

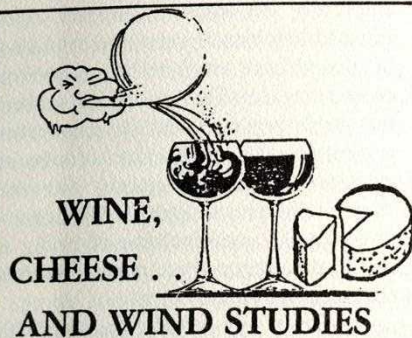
LIVABLE
WINTER CITY
ASSOCIATION

ASSOCIATION
POUR L'ANIMATION
DES VILLES EN HIVER

Livable Winter NEWSLETTER

VOL 3 NO 6

December 1985



WINE,
CHEESE...
AND WIND STUDIES

Following on the success of the LWCA Toronto chapter Wine and Cheese in the fall and the excitement produced by the exchanges and informal discussions as members got to know one another better, a second similar event is planned for January.

The date:

January 23, 1986

the time:

6 p.m.

the place:

Toronto City Hall

(lobby sign will indicate
which committee room.)

The speaker:

Dr. Colin Williams
of Morrison Hershfield Ltd.,
leading expert on wind studies.

Dr. Williams' unique and accomplished firm specializes in studying, modelling and designing ways to reduce the impact of winter winds. His illustrated talk will describe wind studies in new urban projects in Canada and U.S. Dr. Williams will use slides and videotapes and his presentation will be videotaped. Videotaped versions of the presentation will be available on request to other LWCA groups or chapters or other local interested groups.

George Stockton, Chairman of the Education and Special Events Committee of Toronto chapter urges all who are interested to attend...

Stockton's committee has plans for other similar events in the New Year.

THOR — NORSE GOD OF WEATHER — WILL REIGN AT WINTER CITIES '86 FESTIVAL

Accompanying Winter Cities '86 Forum Symposium (brochure and agenda currently being mailed to all LWCA members and supporters) will be an outdoor festival, Feb. 14 to 23, 1986, that will transform downtown Edmonton into a winter wonderland of light and color with spectacular displays and ice sculptures and numerous cultural events.

Most dramatic feature will be a four-stories-high ice sculpture representing Thor, Norse god of thunder and weather that will rise on Sir Winston Churchill Square, fronting Edmonton city hall. Winter Cities Conference Corporation is now making arrangements to bring experienced ice sculptors from Sapporo, long famous for the immense ice sculptures that are a main feature of its annual snow festival, and Harbin, China, Edmonton's Asiatic sister city. These will direct the construction of an array of ice and snow sculptures on and around the Square. Adjacent buildings will display huge designs in colored lights. One building already has a 12-story-high candle in



place and a-glow. On another building will be erected a large scarf, outlined in lights, emblem and theme of the Winter Cities '86 Forum.

The Square and adjacent streets will blaze with white lights, creating a spirit of "northern lights". Trees and buildings in the downtown area and on the legislature grounds will be outlined with these white lights.

Special cultural events — art displays, plays and concerts — will be presented in the Art Gallery, the glass-fronted theatre, in Lee pavilion, the glass-enclosed public park adjacent to it, and in the library, all adjacent to Air Winston Churchill Square. Retail shops will enter into the spirit with special displays and events.

THE JAPANESE HAVE A WORD FOR THE NORTHERN CONNECTION —

Northern nations are quickly awakening to the fact they have special problems and opportunities associated with snow and cold and that there is little help coming from the warm climate regions in dealing with them. Indeed, many southerners may well feel it is to their advantage that northern communities be uncomfortable and unpleasant particularly in winter since this situation brings annual



waves of well-heeled tourists and part-time residents to their sunny climes.

cont'd Page 2



Hokkaido, the most northerly island-prefecture of Japan, was one of the first of all northern states around the globe to face up to these facts of northern life and to try to do something about it. The story is told in a book, **HOPPOKEN TODAY — TOWARD A NEW INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY**, published by Northern Regions Center, in Sapporo, Hokkaido's principal city.

Every LWCA member and supporter — in fact every northerner will find this book to be of consuming interest and value (even though some of the English translation has a Japanese flavor). Copies may be obtained (if not yet sold out) from Northern Regions Center, 12th floor, Hokkaido Government Annex bldg., West-7, North-3 Chuo-ku, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan 060-91. Sapporo C.P.O. Box 31.

Beginning about 30 years ago, and directed and inspired by an exceptionally talented and perceptive group of leaders drawn from both public and private sectors, Hokkaidans looked at their situation and decided they had no choice but to strike out and solve their own problems. Honshu, Japan's largest, most populous, and dominant island was unlikely, with its warm temperate climate, to be of help in dealing with the difficult and costly problems in construction, transportation, and economic matters and urban design produced by annual visitations of sub-zero gales and mountains of snow.

While at the latitude of the Southern Great Lakes region of Canada (Sapporo has the same mean annual temperature as Toronto — 7.8° C.) some sections of Hokkaido are buffeted by bleak Siberian winds, and average snowfall is heavy, swept in from the Gulf of Tartary and Sea of Japan.

Key Hokkaido leaders, Naohiro Dogakinai, former governor, Takeshi Itagaki, Mayor of Sapporo; Takei Tojo, President of the Northern Regions Center, and others, soon concluded that Hokkaido needed to reach out to other northern nations to try to find out how to tackle the many problems. They coined the word, **HOPPOKEN** to describe the "winter latitude" nations circling the pole and have worked strenuously over the years to try to bring to pass some kind of grouping of northern states and nations. Hence the subtitle: "Towards A New International Community".

Over the years, Hokkaido leaders — and ordinary citizens on occasion — have visited other **HOPPOKEN** nations and half a dozen conferences of different northern groups have been organized. Two regions responded more positively than others to Hokkaido's advances: Alberta and Finland. Alberta became Hokkaido's "sister province" and the Winter Cities Conferences due to be held in Edmonton in 1986 and 1988 will further intensify the close relationship between the two. Hokkaido and Alberta are in fact becoming the effective leaders of the **HOPPOKEN**.

Selected quotes show how Hokkaido experience parallels that of Canada and other northern nations:

"There still remains a big problem for the people of Hokkaido of how to conquer the severe climatic conditions characterized by snow and cold temperature, and secure an affluent and comfortable life . . . Consequently when I took office in 1971, I proposed to the people of Hokkaido a Northern Regions concept which aims at promoting exchange with other northern areas that have a rich experience and an excellent tradition of coping with life in a severe winter climate." (From Preface by Naohiro Dogakinai, Governor of Hokkaido.)

"Not only the Japanese, but also the people of the world are accustomed to the . . . so-called North-South way of thinking . . . It is now time for the people in Hoppoken countries to seek strong ties with each other, strengthening the so-called North-North way of thinking."

The authors propose: "a new tie among the peoples of the Hoppoken regions based on a neo-regionalism. Various exchanges in such fields as culture, academic research, and so on will be promoted and developed"

also "economic exchanges".

"The Hoppoken concept is really a new and hopeful movement for those people who desire to create the creative community of the North."

"There is a growing awareness among the people of Hokkaido that one has to extricate oneself from southern orientation in one's way of thinking in order to attain spiritual and social self-reliance in Hokkaido."

"People of Hokkaido are now seriously asking themselves what is meant by the term, 'Northern'. By answering this question, we are trying to establish the importance of being in the North without any preconceived notion. The word, 'Northern' has both positive and negative connotations. Through the efforts to promote exchanges among the northern regions, we are trying to re-appraise the positive side of being in the North rather than merely to stress the negative aspects of it . . ."

Statistics and studies show, "One can almost claim that the aged live longer in Hokkaido than Tokyo. One can adapt oneself to the coldness through physical exercises so that it will not be a handicap any more. One can be proud to live in a cold climate where one's brain functions more quickly than in a warm one."

"The soil is said to be richer in the northern regions than in the southern ones. Due to the snowfall and the coldness of winter, bacteria, fungi and other forms of micro-organisms in the soils become inactive and . . . loss of humus from the soil is prevented . . . the snow is, above all, an important source of water."

"Many people enjoy winter sports such as skiing and skating." Japanese come to Hokkaido from warmer regions at considerable expense to participate in such activities. People living in Hokkaido "should feel grateful" to have the wide range of sports and recreations provided by the four seasons.

"Even if the Hokkaido government initiates exchange programs, with other northern regions, "the Hoppoken Plan cannot be promoted without the active participation by the people of Hokkaido . . . it has to be a voluntary movement supported by the people in order to achieve anything . . ."

"Any city planning . . . that does not take into account the natural and environmental conditions (of the city) will be an exercise in futility or an indulgence in reveries."

LETTERS . . .

LETTERS . .

New Sankey Partnership Brochure Reviews Wide Variety of Architecture Achievements

"As in all professions, the fields of architecture, planning, urban design and interiors are constantly and rapidly changing to answer the needs of today's marketplace. We believe that our firm, through its twenty years of operation, has kept pace with these changes.

Our diversified experience in these fields has enabled us to create projects that have answered these needs, while our commitment to design excellence, meeting cost and schedule objectives, has resulted in many continuing, valued relationships with corporate, governmental and institutional clients.

We believe that the enclosed brochure . . . conveys this image . . ."

David S. McRobie,
Partner-in-charge, Ottawa Office
(To obtain a copy of the brochure write: Sankey Partnership Architects, 172 King St. E., Toronto, Ont., M5A 1J3 or 75 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont., K1P 5A5.)

"Leisure Centre" Information Sought

"Would you be kind enough to send us more information about the article Leisure Centre, June 1985, p. 16. We would appreciate to get the Dutch Aquatics Consultants Inc. address and pamphlets or brochures concerning the City of Etobicoke case."

Nicole Goyette,
Daniel Arbour & Associates,
Montreal, Que.

(Ed. Note — Information forwarded as requested.)

What is "Livable Winter City? Asks Fort McMurray

"I am very interested in this (Winter City)" concept and perhaps

you could let me have the following information:

- 1) The definition of a "Livable Winter City";
- 2) A list of municipalities—towns or cities—who are members (of LWCA);
- 3) The address of the closest branch.

Any additional information including any handouts . . . would be appreciated."

C.A. (Chuck) Knight,
Mayor, Fort McMurray, Alta.

(Ed. Note — A bundle of material has been forwarded to Mayor Knight who has also been advised Edmonton chapter of LWCA now being organized would be his nearest chapter.)

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President, Ms. Xenia Zepic, Metro Toronto Planning Dept.
Vice-president, Ms. Sheila Pepper,

INUIT NON-PROFIT HOUSING MEMBERS ATTEND OTTAWA CHAPTER WINE/CHEESE

About 20 persons, including representatives of Inuit Non-Profit Housing Corp., attended Ottawa chapter Wine and Cheese December 4 in the foyer of Ottawa City Hall. Al Potvin of Hilan Play Structures Ltd., showed slides of "Piruvic", the children's winter playground component of Winterlude as presented last February. Potvin discussed plans for a bigger and better "Piruvic" to be held in a larger park in Hull during this winter's Winterlude. Sheila Pepper, chapter chairman, showed slides of some pedestrian climate protection arrangements.

A further event will be held Jan. 15 when "winter clothing variations" will be the theme.

Ottawa City Planning Branch;
Past-president, Prof. Norman Pressman, University of Waterloo;
Executive Secretary, Stewart Cohen, Environment Canada;
Treasurer, Ms. Alina Matus, Toronto;
Chairman Publications Committee and International Liaison, Prof. Norman Pressman;
Chairman/Membership Committee, Vladimir Matus, Hamilton City Planning Dept.;
Chairman, Festivals Committee, George Przybylowski, Consultant, Toronto;
Chairman, Sponsorship and Funding Committee, Greg Ross, President Synergon Inc., Consultants, Toronto;
Chairman, Public Relations Committee, Al Sutton, Vice-president, Hallmark Hotels Ltd.;
Chairman, International Forum Committee and President Winter Cities Conference Corporation, Arni Fullerton, Edmonton;
Chairman, Newsletter Committee, Jack Royle, Journalist, Toronto;
Chairman, Research and Resource Committee, Ms. Grace Strachan, Toronto;
Directors include above, also G.D. Fryer, Chairman, Toronto chapter, Ms. Pamela Freeman, Vice-president Winter Cities Conference Corporation, Edmonton; Guy Gerin-Lajoie, Architect, Montreal; Dr. Michael Persinger, psychologist of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ont.; and Patrick Chen, City of Ottawa Planning Branch.

EIGHT NORTHERN CITIES EXCHANGE EXPERIENCE AT SHENYANG'S "SECOND NORTHERN INTERCITY" MEET

Subjects Covered Include: Long-Term Planning, Ice Lanterns, Afforestation, Energy Conservation, Historic Preservation

Twenty seven representatives of ten northern cities in six countries attended "The Second Northern Intercity Conference" at Shenyang, China, Sept. 19 to 22. Canada was represented by Mrs. Lillian Skarosz, Deputy Mayor of Edmonton and Arni Fullerton, President of the Winter Cities Conference Corporation and a Director of the Livable Winter City Association. It was the first international conference held in China in modern times at a location other than Beijing, the capital (Peking).

Presentations were made on behalf of eight cities: Changchun, Harbin and Shenyang, China; Sapporo and Takikawa, in Hokkaido prefecture, Japan; Munich, Germany; Portland, Oregon and Edmonton. The third "Northern Intercity Conference" will be held in February 1988 in Edmonton in conjunction with the major international Winter Cities Forum and Northern Exhibition planned by Edmonton as complement to the Winter Olympics due to be staged by Calgary at the same time.

At the closing ceremonies in Shenyang Arni Fullerton came forward in the conference hall and draped over

the shoulders of Wu Disheng, Acting Mayor of Shenyang, the scarf emblematic of the Winter Cities Conference Corporation, and token of Edmonton's invitation to northern cities to attend the 1988 events. Fullerton then similarly draped scarves on the other participants.

Presentations by Gao Jizhong, Shenyang's Deputy Mayor; Li Shu, Vice-Mayor of Changchun and Sheng Zuhong, Vice-Mayor of Harbin outlined Chinese achievements in improving the livability of that country's "winter cities". Most spectacular was the report on the creation of "ice lanterns" during a winter festival at Harbin.

Since 1961 Harbin has held annual ice lantern shows. Slabs of ice are cut from the Songhua River and made into large lanterns illuminated by colored lights and arrayed in parks and public places. Through the ingenuity of the carvers a wide variety of scenes are depicted and unusual effects achieved. Some have mobile features and each year new and more dramatic carvings are created: "The magnificent ice-buildings are large and ice-sculptures are true to life; ice-spotted landscapes exquisitely carved and fascinating; ice-models natural and wonderful. Against the lights of all kinds of ice lanterns

among the rocks and trees in the parks are shining splendidly against the snow."

The ice-lanterns display has become an annual tourist attraction and last year formed the base of a winter festival which was so successful a bigger and better snow festival is planned for this winter. Harbin is a sister city of Edmonton.

Shenyang and Changchun have been influenced by patterns established in Beijing the national capital. It is considered a large central "peoples' square" and other lesser squares scattered through the urban area are attractive. Ideally, principal avenues are preferred to be very wide with several paved thoroughfares separated by wide boulevards filled with trees. Central roadways are for motor vehicles; ancillary roadways for bicycles and wide sidewalks for pedestrians.

All Chinese cities report energetic afforestation programs. Each citizen regardless of age or condition is urged as part of national policy to plant, or have planted, three to five trees per year. Consequently Changchun is described as "soon becoming like one large forest." Coniferous trees are increasingly preferred to deciduous varieties.

Shenyang has a special problem and responsibility — it is to preserve and cherish many priceless historic relics and several national historic buildings. These include an ancient Imperial Palace; ancient city walls; a number of temples, some constructed almost 1,000 years ago. These, also some still unexcavated sites, provide a major tourist attraction for the city.

Citizen participation, similar to that seen in times of war or crisis in Western nations, is still being practised in China. Factory workers in Shenyang volunteered labor, and manufacturing firms gave materials, to construct a 15-kilometer canal, including several small lakes, and an elaborate park system along the entire distance.

Mayor Takeshi Itagaki of Sapporo described his city's farsighted programs to control and direct growth so that it would be a model for northern cities. Sapporo has experienced continuous rapid population growth due to the influx of residents from rural areas and smaller communities. In a 20-year plan adopted in 1976, civic leaders set out to create "a key city in the northern regions", and "a city which offers an attractive urban

GEOFFREY FRYER HEADS TORONTO CHAPTER

Geoffrey R.D. Fryer of Fryer Planning Associates was elected chairman of LWCA Toronto Chapter at the annual chapter meeting Nov. 28.

Other officers: Past chairman, Greg Ross; Vice-Chairman, Charles Simon; Secretary, Sara Heinonen; Treasurer, Alina Matus; Social Director, Peter Shore; Membership Director, Vladimir Matus; Director, Jack Royle.

Much discussion was devoted to

the problem of locating a larger meeting room. Boardrooms used during the past year limit attendance and numbers of interested persons in the Toronto area who would like to attend and take some part in the work of the chapter have not been able to be accommodated. Grace Strachan, Xenia Zepic and Stephen Blevins undertook to explore various possibilities for obtaining a larger meeting room.

George Stockton announced plans for the first of several Wine and Cheese events with presentations by outstanding speakers in various fields (see boxed item page 1).

living environment for the modern age."

"Our first and prime task is the development of a proper-sized city in order to prevent to deterioration of the urban environment and to improve administrative functions in a balanced fashion."

After consideration of limitations imposed by available fresh water supplies, the problem of maintaining an effective transportation system, and the need to preserve in their natural state large areas adjacent to the city consisting of mountains suitable for skiing and recreation or low lands unsuitable for development, it was decided a total population of 1,800,000 to 1,850,000 would be an ideal size filling a developed urban area of 250 km² (present population, approximately 1,500,000). The remainder of 1,118 km² which constitutes the "urbanized area" would be maintained as park lands, green belt and forests available to enrich the lives of the citizens of Sapporo.

Industry or population surplus to the targets set down in the 20-year plan would be encouraged to locate in other adjacent cities of communities.

Declared Mayor Itagaki: "In deciding the land use plan, we placed top priority on the interrelationship between the urban area and the natural environment, and between human life and nature. Towards the 21st century, as the social systems advance and our standard of living improves, our relationship with nature will become more important."

When recently polled, Sapporo citizens indicated great satisfaction with the city and with its administration. "Ninety percent said they were proud of Sapporo; eighty percent said they wanted to live in Sapporo permanently."

With the full approval of its citizens, Sapporo can, therefore: "avoid over-congestion which other megalopolises have experienced, and can take on the challenging task of creating a northern utopia," said Mayor Itagaki.

Ald. Lillian Staroszik described Edmonton's development of its North Saskatchewan River valley which cuts a wide swath across the centre of the city into an immense year-round recreation area and natural preserve. Spokesman for Munich and Portland detailed their cities' successful efforts to reduce energy consumption. Central heating has been outstandingly successful in Germany. □

U.S. NEWS ITEMS

Contributed by William C. Rogers, consultant, Minnesota International Centre and U.S. Associate Editor

Winter and Autos

Cars are a winter headache in many ways. They stall, slither and are rusted out by salt. Recently the author paid an enormous bill for a new steering gear and front axle assembly — ruined by salt. The mechanic advised this type of repair is common in Minnesota. (Many used cars sold here show no salt damage simply because they have been moved up from Texas or Arizona.) Parking garages can also be severely damaged. An elevated parking structure collapsed from salt damage a year or two ago.

"Winter City" Movement Slow to Get Going in U.S.

How come Canada is doing so much better than U.S. in getting its "winter city" movement off the ground? I recently consulted an anthropologist on this subject. He offered some possible explanations. It's easier for Americans to get away from winter by moving to the Sun Belt (Canadians change their nationality if they do). Americans associate Canada with cold north winds and believe U.S. must be warmer. If they stopped to look at the map they'd realize that Toronto is a bit further south than Minneapolis and also just a bit warmer. Besides, said he: "nations without their own sunbelts simply have to work harder at making their cities more livable." It all comes down to "that border between the countries" said my anthropologist friend.



ABISKO SCIENTIFIC STATION AVAILABLE TO NORTHERN RESEARCHERS

Nils Ake Andersson, Assistant Director and Superintendent of Abisko Scientific Research Station, operated by The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences on Lake Tornetrask in Northern Sweden, has forwarded data on this research establishment to LIVABLE WINTER NEWSLETTER. The Swedish Academy each year selects the Nobel Laureates in physics and chemistry and also recipients of the prize in Economic Sciences.

The Abisko Station is located about 200 kilometres north of the Arctic Circle and near Sweden's northern boundary. Presence of Lake Tornetrask makes possible research into Arctic fresh water phenomenon. Founded in 1903, and taken over by the Academy of Sciences in 1935, the Station aims: "to provide Swedish and visit-

ing foreign scientists with the opportunity of conducting scientific work" applicable in the lower Arctic. Researchers may use the Station's personnel or their own. The Station is also available for teaching and scientific meetings.

Facilities are provided in or near new or recently renovated buildings (see illustration) and include 22 workrooms and laboratories, a greenhouse, dark room and growth room, experimental garden plots and other scientific provisions. The lecture hall can accommodate 50 persons and there are also a reference collection room or library and two laboratories. There is year-round accommodation for 40 to 50 persons and in summer an additional 40 can be accommodated in small cottages. Self catering is required but in the tourist season nearby tourist hotels and guest houses will provide meals.

Readers requiring additional information should write to: Abisko Scientific Research Station, S980-24, Abisko, Sweden. □



SENIOR RESIDENCES DESIGNED FOR NORTHERN CLIMATE

By John Hix, Architect

Illustrations below show a concept for senior citizens that could make it less necessary for them to take refuge in Florida during winter months. The project is a grouping of 16 residences for seniors designed by my firm for Inglewood United Church, at Inglewood, just north of Brampton, Ontario.

The architecture must be cost efficient — shared walls, compact land use, no elevators — while considering elderly infirmity, low energy and maintenance requirements, and the need to enhance personal identity, and dignity.

A warm climate would allow small identifiable houses. In our cold and

often miserable climate, an unheated enclosed skylit and landscaped LANE protects the individual house fronts from rains and snow.

COMMUNITY:

Each individual front "stoop" has traditional house elements; a comfortable bench, dutch doors, a house lamp and number, mail and planter boxes, door bell—and the kitchen oversees the LANE. The LANE leads to the COMMON, a lounge and meeting area with a grand fireplace, a games room, laundry and barbecue patio.

PRIVACY:

Each house has a private patio and garden.

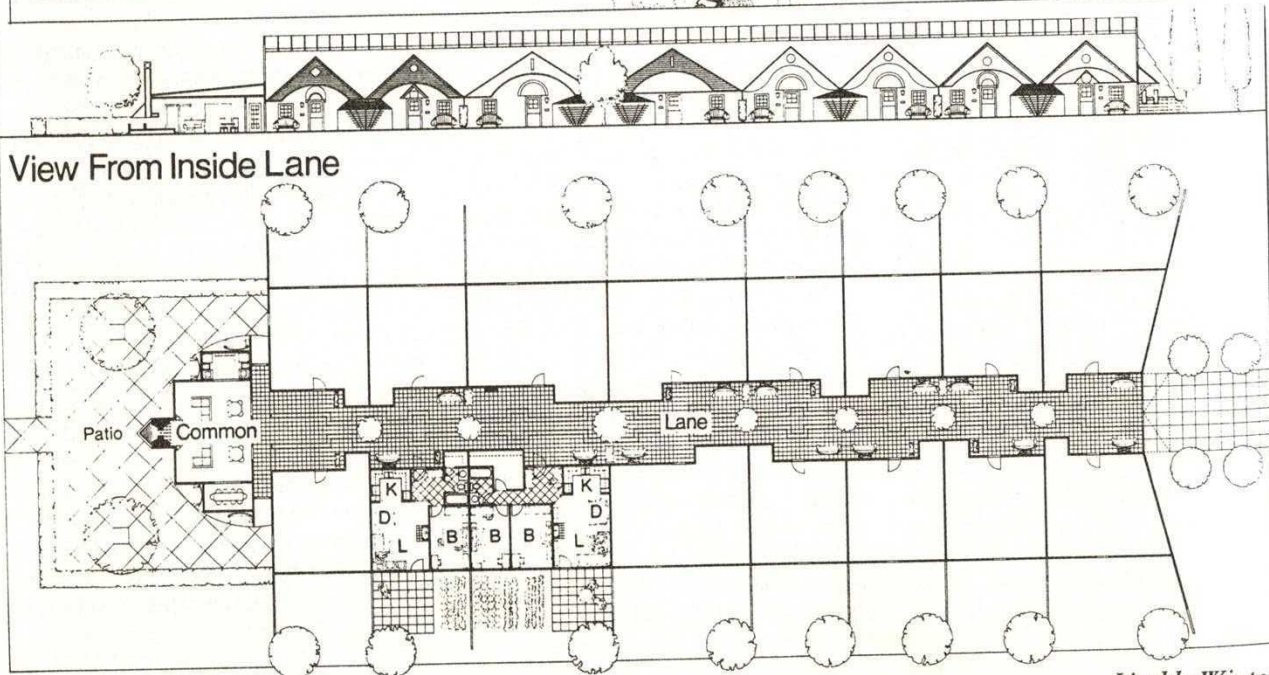
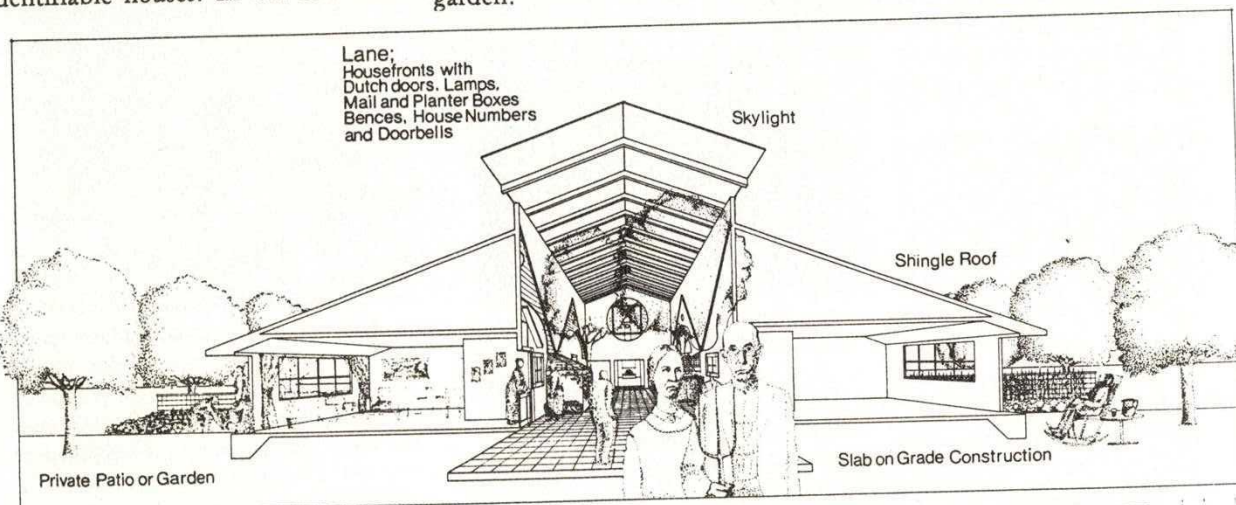
SITE AND SUN ORIENTATION:

Sunlight is precious in our northern climate. The Lane axis runs north-south, thus every private garden receives equitable sun. Each dwelling is always in sunlight throughout the day as the kitchens enjoy sun from the skylight LANE.

IDENTITY:

Each house will have distinctive frontal design, style, character, and color chosen by the individual owners.

*John Hix, Architect, 282 Borden St., Toronto, Ont., M5S 2N6
(416) 533-5058*



Plan

Livable Winter

"WINTER CITY" GUIDELINES



By William C. Rogers, Consultant,
Minnesota International Center and
U.S. Associate Editor

As previously reported in *LIVABLE WINTER NEWSLETTER*, Minneapolis in 1977 set up its Committee on the Urban Environment "CUE" to advise the Mayor and City Council on the appearance of the City. After a season or two fussing about flower beds and lawns the committee commenced to realize it was more important to start worrying about the bleakness, discomforts and general unpleasantness of winter, a considerably longer season than summer. CUE set itself to draft a set of "winter city guidelines".

This may be a good time to try to discover whether this effort produced any useful result.

To get things started CUE invited architects, horticulturists, city planners and the citizens generally to contribute their ideas. Committees, including a Shade Tree Committee, an Urban Design Committee and a Research and Education Committee were formed to evaluate ideas that filtered in.

One idea rated a headline in the *New York Times*. It suggested that the plume of white steam rising each winter day from the big utility plant in Minneapolis be injected with coloring to make it pink. Minneapolis Downtown Council turned thumbs down on the idea but a Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor wrote that she had experimented with colored steam fountains to brighten the winter cityscape during the time when water fountains are turned off because of the danger of freezing.

The CUE guidelines hammered out in 1977 were transmitted finally to the Mayor and Council. No major transformation occurred but many of the ideas began to be picked up in the Mayor's annual "state of the city" address and the decisions of planners and parks officials and developers.

Key recommendations included increased use of bright and warm colors for buildings and the discouraging of "Moorish pleasure domes and Mediterranean villa types

MINNEAPOLIS' "COMMITTEE ON THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT" SPENT MONTHS WORKING UP "WINTER CITY" GUIDELINES — MORE COLOR . . . MORE CONIFERS . . . MORE WINTER HI-JINKS . . .

of buildings." (Last issue of *LIVABLE WINTER NEWSLETTER* contained an article on why winter cities need to be more colorful). CUE came out with a clarion call for more evergreens as the most suitable tree for a northern environment. Norway pine is Minnesota's official state tree but few are to be seen in the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Deciduous trees also, of course, have a place in the winter city with the interesting configurations of snow-covered branches and the brightly colored barks of such species as dogwoods and some willows.

Dutch Elm disease was wreaking havoc on the tree-lined streets of the Twin Cities and CUE's suggestion that these be replaced by conifers reduced some officials and citizens to a condition of shock. It was said that criminals would hide behind the evergreens and leap out on unsuspecting pedestrians, that they were "dirty trees". It was said evergreens would block the "line of sight" of motorists and that children might be killed darting from behind them. A surprisingly large number of citizens defended evergreens but did concede that if planted too close to intersections they could block the view of approaching motorists.

Research confirmed that some species of evergreens can be planted close to busy highways without being endangered by the exhaust fumes. Avid conifer supporters pointed out at every opportunity — repeatedly in "Horticulturist" magazine articles authored by State Horticultural Society Executive Director Glenn Ray and by me in numerous slide shows, talks and articles — that evergreens provide much needed color in winter, that they give an attractive year-round setting for homes and other structures (and cover-up unsightly ones including gas stations and some industrial buildings).

Ray and Rogers became such a nuisance with their harping on evergreens they were labelled "Pine Tree Glenn" and "William the Conifer". They picked up the phrase "palm tree of the north" and used it repeatedly

but the Parks board called evergreens, "Bill Rogers trees."

Evergreen advocates were careful to point out that some locations were not suitable for the trees. They should not be planted on the south side of houses in order not to block off the precious winter sun. But they should be planted to the north and west of dwellings to provide wind and snow breaks. It is said such plantings can reduce fuel costs up to one third.

Again, the result is encouraging. Everywhere in Minneapolis young evergreens are now being planted and particularly to protect the northern sides of dwellings. Parks board ruled that not again would the city feature a single species of tree to the extend elms formerly dominated. Now a mixture of species is being planted on the boulevards. The proportion of evergreens is still disappointing partly because they are more expensive to purchase. But clumps of evergreens are appearing at suitable locations.

As discussed in *LIVABLE WINTER NEWSLETTER* October issue, Minneapolis is learning to be more conscious of the need for color to brighten the five months of the black-white-and-gray winter. Some wintery glacial blue glass and shiny steel buildings still sprout up although at least one, the new Helmut Jahn building, is in a color of blue that is warm and attractive. More brick buildings are being seen with their cheering contrast to snow and ice. New Riverplace Development close to downtown, incorporates all CUE's Winter City guidelines perhaps partly because the priest of the church that is the focus of the development was a CUE member who helped draft the guidelines.

CUE's later thrust has been to promote more winter sports and festivals and other means of getting people out of hibernation.

No sweeping changes, but inch by inch the guidelines are being accepted and are changing the face of the Twin Cities. A month or so ago the City Coordinator in a memo to the Alderman heading up the Development Committee considering a new Convention Center complex, wrote: "All sides of the Convention Center should be attractive. The buildings should have color and be attractive in Minnesota's four seasons." The Twin Cities have little spring or fall and the short summer is already a miracle and a delight. So the message really was: "make it look nice in winter." □

Livable Winter Cities:

Potential conflicts between comfortable temperature and other aspects of livability; or Thoughts on not throwing the baby out with the bathwater

by Roger du Toit,

Architects, Planners and Landscape Architects

The idea of making our cities more livable in the winter is a wonderful one. The confident phrase "Livable Winter Cities" holds out the promise that a perceived liability can be transformed into an appreciable asset. It also sets up the reader to thinking *how* cities can be made livable in winter, while reinforcing the assumptions that:

- a) there is now a problem with the way Canadian cities are designed for winter use;
- b) that problem is solveable (or perhaps, that it has already been solved but not yet implemented); and
- c) once it is solved the quality of our life will be greatly enhanced.

These assumptions warrant closer scrutiny. The problem with the first assumption ("Our cities are unlivable in winter") is that it is so sweeping - in three words the idea of "Livable Winter Cities" grasps not just one but three broad and subtle enigmas - the very concept of "livability", the various attributes of an entire season, and the most complex of all human artifacts - the City. The problem with the solution, or at least the first one that springs to mind ("deal with the temperature"), is that it is so one dimensional. To explain what I mean, let us examine the following problem-solving scenario;

Fact: Canadian winters are cold and long.

Observation: Our cities are designed very much like those in temperate climates.

Conclusion: City designs for temperate climates are not transferable to continental climates. A new, "cold weather design" is needed instead.

Proposal: Place the public realm of the city indoors where the climate can be controlled.

This line of reasoning solves the problem of temperature and makes the city more livable in that respect. But there is clearly a great deal more to designing a city than dealing with temperature (important as it is) and if these other things are not well dealt

with in the process, the city will lose livability in many other important ways. Thus we see examples of dreadful human environments, in which people walk about in temperate comfort but with their other senses in distress.

I do not mean to infer that solving the temperature problem automatically means other aspects of the human environment cannot be dealt with appropriately - the Galleria in Milan, and Toronto's Eaton Centre Mall are but two examples of many relatively rich and satisfying interior public or semi-public environments - but the few good examples are swamped among the bad ones.

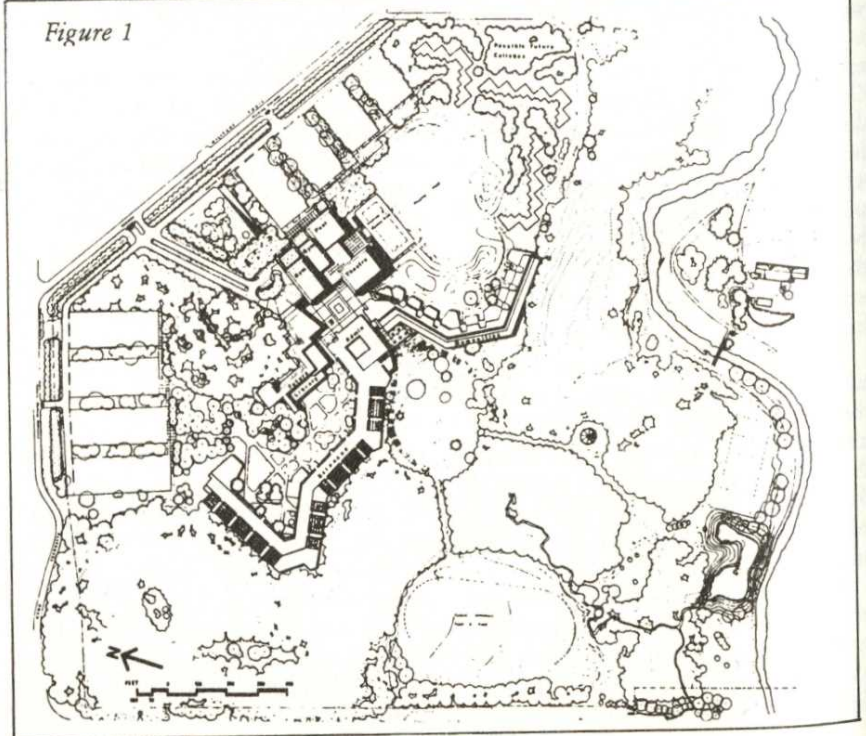
My point is simply this: a livable winter city must deal with a great range of livability factors which have nothing to do with winter. It is not enough to solve conditions peculiar to winter in order to make a livable winter city. And further, the very act of solving the temperature problem by means of enclosure makes it more difficult to solve other problems of urban livability. If the concept of

winter livability is to grow and evolve with any credibility, as we all hope it will, it must move very strongly in the direction of integrating considerations. It is counter-productive to accept a climate controlled town centre, for example, as a step forward if all it contributes to livability is relief from the cold—it must be livable in other respects as well before it can be accepted as an advance. And part of that livability is meaningful contact with the outdoors!

In our own practice we have been involved at the conceptual level with many urban environments held together by means of a structure of interior, climate controlled pedestrian circulation systems. While undeniably useful as an organizational device and obviously of benefit in our climate, we have without exception worried not only about the gain in urban structure and creature comfort, but also the potential loss in experiencing the outdoors. One of the earliest designs I came across which tried to resolve this dilemma was John Andrew's Scarborough College (*fig. 1*) which is

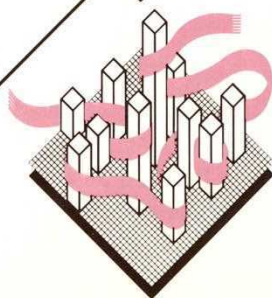
cont'd Page 9

Figure 1



WINTER CITIES FORUM '86

Finding a
cure for the
common cold



Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
February 15-19, 1986

WINTER CITIES

MONDAY - FEBRUARY 17

Morning

- Breakfast/Welcoming Remarks by Mayor Decore
- WINTER CITIES OPPORTUNITY
J. Royle, Journalist and Founder Livable Winter Cities Association Toronto, Ontario
- THE SAPPORO INITIATIVE
Mayor Itagaki, Sapporo, Japan
- ALL YEAR CITIES AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
Peter Broberg, Architect/Technologist Landskrona, Sweden

Luncheon

- WINTER CITY FORECAST
Michael Zahorchak, Author, Futurist Linden, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Afternoon

- CLIMATE AND HUMAN RESPONSE
Dr. Frederick Rohles Jr., Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Psychology, Manhattan, Kansas, U.S.A.
- THE HOUSE THAT HEATS ITSELF
Norman Saunders, Inventor, Engineer Weston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

TOUR #2

- WALKING IN DOWNTOWN EDMONTON - see how Downtown Edmonton overcomes winter with a spectacular theatre, year round gardens, plazas and pedestrian malls, shopping centres and a modern LRT rapid transit system
- WINTER FESTIVAL WORKSHOP: ECONOMICS OF WINTER AMENITY
Robert McNulty, Partners for Livable Places, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- OTTAWA WINTERLUDE - WINTER FESTIVAL
Sheila Pepper and Andre Bonin, Canada

TOUR #3

Evening

- West Edmonton Mall, the world's largest shopping and indoor Leisure Centre
- Guest Speaker:
Representative of Triple 5 Corporation
Edmonton, Canada

TUESDAY - FEBRUARY 18

Morning

- Breakfast/Rapporteur - Summary Day One
- WINTER CITIES AND THE LITTLE THINGS
Dr. William Rogers, Political Scientist
Minnesota International Centre
Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.
- TECHNOLOGY, THE GREAT FACILITATOR
Ted Happold, Engineering Consultant, Director, Faculty of Architecture & Engineering, University of Bath
- THE FUTURE OF WINTER CITIES IN NORTH AMERICA
Gary Gappert, Economist & Author Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.

Luncheon

- THE MID-CANADA DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR
Guest Speaker:
Richard Rohmer, Author, Toronto, Canada

Afternoon

- WINTERIZING THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICTS WORKSHOP
Lawrence Alexander - U.S.A.
Ernie Balmer - Canada
Weiming Lu - Canada
Patrick Chen - Canada
Arni Fullerton - Canada
- 'SHELTER AND HOUSING' WORKSHOP
Tom Bender - U.S.A.
Leland Lange - Canada
Ann Thulin - Sweden
Joseph Skvaril - Canada



- 'COMFORT, EFFICIENCY & SAFETY' WORKSHOP
Dr. Tom Nelson - Canada
Susan Watkins - U.S.A.
Dr. Frederick Rohles - U.S.A.
Dr. David Osborne - United Kingdom

- CLIMATE & BUILDING WORKSHOP
Ted Happold - United Kingdom
Dave Phillips - Canada
Dr. Persinger - Canada
Eberhard Zeidler - Canada
Norman Saunders - U.S.A.

TOUR #4

- University of Alberta; Hub Mall, a unique complex of student housing and retail shops along a glass covered arcade; a 'state of the art' Health Sciences Centre/Hospital; northern research facilities and more.

Evening

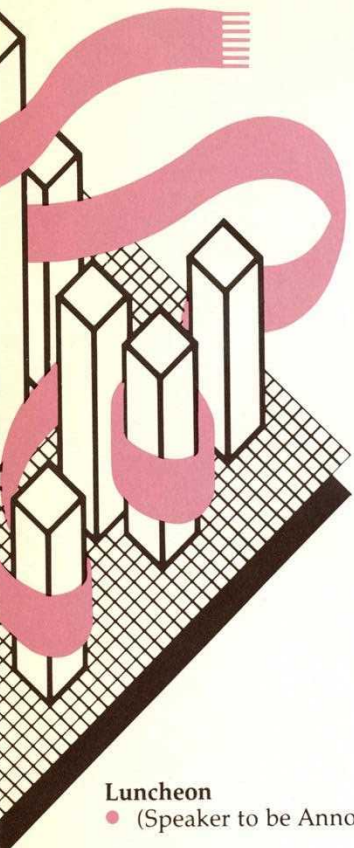
- Alberta Night
Guest Speaker:
'A Pleasant Surprise'

WEDNESDAY - FEBRUARY 19

Morning

- Breakfast - Summary Day Two
- Announcement of International Year of Shelter for the Homeless
- Feedback Session/Rapporteurs

ES FORUM '86



Luncheon

- (Speaker to be Announced)

Afternoon

- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Committee on Housing, Building and Planning - Research and Policy Recommendations / Conclusions Wrap Up Session
- DOWNTOWN (SMALL CITY) DEVELOPMENT DEMONSTRATION WORKSHOP
- SNOW-REMOVAL-TECHNIQUES & INNOVATIONS WORKSHOP
- LAND USE PLANNING WORKSHOP
Xenia Zepic - Canada
Vladimir Matus - Canada
Gary Gappert - U.S.A.
Michael Hough - Canada
Ole Bernt Skarstein - Norway

TOUR #5

Innovative Housing Tour - How Albertans live with the cold - visit the Province's exhibit / information centre on residential energy management, self-sufficient co-ops and amenity-rich condos.

TOUR #6

Mixed Use Projects Tour - A variety of fascinating multi-purpose developments that include a seniors centre in an indoor garden setting, a high density apartment/commercial complex with panoramic views, and the award winning St. Albert Centre - both a leisure and a government civic centre.

POST CONFERENCE TOUR A

See the Stanley Cup Champions, the Edmonton Oilers, led by the great Wayne Gretzky, against the Toronto Maple Leafs. The evening will include a full-course pre-game dinner and all transportation.

THURSDAY - FEBRUARY 20

POST CONFERENCE TOUR B CALGARY - WINTERIZING DOWNTOWN

A visit to Calgary's Plus 15, the largest system of enclosed pedestrian walk ways in Canada - over 15 miles in length. Tour also includes a look at the pre-Olympic facilities for 1988.

POST CONFERENCE TOUR C ROCKY MOUNTAIN GET-A-WAY

Three days at the world renowned resort of Banff. Tour includes a Gondola ride, visit to Lake Louise and optional skiing. Meals and all accommodation included at the beautiful Banff Springs Hotel.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Mayor Itagaki, Sapporo, Japan

The Sapporo Initiative

Mayor Itagaki is the founder of the Northern InterCity Conference of Mayors. As Mayor of Sapporo, he has been greatly responsible for his city's extraordinary system of central heating and heated sidewalks, as well as what is widely considered to be the most elaborate winter city carnival in the world. He will bring a report from the Second Northern InterCities Conference of Mayors in Shenyang, China (Sept. 19 - 22, 1985).



Peter Broberg, Landskrona, Sweden; Architect, M.A.A., Doctor of Technology; Author.

All-Year Cities and Human Development

Mr. Broberg is the founder and leader of the Foundation for Industrial and Ecological Building and its daughter company, the Landskrona Group. He has for many years written and lectured widely, while working on practical design projects and seeing them through to completion. He is perhaps best known for his residential projects with glass-covered streets and courtyards.

FINDING A CURE FOR THE COMMON COLD

Every year we come down with it. An affliction that brings on frozen extremities, pale complexions, cabin fever, chattering teeth ...

Winter. In cities as diverse as Montreal and Moscow, or Akron, Ohio and Morkved, Norway, many of us are united in our aversion to the cold. But, there are also those who believe that winter could be a season to anticipate.

Although no one has yet discovered a cure for winter's cold, today's technology holds out many fascinating and novel prescriptions. Which ones we take is up to us.

Do we want to build neighborhoods that are largely covered by glass? Or individual houses that heat themselves? Shall we construct road systems with snow - and ice-free streets? Should we concentrate on creating open spaces that are available for year-round use? Then again, perhaps we need to re-think our entire attitude so that we can enjoy winter as it is - with a new outlook on leisure and cultural activities, a new perspective on our dress, diet, festivals and art.

Whatever the answers, we must first decide if we are asking the right questions. That is the purpose of Winter Cities Forum '86 in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, which will focus on the many possibilities open to us. The emphasis will be on examples and techniques that work!



Winter Cities Forum '86 will follow the initiative begun in Sapporo, Japan, in the 1970's, and continue the growing exchange of ideas. From more than 15 countries, the Forum will bring together leaders, urban planners and policy makers, architects, engineers, scientists and northern specialists. It promises to be informative, thought-provoking and entertaining.

TOWARDS THE LIVABLE WINTER CITY

Co-hosted by the City of Edmonton and the Canadian Livable Winter City Association, Winter Cities Forum '86 is joining forces with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Environments and Human Settlements Division, whose research colloquium will embrace the Forum. The Council of Europe, representing 21 countries, has also expressed great interest in having its members participate.

If the concept of the Livable Winter City intrigues you, come and share your experiences, insights and aspirations. It's your opportunity to take part in shaping the winter city of tomorrow.

WINTER CITIES FORUM '86 AT A GLANCE

DATES

February 15 - 19, 1986
Edmonton Convention Centre
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

ORGANIZER

Winter Cities Conference Corporation

THE PROGRAMME

SYMPOSIUM
February 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19

A series of 'state of the art' demonstration projects, also talks by guest lecturers.

THE HUMAN FACTOR

The physical, psychological and social needs of people in winter.

WINTER'S IMPACT

How the environment and climate, along with social and economic forces, shape northern life.

HABITATION

Demonstration of technology's influence on shelter, balanced with the views of the leading researchers, thinkers and practitioners of the day.

WINTER CITY EVENTS

A week-end of festivities, theatre, ice-sculpture, street performers, snow-shoeing, and a winter week-end to test your outdoor skills.

COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION WORKSHOPS

Indoor gardening, energy efficiency, winterizing downtown, new building technology. Highlights will include: William Saunders' "The House that Heats Itself"; Swedish "Greenhouse Street" neighbourhoods; and A/V presentations on the Sapporo and Ottawa Winter Carnivals.

EXHIBITIONS

Displays of housing, industrial and commercial products, architectural designs, and sports equipment - up to 50 exciting presentations, including models and photos of renowned public enclosures (Toronto's Eaton Centre; Calgary's 'Plus 15' Skyway; and Edmonton's 'Gossamer Arcade'.

TOURS

Forum delegates to tour West Edmonton's largest; Leisure World's largest; and Hubbell's acclaimed design that world's few mixed use developments completely under glass. Guest program will include a tour of West Edmonton.

COLD WEATHER EXHIBIT

See a Museum depicting 100 years of cold, have your clothing for heat loss, ask how to dress more effectively in cold, and find out first-hand how residents stayed warm.

POST-CITY TOURS

The Calgary walk Development continuous enclosed walkways, streets and world. Pre-Olympic Calgary and Banff. Skiing in the Canadian Rockies.

CITY OF EDMONTON (co-host)

Livable Winter Cities Association (co-host)

SPONSORS:

FEDERATION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES - THE HAGUE, HOLLAND
LEAGUE OF AMERICAN CITIES

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Atmospheric Environment Services
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Employment and Immigration Canada

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Municipal Affairs
Alberta Manpower
Travel Alberta

CITY OF EDMONTON

Edmonton Power
Edmonton Planning Department
'edmonton telephones'
Parks and Recreation
Finance Department
Computing Department
Real Estate and Housing

CONTRIBUTORS:

Air Canada
CP Air
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
American Institute of Architects
Partners for Livable Places
Livable Winter City Association
Canadian Institute of Planners
Canadian Association of Landscape Architects
Witten Binder
Canada Housing Design Council
Science Council of Canada
Urban Development Institute
Smith & Gordon
Ed Kunz Electric
West Edmonton Mall

WELCOME TO EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA

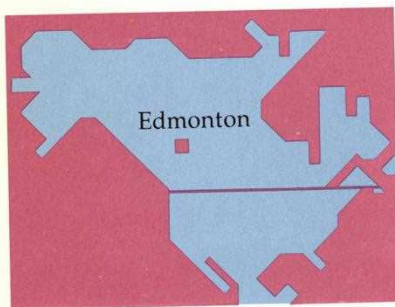
SHARING THE WARMTH

Few choices could be more appropriate than Edmonton, Alberta - North America's northernmost major city - to host this exciting five-day event.

Edmonton has always played a key role in Canada's northern frontier. Known as the "Gateway to the North," Edmonton was the departure point for the Klondike Gold Rush and for every wave of northern development since.

From pioneer fort to provincial capital, Edmonton today is a modern centre of 700,000 engaged in commerce, culture, government and industry. It is a city that is quickly learning how to adapt and take advantage of winter.

Take, for example, the trends that have been set in designing living spaces. Edmonton overcomes the extremes of winter through a network of underground and overhead pedways, covered streets and indoor malls that include the world's largest indoor shopping and amusement centre.



FEE

Before January 10, 1986 - \$225.00
After January 10, 1986 - \$295.00

INCLUDES:

- 1 Reception - Sunday evening
- 3 Breakfasts - Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday
- 1 Dinner - Tuesday
- 1 Lunch - Wednesday

At play, Edmontonians enthusiastically make use of their river valley - the longest stretch of urban parkland in Canada - and other parks, throughout the city in outdoor activity of all kinds.

But, most of all, winter brings a special spirit of camaraderie that northerners everywhere recognize. As a guest of Winter Cities Forum '86, you'll share that spirit in all that Edmonton has to offer:

- Special Winter Cities Forum demonstrations, workshops and displays, including: winter survival methods of camping, hiking and winter driving; skating, sleigh rides and snowshoeing; art & literary displays; ice sculptures; special theatrical events and movies.
- Theatre, ballet, opera, and nightlife with a lively selection of the best in the performing arts.
- Sports action with the Stanley Cup hockey champs, the Edmonton Oilers, led by the great Wayne Gretzky.
- A rich ethnic heritage that makes dining out a food-lover's delight.
- Shopping that offers choices as varied as Eskimo art and the latest international fashions. And, Alberta has no sales tax!
- Fascinating museums and galleries, including the unique Muttart Conservatory and the futuristic Space Sciences Centre.

SYMPOSIUM AGENDA

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15 - WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19

SATURDAY - FEBRUARY 15

Morning

- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Committee on Housing, Building and Planning - Registration of Delegates
- Opening Discussions

Afternoon

- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Committee on Housing, Building and Planning - Presentation of Papers

SUNDAY - FEBRUARY 16

TOUR #1

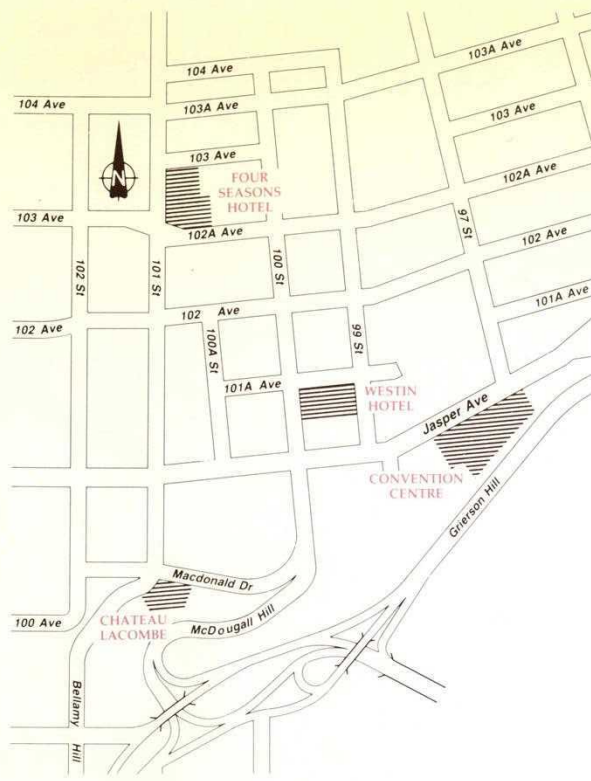
- All day tour of unique winter cities solutions. This tour covers the highlights of the five tours offered during the Symposium.

Morning and Afternoon

- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, - Presentation of Papers

Evening

- Opening Ceremonies - Historic Clothing Exhibit - Susan Watkins, Professor of Apparel Design, Cornell University
- Winter Cities Forum '86 Registration
- Canadian Fiesta Night



MAKE CHEQUE PAYABLE TO:
 WINTER CITIES CONFERENCE CORPORATION OR USE
 YOUR MASTERCARD OR VISA:

 MASTERCARD NO. _____ EXPIRY DATE _____

 VISA NO. _____ EXPIRY DATE _____

 SIGNATURE (MUST BE SIGNED TO BE VALID)

POST CONFERENCE TOURS:
 INDICATE INTEREST ONLY. BOOKING INFORMATION
 WILL BE SENT BY THE TOUR COMPANY. PLEASE BOOK
 EARLY TO GUARANTEE RESERVATION.

- A. EDMONTON OILERS
 HOCKEY NIGHT \$ 45 ☐
- B. CALGARY - WINTERIZING
 DOWNTOWN \$ 35 ☐
- C. ROCKY MOUNTAIN
 GETAWAY - BANFF \$299 ☐
 (BASED ON DOUBLE
 OCCUPANCY)

FOLD

MAIL THIS FORM TO:
 WINTER CITIES
 3RD FLOOR, CITY HALL
 EDMONTON, ALBERTA
 CANADA T5J 2R7

EARLY BIRD DRAW:
 SKI WEEKEND FOR TWO AT **SUNSHINE**. A WORLD
 RENOWNED RESORT OUTSIDE BANFF. SPONSORED
 BY: AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL SERVICES. **ALL PAID
 REGISTRATIONS RECEIVED BY DEC. 15, 1985 WILL BE
 ELIGIBLE FOR DRAW.**

- ★ REGISTRATION WILL BE BOOKED ON A FIRST
 COME, FIRST SERVED BASIS.
- ★ ALL PRICES QUOTED IN **CANADIAN FUNDS**.
- ★ YOU MUST BE A REGISTERED DELEGATE TO
 ATTEND SESSIONS AND INCLUDED MEALS.
 ADDITIONAL MEAL TICKETS CAN BE
 PURCHASED AS REQUIRED.
- ★ NO REFUNDS AFTER JAN. 10, 1986. IF NOTICE
 OF CANCELLATION IS RECEIVED IN WRITING
 BY JAN. 10, 1986, REFUNDS LESS A \$50
 ADMINISTRATION FEE WILL BE MADE.

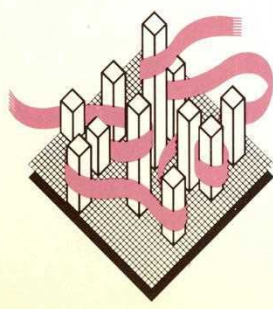
CP AIR AND AIR CANADA HAVE BEEN APPOINTED
 DUAL "OFFICIAL CARRIERS" TO THIS SYMPOSIUM.
 CALL THE TOLL-FREE LINES LISTED BELOW FOR
 LOWEST RATES AND BEST SERVICE.

AIR CANADA
 SPECIAL TOLL FREE "CONVENTION LINE"
 1-800-361-7585

CP AIR
 SPECIAL TOLL FREE "CONVENTION LINE"
 1-800-268-4704

- ★ IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN DISPLAYING
 PRODUCTS OR SERVICES, PLEASE CONTACT KEN
 THOMPSON AT (403) 428-3576 OR RETURN THIS
 REGISTRATION FORM TO RECEIVE ADDITIONAL
 INFORMATION.

REGISTRATION SITE: EDMONTON
 CONVENTION CENTRE, 9797 JASPER AVE.,
 PH. 421-9797 BEGINNING SUNDAY,
 FEB. 16, 1600 - 2000 HRS.





Michael Zahorchak, New Jersey, U.S.A.; Author: *Climate, The Key to Understanding Business Cycles*.

Winter City Forecast

Formerly a Vice-President of the American Stock Exchange, Mr. Zahorchak documented the incredible work of Raymond H. Wheeler, who analyzed world climate and cultural activities back to the dawn of recorded civilization. During his studies, Wheeler discovered the existence of three long-term climatic cycles, which he believed could be timed to determine important turning points in history. Following Wheeler's lead, Zahorchak predicted climatic, economic and cultural activity for the last quarter of our present century.

During the Forum, Mr. Zahorchak will speak about the physical and psychological impact of climate on those who live in Winter Cities, and what the future holds for Winter Cities.



Richard Rohmer, Toronto, Canada; Author.

The Mid-Canada Development Corridor

Celebrated Canadian author of fictional works such as "Triad," "Exoneration" and "Ultimatum," Mr. Rohmer will present at the Forum a very bold initiative for the future of Canada: the Mid-Canada Development Corridor.

The Mid-Canada region is almost co-existent with the boreal forest, the massive green areas of some one million square miles that is largely uninhabited. With its natural resources and fresh water, the Corridor offers important opportunities for large population and economic growth.



Frederick H. Rohles, Jr.; Director of Institute for Environmental Research; Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Psychology.

Climate and Human Response

As a world-recognized expert on human thermal comfort and environmental ergonomics, Dr. Rohles has consulted for the U.S. Department of Energy, the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Delco, Ford, 3M and others. He has authored over 150 technical papers and is the recipient of the Raymond F. Longacre Award, which is presented annually by the Aerospace Medical Association.

During his 22 years of service in the United States Air Force, Dr. Rohles designed the performance tasks and supervised the training of the chimpanzees that participated in the Project Mercury space flights.



Norman Saunders, Weston, Massachusetts; Inventor/Engineer.

Houses that Heat Themselves

Mr. Saunders has been described as a genius in many areas:

mathematics, computers, physics, mechanical engineering and human comfort. In the area of housing, he has built one of the first generation of modern houses that are totally heated and cooled by simple, inexpensive natural features. They are modern day miracles - no furnace or woodstove is required. His houses stay warm all winter and cool all summer, provide constant fresh air and cost no more than the conventional house.

This man's work is considered to be of such importance that three hours have been set aside for a special demonstration workshop of his life's (40 years) work.



Ernest L. Balmer, Toronto, Ontario; Businessman/Developer; President, Credit Realty Group (Hallmark Hotels, Rosemont Investments)

From Concept to Reality

As a developer, Mr. Balmer was responsible for the Hornepayne Town Centre in northern Ontario. This complex, owned and operated by Hallmark Hotels, is a leading example of an enclosed multi-use town centre facility - a town within a town.

Mr. Balmer will speak about his experiences in starting a major development project. The discussion will include his insights on how to gain the co-operation of departments of government, the resource industry and the private sector in order to translate a Winter Cities' idea into a business reality.

WINTER CITIES FORUM '86 REGISTRATION FORM

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

NAME: AS IT WILL APPEAR ON "NAME BADGE"

MR ☐ MS ☐ MRS ☐ DR ☐ _____ ☐ (CHECK ONE)

LAST NAME FIRST NAME & INITIAL

TITLE

AGENCY/COMPANY

ADDRESS

CITY PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY POSTAL CODE/ZIP

BUSINESS TELEPHONE HOME TELEPHONE

GUEST'S NAME

FOLD

TRANSLATION REQUIREMENTS:

ENGLISH ☐ FRENCH ☐ (TRANSLATION AVAILABLE AT
PLENARY AND UN/ECE SESSIONS ONLY)

REGISTRATION FEES:

	BEFORE JAN. 10/86	AFTER JAN. 10/86	AMOUNT
FULL	\$225	\$295	_____
ONE DAY	—	\$ 85	_____
STUDENT (no social events / meals)	\$ 75	\$100	_____
GUEST PROGRAM	\$ 30	\$ 45	_____
	SUBTOTAL:		_____

★ SPECIAL GROUP CONFERENCE RATE:

MUNICIPALITIES / COMPANIES MAY REGISTER FIVE
DELEGATES FOR THE PRICE OF FOUR

TOURS:

#1 WINTER CITIES SOLUTIONS	\$20	_____
#2 DOWNTOWN EDMONTON WALKING TOUR	\$ 5	_____
#3 WEST EDMONTON MALL	\$ 5	_____
#4 UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA	\$ 5	_____
#5 INNOVATIVE HOUSING	\$ 5	_____
#6 MIXED USE PROJECTS	\$ 5	_____
SUBTOTAL:		_____

LUNCHEON WITH MICHAEL ZAHORCHAK (MONDAY)	\$15	_____
LUNCHEON WITH RICHARD ROHMER (TUESDAY)	\$15	_____
SUBTOTAL:		_____

(PAYMENT MUST
ACCOMPANY REGISTRATION
FORM)

TOTAL: _____



HOTEL RESERVATIONS

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. INCOMPLETE INFORMATION
WILL DELAY ASSIGNMENT OF SPACE. PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT IN INK.
MAKE RESERVATION FOR / MAIL CONFIRMATION:

NAME

TITLE

AGENCY/COMPANY

ADDRESS

CITY PROVINCE/STATE

BUSINESS TELEPHONE HOME TELEPHONE

MAIL THIS FORM TO THE HOTEL OF YOUR CHOICE
(SEE MAP REVERSE)

ATTENTION: ROOM RESERVATIONS

FOUR SEASONS HOTEL
10235 - 101 STREET
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
CANADA
T5J 3E9

RATES: \$80.00/NIGHT (SINGLE OR DOUBLE)

ATTENTION: ROOM RESERVATIONS

THE WESTIN HOTEL
10135 - 100 STREET
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
CANADA
T5J 0N7

RATES: \$85.00/NIGHT (SINGLE OR DOUBLE)

ATTENTION: ROOM RESERVATIONS

CHATEAU LACOMBE
101 STREET AT BELAMY HILL
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
CANADA
T5J 1N7

RATES: \$75.00/NIGHT (SINGLE OR DOUBLE)

ARRIVAL DATE TIME

DEPARTURE DATE

TYPE ROOM

☐ SINGLE ☐ DOUBLE ☐ TWIN

OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

ARRIVING AFTER 6 P.M.? HOTEL REQUIRES 1 NIGHT'S
DEPOSIT ☐ YES ☐ NO

☐ AMERICAN EXPRESS ☐ DINERS CLUB
☐ MASTERCARD ☐ VISA

NUMBER EXPIRATION

SIGNATURE



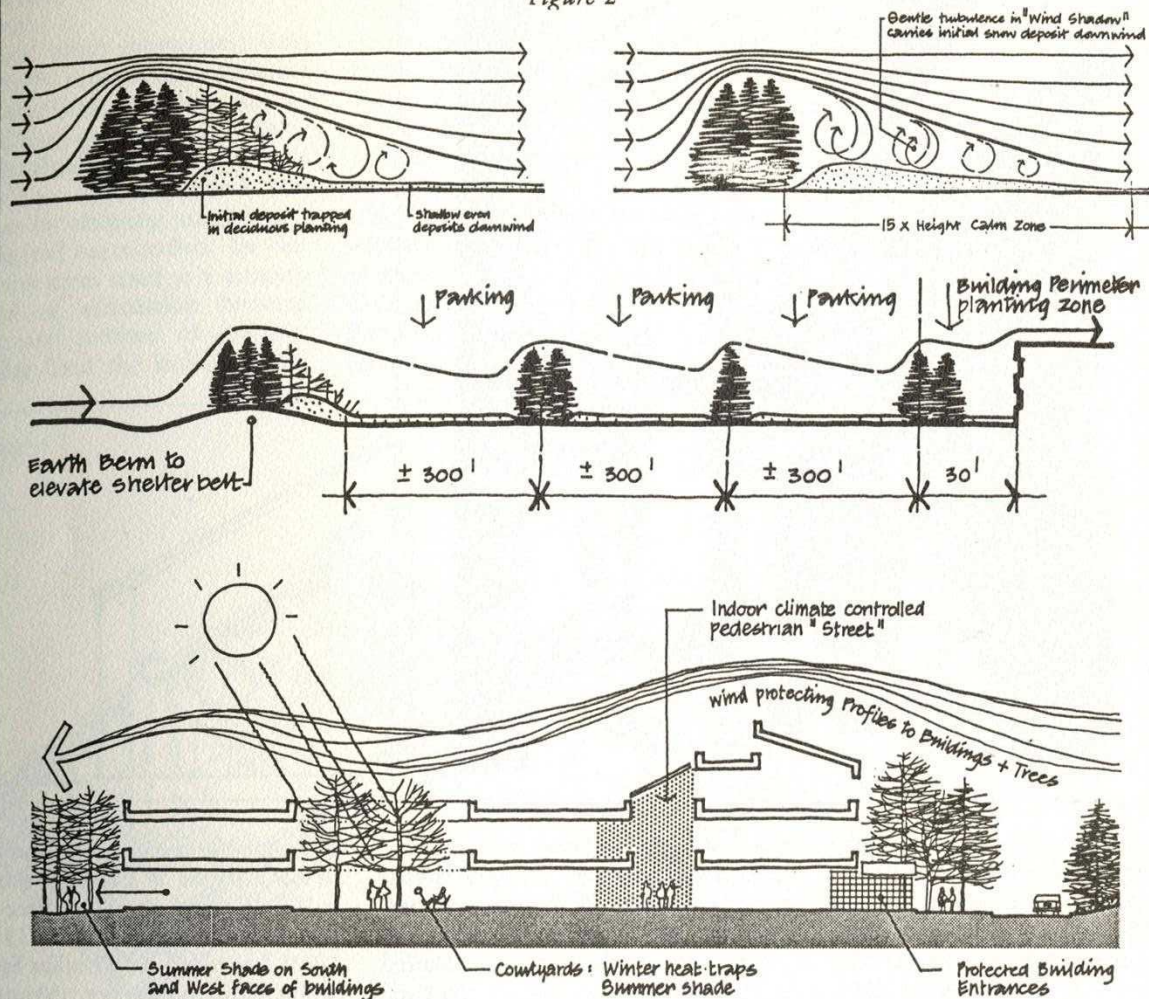
CONTACTS:

Arni Fullerton/Pamela Freeman
Winter Cities Conference
Corporation
Phone: (403) 428-3576

MAILING ADDRESS:

Winter Cities
3rd Floor
City Hall
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada T5J 2R7

Figure 2



WASCANA EAST · microclimate moderation

an early and classic example of comprehensive architectural design in response to the Canadian climate. Yet the shortest distance between end points and the centre is purposely outdoors - while the indoor pedestrian street curls around the long way. I'm not sure if it really does encourage people to go outdoors, but I *am* sure that the motive is sound.

One of the colder places we have worked has been Wascana Centre in Regina (where the people make up the warmth which the climate lacks). That city is situated on a huge and ancient lake bed, a terrain which offers no resistance to winds travelling over it for hundreds of miles. After this long fetch, the winds that reach Regina are not only cold but heavily snow-laden. This sets up the dichotomy that as soon as there is shelter from the wind, it dumps its load of snow. Our design strategy in response

to climate (which was only one factor of many design determinants) proposed an interior public domain combined with a number of exterior climate-enhancing techniques, from sun traps and wind protection at cold times, to shade and breeze enhancements at hot times, and, just as important, with built and landscape forms which control the deposition and redistribution of snow (fig. 2). While the provision of interior public places has an important role to play, I think the amelioration of the outdoor climate is the greater challenge - and, indeed, the approach in greatest need of incorporation into Canadian cities.

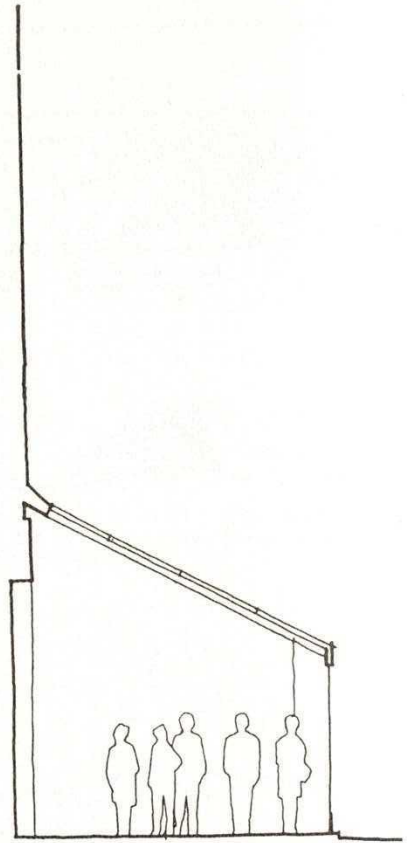
Ottawa also has a cold winter. When we were asked to prepare plans for the pedestrian environment for what is known as the "West Downtown Core", we found several distinct types of pedestrian environments in

the central area of the Capital City, each of which responds to climate in a different way. There are the large open areas: the setting for Parliamentary Buildings, the riverside, the canal side, and the parks. At the other extreme there is the totally enclosed Rideau Centre, which is in essence a transplanted suburban shopping mall, modified to fit its downtown setting. Between these extremes there are three other characteristic environmental "regimes": the network of streets, lanes and courtyards of the By-Ward Market area; the grid of streets and sidewalks of the West Downtown Core; and the hybrid "Mall Sidewalks" of Rideau Street.

The objective of the enclosed sidewalks was to have the best of both worlds - glass enclosures to provide climate control in winter; but with large sliding door openings to give the sense of the outdoors in the



Figure 3



summer (Fig. 3). The design is a real attempt to make a "Livable Winter City", and has produced an innovative building type - in many respects reflecting the search for a locally relevant hybrid of the European colonnade. Broadly speaking, the design is successful in its objective of establishing temperature comfort in the public realm. The enclosed sidewalks are sufficiently extensive, continuous and connected to be a meaningful part of the area's pedestrian network. They are also generously dimensioned (typically about 15 ft.) and thus provide adequate space for window shopping, bus waiting, circulating and socializing. However, the sidewalk enclosures have produced side effects which weight against the benefits, and as a result they are controversial. Because they are designed to counteract, as much as possible, the harshness of the Ottawa winter, they are fully enclosed and entered through doors - a conventional device which is also so strongly associated with entering a building that no amount of transparent glazing can dispel it.

With the structures on both sides of the street, the outdoor spatial envelope of the street tends to exclude the public sidewalks, but is now de-

fined by the outside faces of the greenhouse glazing. The same spatial reading remains in the summer despite the use of large opening side panels. One effect of this altered street space is to accentuate the divisiveness of the road as a vehicle channel between two groups of buildings. Another is to impede the easy crossing of the street by pedestrians which would otherwise be possible on a bus mall. A third is to mask much of the original and historic architectural backdrop of the streetscape. There is also the question of one's sense of security inside - the sense of being less able to escape a potential threat, or of not being visible from a distance - a sense which emerges when the crowds are gone and there are only one or two people left. These are all losses to the livability of the city in the process of obtaining warm shelter, and there are those who wonder whether the remedy is not worse than the original affliction.

In examining the relationship between development form and an uplifting downtown pedestrian environment, we came across several conflicts between designs which create a comfortable temperature and designs which appeal to our other senses, particularly our sense of what makes

an enjoyable space. Adele Freedman, in her critique of Eaton Centre ("Is it 'Our Centre' or just a place to go and shop?" *Globe & Mail*, 13 April 1985) has called it "Peculiar Space", neither truly public nor truly private. Because strikers were not allowed to picket in the mall, it was driven home that the space, no matter how many people and "public" activities it contained, was not public. Something therefore had been lost in the gain of a temperate indoor, but only semi-public, environment. Freedman's case is that this loss is perhaps inevitable, at least when such environments are created by private interests.

The situation becomes compounded when the interior environment begins to take over as the major connective thread between urban destinations (which of course is the whole idea of a temperate public realm). Calgary's "Plus 15" system is an example of a major "public" network, convenient and comfortable, but which is partially privately owned. For security reasons the system shuts down at the end of a business day. Consequently, from the early evening onward, people wanting to walk about the city must find alternative routes; which are now on the subordinate street side-

walk levels - the very sidewalks which have lost their primary connective role in favour of the interior upper level system.

In a good urban environment there is a mutually supporting interaction between buildings and their connective circulation systems. Traditionally, the design of urban buildings usually responded to and reinforced this interaction by adopting an outward, street oriented organization. In that situation the street acted as a connecting spine of circulation between buildings and received its character and vitality from the buildings and

of livability, and to develop all these aspects in parallel, so that the gain in one does not mean the sacrifice of another. I don't believe that urban environments cannot be designed to make them both livable in the spatial/activity/organization sense as well as in terms of comfortable temperature. We struggle every day in our practice to achieve just that. But it is often a real struggle, because the answers are not always easy. As one example of success, I mentioned the Galleria in Milan, and it has important lessons in how to integrate the indoor and outdoor pedestrian envi-

REMINDER . . .

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Figure 4

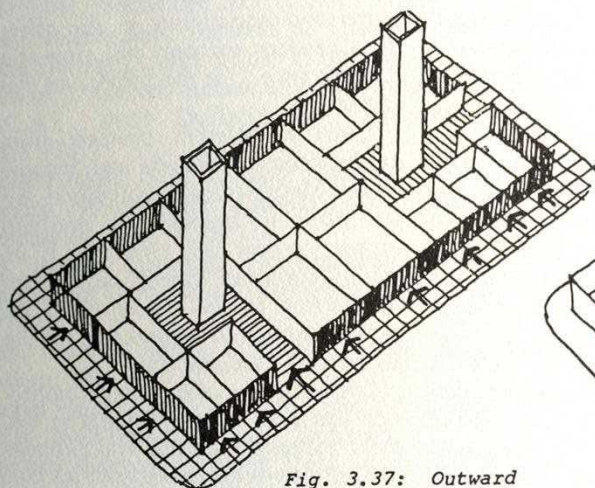


Fig. 3.37: Outward Oriented Organizational Model

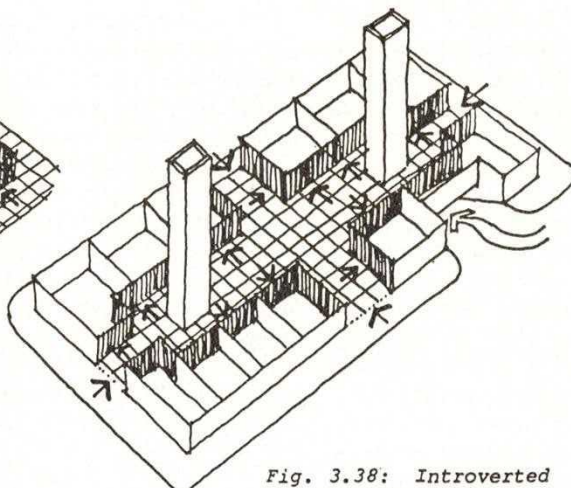


Fig. 3.38: Introverted Organizational Model

their uses. A recent trend in urban developments reversed this model (Fig. 4). Exterior street access has been replaced by interior mall access, in the process subverting the reciprocal support between building and street. While a comfortable temperature is contained inside, it often does so at the loss of "Street life", and the inside and the outside all too easily become separate and dislocated realms.

In pointing out these conflicts, my intention is by no means to debunk the idea of climate-controlled connective links. Far from it. *They* can and should add an element of interest and comfort to our cities just as a city is better off with a variety of outdoor streets, boulevards, lanes and squares than with one type of street alone. My intention is to encourage city designers to place winter livability in context with other aspects

ronments without mutual compromise. The diagram in Figure 5 shows it's urban pattern, which illustrates clearly that the interior streets are directly linked to form natural extensions of the exterior public realm. The major axis of the Galleria connects two major city squares, themselves major focal points of pedestrian activity, reciprocally supported by surrounding buildings and their uses. The cross axis forms a connection between minor streets.

It would seem to me that as the Livable Winter City Association grows in influence, as it develops an understanding of the techniques that make cities more livable, as it distributes these ideas, that it should keep a very firm grip on what constitutes livability in other dimensions, and insist that real winter livability cannot exist without them as well.

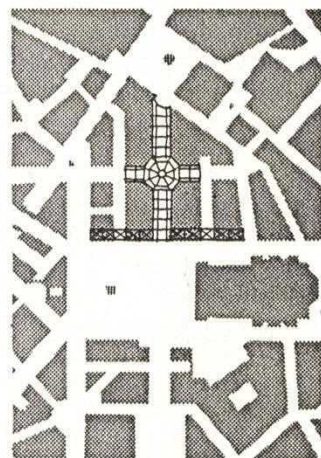


Figure 5 The Milan Galleria Integrates Indoor and Outdoor Streets

EDITORIAL

HOPPOKEN AND LWCA

Strengthening the North Connection

Thanks to Arni Fullerton, we are able in this issue of *LIVABLE WINTER NEWSLETTER* to report on some of the remarkable achievements of Sapporo and Hokkaido in Northern Japan. It would appear that this city and prefecture have thrust ahead with projects that make them leaders and models for all northern regions in turning their northiness to advantage.

Fifteen or more years ago, the leaders of Hokkaido recognized that increase in exchanges between northern regions of the globe was urgently needed because of the special problems and opportunities related to the severe northern climate that they share. They coined the word *HOPPOKEN* (see page 1) to describe the northern group of nations and regions.

These north Japanese leaders pronounced that by being dependent on more southerly regions, northerners denied to themselves a hopeful and satisfying future. Some would say: "If northerners don't hang together they may well hang separately." Hokkaido and Sapporo have been preaching the need for more northern exchange at every possible opportunity, and organizing exchanges in various areas of endeavour whenever possible.

The exchanges do not and would not primarily involve goods since basically northern regions compete with one another in many economic areas. More important, the exchanges do and will involve principally ideas and information — ways to help northerners live more comfortable and productive lives, to gain control of their own destiny by finding better techniques for contending with the severe northern climate and strategies to defend against the threat of dependence imposed from the south.

Not yet clear is what form this "New International Community" (sub-title of the book, "*Hoppoken*") might take. The coming Edmonton conferences, following the Northern Intercity Conferences in Japan and China, provide impetus for increased exchanges at the levels of cities and states, provinces or prefectures. An international grouping at this intermediate level might be a new and hopeful development in human affairs.

In the three years of its life, *LWCA* seems also to have discovered that northerners are eager to draw on the experience and ideas of other northerners. Prof. Norman Pressman and Ms. Xenia Zepic, as President and Vice-President travelled across northern Europe from Iceland to Fin-

land this year, as Fullerton travelled in Asia, and found northerners everywhere eager to communicate with one another and work together. Of the 250 or so subscribers to this *NEWSLETTER* more than 30 are scattered in foreign countries, in seven European countries, U.S. and Japan. Prof. Pressman has been designated by *LWCA* to facilitate northern region liaison and exchanges.

David Crane, columnist in *The Toronto Star* recently wrote that Canada has "good reason for economic pessimism" and cited various gurus and statisticians to the effect the Canadian economy will grow at a "snail's pace" for the balance of this century.

Quite a different prospect from north-oriented Hokkaido and Sapporo where Mayor Itagaki announces his city plans to become, "a northern utopia" where the emphasis is on controlling rapid growth rather than stimulating it and where plans are well advanced to capitalize fully on an exciting 21st century.

Strengthening the North Connection can help all northerners to discover Sapporo's secrets, and Sapporo to find new ways to improve its economy and life style. May we all join in the spirit of the *Hoppoken* concept! □

THOUGHTS ON AN ASIAN TOUR

By Arni Fullerton

(Arni Fullerton, President of Edmonton's Winter Cities Conference Corporation, took time during a recent five-weeks tour of China and Japan to write letters to *LIVABLE WINTER NEWSLETTER* giving some of his impressions and views.)

From Hangzhou, China:

"At the Shenyang conference, just completed, it was reported most up-to-date Chinese cities are managing waste disposal very efficiently, even recovering phosphates and methane gas, the latter then being used to generate both heat and electricity.

Many large Chinese cities are engaged in huge building schemes to accommodate the rural people moving to the cities to work in manufacturing. You see cranes

everywhere adjacent to new high-rise residential, and office buildings and such structures as new hotels. Contractors seem eager to learn Western construction technology including use of vapor barrier and insulation which are still not being used in many cities. New roads and streets to care for a growing number of motor vehicles — and the many thousands of bikes — are being built everywhere. Shenyang, with 5,000,000 population, plans to construct 39 grade separations by 1990.

"The Chinese are very conscious of the benefit of passive solar even orienting their apartment buildings to capture the maximum amount of winter sun for each unit.

"A question keeps bothering me. Is it possible that the Chinese will have as many cars in proportion to

population that we do in North America. One car for each two people (Edmonton's average) would mean China would have 500 million automobiles. Wow! What about the biosphere, resources, etc.?"

From Harbin, China:

"Harbin, as the result of arrangements formalized in recent days during the visit here of Deputy Mayor Lillian Staroszk and myself, is Edmonton's "sister city" in China. Located in the northeast corner of China, it is a city of more than 5,000,000 population. It is located on a beautiful broad lake-like river with a continuous park-promenade along the whole front. It has a heritage of attractive Russian colonial architecture with plentiful use of warm yellow tones in both paint and roof tiles. Newer architecture uses red brick, also appropriate in a winter city.

"The most intriguing aspect of Harbin is the annual winter festival

cont'd Page 15

Livable Winter

Part Two

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Correction: In LWCA DIRECTORY PART 1, published in October issue of LIVABLE WINTER NEWSLETTER, Prof. Norbert Schoenauer of McGill University Faculty of Architecture, was erroneously listed as Prof. Norman Schoenauer.

featuring "ice lanterns". We have asked for a delegation to come and show us their film and discuss their ice lantern festival with us at **Winter Cities 86' Forum**.

"It's great to see northerners being uniquely northern."
From Sapporo:

"Have just spent four days here as guest of Mayor Itagaki who was the founding father of the Northern Intercity Conferences. I am bringing

material that can be used for articles in LIVABLE WINTER NEWSLETTER on Sapporo which may well be the finest 'Winter City' anywhere in the world.

"First impressions: The extremely professional and high quality literature on the city, including the city map with its cover featuring the beautiful white 40' high 'Snow Mermaid' constructed at the annual winter festival; the seven-block-

long retractable curved glass Arcade; the extensive underground shopping malls linking all downtown subway stations; the many city-built projects intended to make all citizens aware that Sapporo is ready for the 21st century and already has one foot in the door of that exciting period.

"There is, for example, a research-technology electronics centre called, 'Ventureland'. Other im-

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pressive achievements: Sapporo is almost totally heated by central heating provided by thermal utility plants that increasingly use garbage for fuel. The city has a superb Northern Research Center.

"After seeing Sapporo, we now plant to expand participation in

Winter Cities 86 by staging a special session on Tuesday morning. At least three representatives of Sapporo will take part. Mayor Itagaki will be, of course, our keynote speaker.

"It will be an experience for us to see a city/region whose leaders

and institutions have already recognized the advantages of adapting their thinking and actions towards acclimatization in harmony with their own unique place on this planet, earth."

Sincerely,
ARNI

ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE OF **LIVABLE WINTER NEWSLETTER** PROVE BEYOND QUESTION THAT THE "WINTER CITY MOVEMENT" IS GAINING MOMENTUM AND SPREADING AROUND THE NORTHERN WORLD. BE SURE TO BE INVOLVED AND READY FOR THE OPPORTUNITIES THAT WILL BE GENERATED. IF YOU ARE NOT NOW A MEMBER OF THE LIVABLE WINTER CITY ASSOCIATION, CLIP, COMPLETE AND RETURN THE FORM BELOW . . . OR YOU MAY CHOOSE ONLY TO PURCHASE THE BOOK, "RESHAPING WINTER CITIES", OR ONLY TO SUBSCRIBE TO **LIVABLE WINTER NEWSLETTER** (if the latter, act now, subscription price due to increase Jan. 1).

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