planning. Its public health advocates, led by Dr. Charles Hodgetts, were concerned about housing conditions and the quality of life in Canadian cities, and lobbied to have prominent British planner Thomas Adams⁸ appointed as Dominion Town Planning Advisor, in 1914. In the decade that followed, Adams toured the country, promoting provincial town planning legislation that would allow municipalities to prepare plans and control suburban subdivisions.⁹ Adams regarded town planning not as an artistic design problem, but rather as an inter-disciplinary social science research project.¹⁰ A few Canadian cities followed this model during the 1920s, most notably Kitchener-Waterloo¹¹ and Vancouver.¹² Although Eugenio Faludi was trained as an architect in the 1920s, his Italian education and planning practice combined social science and engineering research with urban design.

Adams founded the Canadian Civic Improvement League (1915) as a citizen's advocacy organization to promote planning and the Town Planning Institute of Canada (1919) to organize and regulate professional planners. Adams was elected as the first TPIC President and his CoC office provided administrative support in the early years. Another CoC staff member, Alfred Buckley, edited the *Journal of the Town Planning Institute of Canada*.¹³ The TPIC grew from about fifty members in its first year to over one hundred and fifty members in 1927.¹⁴

After Adams left Canada to become the Director of the New York Regional Plan in 1924, the TPIC was kept going by Buckley and Ottawa planners Noulan Cauchon (TPIC President 1924-1926)¹⁵ and John Kitchen (TPIC Secretary-Treasurer 1924-1951).¹⁶ However, the Ottawa volunteers could not keep the TPIC running through the Great Depression of the 1930s: housing development almost ceased; municipal planning commissions folded; TPIC membership and finances collapsed and the *Journal* abruptly stopped publishing in 1932.¹⁷ After the TPIC's 1932 collapse, its last Secretary-Treasurer, John Kitchen, paid the annual fee to keep its federal charter alive, in hopes that the Institute could be revived in the future. However, after Canada slipped deeper into the Depression and then war, the professional practice of planning essentially disappeared, with only a handful of part-time practitioners in Toronto, Montreal, and Winnipeg in 1943.¹⁸ Eugenio Faludi was one of these post-war planning pioneers.

Early Life in Hungary and Italy

Jakob Floh was born into a middle-class Jewish family in Budapest in 1896. Little is known of his early life in Budapest, which was an important city in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and capital of Hungary after the Empire was dismantled in 1919. He changed his name to Eugenio Giacomo Faludi and enrolled in the Scula Superiore d'Architecture (SSA) in Rome in 1924, graduating with a Doctorate in Architecture (D.Arch.) in 1929.

FIG. 2.
PAVILION AT THE 1935
BRUSSELS WORLD'S FAIR.
ITALY'S AIRCRAFT AND
AUTOMOBILE PAVILION, ONE OF
THREE PAVILIONS DESIGNED BY
FALUDI FOR ITALY'S EXHIBITS AT
THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE
ET INTERNATIONALE DE
BRUXELLES DE 1935.

SOURCE: ARCHITETTURA DI EUGENIO
FALUDI, (MILAN 1939), P. 51. FALUDI
FONDS, LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES
CANADA, MG30 B136, VOL. 3, FILE 1.

Faludi joined the Gruppo Urbanistica Roma (GUR) in 1926, entering several competitions for urban design and planning of Italian cities. GUR was successful in the competition for the redesign of the ancient centre of Padova (1927) and won second prize for the *piano regolatore* (regulating plan) for Brescia (1927).¹⁹

After graduating from SSA in 1929, Faludi moved to Milan, where he built an architectural practice that quickly attracted a wide range of projects. The office executed small urban

design projects in Milan and won competitions for the plans of San Pellegrino (1929), Verona (1932), and the new town of Aprilia (1936), outside Rome. Faludi's Italian plans typically started with research on population growth, traffic patterns, land use, built form, and growth patterns. The *piano regolatore* controlled land use and built form for the entire city. It was usually supplemented by special studies of land that were to be extensions of the historic centres. The detailed plans for the historic core or a new town centre usually included a City Hall, cultural centre, police station, sports facilities, and a community centre known as a *casa del fascio* (Fascist House).²⁰ The urban design drawings were supported by detailed implementation plans with budgets and timelines.²¹

While Faludi's office enjoyed some success in planning competitions, his reputation also increased because of the many buildings that he designed and built from 1929-1939. Faludi's office designed villas, industrial and commercial buildings, hospitals, sports centres and airports.²² Faludi was a leading practitioner of the Italian Rationalist style and his work was featured in scores of articles in newspapers and design journals such as *Casabella* and *Urbanistica*.²³ By 1935, he was one of the most celebrated young architects in Italy and was awarded the commission to design Italian pavilions at the 1935 Brussels World's Fair (see fig. 2).²⁴



From Milan to Toronto

Milan was no longer a safe place for a Jewish architect after Fascist Italy aligned with Nazi Germany in the late 1930s. Faludi left Milan for London in 1939, where he lectured and published several articles on prefabricated housing. His situation worsened after 1939, when Italy declared war with Britain. Faludi was now an “enemy alien” and not welcome in England during 1940, when Germany threatened to invade. Fortunately, while lecturing in London, he met several friends of Humphrey Carver,²⁵ the Anglo-Canadian architect and housing activist. Carver recalls their first encounter in Toronto:

Gene Faludi first appeared, literally, on my doorstep in September He was Hungarian, Jewish and had worked in Italy, where he had won the degree of D.Arch in Rome. He had wisely got out of Europe, and spent a short time in England, where he met some architectural friends of mine, who had given him my address. ... In Toronto, he was instinctively rebuffed by the architectural establishment. The fact that he called himself “Doctor” Faludi was suspected as being a hoax. The European use of the term was not known in Canada....²⁶

Faludi was soon promoting a book that he and Carver started writing on housing and neighbourhood design.²⁷ Carver introduced Faludi to his University of Toronto colleagues Eric Arthur²⁸ and Anthony Adamson²⁹, who invited him to give lectures at the university. Adamson, a quintessential Anglophile, was particularly helpful in introducing Faludi to Toronto’s elites, and the spirited new immigrant was soon giving public lectures on housing issues and writing many articles for the *Star*, *Telegram* and *Globe and Mail* newspapers.³⁰

However, the energetic Faludi could not break into the conservative world of Toronto architectural commissions. His background was too strange, and his portfolio was too Modern for staid Toronto. Also, Faludi’s *casa di fascio* designs would be a huge drawback when Canadian soldiers were dying in Italy. In any event, there were few commissions available, other than for war-workers’ housing, so Faludi stuck to his housing lectures, and added more information on planning, which had even less work, but few local competitors.³¹

The emphasis on planning paid off when post-war reconstruction programs suggested the need for cities to use planning tools to control urban growth. In 1942, the City of Toronto appointed a Planning Board, including Prof. Eric Arthur, two business leaders and representatives of the Toronto Transit Commission (TTC), Board of Trade and District Labour Council. Arthur and Anthony Adamson invited Faludi to join the Board’s Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to assist with research and preparation of a plan. Others on the committee included: Arthur E.K. Bunnell (civil engineer),³² Howard Dunnington-Grubb (landscape architect),³³ S.F. Frost (civil engineer),³⁴ Andrew S. Mathers (architect),³⁵ and Norman D. Wilson (civil engineer).³⁶ Bunnell was appointed as convenor of the TAC and Faludi as Office Manager at three hundred dollars/month. This appointment provided Faludi with his first steady job in Canada.

The 1943 Toronto Master Plan

The newly appointed Planning Board found itself in conflict with the City of Toronto staff almost immediately. The municipal staff wanted a plan that was simply a compendium of their unfunded minor projects for the immediate future, such as street widenings and jog eliminations, while the Planning Board wanted a visionary, comprehensive master plan for

the post-war growth of the region. Neither the Planning Board nor the City staff had knowledge and experience to formulate a master plan, so they relied heavily on the TAC, especially Faludi and Bunnell, who had previously prepared comprehensive plans.³⁷

Rapid, top-down project management by expert practitioners was routine during the war, and the TAC followed this model to research, design, and write the Toronto Master Plan (fig. 3) in less than eighteen months, finishing on December 31, 1943. The City of Toronto (1941 population six hundred forty-five thousand) was completely built up to its boundaries, with the surrounding villages and townships creating a metropolitan population of approximately nine hundred thousand in 1943. The TAC forecast a 1975 population of one million two hundred fifty thousand to one million five hundred thousand in the metropolitan area, so substantial population growth outside the city boundaries was inevitable. The TAC therefore planned for a metropolitan region that stretched into the adjacent Etobicoke, North York, and Scarborough Townships, and some of York County to the north. Population growth would be accommodated in planned neighbourhoods of approximately four thousand to eight thousand people, centred on local elementary schools, following Clarence Perry's "Neighbourhood Unit" principles.³⁸

FIG. 3.
1943 TORONTO MASTER PLAN.
SOURCE: ADAMSON AND FALUDI,
"TORONTO AND ITS MASTER PLAN"
JRAIC, 21:6 (1944), P. 128.

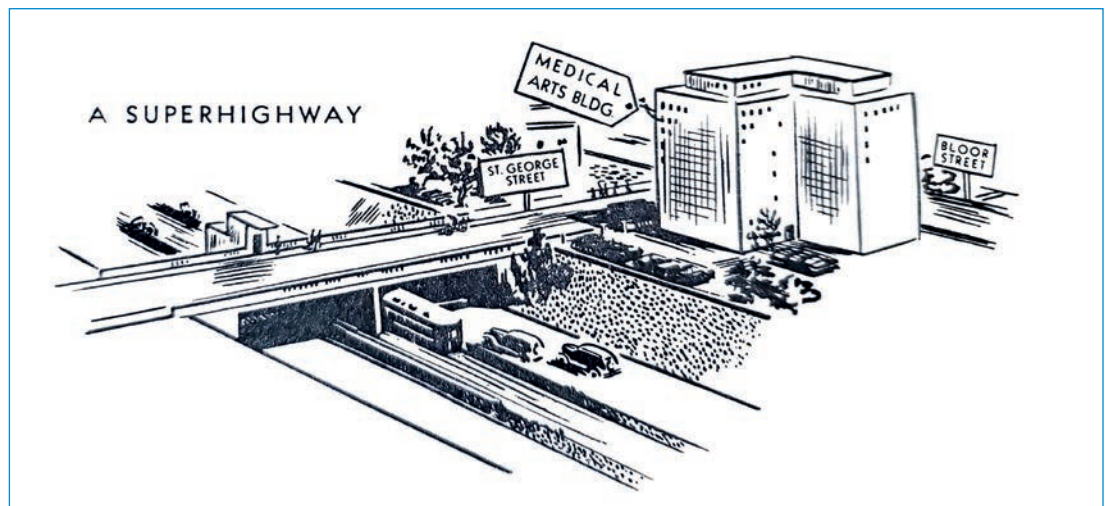


The open space proposals of the 1943 Master Plan were tentative and some of the few elements of the plan that demonstrated environmental thinking. The valleys of the Humber and Don Rivers were to be preserved as an "Inner Greenbelt" and connected by a vague suggestion of an east-west parkway. The "Outer Greenbelt" was a proposal for the protection of the Oak Ridges Moraine in York County, north of the City. Richard White notes that this proposal was introduced by Ontario's conservation movement, which soon initiated Conservation Authorities (1946)³⁹ and was an early model for Ontario's 2006 *Greenbelt Plan*.⁴⁰

The transportation proposals in the 1943 Master Plan probably elicited the most interest. The plan included the TTC's proposals to put its busiest streetcar routes underground along Yonge, Bloor, and Queen Streets. The Queen Elizabeth Way (QEW) was the region's only expressway at the time, so the proposed superhighway network must have been exciting:

- An east-west bypass, which became Highway 401.
- A north-south connection from the QEW to the 401, to serve the airport (later Highway 427)
- An east-west expressway along the waterfront (later the Gardiner Expressway)
- Three north-south expressways through the city, connected by a Crosstown Expressway just north of Bloor Street. (see fig. 4).

FIG. 4.
1943 TORONTO CROSSTOWN EXPRESSWAY PROPOSAL AT ST. GEORGE AND BLOOR STREETS.
THE 1943 PLAN PROPOSED AN EAST-WEST CROSS-TOWN EXPRESSWAY/TRANSIT LINE, JUST NORTH OF BLOOR STREET.
SOURCE: TORONTO CITY PLANNING BOARD, *MASTER PLAN SUMMARY*, DECEMBER 1943, P. 10.



The 1943 Master plan was unveiled as an exhibition at the Art Gallery of Toronto, which drew twenty thousand people in its three-week run. The exhibition then moved to Simpson's downtown department store, where another sixty thousand visited. The press reaction was generally positive, and the entire plan text and key drawings were reprinted in a special issue of the *Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada*, edited by Adamson and Faludi.⁴¹

1944 began well, with positive media and professional feedback. In February, Bunnell was named Director of the Planning Board staff and Faludi was named Chief Planner and put to work on neighbourhood improvement plans. However, the Board's relationship with the City of Toronto quickly unravelled during the year. Although the City staff's program of minor improvements was included in the Master Plan, the staff were uninterested in grand schemes for outside the City's boundaries. Similarly, City Council's powerful Board of Control, led by Robert Hope-Saunders, unanimously refused to adopt the Master Plan in June 1944. One week later, City Council would only approve the plan in principle, with the caveat that approval:

"...shall not be considered as committing the city to proceed with the plan in its entirety, or any part thereof, without the approval of city council, which is hereby expressly reserved..."⁴²

Bunnell saw the writing on the wall and moved to Ontario's new Department of Planning and Development, where he had an influential career as the province's chief planner.

The political situation got worse for Faludi and the Planning Board later in the year. The Master Plan's most vocal opponent, Controller Robert Hope-Saunders, was elected Mayor, taking office on January 1, 1945. Mayor Saunders quickly replaced most members of the Planning Board and placed the Board under the direct control of Council. He ended the contracts of the remaining TAC members, directing that future work should be carried out by City staff, who had no budget and no full-time planners.⁴³ The Planning Board closed its office and ceased operations in April 1945.

Richard White noted that since City Council had never officially adopted the 1943 Master Plan, they did not need to formally cancel it; the plan was simply ignored. When the City of Toronto finally adopted an Official Plan in June 1949, it was based on a simple list of department priorities and nothing from the 1943 Master plan.⁴⁴ Stung by this experience, Faludi would frequently refer to the need for broad citizen participation in plan-making in the future.

Town Planning Consultants Limited

Although the lack of political support for the Toronto Planning Board was disappointing, the prospects for community planning appeared to be improving in mid-1944. The federal government's Committee on Reconstruction was deeply concerned about the difficulties of housing the million veterans that would be returning to Canada (population only 11 million) at the end of the war. In 1943, it established a Sub-Committee on Housing and Community Planning, chaired by Queen's University economist Clifford Curtis,⁴⁵ and including Faludi's colleague, Professor Eric Arthur. The Sub-Committee's final report (known colloquially as the 'Curtis Report') was tabled on March 24, 1944, and, as expected, called for a massive post-war home-building program. The surprise was that the report called for a million homes *in planned communities* and emphasized the need for good community planning as the basis for any national housing program.⁴⁶

One can sense the influence of Curtis, chair of Kingston's Town Planning Commission, and Eric Arthur (Toronto Planning Board) on this pivotal difference on Canada's reconstruction plans, compared to Britain or the U.S.A. However, their plans to revive Canadian community planning were bold, considering the collapse of the profession in the 1930s and 1940s. Faludi may have been the only person in Canada working full-time as a planner in 1944, and that was a precarious living.

The Curtis Report recommended that every Canadian municipality prepare and adopt a community plan⁴⁷ as a precursor to the expected boom in housing construction. Further, it recommended that provincial governments, which have constitutional jurisdiction in this area, pass legislation that would *require* municipalities to prepare community plans and that such plans should have *regulatory* power, rather than simply be advisory documents that Council could ignore, as Toronto had chosen to do. To create incentives for the provinces and municipalities to act, the Curtis Report recommended that the federal government make access to the huge new national housing funds conditional upon having such a plan in place.⁴⁸

Eric Arthur played a key role in drafting the planning chapter of the Curtis Report,⁴⁹ so he knew that a new market for community planning services would be emerging in the years ahead. Faludi saw this as an opportunity to establish a consulting firm that would specialize in planning services. Town Planning Consultants Limited (TPCL) was established as a chartered Ontario business in 1944, with Anthony Adamson, Eric Arthur, Howard Dunnington-Grubb, Gordon Adamson (architect),⁵⁰ Morley Lazier (engineer), Eugenio Faludi, and Adam van Every (solicitor) as Directors. Tony Adamson was appointed as President and Faludi was Managing Director, responsible for the firm.⁵¹

The TPCL Directors were empowered to seek potential clients for master plans and the firm was successful within its first two years. Tony Adamson brought in Kenora ON, while the indefatigable Faludi engaged Regina, Windsor, Hamilton, Etobicoke, Stratford, and Peterborough⁵² (see table 1).

Table 1. Master Plans and Official Plans (1927-1970)

Date	Location	Comment
1927	City of Padova, Italy	Master Plan with Gruppo Urbanistica di Roma
1927	City of Brescia, Italy	Master Plan with Gruppo Urbanistica di Roma
1928-1929	City of San Pellegrino, Italy	Master Plan, with M. Pucci
1932	City of Verona, Italy	Master Plan, with E. A. Griffini, M. Pucci, M. Boccoli, C. Manfredi and T. Serra
1936	Aprilia, Italy	Master Plan for a new town, with E. A. Griffini and A. Bianchetti
1943	City of Toronto Planning Board	earliest Master Plan for metropolitan planning area; never adopted
1945	City of Windsor	Master Plan as TPCL; basis for later Official Plan
1946	City of Regina	Master Plan as TPCL
1947	City of Hamilton	Master Plan as TPCL; basis for later Official Plan
1947	City of Peterborough	Master Plan as TPCL, with H. Dunnington-Grubb; basis for later Official Plan
1947-1949	City of Stratford	1947 Master Plan; 1949 Official Plan as TPCL
1950s	Town of Ajax	early planning studies as TPCL
1950s	Town of Georgetown	early planning studies as TPCL
1947	Town of Kenora	Official Plan: as TPCL, led by Anthony Adamson; basis for later Official Plan
1950s	Town of Oakville	early planning studies as TPCL
1948	Town of Timmins (1st)	Official Plan as TPCL
1968	Town of Timmins (2nd)	Official Plan as EGFA
1970	Township of Charlottenburgh	Official Plan as EGFA
1943-1948	Township of Etobicoke	Master Plan (1944); Official Plan (1948) as EGFA
1966	Township of Hallowell	Official Plan as EGFA
n.d.	Township of Humberstone	planning studies
1961 a.	Township of Korah	planning studies
1965	Township of Mountjoy	Official Plan as EGFA
1965	Township of Murray	Official Plan as EGFA
1959	Township of Niagara	Township of Niagara Area Plan as TPCL
1948	Township of North York	Planning study with John Layng
1961ca.	Township of Tarentorus	planning studies
1968	Township of Tisdale	Official Plan as EGFA
1959	Township of Trafalgar	Official Plan as TPCL
1950s	Township of Vaughan	early planning studies as TPCL
1948	Township of York	County of York planning survey, with P.A. Deacon and John Layng
1968	Township of Whitby	Official Plan as EGFA

Source: Faludi fonds, LAC.

After a difficult start, Eugenio Faludi's career as a master planner was well-launched by 1946. In the years ahead, TPCL developed additional lines of work in planning studies, neighbourhood plans, civil engineering,⁵³ and urban renewal, all under Faludi's direct control. Anthony Adamson noted that Faludi was a forceful and driven professional, who could be difficult to work with over the years. TCPL's original directors quietly slipped away to pursue their main professions (Arthur; G. Adamson), or retire (A. Adamson, Dunington-Grubb).⁵⁴ To recognize these changes, the firm was renamed E.G. Faludi and Associates, Town Planning Consultants Limited in 1957 and simply E.G. Faludi and Associates in 1971.⁵⁵

Reviving the Canadian Planning Profession

TPCL was an early success because the Canadian government implemented the recommendations of the Curtis Report with impressive speed and thoroughness. A new National Housing Act was passed in 1945, with provisions for supporting community planning practice and research.⁵⁶ Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) was established on January 1, 1946, to support housing finance and development. This new Crown Corporation made a rapid start in housing development, extending the portfolio of Wartime Housing Limited; developing veterans' housing; and creating important new mortgage instruments for housing finance.⁵⁷ CMHC was also given responsibility for promoting community planning practice, where the federal government had absolutely no constitutional jurisdiction.⁵⁸

CMHC worked around this jurisdictional problem by convening a national conference promoting community planning in June 1946 and funding the establishment of the Community Planning Association of Canada (CPAC). C.D. Howe, the powerful federal cabinet minister responsible for post-war reconstruction, made it perfectly clear that community planning was a strong priority as part of the national housing program.⁵⁹ Ontario was already on board, with a new Department of Planning and Development and a new Planning Act on the way.

CPAC's mission was to advocate for community planning across the nation. Substantial funding from CMHC allowed it to establish offices in most provinces and branches in many cities, large and small. The Crown Corporation consolidated its influence in early 1948 by hiring CPAC's inaugural vice-president, Humphrey Carver, to manage CMHC's research and community planning activities.⁶⁰

The CPAC national office provided brochures, a journal, practice manuals and annual conventions. The divisional offices organized local conferences and lobbied provincial governments for better planning legislation, while the local branches lobbied cities to establish planning boards, hire planners and prepare community plans.⁶¹ CPAC's membership was mainly comprised of citizens interested in promoting community planning, somewhat similar to the American Society of Planning Officials (ASPO).⁶²

The few practicing Canadian planners, including Faludi, were early participants in CPAC, but its emphasis on lay membership and advocacy made them eager for a separate professional institute, similar to the American Institute of Planners or the former TPIC. In mid-1947, Faludi organized a small group of planners to form the Institute of Professional Town Planners (IPTP), as an Ontario non-profit corporation. The original Directors were Faludi, Toronto architect John Layng, Toronto surveyor John van Nostrand, Guelph landscape architect Gordon Culham and Ottawa architect John Kitchen, a member of the National Capital Planning Service and long-time Secretary-Treasurer of the dormant TPIC.⁶³ The City of Toronto's Tracy leMay was

elected as IPTP's inaugural President, and Faludi was appointed as Secretary-Treasurer and newsletter editor. TPCL provided the solicitor, office, bank account, and secretarial services.⁶⁴

There was more competition for the new community planning work by 1947: the landscape architects had formed the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects and Town Planners in 1934⁶⁵, while the RAIC and Engineering Institute of Canada had committees that sought control over the field.⁶⁶ The IPTP was a marker that the small group of practitioners who were actually preparing plans wanted their own professional institute, rather than becoming a sub-discipline of one of the other professions.

The IPTP had only twenty-two full members and three associate members at the end of 1947 and slowly expanded its reach outside Ontario, adding Aimée Cousineau (Montreal chief planner) and Eric Thrift (Metropolitan Winnipeg) as Directors. Expenses were kept low by attaching the IPTP annual meetings to the end of CPAC conferences. Cousineau was elected President in 1950 and arranged for a joint conference of the AIP and IPTP in Montreal the following year.⁶⁷

As the volume of community planning work expanded in the late 1940s, the competition among the professions became more complicated and CMHC's Humphrey Carver had to intervene. The CSLA removed "and Town Planners" from their name. the RAIC and EIC were re-focused on their main disciplines and the dormant TPIC charter was revived to provide a national framework for IPTP membership. Faludi worked closely with John Kitchen to revive the TPIC and transfer the IPTP membership in 1950-1951.⁶⁸

The 1951 Montreal Conference was the IPTP's last public event. Its Sept 29, 1951, annual meeting was combined with a general meeting of the TPIC's remaining members to re-launch the TPIC, with Aimée Cousineau as President, Eric Thrift as Vice-president and the indispensable Eugenio Faludi as Secretary-Treasurer.⁶⁹ His key role in forming the IPTP and reviving the TPIC was finally recognized by his election as TPIC President in 1954.

Eugenio Faludi became the leader of the Canadian planning profession barely a dozen years after turning his attention to the field in Toronto.⁷⁰

Post-War Master Plans

Faludi became prominent in the post-war planning profession in Canada because he led the preparation of comprehensive land use plans for at least six cities, five towns and fifteen townships from 1943-1968. (See Table 1) In the RAIC *Journal's* 1946 special issue on Canadian community planning, Faludi and TPCL prepared eight of the thirteen plans profiled.⁷¹ The pace of work accelerated after Ontario passed its 1946 *Planning and Development Act*, requiring municipalities to prepare and adopt an Official Plan.⁷²

Although Faludi was the quintessential expert planner, he learned from the sad fate of the technocratic 1943 Toronto Master Plan and emphasized extensive citizen participation in the preparation of future community plans. TPCL's master plan process began with extensive background research and population projections. Faludi then advocated for the "Hamilton system" where TPCL planners facilitated many stakeholder meetings, asking "What's wrong?" and "What do you need and want?"⁷³ The technical team then prepared options for debate with the citizens and Council.

Conducting the extensive analysis for the plans and facilitating citizen engagement would take many months for a team of researchers. TCPL would typically establish a research office in the community, staffed by an office manager, junior planner, research assistants and draughtsmen. Canada had no planning schools at the time, so TPCL trained its own staff. Faludi hired some female university graduates as research assistants, starting the planning careers of two of Canada's first female planners⁷⁴—Norah (MacMurray) Johnson⁷⁵ and Blanche Lemco van Ginkel.⁷⁶

A TPCL master planning process typically ended with an exhibition of plan drawings, charts, and models for public viewing. (see fig. 5) These exhibitions typically attracted 8-11% of the population in larger centres and between 12% and 25% of the population in smaller centres.⁷⁷

Every Master Plan was different, but a review of the documents identified some common themes:⁷⁸

FIG. 5.
HAMILTON MASTER PLAN
EXHIBITION, CA 1946.
MASTER PLANS FROM THE TCPL
OFFICE TYPICALLY CONCLUDED
WITH AN EXHIBITION AT
A LOCAL DEPARTMENT
STORE OR ART GALLERY.
SOURCE: FALUDI FONDS, LIBRARY AND
ARCHIVES CANADA, MG30 B136, NMC.



- A strong interest in accommodating new jobs, which was understandable after Depression unemployment and wartime hyper-industrialization.
- Analysis of population growth and projection of future population.
- Analysis of the housing market and finding sites for new housing to address the post-war shortage.
- Growing the population in suburban neighbourhood units equipped with elementary schools, local parks and convenience shopping.
- Organizing and separating land uses, especially buffering residential areas from industrial sites.
- A future land use map was always a key diagram (see figs. 6 to 9)
- Creating an arterial road network to relieve traffic congestion, while reducing through traffic on residential streets in the local grid.

- Adding off-street parking for new commercial and institutional uses.
- Providing sites for other schools and community recreation
- Analyzing infrastructure capacity and providing sites for new water and sewage treatment plants.
- Identifying sites for new airports to accommodate the larger post-war aircraft.
- Preliminary plans for downtown civic centres with new municipal buildings and cultural facilities.

FIG. 6.
1945 REGINA MASTER PLAN.
COMPARISON OF FOUR MASTER
PLANS PREPARED BY FALUDI
AND TPCL IN 1945-1946.
SOURCE: "PLANS FOR EIGHT COMMUNITIES",
RAIC JOURNAL 1946, 23:11, P. 278, 280, 283, 287.

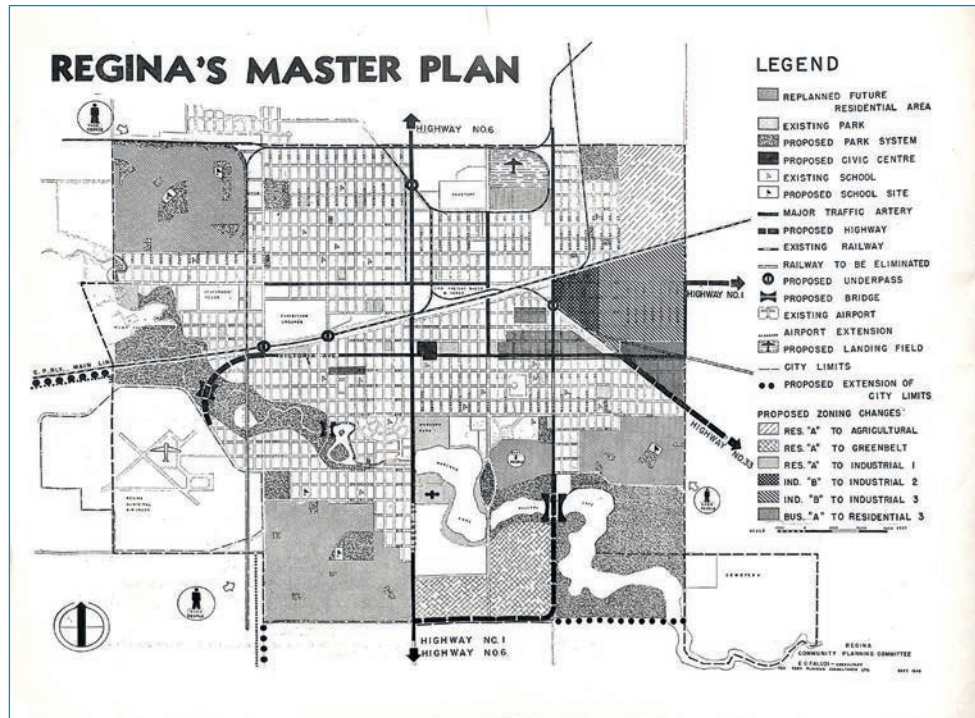
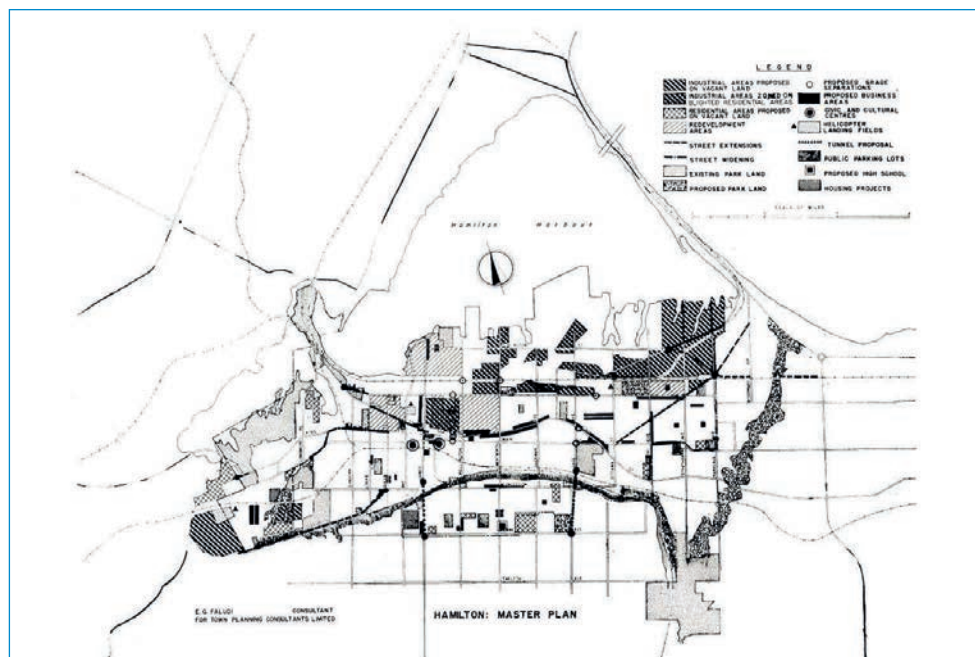


FIG. 7.
1946 HAMILTON MASTER PLAN.
COMPARISON OF FOUR MASTER
PLANS PREPARED BY FALUDI
AND TPCL IN 1945-1946.
SOURCE: "PLANS FOR EIGHT COMMUNITIES",
RAIC JOURNAL 1946, 23:11, P. 278, 280, 283, 287.



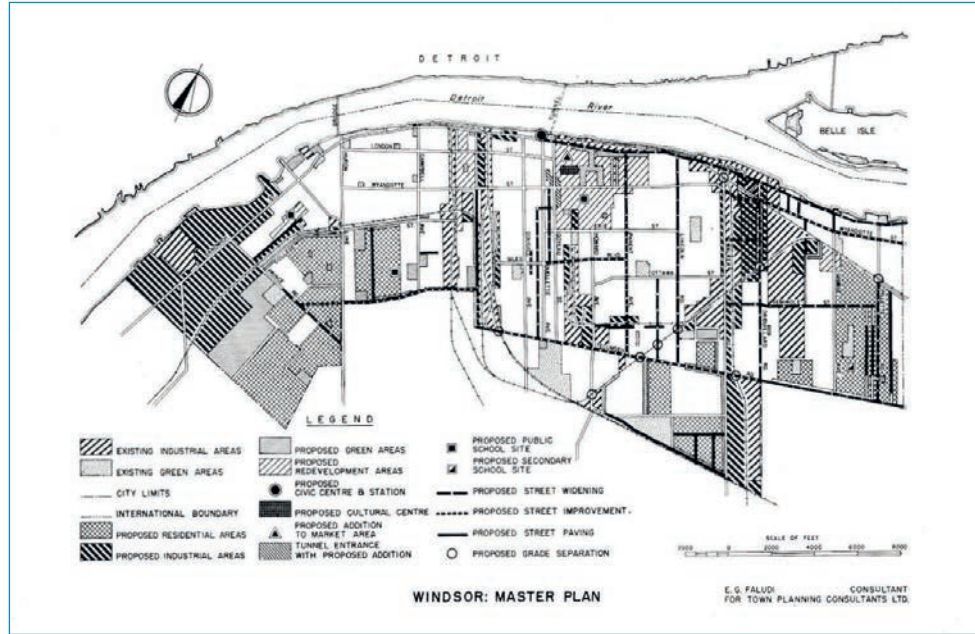


FIG. 8. 1946 WINDSOR MASTER PLAN. COMPARISON OF FOUR MASTER PLANS PREPARED BY FALUDI AND TPCL IN 1945-1946. SOURCE: "PLANS FOR EIGHT COMMUNITIES", RAIC JOURNAL 1946, 23:11, P. 278, 280, 283, 287.

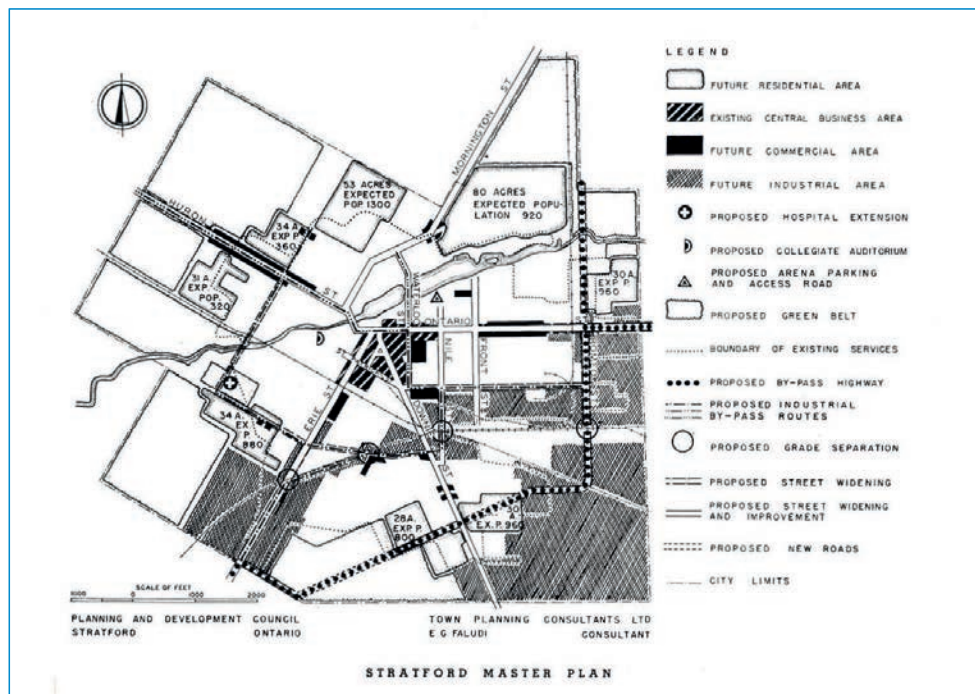


FIG. 9. 1945-1947 STRATFORD MASTER PLAN. COMPARISON OF FOUR MASTER PLANS PREPARED BY FALUDI AND TPCL IN 1945-1946. SOURCE: "PLANS FOR EIGHT COMMUNITIES", RAIC JOURNAL 1946, 23:11, P. 278, 280, 283, 287.

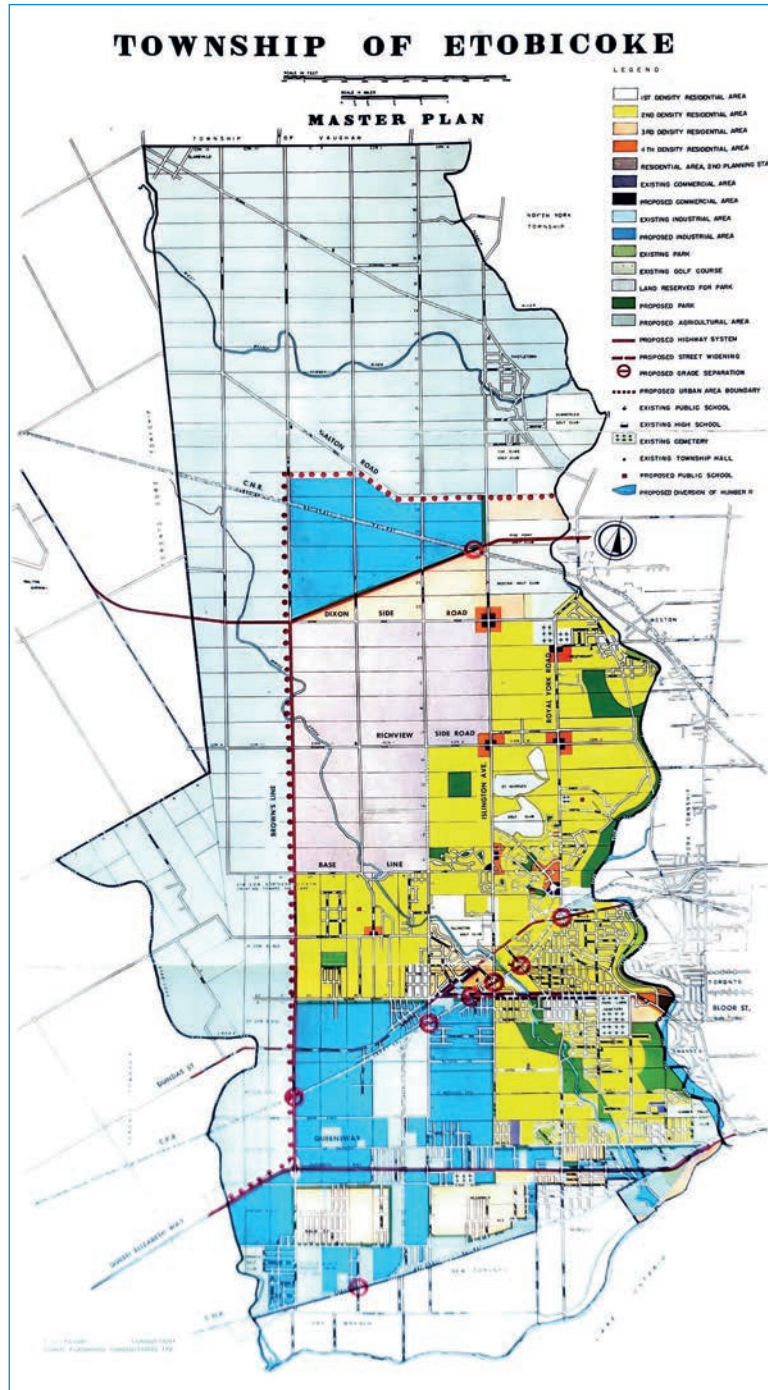
These elements are similar to those recommended in the leading planning texts of the mid-twentieth century.⁷⁹

Many of the elements in these early post-war plans can also be found in contemporary Canadian community plans, but with much less emphasis on separation of land uses and upon automobiles as the primary source of mobility. The lack of environmental planning is a major difference with contemporary plans, which are usually based on extensive ecological analysis using geographic information systems (GIS), especially in suburban greenfield settings.⁸⁰ Environmental analysis in the 1940s was often limited to designating flood-prone

river valleys as open space (Toronto 1943) and avoiding building on sites with exposed rock or muskeg (Kenora; Terrace Bay).

The early Master Plans for larger cities such as Hamilton and Windsor would include hundreds of pages of analysis and maps, so a twenty-page summary booklet with key diagrams might be printed for consumption by the Council and general public.⁸¹ Smaller township master plans, such as Etobicoke (1946), might rely on the shorter brochure format, with one detailed land use map (fig. 10).

FIG. 10.
ETOBICOKE TOWNSHIP
LAND USE PLAN 1946.
SOURCE: E.G. FALUDI, TPCL, A PLAN
FOR ETOBICOKE, 1946, P. 21.



TCPL's early master plans were often the first major comprehensive planning studies for their cities, but they were rarely adopted in their entirety by their municipal governments, which typically wanted to preserve flexibility for future development. TCPL might be retained to prepare a simplified Official Plan in smaller places (Etobicoke; Kenora; Timmins), while municipal planning staff in the larger cities picked elements that they wanted to lock in from the Master Plan (road, parks) for adoption as statutory plans.

Planning Studies

Some of TPCL's planning projects were more research-oriented, rather than creating master plans as final products (see table 2). Faludi and John Skepejak prepared studies for several school boards on the projected need for schools and recommended sites. TCPL advised the provincial government on highway locations and municipalities on parking requirements. Faludi's expertise on land use planning and urban development informed these school and transportation studies.

Table 2. Selected Planning Studies

Date	Location	Subject
1948	County of York	Planning Survey as TPCL
1949/	Ontario Liquor Control Board and Brewers' Retail Stores	Study of Retail Outlet requirements throughout the Province of Ontario
1950	Township of North York	Parking requirements for manufacturing zones as TPCL
1954	Town of Georgetown	Industrial Development Planning Survey as TPCL
1955	Oakville -Trafalgar Bronte Planning Board	Application for amendment to zoning By-law by Shell Oil Company and Cities Service Oil Company and its effect.
1955	City of Windsor	Waterfront Development
1955	Ontario Department of Public Works	Land use potentiality of Pinery Corporation Ltd. property in the Township of Bosanquet, for evaluation in expropriation proceedings.
1957	Ontario Department of Highways	Highway Development Studies as TPCL
1958	York Parking Authority	Parking Studies as TPCL
1960	Peel County	Brief re Port Credit Harbour Development
1962	Township of North York Planning Board	Land Use Study re Bayview Area as EGFA
1966	Oakville Catholic School Board	Study of existing and future facility requirements as EGFA

Sources: Faludi fonds, LAC.

TPCL advised Ontario townships on amalgamation issues during the era of rapid suburban growth in the 1950s and 1960s. Faludi provided expert testimony on the expected population growth and additional land required for suburban expansion on the edges of existing cities during annexation hearings. His testimony would sometimes include preliminary master plans for the proposed new communities to demonstrate his planning projections (Oakville and Niagara).⁸²

Finally, TPCL was often called upon for small market studies for retail (LCBO), industrial (York) and many residential studies for private developers.

Neighbourhood Master Plans

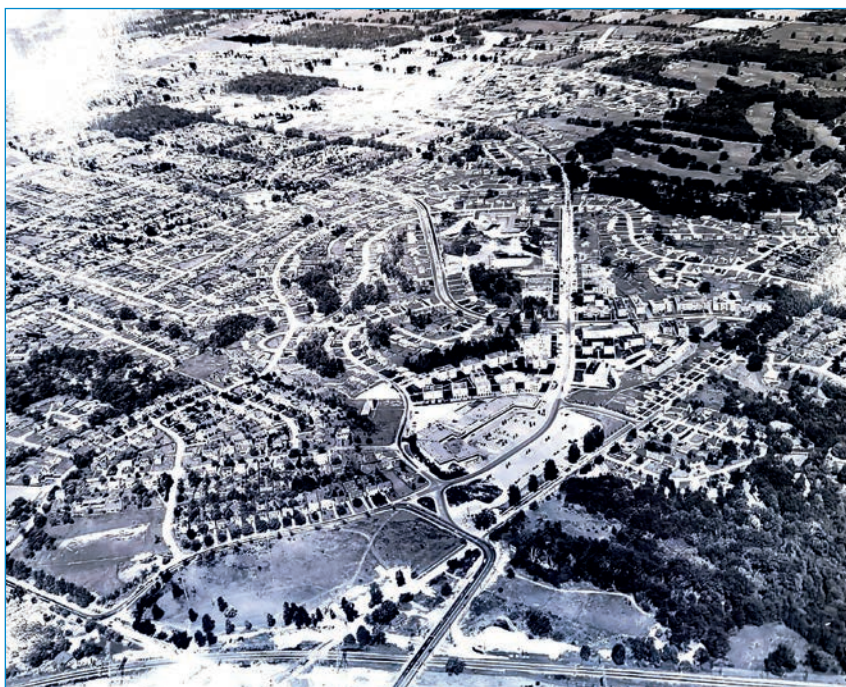
Eugenio Faludi's firms designed scores of neighbourhoods in the Toronto metropolitan region from 1945 into the 1960s (see table 3). His earliest project was "Thorncrest Village" in Etobicoke Township (1945), a 40 ha. (100 acre) subdivision of a farm lot. The plan included 180 generous lots on curving streets, rather than the usual Toronto grid (fig. 11). Faludi promoted the plan strongly and the project has been extensively studied as an early example of post-war suburban development.⁸³ However, the project was too small to fully demonstrate Faludi's neighbourhood planning ideas.

Table 3. Selected Neighbourhood and New Community Plans

Date	Project	Location	Size (Acres)	Subject
1945	Thorncliffe Village	Etobicoke	100	180 lot garden suburb; clubhouse
1946-1947	Terrace Bay	Northern Ontario		Private new town for pulp mill
1949	Humber Valley Village	Etobicoke	311	700 lots; 500 garden apartments, school; 2 shopping centres
1951-1955	Rexdale	Etobicoke		Multi-phase project for Rex TBA
1954-1956	Thistleton	Scarborough		
1955-1957	Batawa	near Trenton ON		4 alternative plans for Thomas Bata; partially implemented.
1955	Bendale Park	Scarborough	100	
1955	Greenview Gardens	North York ON	100	Apartments for Greenwin Developments
1955	Agincourt North	Scarborough	500	AmCan Developments
1956-1957	Guildwood Village	Scarborough		
1957	Flemingdon Park	East York; North York		Preliminary plan for early owner; final plans for Webb & Knapp by M. Hancock and I. Grossman
1957	Parkway Gardens	Chippawa ON		

Sources: Faludi fonds, LAC; JAIP 1950.

FIG. 11.
HUMBER VALLEY VILLAGE
AND THORNCREST
VILLAGE, ETOBICOKE.
AERIAL VIEW OF HUMBER
VALLEY VILLAGE (CENTRE)
AND THORNCREST
VILLAGE (LEFT), 1956.
SOURCE: LAC, PA-147701, IMAGE BY
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY CORPORATION.



Humber Valley Village (1948) is a better example of Clarence Perry’s neighbourhood unit principles (fig. 12) translated into the Canadian context by Faludi (see fig. 13). This 126 ha. (311 ac.) site includes a school, churches and a park at its centre, traffic carried on arterial roads on the edges, and local shopping at the entrances of the collector streets.⁸⁴ The local streets are mainly in the form of crescents, rather than the culs-de-sac in Radburn NJ (Stein & Wright 1929), the early and influential American model for the neighbourhood unit.⁸⁵ Crescents were preferred in Canada for snow-plowing, emergency vehicle access and utilities.

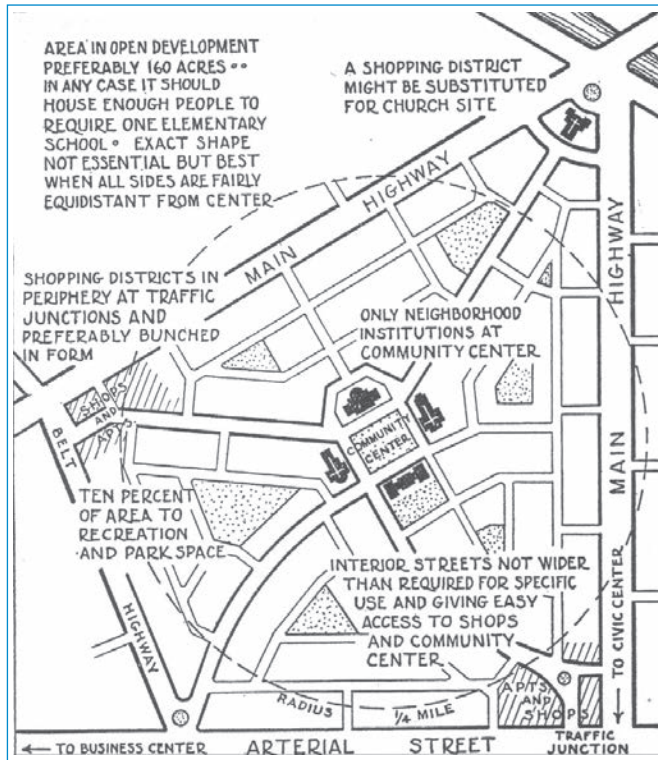


FIG. 12.
CLARENCE PERRY'S
NEIGHBOURHOOD UNIT.
THIS IDEA WAS PROMOTED
IN THE 1929 NEW YORK
REGIONAL PLAN AND
IMPLEMENTED IN RADBURN
NJ BY STEIN AND WRIGHT.
SOURCE: PERRY 1929.

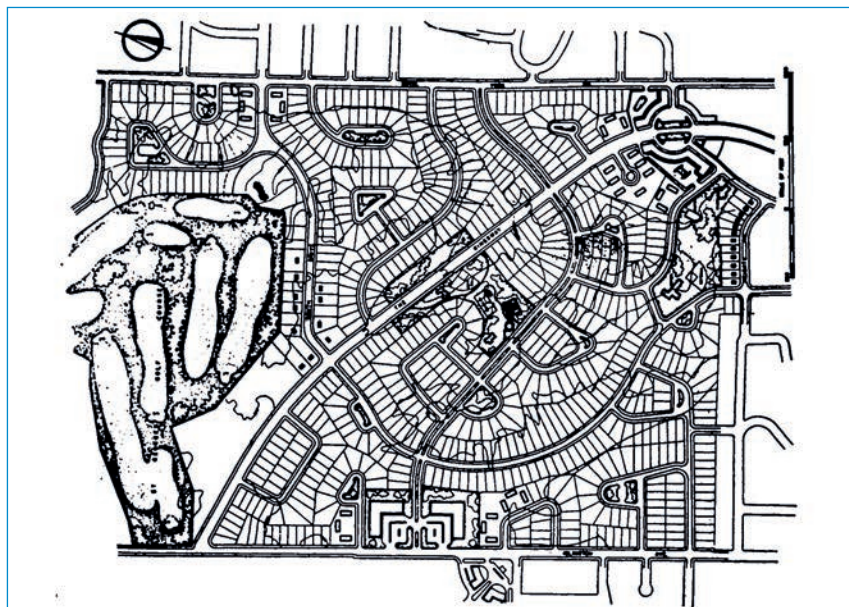
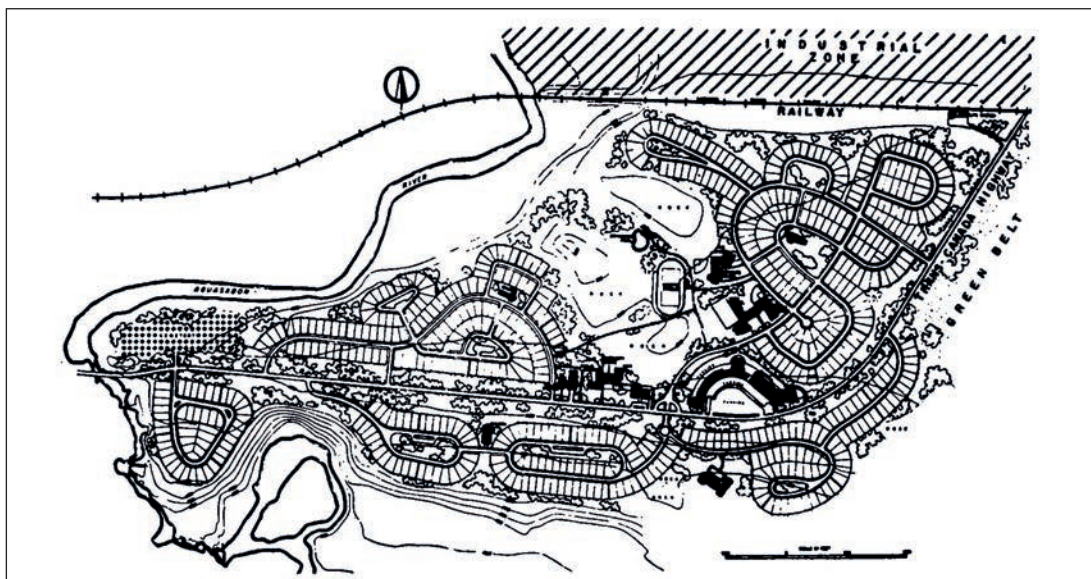


FIG. 13.
HUMBER VALLEY VILLAGE
PLAN, ETOBICOKE.
THE FOCUS OF THE COMMUNITY
IS THE CENTRE PARK, IN WHICH
THE SCHOOL IS SITUATED.
ANOTHER RECREATIONAL
AREA IS AT THE SOUTH-EAST
CORNER OF THE COMMUNITY.
SOURCE: FALUDI, "DESIGNING NEW CANADIAN
COMMUNITIES" JAIP, VOL.16 NO. 3, P. 141.

It is not clear how the neighbourhood unit became Faludi's signature neighbourhood design, since the term does not appear in his earlier Italian plans or articles and was not common in London until after his 1939 visit. He may have picked it up when drafting the housing and neighbourhood design book with Humphrey Carver in 1942. Carver was a great admirer of Clarence Stein and proposed neighbourhood unit plans in 1935 and 1941 publications.⁸⁶ Faludi designed suburbs using the neighbourhood unit across the region, and there is no question that he demonstrated its use in Toronto years before Macklin Hancock's 1952 Don Mills project made the concept famous across Canada.⁸⁷

Faludi occasionally got the opportunity to master plan an entire private community, rather than just a single neighbourhood, as in Terrace Bay ON or Batawa ON. In Terrace Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior, he designed and built an entire new town to serve the families employed at a new paper mill. The town's design (fig. 14) wraps around some rocky outcrops on this rugged site, with a shopping centre and a school at the centre, between two neighbourhoods.

FIG. 14.
TERRACE BAY PLAN, 1950.
OF THE TOTAL OF 350 ACRES
OF TOWN SITE, 140 ACRES OR
40% IS PARKS, GREENBELT
AND OTHER OPEN SPACES. THE
TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY, A
MAJOR TRAFFIC ROUTE, IS
SEPARATED FROM THE TOWN BY
GREENBELTS ON BOTH SIDES.
NO RESIDENTIAL LAND HAS
ACCESS FROM THE HIGHWAY,
BUT FROM LOCAL STREETS.
SOURCE: FALUDI, "DESIGNING NEW CANADIAN
COMMUNITIES" JAIP, VOL.16 NO.3, P. 145.



Faludi's neighbourhood master plans were usually in the form of subdivision plans, with site plans for apartment buildings, a display model and promotional brochures for marketing. (see fig. 15). TPCL added engineering services in the 1950s, so the firm could participate in the more lucrative design and construction supervision of the local streets, water, and sewer services for the new neighbourhoods.

Faludi got along well with the post-war generation of land developers, many of whom were also European immigrants. In 1954 alone, TPCL had projects underway covering over 1800 ha. (4500 ac.) in Etobicoke, North York and Scarborough.⁸⁸ Faludi claimed that TPCL was the largest urban planning consulting firm in North America in the mid-1950s⁸⁹ and its vertically-integrated structure was an inspiration to other Toronto engineering/planning firms, such as Proctor & Redfern, M.M. Dillon and Marshall Macklin Monaghan, which grew into national consultancies in the 1970s.

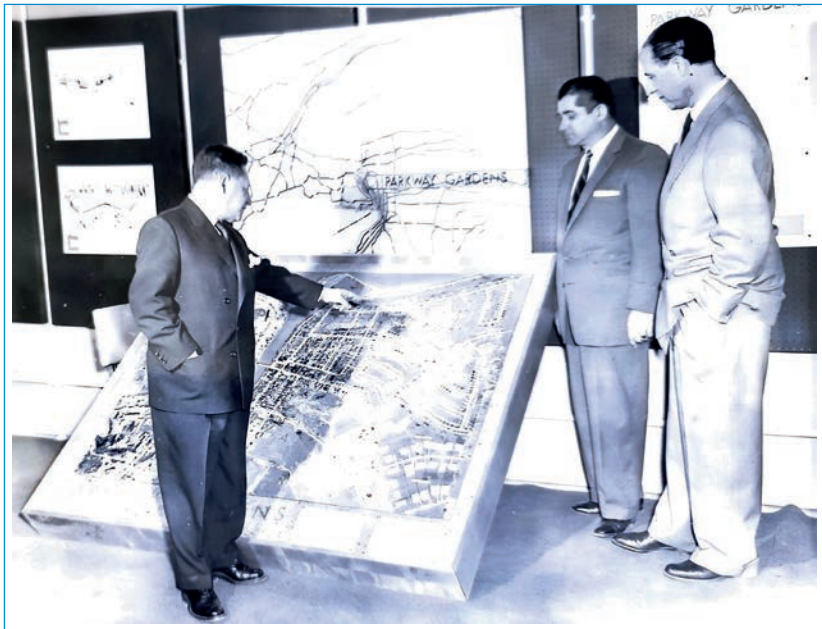


FIG. 15.
 FALUDI AND THE MODEL
 FOR PARKWAY GARDENS,
 CHIPPAWA ON, 1957.
 FALUDI'S OFFICE OFTEN
 PRODUCED A MODEL
 AND MARKETING PLANS
 FOR PROJECTS.

SOURCE: FALUDI FONDS, LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA, MG30 B136, VOL.11, FILE 21.

Urban Renewal Plans

TCPL prepared many municipal urban renewal plans from 1956-1976, after the National Housing Act was amended to release funding for more types of projects (see table 4). These urban renewal plans were sometimes continuations of previous master plan projects (Windsor, Timmins) and sometimes entirely new clients (Cornwall, Welland, Sault Ste. Marie). Federal urban renewal funding required that a municipality already have a community plan in place and was typically procured in two steps: an urban renewal study of the whole city and then individual urban renewal schemes for high priority projects.

Table 4. Selected Urban Renewal Studies

Date	Location	Subject
1956	Queen-Sumach Area, City of Toronto	Proposal for Redevelopment, (Toronto Industrial Leaseholds Co. Ltd.) as TPCL
1959	City of Windsor	Urban Renewal Study and Redevelopment Programme for Central Area and Design of Waterfront Park as EGFA
1961	City of Sault Ste. Marie	Urban Renewal Study as EGFA;
1963	City of Cornwall	Urban Renewal Study as EGFA
1965	City of Welland	Urban Renewal Study Appraisal as EGFA
1965	Town of Timmins	Urban Renewal Study Appraisal as EGFA
1965	City of Welland	Urban Renewal Study as EGFA
1965	City of Sault Ste. Marie	Urban Renewal Scheme as EGFA; downtown
1965	Town of Timmins	Urban Renewal Study as EGFA;
1965	Township of Mountjoy	Urban Renewal Scheme as EGFA;
1967	City of Cornwall	Urban Renewal Scheme as EGFA; downtown
1968	Town of Timmins	Urban Renewal Scheme as EGFA; mostly downtown
1976	City of Timmins	Neighbourhood Improvement Program as EGFA

Source: Faludi fonds, LAC.

Urban renewal studies typically surveyed the entire municipality to identify areas with poor building conditions and socio-economic issues. Very little new housing had been built during the Depression and World War II, so many cities had large areas where pre-1900 wooden housing was nearing the end of its structural life, lacking toilets or even running water.⁹⁰ Similarly, many municipalities and businesses had come close to bankruptcy during the Depression, so there had been little investment in downtowns for decades and many were in poor shape. An urban renewal study would identify and prioritize the neighbourhoods most in need of renewal to support the applications for federal and provincial funding. The recommended areas were usually the downtowns and one or two neighbourhoods with the most serious housing deficiencies (colloquially known as “blight”).

The initial urban renewal study was sometimes sufficient to trigger federal funding, and TPCL would assist the municipality in applying for the grants. More often, a detailed urban renewal scheme was needed for the sites identified as the highest priority for funding. The urban renewal scheme would include detailed designs for reconstructed neighbourhoods, infrastructure plans, complete budgets, construction schedules and implementation plans. Urban renewal schemes that displaced residents needed detailed relocation plans, which often required construction of new public housing projects for displaced tenants.

Sault Ste. Marie provides a detailed example of Faludi’s urban renewal methods. The firm was retained in late 1959 to prepare an urban renewal study for the City and surrounding townships of Korah, Tarentorus and Prince. TPCL issued a short summary of the proposed 20-year urban renewal program as an interim report in 1960 to start discussions.⁹¹ The massive report, *Rebuilding a City*, was released in 1961, containing a Master Plan and urban renewal study for the entire region.⁹² Council’s first priority was renovation of the downtown, and it approved Faludi’s *Plan for Downtown Renewal*⁹³ in 1964, noting the many projects the City had already started, while waiting for federal approval for the first priority neighbourhood, International Bridge Plaza (IBP). The urban renewal scheme for IBP required a preliminary report in 1966, five draft reports in 1967, containing surveys, designs, and implementation plans.⁹⁴ The funding application for federal and provincial aid was submitted in February 1968 and approved later in the year.⁹⁵

Sault Ste. Marie completed its urban renewal application just in time. By 1969, the urban renewal programme was under attack from community groups from across the country. Modernist planners such as Faludi and Gordon Stephenson believed that blighted neighbourhoods would welcome urban renewal and slum clearance, since most families would move from dilapidated houses into a brand-new unit in a public housing project.

The planners were wrong.

The families that owned “blighted” housing in Toronto’s Trefann Court could not find equivalent houses to buy. Similarly, the families that rented did not want to give up the social networks that they had built up over decades, or even hundreds of years in Halifax’s historic Africville, which was demolished to provide the approach for another bridge.⁹⁶ TPCL’s urban renewal program for Windsor was similarly flawed, resulting in the destruction of the MacDougall neighbourhood and displacement of its predominately Black residents.⁹⁷

The public outcry over the destruction of urban neighbourhoods such as Africville, Trefann Court and MacDougall caused the federal government to cancel the urban renewal program

in 1970, replacing it in 1973 with a Neighbourhood Improvement Program, which funded building rehabilitation, community organizing and infrastructure repair.⁹⁸ Faludi adapted these new ideas for his long-time client, the City of Timmins, for whom he had produced two Official Plans (1947 and 1968), the zoning bylaw (1968) and a downtown urban renewal scheme (1968-70).⁹⁹ His 1976 report, *Timmins: Improving Neighbourhoods*, would be his last consulting project, completed at age seventy-nine.¹⁰⁰

Conclusions

Eugenio Faludi made substantial early contributions to Canada becoming a suburban nation in the years following World War II. The 1944 Curtis Report called for a million homes in planned communities, and Faludi delivered exactly the type of community planning that the federal government envisioned for that era: Master Plans for cities; suburban development in planned neighbourhood units; and urban renewal for downtowns and inner-city neighbourhoods. Faludi's master plans were well-researched, technically sophisticated models for other cities, although they lacked the ecological underpinnings of twenty-first century community plans. As early as 1946, he had prepared comprehensive plans for metropolitan regions that encompassed 31% of Ontario's population, including its three largest cities.

Faludi was also the master planner for many suburban neighbourhoods in central Ontario in the first post-war decades. He demonstrated the use of neighbourhood units with curvilinear streets, central schools, and neighbourhood parks that became standard operating procedures for suburban design across Canada.¹⁰¹ Faludi's neighbourhood designs were often one of the first curvilinear subdivisions in gridded communities. His firm, Town Planning Consultants Limited, was an early model for the vertically integrated civil engineering /planning /urban design consultancies that dominated Canadian suburban planning in the late twentieth century. TPCL provided training for many young planners that passed through its office, including the first two women to receive professional accreditation as planners in Canada, Norah (MacMurray) Johnson and Blanche Lemco van Ginkel.

Urban renewal projects are now regarded as some of the worst mistakes in Canadian planning histories, as these involved the destruction of neighbourhoods without consultation with the communities involved. While Faludi was an enthusiastic urban renewal practitioner, like most architect-planners of the day, he also promoted citizen participation in planning, after his disappointing experience with the technocratic 1943 Toronto Master Plan. His urban renewal studies and master plans usually included open houses, extensive stakeholder consultation and public exhibitions that were informed by his experience in designing Italian exhibits.

Although Eugenio Faludi overcame many obstacles and prejudices after arriving on Humphrey Carver's doorstep in 1940, he was never able to break into Toronto's conservative architectural community, despite his remarkable portfolio of Italian projects. His sleek Modernism would only become mainstream design fifteen to twenty years later. Architecture's loss became community planning's gain, as Faludi found professional acclaim and financial security as Ontario's master planner, while helping to re-launch the TPIC across Canada.

In 1983, Humphrey Carver left this summation of Eugenio Faludi's career in his papers at the Canadian Centre for Architecture:

"...The significance of Faludi is that he performed brilliantly as a planner before our own universities had started to produce any professional planners. Faludi filled the gap. He had a big office full of young Canadians and immigrants who were the nucleus of a new post-war profession, with Faludi as the leading spirit...
...Gene – you did a wonderful job."¹⁰²

Acknowledgements:

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References

Abbreviations for Primary Sources:

CC	Clifford Curtis fonds (Queen's University Archives, F01144)
CMHC	Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Fonds, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, RG 56.
CPAC	Community Planning Association of Canada fonds. (LAC: MG28 – I14)
EGF	Eugenio Giacomo Faludi fonds, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa (LAC) MG30 B106.
EWT	Eric Thrift Fonds, Queen's University Archives, A.Arch 8051.
HC	Humphrey S.M. Carver papers, Canadian Centre for Architecture, Montreal, Collection 20.
HSS	Harold Spence-Sales fonds, Canadian Architecture Collection, McGill University Library CA CAC 97.
IPTP	Institute of Professional Town Planners fonds (LAC: MG 28 I275)
SAG	Samuel A. Gitterman fonds, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, MG 31, B 49
TPIC	Town Planning Institute of Canada fonds (LAC: MG 28 I275)

Notes

1. The principal archival sources for this paper were the Eugenio Giacomo Faludi fonds, at the Library and Archives Canada, supplemented by the other fonds noted above. Canadian Housing Knowledge Centre (CMHC, Ottawa); Blackader-Lauterman Library (McGill); the Toronto Public Library's Urban Affairs Collection and the Roberts Research Library (University of Toronto). The project was also assisted by "Interview with E.G. Faludi," by J.D. Hulchanski, Toronto, January 26, 1979, in Stefano Poli, "Eugenio Giacomo Faludi, 1896–1981," Master's thesis, Politecnico di Milano, 2000, p.460-494, translation by Lorenzo Cantini. Access to this thesis was provided by Rowan Faludi, Eugenio's son.
2. Mawson, Thomas H., 1914, *Calgary: A Preliminary Scheme for Controlling the Economic Growth of the City*, London, T.H. Mawson & Sons, city planning experts.
3. Stelter, Gilbert, 2000, "Rethinking the Significance of the City Beautiful Idea," in Robert Freestone (ed.), *Urban Planning in a Changing World: The Twentieth Century Experience*, London, Routledge, p. 98–117 Van Nus, Walter, 1975, "The Fate of City Beautiful Thought in Canada, 1893–1930," In G. Stelter and A. Artibise (eds.), *The Canadian City: Essays in Urban History*, McGill-Queen's University Press, p. 162–185; Brennan, J. William, Fall 1994, "Visions of a 'City Beautiful': The Origin and Impact of The Mawson Plans for Regina," *Saskatchewan History* vol. 46, no. 2, p. 19–33.
4. Burnham, Daniel Hudson, and Edward Herbert Bennett, 1909, *Plan of Chicago*. Chicago, Commercial Club. Often known as the Burnham plan, which is a misnomer, since Bennett (another graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts) was project manager of the plan full time for three years; Edward H. Bennett (1874-1954) was a well-known architect and city planner from Chicago who was appointed to develop a new plan for the Ottawa and Hull region in 1913-1914.
5. Bennett, Edward, 1915, *Plan for Ottawa and Hull*, Ottawa, Federal Plan Commission. See also Gordon, David L.A., 2015, *Town and Crown: An Illustrated History of Canada's Capital*, Ottawa, Invenire/ University of Ottawa Press.
6. Nobbs, Percy, et al. (eds.), 1927, *Édition Spécial d'Urbanisme: La Revue Municipale*, vol. 5.; Toronto Advisory City Planning Commission, 1929, *The Improvement of the Central Business District of the City of Toronto*, Toronto's University Avenue was the only built project from these plans.

7. Van Nus, *The Fate of City Beautiful Thought in Canada*, *op. cit.*
8. Thomas Adams (1871-1940) was born in Scotland, and was a farmer, town councillor and journalist as a young man. He was appointed secretary of the Garden City Association and elected as the founding president of Britain's Town Planning Institute. In addition to organizing town planning, Adams prepared garden suburb plans for affordable housing in Halifax's Richmond and Hydrostone districts (1917) and Ottawa's Lindenlea (1919). He also prepared plans for new towns in Temiskaming, QC (1917); Jasper AB (1921) and Corner Brook, NF (1923); See Simpson, M., 1986, *Thomas Adams and the Modern Planning Movement: Britain, Canada, and the United States, 1900-1940*. London, Mansell.
9. Ulmer, Catherine, 2017, "Of crossings, conduits, networks and channels: the circulation of foreign planning innovations within English Canada, 1900-1914," *Urban History*, vol. 44, no. 4, p. 678-697.
10. Adams, Thomas, 1921, "Town Planning is a Science," *Journal of the Town Planning Institute of Canada*, vol. 1, no. 3; Adams, T., 1935, *Outline of Town and City Planning*, New York, Russell Sage Foundation, appendix.
11. Seymour, Horace, 1925, "A Plan for the City of Kitchener," *Journal of the Town Planning Institute of Canada*, vol. 4, no. 1, p. 2-3
12. Bartholomew & Assoc, 1929, *A Plan for the City of Vancouver*, Vancouver, Vancouver Town Planning Commission; Perks, William T., 1985, "Idealism, Orchestration and Science in Early Canadian Planning: Calgary and Vancouver Re-Visited, 1914/1928," *Environments* vol. 17 no. 2, p. 1-28.
13. TPIC fonds, vol. 1, file 1.1, "Annual Meetings, 1920-28."
14. "List of members" JTPIC Feb. 1927, p. iv; TPIC fonds, vol. 1, file 1-12, "Members List"
15. BDAC; "Cauchon, Joseph Eusebe Noulan"; Gordon, David L.A, 2008, "'Agitating People's Brains': Noulan Cauchon and the City Scientific in Canada's Capital," *Planning Perspectives*, vol. 23, no.3, p. 349-379.
16. BDAC, "John Kitchen."
17. TPIC fonds, vol. 1, file 1-11, "Financial records TPIC 1921-1932."
18. Tracy leMay and Arthur Bunnell (Toronto), Aimee Cousineau and Charles-Edouard Campeau (Montreal), Eric Thrift (Winnipeg) all had other jobs as engineers or surveyors that they combined with planning.
19. *Architettura di Eugenio Faludi*, Milan, 1939. Catalogue in the EGF fonds, vol. 3, file 3.1, p. 89-90.
20. Maulsby, Lucy, 2015, "Case del fascio and the Making of Modern Italy." *Journal of Modern Italian Studies* vol. 20, no. 5, p. 663-685.
21. Verona. *Master Plan*, 1932. (*Concorso Per il Piano Regolatore Di Verona*). EGF fonds, vol. 3, file 3-18; Aprilia. *Master Plan*, 1936. (*Progetto Per il Piano Regolatore di Aprilia*). EGF fonds, vol. 3, file 3-3.
22. *Architettura di Eugenio Faludi*, *op. cit.*; this catalogue of Faludi's Italian projects contains over 100 pages.
23. See Faludi scrapbooks, 1931-1933; 1933-1935 and 1935-1937, EGF fonds, vol. 17, files 5 and 6; vol. 19, file 1.
24. For more on Faludi's Italian architecture, see Poli, Stefano Andrea, (date?) "Eugenio Giacomo Faludi, 1896-1981;" Poli, Stefano Andrea, 2013, *Eugenio Giacomo Faludi: colonia marina Montecatini a Cervia, 1936-1939. No. 6. Ilios Editore*; and Maulsby, Lucy M., 2014, *Fascism, Architecture, and the Claiming of Modern Milan, 1922-1943*. University of Toronto Press.
25. Humphrey Carver (1902-1905) studied at London's Architectural Association (AA) school. He became a convert to Modern architecture and planning principles, despite the AA's Beaux-Arts curriculum in that era. After emigrating to Canada in 1930, Carver taught at the University of Toronto and wrote articles calling for public housing and community planning, specifically featuring the Radburn plan and neighbourhood unit as models and advocating for CIAM planning principles. Carver was CMHC's chief urban policy advisor from 1948-1967. See Carver 1975.
26. HMSC fonds, file 20/47, "The Phenomenon of Faludi" Carver's 1984 message to future researchers, in his own hand stated: "...I have put some of his papers...as a kind of IN MEMORIAM to my friend, Dr. EUGENIO G. FALUDI. They are put here because it was in the post-war years that Gene Faludi flourished and contributed to the growth of Urban Canada. ..."
27. See Faludi scrapbook, 1940-1942, EGF fonds, vol. 18, file 1. Outlines and draft chapters are in HSMC fonds, file 20/47. Carver annotated the file: "*The papers in this package were, in fact, written in 1941, (lectures and drafts for an uncompleted book) and they express the ideas of a 1939 immigrant from Europe who had not yet found his place in this country. But though these ideas were not representative of Canadian thinking in 1941 they are of great interest because they show Faludi's own evangelical background to his career as a very practical and pragmatic Town Planner in the two decades following the war....*"
28. Eric Arthur (1898-1982) was born in Dunedin NZ, and studied architecture at the University of Liverpool, graduating in 1923 with the Rome Prize. After working in the studio of Sir Edward Lutyens, he was appointed to the School of Architecture at the University of Toronto in 1924, serving into the 1960s. Arthur was an advocate for Modern architecture as an educator, editor of the *Journal of the RAIC* for twenty-two years and advisor to the 1957 international competition for Toronto's new City Hall. He was also a leader in the historic preservation movement in Ontario, notably the restoration of Toronto's St. Lawrence Hall. See his biography in a special issue of *The Journal of the Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada*, vol. 42, no. 2, December 2017.

29. Anthony Adamson (1906-2002) was an architect, planner, and professor at The University of Toronto. He read architecture at Cambridge University and in post-graduate studies at the University of London. He was a founder and first secretary of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario in 1933 and served as President of the Town Planning Institute of Canada in 1955-1956. Adamson was elected as a Fellow of both the RAIC and the TPIC and appointed to the Order of Canada in 1974.
30. Faludi generated so much press that he needed a clipping service to capture it all, and recorded his output in a scrapbook, 1940-1942, EGF fonds, vol. 18, file 1
31. Faludi, "Town Planning Advocated - New standards of life needed, Dr. Faludi says in McGill lecture" *Montreal Daily Star*, Friday, January 30, 1942; "Planning body to study city development," *The Globe and Mail*, Monday, September 28, 1942. "A series of six lectures planning and housing," *The Globe and Mail*, Wednesday, October 21, 1942, EGF fonds, vol. 18, file 1, Faludi scrapbook, 1940-1942.
32. Arthur E.K. Bunnell (1896-1973) graduated as a civil engineer from UofT in 1907. From 1914-1916, he assisted Edward Bennett in preparation of Canada's first comprehensive master plan, the Federal Plan Commission's *Plan for Ottawa and Hull*. *op. cit.* Bunnell subsequently worked for the Toronto Harbour Commissioners and Wilson Bunnell Borgstrom, which hired Humphrey Carver before it folded in 1931. See Carver 1975, Chapter 3; Bunnell bio [<https://www.cip-icu.ca/college-of-fellows/>] accessed September 19, 2025; Gordon, David L.A., 1998, "A City Beautiful Plan for Canada's Capital: Edward Bennett and the 1915 Plan for Ottawa and Hull," *Planning Perspectives*, vol. 13, p. 275-300.
33. Howard Dunington-Grubb (1881-1965) was Toronto's leading landscape architect in the mid-20th century. He and his wife Lorrie were co-founders of the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects and Town Planners, with Humphrey Carver in 1934; See Carver 1975 *op. cit.*, ch. 4; and biography at [<https://www.csla-aapc.ca/awards/college-fellows/howard-b-dunington-grubb>] accessed September 18, 2025.
34. S.F. Frost was a Toronto-based engineering consultant, who later proposed the Moncton region's first Planning Commission in 1947. See Moncton Town Planning Commission, "History of the Town Planning Commission, 1948-1965," Moncton NB, 1965.
35. Alvan S. Mathers (1895-1965) was a partner in Mathers and Haldenby, a prominent Toronto architectural firm in the mid-twentieth century. See BDAC "Alvan S. Mathers" [<https://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1468>], accessed September 18, 2025.
36. Norman D. Wilson (1884-1937) graduated from UofT in 1904 and began a distinguished career in transportation planning. He was general manager of the Toronto Planning Commission's 1929 report on City Beautiful road improvements. His firm, Wilson Bunnell Borgstrom was active in the 1920s, and Wilson returned to prominence in the post-war period, with the design of the TTC's first subway and several South American transit systems. See Norman Douglas Wilson fonds. LAC, MG30-B137; Toronto 1929; White, Richard, 2016, *Planning Toronto: The Planners, the Plans, Their Legacies, 1940-1980*, UBC Press, p. 60.
37. White, *Planning Toronto, op. cit.*, p. 27-35, provides the definitive account of the plan's preparation.
38. Perry, C. A., 1929, "The Neighborhood Unit," *Regional Survey of New York and its Environs*, New York, Regional Plan Association, vol. 7; Faludi later prepared a comparison of a typical Toronto grid with a model neighbourhood unit. See White, *Planning Toronto, op. cit.*, Figure 1.9.
39. White, *Planning Toronto, op. cit.*, p. 34-35.
40. Ontario, *Greenbelt Plan*, 2006.
41. *Globe and Mail*, 1944, "Streamlined Toronto, free of all slum areas, planned," *The Globe and Mail*, January 7, p. 13; Adamson, A., and Faludi, E.G., 1944, "Toronto and its Master Plan," *Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Journal*, vol. 21, no. 6, p. 111-134. Professor Eric Arthur was a member of the Toronto Planning Board and editor of the *RAIC Journal* at the time.
42. *Globe and Mail*, 1944, "Toronto's Master Plan Approved in Principle," *The Globe and Mail*, June 27, p. 25, reprinted in White, *Planning Toronto, op. cit.*, p.36.
43. The City's Chief Surveyor, Tracy leMay, was also its Chief Planner, but he had no education in planning.
44. White, *Planning Toronto, op. cit.* p. 36-50.
45. Clifford A. Curtis (1899-1981) was a classical economist (PhD Chicago 1926) from Queen's University. Professor Curtis had extensive extra-curricular involvement in municipal government and planning. He was first elected as an alderman for the City of Kingston in 1935 and founded its Town Planning Commission in 1937; one of the few operating during the Depression years. Curtis was Kingston's Mayor from 1948-1952; CC fonds.
46. Canada, 1944, "Housing and Community Planning," Final Reports of the Subcommittees of Canada Advisory Committee on Reconstruction, Ottawa, King's Printer. Popularly known as the "Curtis Report" after its chair, Professor C.A. Curtis of Queen's University, p. 16-17 and chapter 7.
47. Comprehensive land use plans are known as community plans in Canada and city plans in the USA. They have different names across Canada, depending on provincial planning acts: Official Community Plans in BC, Saskatchewan and the Yukon, Official Plans in Ontario and PEI, Municipal Development Plans in Alberta; *plan d'urbanisme* in Québec, etc. See Hodge, Gerald, Gordon, David L.A., and Pamela Shaw, 2021, *Planning Canadian Communities, 7th ed.* Toronto: Nelson, Fig. 7.12

48. Curtis, 1944, *op. cit.*, ch. 7; Gordon, David L.A., 2024, "The Curtis Report as a Critical Juncture in Canadian Urbanism," *Planning Perspectives*, vol. 39 no.4, p. 757-759.
49. Curtis, *id.*, CC fonds, box 2, file 38 "Reconstruction (Marsh)"
50. Gordon Adamson (1904-1986; no relation to Anthony Adamson), graduated from the University of Toronto School of Architecture in 1928 and started his own practice in 1934. In the 1950s, Adamson and Associates grew into one of Canada's largest firms and he was elected President of the Ontario Association of Architects in 1953. See "Adamson, Gordon Sinclair" in BDCA.
51. TPCL letters patent, EGF fonds vol. 1, file 1-18. Norah MacMurray was mentioned as Administrator in early minutes.
52. TPCL *Prospectus*, 1968, p.13 in EGF fonds, vol. 1, file 26. Most of the larger plans and studies listed in the prospectus are archived in the EGF fonds at LAC.
53. Faludi was licenced as a civil engineer with the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario in 1951.
54. Adamson, Anthony, 1981, "Eugenio Faludi, master planner: A personal reminiscence," *Habitat*, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 2-3. Adamson also noted that John Sepejak started as a draughtsman in 1945, trained as a planner and stayed over 25 years as the TCPL Chief planner and minor partner.
55. E.G. Faludi and Associates, "Prospectus," Draft 1971, EGF fonds vol. 1, file 30.
56. Canada, *National Housing Act*, 1945, Part V.
57. Harris, R., 2004, *Creeping Conformity: How Canada Became Suburban, 1900-1960*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press.
58. Harris, *id*; Gordon 2024, *op. cit.*
59. C.D. Howe fonds, HMSC file 20/45, "Community Planning in the Reconstruction Period," speech to the Community Planning Conference, Ottawa, June 25, 1946; Howe, C.D., 1944, "Community Planning in Canada," *Royal Architectural Institute Of Canada Journal*, vol. 23, no. 11, p. 267.
60. Carver, H., 1975, *Compassionate Landscape*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press; Gordon, David L.A and Virginillo, Miranda, 2024, "The Post-War Revival of Canadian Planning: Assessing the Impact of the Community Planning Association of Canada" *Journal of Planning History*, vol. 23, no. 2, p. 110-125.
61. Gordon and Virginillo, *id.*
62. CPAC and ASPO were closely linked, sharing conferences in Montreal (1955), Toronto (1965) and Vancouver (1975). Arthur Bunnell, Humphrey Carver and Eric Thrift served on the ASPO Board, with Thrift elected as the only Canadian ASPO president in 1964-65. See HMSC fonds file 20/45; Gordon and Virginillo, 2024 *op. cit.* and E.W. Thrift fonds at the QUA, Box 4.
63. IPTP Ontario Letters Patent, 30 September 1947, in the IPTP fonds, vol. 2, file 2.
64. IPTP Minute Book, IPTP fonds vol. 2, file 3.
65. Carver, *op. cit.*, p. 39; HMSC fonds, file 20/7.
66. HMSC fonds file 20/66.
67. IPTP fonds, vol. 1. file 22.
68. IPTP fonds, vol. 2, files 10 and 9.
69. IPTP fonds, vol. 2, files 1, 3 and 10. The TPCL offices were the initial headquarters of the revived TPIC.
70. Faludi was further honored by being one of the first planners elected as a Fellow of the TPIC in 1978. See [<https://www.cip-icu.ca/college-of-fellows/>], accessed June 2025.
71. Faludi, Eugenio, 1946, "Plans for Eight Communities," *Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Journal*, vol. 23, no. 11, p. 276-294, the featured plans were Regina, Hamilton, Windsor, Peterborough, Stratford, Terrace Bay and Etobicoke.
72. Ontario, *An Act Respecting Planning and Development*, ON 1946 Acts, c. 71.
73. Faludi, Eugenio, 1947, "Planning Progress in Canada II," *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, vol. 13, no. 4, p. 34; Faludi, Eugenio, 1945, "Planning in Three Canadian Cities," *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, vol. 11, no. 3, p. 33-34.
74. Hendler, Sue, & Julia Markovich. "I Was the Only Woman": *Women and Planning in Canada*. UBC Press, 2017. The TPIC's first woman members were admitted in the 1950s.
75. Norah (MacMurray) Johnson (1921-2005) graduated from McMaster University and joined TPCL in 1944. She was the office manager for TPCL and for the Windsor Master Plan. Norah collaborated with McGill Professor Harold Spence-Sales to produce the first analysis of Canadian planning legislation; Norah MacMurray, Nora, 1952, *Outlines of Canadian Planning Law*, Ottawa, Community Planning Association of Canada; MacMurray became an Associate Member of IPTP in 1948 and was a full Member in 1951. As Norah Johnson, she was a community planner for the City of Toronto Planning Board in the 1950s, working on urban renewal. She retired in the 1970s. See *Globe and Mail* obituary, October 29, 2005; IPTP fonds vol.1, file 1-27.

76. Blanche Lemco van Ginkel (1923-2022) graduated in architecture from McGill in 1945 and in planning the Harvard GSD in 1950. Blanche was the junior planner for the Regina and Windsor Master Plans for TPCL, becoming an Associate Member of IPTP in 1951. She married Sandy van Ginkel and they practiced architecture and planning together in Montreal, including Expo 67. Blanche taught planning at McGill in the 1970s and was Dean of Architecture at University of Toronto 1980-1982. Blanche was a Fellow of the RAIC and CIP and received the Order of Canada in 2000. Obituaries: *Globe and Mail*, Oct. 26, 2022; *Canadian Architect*, October 21, 2022.
77. Faludi, 1946, *op. cit.*, p. 276; Faludi claimed that over 25% of Peterborough's population viewed the exhibition of its 30-year plan in "Planning Progress in Canada II," *op. cit.*, p. 29.
78. Faludi, *id.*, p. 276.
79. Adams, Thomas, 1935, *Outline of Town and City Planning*, Russell Sage Foundation, 364 p; Kent, T. J., 1964, *The Urban General Plan*, Chandler Publishing Company, 213 p.
80. Hodge, Gordon, and Shaw, 2021, *op. cit.* ch. 7.
81. Regina, *Master Plan*, 1946, summary.
82. EGF Fonds, vol. 9, file 10, "A proposal for the future development of the Oakville-Milton-Trafalgar area," Draft 1959; EGF Fonds, vol.6, file 5, "Township of Niagara area plan," Draft 1959.
83. Faludi, Eugene, 1950, "Design," *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, vol. 16, no. 2, p. 73-79; Clark, S.D., 1966, *The Suburban Society*, University of Toronto Press; Sewell, John, 1993, *The Shape of the City: Toronto Struggles with Modern Planning*, Toronto, University of Toronto Press; Vitale, Patrick, 2011, "A Model Suburb for Model Suburbanites: Order, Control, and Expertise in Thorncrest Village," *Urban History Review / Revue d'histoire urbaine*, vol. 40, no. 1, p. 41-55; White, *Planning Toronto*, *op. cit.*, p. 100-102.
84. Faludi, 1950, "Design" *op. cit.*, p. 140-143; Allison Reid, Humber Valley Village, Unpublished Research Paper, Queen's University School of Urban and Regional Planning, 2006, private collection.
85. Stein, C. S., 1949, "Toward new towns for America," *The Town Planning Review*, vol. 20, no. 3, p. 203-282 and vol. 20, no. 4, p. 319-418.
86. Carver, H., 1941, "The Strategy of Town Planning," *Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Journal*, vol. 18, no. 3, p. 35-40; HMSC fonds, File 20/17; Carver, Humphrey, 1935, "A housing programme," in *The Research Committee of the League for Social Reconstruction, Social Planning for Canada*, p. 451-452.
87. Hancock, Macklin, and Douglas H. Lee, 1952, "Don Mills New Town," *Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Journal*, vol. 31, no.1, p. 3-27; Sewell, J., *The Shape of the City: op. cit.*, ch. 3; White, *Planning Toronto*, *op. cit.*, p. 96-113.
88. *Toronto Star*, 1955, "Real Estate," *The Toronto Star* (Toronto), February 5.
89. Adamson, *Habitat*, *op. cit.*, p. 2-3.
90. Curtis, C.A (ed.), 1944, *Advisory Committee on Reconstruction, Subcommittee on Housing and Community Planning, Final Report*, Ottawa, King's Printer, ch. 4.
91. EGF fonds, vol. 6, file 14, "A Twenty-Year Urban Renewal Programme - Abbreviated Edition," Draft 1960, p. 20.
92. EGF fonds, vol. 6, file 15, "Rebuilding a City," Draft 1961, p. 187.
93. EGF fonds, vol. 6, file 16, "Plan for Downtown Renewal," Draft 1964, p. 20.
94. EGF fonds, vol. 6, file 17-18, vol 7, files 1-5, "International Bridge Plaza Neighbourhood, an Urban Renewal Scheme," Draft 1967.
95. EGF fonds, vol. 7, files 6 and 7, "International Bridge Plaza Neighbourhood – application for federal-provincial aid," Draft 1968, p. 294, plus appendices.
96. Fraser, Graham, 1972, *Fighting back: urban renewal in Trefann Court*. Toronto, Hakkert; Clairmont, Donald H., and Dennis William Magill, 1974, *Africville: The Life and Death of a Canadian Black Community*, Toronto, Canadian Scholars' Press.
97. EGF fonds, vol. 10, files 6 and 7, "A fifteen-year programme for the urban renewal of the City of Windsor and its Metropolitan area," Draft 1959, p. 224; Willow, Key, 2024, *In the Name of Progress: Postwar Urban Renewal and the Razing of Black Spaces in Windsor, Ontario, 1957-1980*, Major Paper, University of Windsor.
98. Dennis, Michael and Susan Fish, 1972, *Programs in search of a policy: Low-income housing in Canada*, Toronto, Hakkert.
99. EGF fonds, vol. 7, files 9-11; EGF fonds, vol. 8, files 1-6; EGF fonds, vol. 9, file 1.
100. EGF fonds, vol. 9, file 2, "Timmins: Improving Neighbourhoods," Draft 1976.
101. Gordon and Virginillo, *op. cit.* 2024.
102. HC fonds, file 20/47, "The Phenomenon of Faludi."