

The Origin of Anti-Noise Day in the 20th century

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Introduction

There were some publications in the 19th century which proposed having a “silence week” for mental rest. Also, religious pamphlets recommended having a “week of silence to communicate with God,” it was not until the 20th century, however, that the negative effect of noise on people’s health was seriously considered by medicine and engineering. This article on historical facts on acoustics is centered on noise and health from anti-noise actions between 1921 and 1941, which, in the author’s opinion, stand out from the rest, especially the proposal for an “Anti-Noise Day” each year, to reflect on the health problems rising from ongoing noise exposure.

To write this article, the author has used data which are freely available on Internet and accessible from Argentina, so in the future it shall be possible to add new historical facts by information from a multitude of other sources.

Note. This article is a resumed version of one published in NNI Magazine of the INCE (Montano, 2022).

Henry Spooner and his proposal of 1921

The first suggestion of having a “Day of Silence” or “Anti-noise Day” or similar activity, was in November 1921 by Henry John Spooner (1856-1940), an engineer from England who was dedicated to promoting awareness of noise problems in industry. Spooner took the idea from the “Day of Elimination of Fatigue” that was celebrated every December 5th since 1916 in several U.S. Colleges (Spooner, 1922). His proposal of a day for reflection on noise problems being held annually on a specific date caused great impact in the media for industrial issues (see Figure 1), and it is possible to find many references to having an “Anti-noise Day” at workplaces centered on Spooner’s proposal.

(From Our London Correspondent).
London, Nov. 25, 1921.

Anti-Noise Day.

Professor Henry Spooner has been lecturing this week in industrial circles on noise and fatigue and says that attention should be concentrated on avoidable noise. He advocates a rest day away from the noise of the machinery in the mill, which causes industrial fatigue. Workers become deaf before they reach the age of forty years in many cases, and his remedy is to supply ear stoppers and rubber for flooring, stairs, etc. The tyranny of noise, adds the Professor, materially affects workers in their production, particularly where there is high speed machinery.

THE TIMES,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1922.

THE CURSE OF NOISE.

ENERGY SPENT IN "NOT
HEARING."

(By Our Medical Correspondent.)

Some recent studies have shown that there are few more active robbers of our energy and strength than noise.

THE EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH
ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1922.

ANTI-NOISE DAY.

One a Year Urged.

Professor Henry J. Spooner, lecturing recently at Blackburn, Lancashire, on "Noise and fatigue," suggested that people should keep an annual "fatigue elimination day," concentrating our attention especially on avoidable noise. It would, he suggested, help in the suppression of the tyranny of noise.

Such a day is observed in the United States, where it was inaugurated by Dr. Gilbreth, the expert on fatigue elimination.

Among the causes of industrial fatigue Professor Spooner placed noise very high on the list, and among the noises which he said called for attention were the following:—

The noise in boilermaking factories.
The riveter and trunkmaker noise.
The noise of high-speed machinery.

Traffic noises

Owing to the continuous noise during their work, he said, boilermakers and riveters become more or less deaf before 40, and few people who have lived for many years in a great city retain normal hearing owing to the traffic noises. Among remedies he put forward were ear-stoppers, and rubber for flooring, stairs, and for roads.

On the noiseless day proposed by Professor Spooner it is suggested that the following would have a very poor time:—

Drivers of lorries with steel tyres.

Tube lift men.

All railway porters.

The man with a new motor car, who cannot change his gear.

Jazz bands and street musicians.

Bookmakers.

It would also be interesting to know if any of the above come within the standard limit of permissible noise, to exceed which Professor Spooner declares, should be a legal offence.

Fig. 1: Press reactions to Spooner's proposal of having an "Anti-noise day."

His influential lecture "*Health problems involved in noise and fatigue. Rhythms, cadences, periodicities regulate human activities, but noise lessens the aptitude for work*" delivered at the Public Hall, Blackburn, Lancashire, England, on November 21, 1921, is available on the Internet (Spooner, 1922).

Grenville Kleiser and his proposal for anti-noise actions

Grenville Kleiser (1868-1935), a Toronto Methodist preacher, suggested an "Anti-Noise Day" in 1926, in which he presented seven steps. The Windsor Star on Sept. 23rd and the Daily British Whig on Sept. 29, 1926, both published some comments having some actions to reduce noise in Toronto, which finally was imposed in 1928, as it was announced in the Windsor Star on Feb. 4th (see Figure 2). Since Kleiser was known for his activities in Europe, he is mistakenly referred to as French or even American. After that early effort, Kleiser published a pamphlet in 1927, sending letters in June to the mayors and media editors of the world's largest cities, asking for practical cooperation in generating the movement for an Anti-Noise Week. Today, the original Kleiser pamphlet could not be found, but references are given in the article "The power of silence" followed by "*held once a year will mean to the community an economic gain in thought, feeling, energy, health, etc.,*" ending his suggestion with "*The elimination of unnecessary noise does not imply absolute silence or inertia, but greater poise and power to do more efficient work. A crusade against noise is one of the greatest needs of our time*" (Editor, 1927).

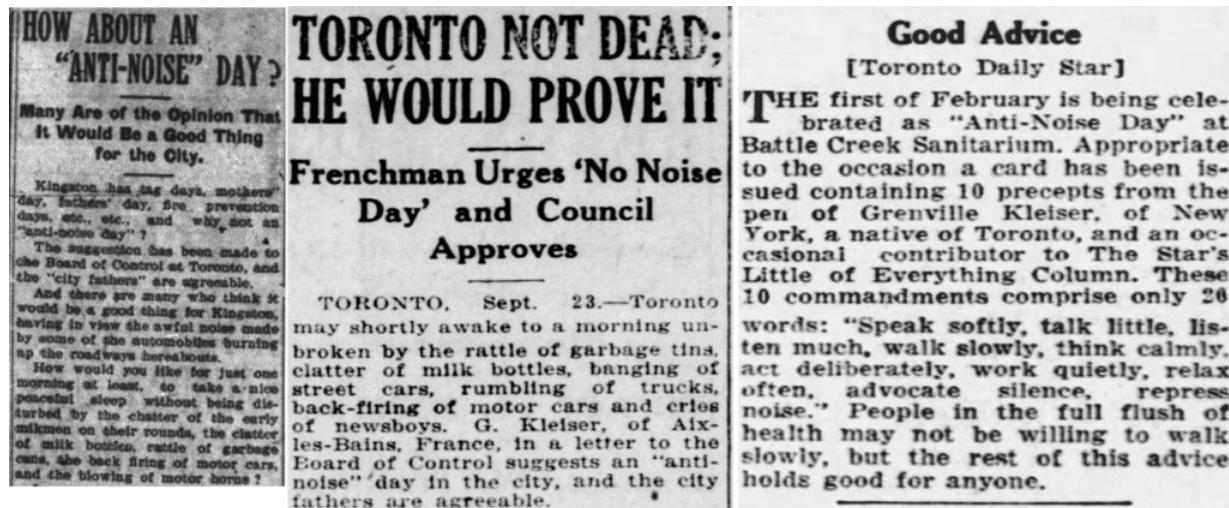


Fig. 2: Some media reaction on Kleiser proposal (Kingston, 1926) (Windsor, 1926) (Windsor, 1928).

Early efforts to have an “Anti-noise week” worldwide

In 1927 the London and Paris media ‘voiced’ the implementation of Kleiser’s idea, but only for one day; and there is no mention of the actual implementation of this proposal. In Australia, in 1928, the “Melbourne Noise Abatement League” (MANL), within the “Health Week” organized by the municipality every year, for the first time presented the problems of noise in school children (Montano, 2020). There is a report published in the magazine of the “North Central Association of Colleges and Schools”, in which mention is made of a proposal for an “Anti-noise Week” as an extracurricular educational activity for educational institutions in nineteen US States (North, 1929); this is interesting because in that year the only reference found about the anti-noise week is that of Kleiser, so we could speculate that they were aware of the movement started by him.

“Anti-noise” campaigns around the world

After New York City’s 1930 campaign against urban noise (Thompson, 2002), similar actions were replicated in major cities around the world as anthropogenic noise became more prevalent. In part, this is because listening to music became the only source of free entertainment available to people, because of the 1930s worldwide economic crisis. The second source of noise annoyance was identified as the “abusive” use of car horns. If we consider that in the 1920s and 1930s, newspapers were the main source of information for people, journalists were interested in keeping the attention of readers, so producing “strange news” by press agencies was routine. So, it was possible to read about anti-noise campaigns in distant cities in those years. Since it is established that “anti-noise actions were carried out all over the world,” the author has been published an article in NNI magazine summarizing the anti-noise actions that he could find in newspapers, as examples of the reactions of the media to this issue (Montano, 2022).

The U.S. “Noise Abatement Week”

In the 1940s, a group of professionals from the Acoustical Society of America (ASA) created the “National Noise Abatement Council,” with the purpose of making the population aware of the problems of noise on health (among other issues). Several activities led to the promotion of a “Noise Abatement Week,” suggested to be held once a year. The first year had a modest beginning on October 21st ? 28th, 1940, but achieved prominence with the large number of mentions in the

press.



Fig. 3: Poster designed by the National Noise Abatement Council (1941).

The “Noise Abatement Week” was adopted in many U.S. cities, spreading the publicity with a very famous poster at the national level, designed by the National Noise Abatement Council (see Figure 3), which was displayed in over 200 U.S. cities from June 1st - 7th, 1941.

Early Canadian anti-noise actions mentioned in the press

The author has found information on a few Canadian cities concerning anti-noise actions, as the Winnipeg press wrote about many cities (Vancouver and Calgary among them) that have quickly

followed London's lead in putting down unnecessary noise as a menace to public health. The Winnipeg Evening Tribune of Tuesday, September 18, 1934, in a big headline banner announced "Drive against noise in Winnipeg is demanded." It wasn't until 1936, though, that some real acts took place between the citizens' movement and the city councils. The Young Men's Section of the Board of Trade sponsored the Winnipeg campaign in January 1936, and it was not until September 1937 that activities could be carried out after Alderman Margaret McWilliams (1875-1952) formed a committee. The Hamilton anti-noise campaign was enforced in August 1937. For organizing an anti-noise campaign in Toronto, a sub-committee of the Board of Health of that city called a conference in September 1937.

THE LETHBRIDGE HERALD
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1935

**LESS SNEEZERS,
MORE SNOOZERS**

MIDLAND, Ont., Sept. 13.—(C.P.)—Now it is the hay fever patient who faces prosecution in the anti-noise drive.

Taking as their slogan "Less sneezers and more snoozers for Midland," a "peace and quiet" organization opened their anti-noise campaign today with an indictment of sneezing between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Winnipeg Free Press

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1937.

Noise of City Appalling

A campaign against noise, moving westward from Europe, has reached Winnipeg. A woman traveller, recently returned from a tour of Europe, held her hands over her ears and cried vehemently, "the noise of this city is appalling."

Ald. Margaret McWilliams told the civic health committee Wednesday that the people of Winnipeg were having their nerves seriously impaired by unnecessary noises. Street cars and automobiles, she said, were the worst offenders.

After some discussion a special committee composed of Ald. McWilliams, Ald. James Simpkin and Ald. H. C. Morrison was set up to investigate the noise problem to see if something could be done to get rid of it.

THE WINNIPEG EVENING TRIBUNE
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1938 **PAGE 11**

Noise Menace Grows

NONE too soon, a civic committee starts this week to deal with the steadily growing menace of unnecessary street noise. As if the streets were not noisy enough already, the new horror of radio blares and blasts from store fronts and the perambulating sound truck has more recently been added and is on the increase.

The civic committee of which Alderman THOMPSON is chairman has been collecting data on the subject from other Canadian as well as American cities, Montreal, Toronto and Windsor have all taken recent action to keep down what Prof. REILLY, of McGill University, calls "the hair-raising, nerve-racking acoustic sinuosities" of the streets. The professor suggests a "silence week," in which all the new cacophonies which afflict us would be on a forbidden list.

Fig. 4: Announcements in the Canadian press about anti-noise actions

The author has found that the first actions against noise problems promoted with a scientific point of view was initiated by physics professor Herschel Edward Reilley (1879-1945) of McGill, who presented the paper "Noise Abatement Problems in Canada" at the Ottawa Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in July 1938, according to the archives at McGill University, Reilley as a governor of the Montreal General Hospital was a chairperson of the Noise Abatement League.

Conclusion

Due to World War II, all international actions against noise that began in the 1930s were interrupted and the acoustic community had to wait decades to coordinate global activities. It is important to promote the Canadian Grenville Kleiser as a pioneer in proposing a day to reflect on the health problems of noise. In Canada, unlike other countries, people concerned with this problem started and led the first social movements against noise, but to date, there is no evidence that anti-noise societies existed before 1940. The author wrote this article based on media published in English and there is a vast amount of data that can be accessed on the Internet, so the author encourages other acousticians to investigate the first anti-noise actions in their cities.

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Note. Due to each reference weblink being very long, the name of the newspaper and the date are identified in the text, so in order to access any article, please use any search engine.

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