Winter Cities

VOLUME 23 * NUMBER 3 * NOVEMBER 2004

Eben Ice Caves

Winter Cities

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Members are encouraged to submit articles, book reviews, events and other news to the Winter Cities Magazine. We also welcome your suggestions for possible topics and authors you would like to see in future issues. The editorial staff may be contacted at bbraitman@accesscomm.ca.

The Winter Cities Magazine is published in February, May, August and November. The submission deadlines are the first day of the month of January, April, July and October. Articles are generally 1,000 - 1,500 words. Greyscale images are preferred in a tiff or eps format. High-resolution jpgs are fine. Scanned images should be set to 300 dpi (150 line screen) minimum.

BIENNIAL WINTER CITIES FORUM AND TRADE SHOW

Invitations are extended to North American municipalities to host a biennial (odd numbered years) Forum and Trade Show. Bidding criteria are available from the Association and via e-mail: nechakoriver@shaw.ca.

Web site: www.wintercities.com

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On the Cover:

The Eben Ice Caves in Michigan are formed by a small woodland stream that freezes and provides fabulous formations and caves in a remote location. Ice climbers are found in abundance here as the falls are well over 30 feet tall and those who do not climb, find a wonderland of beauty walking inside the blue ice caves.

Photo: Jo Lorichon, thrutheeye

Featured Photographer

Jo Lorichon

A macro shot of frost--one of the most beautiful and minute creations of winter's artistry.

Name: Jo Lorichon
Business name: thrutheeye
Address: 49014 N. Grosse Pte. Shores Rd, Hancock, MI, USA 49930

*‘My photographic art centers around mostly macro work (extreme close-up). My motto is "*Seek Beauty*", therefore I find the minute details of the world around us fascinating and full of beauty that we frequently miss. My photography has been carried in four galleries throughout the Upper Peninsula (U.P.) from Mackinac Island to Marquette. I maintain a day job in marketing and public relations and will never be able to stop setting up my tripod and macro lens when beauty shows its face! SEEK BEAUTY.”*

President's message

In its early days this organization had a number of Chapters and Affiliates. The Board of Directors actively encouraged the organization of local groups to carry on its work in individual communities. Winter Cities Association newsletters in the late eighties refer to Chapters in Ottawa, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg and St. John's Newfoundland. In 1986, winter city activists in the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul explored the possibilities of forming the first WCA Chapter in the United States and two years later there was a Winter Cities Association Minnesota Chapter. A similar organization was formed in Anchorage in 1989.

Today, there are no formally recognized Chapters or Affiliates left. The closest is probably the Winter City Committee of the City of Prince George, B.C. which was formed in 1991 and is still active.

Why did the local chapters disappear? The original members worked hard to meet specific goals such as hosting community round table discussions or one of the Association's biennial Forums. After the initial objectives were met, particularly if a Forum had been hosted, perhaps there was no compelling reason at the local level to continue and the earlier energy and enthusiasm faded away. Today, our membership is dwindling and consists primarily of individuals isolated from each other geographically.

I believe we need to return to earlier practices. In 1993, the WCA Board affirmed that "the basic structure of the WCA shall be bottom up, with the root structure being the regional affiliate. Ideas shall be spread and developed across the WCA network of affiliates".

Even small groups of two or three people can be catalysts for change in their communities. In spite of (and in some circumstances because of) global warming, it is still important to work towards the promotion of adaptations to and attitudes towards living in northern climates.

Each of us needs to put more effort into growing the membership with the help of colleagues at the local level. It is very encouraging to hear of a new group in Whitehorse, formed under the leadership of Michael Barton, our Vice-President. I hope others will follow his example and that we will see evidence of renewed interest in the Winter Cities Association through increased membership and an expanding network of connections.

Anne Martin,
President

Icicles

Notice of Forum 2005 and Annual General Meeting

The biennial Winter Cities Association Forum will be held in Prince George, B.C. Canada on February 9-11, 2005. The Forum is being arranged in conjunction with the Prince George Spirit of BC Community Committee, a local planning group formed to take advantage of opportunities presented by the 2010 Winter Olympics being held in Vancouver. B.C.

Details of the Forum will be announced shortly but briefly there will be a welcoming reception on the evening of February 9th, the Forum itself on February 10th with presentations related to winter building and design and winter culture (tourism, festivals etc.), followed by a dinner.

The annual meeting will be held on February 11th. There will be an opportunity for delegates to attend the Prince George Spirit of BC Community conference February 11-12, 2005 that will focus on sports-related topics.
As they become available, details will be posted on our website www.wintercities.com

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Preliminary notice

The annual general meeting of the Winter Cities Association will be held:

Friday, February 11, 2005
11.00am PST
Civic Centre, Prince George, B.C. Canada.

Formal notice of the meeting will be mailed to members, with details about teleconference arrangements.

Winter Cities collection at The Geoffrey R. Weller Library

The Winter Cities Association presented its collection of books, most from the Jack Royle archives, to the University of Northern British Columbia in September 2004.

The Acquisitions Librarian, Joanne Mathews, commented:

"The Geoffrey R. Weller Library is very happy to receive this donation of books from the Livable Winter Cities Association. Publications that deal with living in a northern environment and all it entails are difficult to come by.

This donation not only helps fill a gap in our collection, it allows the Weller Library to fulfill the role of the University of Northen British Columbia as a University in the north, for the north. We are very appreciative of the donation and thank the Association."

On a separate occasion, Anne Martin, President, presented the Governor General, Adrienne Clarkson, with a copy of the Association's latest publication "Shaping Cities for Winter" by Norman Pressman, Director and Founding President.

hotograph taken by Rob van Adrichem.

From left to right: Dr. Deborah Poff, Director; Michael Barton, vice-President; Anne Martin, President; Dr. Terry Weninger, Director; Joanne Mathews, Acquisitions Librarian

Moving a town

Kiruna faces a unique challenge

By KJELL-ÅKE HALLDÉN

When Kiruna was founded over a century ago, it marked the start of one of the most remarkable social projects in Scandinavia and now the whole town is to be relocated. Never before in Sweden has an entire community needed to be relocated, so this is both an opportunity and a threat that no one has previously experienced.

According to new and unexpected surveying results, ore extraction will cause such extensive ground cracking in Kiruna Town Centre that within 30 years a large section must be relocated. Blocks of flats, homes, shops, streets, water mains, the electricity supply network, the town hall (a listed building), the church, the hospital and the upper secondary school – they are all in the subsidence zone. The town hall, built in 1963 and designed by Artur von Schmalensee, was voted by Swedish architects the most beautiful public building in Sweden, and won the Sahlin Prize. In 2001, Architecture Year, Kiruna Church, which was built in 1912 to a design by Gustaf Wickman, was chosen the most popular building all categories by the people of Sweden. Incidentally, the most popular modern building was Universeum in Gothenburg.

LKAB Mining is now investigating whether there are even larger quantities of workable iron ore beneath the town, and if the results are positive, areas even outside the town centre will end up in the subsidence zone. Some structures, such as the railway and railway buildings, and the newly constructed routing of the Norway road, the E10, according to estimates will be in the subsidence zone within just ten years. So a gigantic relocation project must be carried out in Kiruna – and it must take place very fast. A major change of this type brings enormous challenges, but also an opportunity for a new start that is unique in Sweden. Nobody knows what the future will bring, but we can look back at how the people who built the town approached the task.

The founding of the Vocational College

Kiruna was given Sweden's first climate-adapted town plan when the Royal Seal was put on the document on 27 April 1900. The town was built at an elevated site, where the air is warmer than in the surrounding valleys, and the streets follow the topography, which slows the winds. Many Swedish towns are built in a grid plan – a southern European design, but we in Sweden can seldom enjoy the cooling effect of the wind, and Kiruna's town planners took the opposite approach. Only a handful of houses had been built at the time, so Kiruna was planned from the outset. The normal situation in those days, as with the Klondike, was for mining communities to grow spontaneously and for town planning later to be adapted to reality.

The way Kiruna came into being was not by chance. The driving force behind the construction of the "World's Best Town" was the first mine director, Hjalmar Lundbohm.

He employed the foremost experts of the age in different fields, and undertook study visits to see how "model communities" were built in Great Britain and the USA. These communities were adapted to the local people and environment; Kiruna became a Swedish "model community". For people's wellbeing in the northern climate, solid workers' dwellings were built, the likes of which no-one had seen, and to speed the miners on their way to and from work, a tram-line was built – the world's northernmost. A four-year vocational course with highly qualified teaching staff was set up, something innovative in an era when the apprenticeship system was predominant. Kiruna Vocational College later formed the basis for Sweden's entire vocational training system.

A lucrative decision

Iron deposits were discovered in Kiruna as early as the 17th century, but it was not until technological development enabled the extraction of malleable iron from the phosphoric ore that the deposits became economically attractive. When then, at the end of the 19th century, parliament decided to build the Ore Line, it became possible to exploit these riches. It was probably one of the most lucrative decisions ever made in that assembly, since iron ore exports still provide a welcome contribution to Sweden's balance of payments.

Most things in Kiruna's history are special, and it is not merely the purity of the iron ore that has brought success to Sweden's export industries. ASEA, or ABB as the company is now called, took a giant leap forward when it built the world's strongest electric locomotives to transport iron from the Ore-fields to the harbours. To provide power for the locomotives, power stations were built, among other places in Porjus, and since then, hydropower from the upper reaches of the Lule River has provided a sizeable proportion of Sweden's energy consumption. The construction projects also gave Sweden a position at the forefront of power production technology.

The railway construction was in itself a gigantic project, since the route passed through mountain terrain with neither roads nor population, and the harbour constructions in Luleå and Narvik also required groundbreaking technology. When this entire megasystem, as industrial historians call it, was in place, it was a national income source that needed to be protected from invaders. Therefore, Boden Fortifications were built, along with many other defence installations in northernmost Sweden.

Social project attracted interest

Kiruna's genesis was exceptional in many ways, and besides students of social change, it attracted artists. The town plan was produced by P-O Hallman, and the architects involved included Gustaf Wickman. Among the many artists who came to experience the creation of the new community we can mention Albert Engström, Anders Zorn, Bruno Liljefors, Prince Eugen, Carl Wilhelmsson, Ossian Elgström and John Bauer. Much of their work is still here, as part of the municipal art collection, which includes over 2,000 works. Naturally, anthropologists came too, Emile Demant Hatt for example; and social agitators such as Kata Dahlström took an interest in Kiruna.

Now the mining company's measurements seem to be putting the entire town planning back on square one, and this raises many questions. Shall we build something completely new somewhere else and truly start

from scratch, unfettered by tradition? Shall we keep all the old, but on a new site? Should we mix the best of the old with an improved design of other features from the past? How far from the mine must we build to avoid having to repeat the process? Can the railway and road be built in tunnels outside the landslip zone, or should they be routed where reindeer herders move their herds twice yearly? Can LKAB Mining use other techniques to prevent cracking? Could the new calculations and measurements even be wrong, making a relocation of central Kiruna unnecessary?

Who pays?
This is the last wilderness in Europe where much of nature is protected from exploitation. It is also an area where mining, space research, scientific research, tourism and reindeer keeping each play their role, but what will be the effects of relocation? This is an area where Saami culture and Finnish-speaking culture have existed since before the beginning of our written history. They both now co-exist with the imported Swedish culture – how will this symbiosis be affected by the new elements?

Many questions of a philosophical and practical nature need to be addressed and perhaps the most important of them all is: who will pay? State-owned LKAB looks like making nearly SEK 2,000 million in profits this year, but is it prepared to bear the cost? If just a small proportion of the annual profits from mining had been consolidated, there would have been resources both for this and for the eventual closing-down of the mine, which now however seems to be in the distant future. Consolidation has not taken place: who in that case is to pay and what is the alternative? Shall the mine be closed down instead? Who will then bear the costs of closing down the whole community and who dares make the decision that will forever stop the export revenues?

Nobody knows
The questions are many, and so far nobody has the answers. We in Kiruna Municipality who are working with this issue believe that it will be the greatest opportunity and the greatest challenge in our brief history. We believe it will become the most comprehensive social transformation of its kind in the whole of Sweden, and therefore we believe it will interest the mass media, social researchers, artists, debaters and many others, in the same way as the unique creation of the town did.

Therefore we would like to inform you, as we are informing the people of Kiruna, and this is the first press release on the subject. As yet, we have no answers, but through a dialogue with the people of Kiruna and in co-operation with LKAB, Saami interests, environmental interests, the government, the National Road Administration, the National Rail Administration and many other affected parties, we will gradually work our way through this process.

More information
Facts about this issue can be found in Lasse Brunnström's doctoral thesis "Kiruna – Ett samhällsbygge i sekelskiftets Sverige" (*Kiruna – a social project in turn-of-the-century Sweden*) parts 1 and 2. Lasse Brunnström works at Gothenburg Municipal Arts and Culture Department.
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Another person who is well informed about the history of Kiruna is County Custodian of Antiquities and County Museum Director Curt Persson.
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LKAB's contact is Karl Wikström.
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The political work is being led by Kurt Korsman, chair of the Environmental and Planning Subcommittee.
telephone: +46 (0)70-373 15 20
kkn@kommun.kiruna.se

Kiruna's council leader is Kenneth Stålnacke,
telephone +46 (0) 980-700 00.
kenneth.stalnacke@kommun.kiruna.se
.

The leading municipal official is Administrative Director Ann-Catrin Fredriksson, telephone number: +46 (0) 980-70000
ann-catrin.fredriksson@kommun.kiruna.se

Christer Vinsa of the Municipal Planning Department is also engaged in this issue. He can be contacted on telephone number: +46 (0) 980-700 00, or email: Christer.Vinsa@kommun.kiruna.se

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The Northern Medical Program

University of Northern British Columbia's new medical centre responds to northern needs

By: ROB van ADRICHEM

"The impetus to develop medical training in the north, as most northerners know, started at a rally in Prince George in 2000, when 7000 northern residents came together to try and find a solution to a growing problem of physician shortages," says Dave Snadden, Head of the brand-new Northern Medical Program.

"This rally led to the current partnership with the University of British Columbia (UBC), and here we are - only 4 short years later - getting ready for our first students. The speed of this development would not have been possible without the creation of the partnership between UBC, University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC) and University of Victoria to deliver the UBC curriculum on all 3 sites."

Photograph taken by Rob van Adrichem.

Dave Snadden, Head of the Northern Medical Program

The development of the program has clearly captured the imagination of northerners. For example, more than 20 communities have pledged to raise $6 million over the next five years to support future medical students.

In August, 2004, when the new Northern Health Sciences Centre opened at the campus of the UNBC in Prince George (see related article in this volume of *Winter Cities*) more than 1000 people toured the new home of northern medical education

Background

The Northern Medical Program is one part of the expansion of the UBC Faculty of Medicine. That expansion has also included the creation of the Island Medical Program (like the Northern Medical Program, an intake of 24 students annually) and increasing the size of the Faculty at UBC in Vancouver by 24 seats per year (to a total of 152 spaces in Vancouver per year).

The expanded program will begin in September 2004. All 200 students will begin their studies at UBC in Vancouver, where they will complete their first semester of coursework. At the start of the second semester, in January, the 24 Northern Medical Program students will go to Prince George and the 24 Island Medical Program

students will go to Victoria. The remainder will stay in Vancouver.

This year, there were more than 1300 applications for the 2004 intake, up from just over 900 the previous year.

The Issue

While nearly one-third of Canadians live in rural areas, they are served by just 12.8% of family physicians (Canadian Journal of Rural Medicine, Vol. 9, #2, p83). In northern BC, communities have been plagued by difficulties in both recruiting and retaining physicians, a factor that significantly influences community sustainability and economic development. In Prince George alone, the local physician community estimates that there are about 10,000 people without a family physician (in a community of around 75,000).

In addressing the problem, education is seen to be the option with the most potential for success. Some examples:

* In Tromso, Norway, the northernmost medical school in the world was established in the late 1960s, as a critical tool for regional development. They have seen a strong correlation between place of birth, place of study, and region of employment. In fact, of the 200 medical students who graduated between 1979 and 1983, half were working in northern Norway by 1986.

* In 1972, The Northwestern Ontario Medical Program (NOMP) was established as a partnership between the Thunder Bay and Northwestern Ontario medical societies and McMaster University. The program included clinical teaching sites in 18 communities and a residency program. A study analyzing 25 years of student tracking data shows that "NOMP placements were significantly associated with physician recruitment to northwestern Ontario." (Canadian Journal of Rural Medicine, Vol. 9, #2, p94-95)

* Closer to home, UBC established the Family Practice Residency Program in Prince George in 1995. Approximately one third of the graduates are practicing in Prince George, with most of the remainder settled in small towns including Fraser Lake, Hazelton, Revelstoke, Golden, Rossland, Lumby, Penticton, Port Alberni, Canmore AB, and Truro NS.

Various studies of physician recruitment and retention have identified factors that affect where a physician will establish their practice. For rural practice, these factors include rural origins, exposure to rural communities during medical training, and professional and lifestyle issues. Because the primary objective of the Northern Medical Program is to increase the number of doctors living and working in northern and rural communities, these factors have been considered in the selection of students.

It could take a decade or more to determine whether this new system of selecting medical school students is successful. Ultimately, the true measure will come when graduates of the Northern Medical Program choose to stay and work in northern and rural communities. Nevertheless, both universities and the local physician community are putting measures into place that reflect diverse research on how to attract and retain physicians in northern and rural areas. Such an effort in unique in Canada and may hold lessons for the recruiting of students into programs of similar need in the North: nurses, school teachers, engineers, community planners, etc.

"The North still faces serious physician shortages and most physicians working in the north see the Northern Medical Program as an important step in trying to secure the future of health care in northern BC," says Dr Snadden. "The North needs the Northern Medical Program as much as the Northern Medical Program needs the North. At the moment it is great fun trying to work out together how we are going to create an excellent teaching environment in an area that has been underserved by physicians up until now."

About the Author:

Rob van Adrichem is the Media and Public Relations Manager, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George B.C.

The University of Northern British Columbia Northern Health Sciences Building

By: ROB van ADRICHEM

The Northern Health Sciences Building is a high performance and technologically advanced facility that brings medical education and research to the north. In doing so the facility must address the unique environment of the north in ecological, social, climatic, technological, cultural and economic terms. Sustainability is defined in terms of key *design drivers* that address these criteria ensuring long term viability and appropriate impact from micro-climatic to local to regional and even global scales.

These drivers provided the engine that drove the design process for the facility – from program verification, to budgeting to determination of appropriate sustainability models. The drivers ensured that no single factor dominated and the resolution of the design was both truly integrated in terms of disciplines and balanced in investment.

The 4000m2 facility is divided into educational curriculum delivery and medical research. Distributed education is key the delivery of the curriculum. This entails 3 way simulcast and interaction lectures in theatre, classroom, study group (PBL) and lab environments.

The project features a full facilities for medical teaching including: problem based learning, histology and gross anatomy labs, state of the art lecture theatres, student commons, drop in computer labs, study area and faculty offices. In addition to the teaching facilities, the building provides the most up to date facilities for medical research – within both wet bench and dry bench lab environments and associated research support is a high performance and technologically advanced facility that brings medical education and research to the north. In doing so the facility must address the unique environment of the north in ecological, social , climatic, technological, cultural and economic terms. Sustainability is space.

Sustainability Models:

This project considered various models for the measuring of environmental performance. These included LEED 2.0, the Environmental Guidelines for Universities and Colleges, CBIP targets and principles that have been developed with UBC in their technical guidelines. In aligning project goals, specific criteria for the design included:

Target of 30% energy reduction from MNECB and application to CBIP funding

Use of LEED criteria with points targeted to compliance level (31 points)

Once a model was formed, responsibilities and accountabilities for team members was implemented within a planned approach to design development, monitoring to cost, delivery and other management streams. The design would unfold working with complete systems while always looking to balance overall design intent, life cycle benefit and project values.

Performance:

31% energy reduction from MNECB through:

* heat recovery and high efficiency distribution systems
* optimized envelope performance
* daylighting
* solar controls
* natural ventilation with assisted back-up
* siting, massing and orientation to micro-climate

Connections to campus systems and growth patterns with

adaptability and flexibility for seamless and scalable growth

Optimization and utilization of existing infrastructure instead of building new.

Siting that optimized use of site area and growth of facility

Planning efficiency that minimizes use of resources, optimizes shared opportunities and use of budget.

Material selection and construction methodology aligned to local availability, schedule and budget constraints including:

* Local content
* Recycled and recyclable content
* Rapidly renewable materials
* Minimal use of PVC's

Indoor environment that addresses education, learning and research effectiveness including:

* Individual controllability
* High quality air, light and extensive use of natural materials
* Operable windows
* Connectedness to exterior light and views to both interior and exterior life

High quality of life to attract students, research and facility and create enduring alumni connections through pride of place.

Community Connections

Shuttle connections to city hospital and bike/ pedestrian connections for students and facility (no parking added)

Optimize use of facility for shared use by UNBC students, aboriginal and local community

Community connections through cultural, social and learning opportunities.

Transparency and views into building and back to community – sense of being connected.

Local Resources*:*

The NHSB was designed to make extensive use of wood and wood technologies in order to show support for local industry and context. A unique approach was taken to building code that required integrated planning of facilities in alignment to code concepts, functionality and growth. This enabled mixed combustible and non- combustible construction to be used. As a result 70% of the structure is wood frame and red cedar is used both inside and outside the facility. Other woods included local birch for doors and frames and denim pine for features.

What does this approach mean for this project? It means that process and outcome goals pursue a balanced approach that considers cost, community and performance of the building for the benefit of its owners, users and community. Sustainable projects are enduring and integrated to community and environment. This ensures lasting value and establishes standards and practices aligned with values.

About the Author:

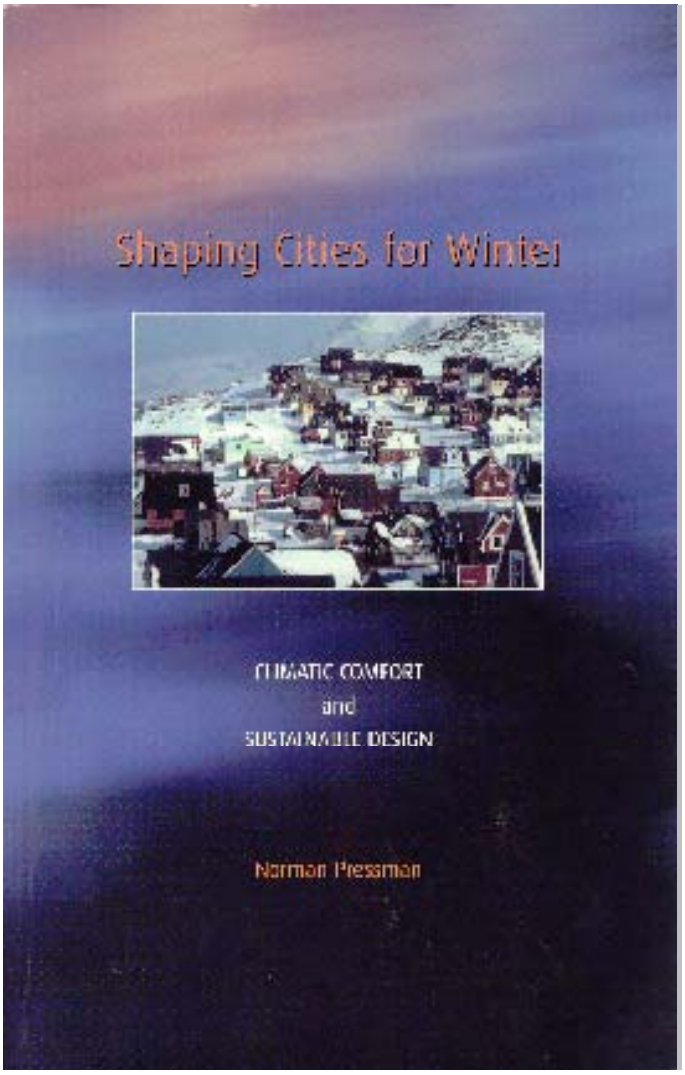
Rob van Adrichem is the Media and Public Relations Manager, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George B.C

Book Review

Norman Pressman's "Shaping Cities for Winter: Climatic Comfort and Sustainable Design" takes winter city concepts to practical application

By: DR. JOHN CURRY, Professor of Environmental Planning, University of Northern British Columbia.

Norman Pressman has spent a lifetime exploring planning and design principles that enhance the multiseasonality of northern communities. In his most recent book "Shaping Cities for Winter" he examines, from a sustainable design perspective, how we can influence northern communities landscapes. Dr. Pressman is the founding president of the Winter Cities Association and Professor Emeritus of Planning and Urban Design at the University of Waterloo, Canada. He is an international expert on design and "Shaping Cities for Winter" contains a plethora of knowledge gained by visiting winter cities around the world.



The first half of the book draws on material that appears in the author's previous book "Northern Cityscape: Linking Design to Climate" with updated information and excellent photos and graphics illustrating the planning and design concepts and ideas discussed in the text. In the final section of the book, Pressman adds his name to the expanding number of scientists, scholars, and politicians who advocate a movement towards a future based on principles of sustainable development. He correctly identifies the automobile as the most unsustainable technology operating within urban landscapes. Numerous practical and tested examples are then provided for managing the automobile and creating alternative transportation options while enhancing the quality of life in urban neighbourhoods and greening the urban landscape.

As a reader, I really appreciate the way Pressman introduces innovative concepts of urban sustainability and then reinforces each concept with one, or more, practical examples. In The Netherlands, for example, the cities of Groningen and Delft allocate over 50

percent of their annual transportation budgets to pedestrian and bicycle improvements. Cycling facilities, including parking, locker rental and repair shops, are integrated into many the train stations allowing for easy movement from long distance to local or short distance modes of transportation. Their well planned, integrated and efficient multi-modal transportation systems result in the automobile becoming a less desirable mode of transportation.

Many small and medium sized North American communities are fighting to revitalize their downtowns after the introduction of automobile oriented big box retail development on the periphery of their communities. Pressman cites innovative local level legislation in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland that does not permit the construction of new shopping centres or the expansion of existing ones if these developments: have a negative impact on existing shops and their "not-readily-mobile populations" (senior citizens, sick, or physically challenged); increase traffic volumes and accompanying pollution which negatively impacting adjacent residential neighbourhoods; or displace commercial activity in traditional downtowns resulting in the erosion and vitality of "public, cultural and social functions." Elements of social, ecological and economic sustainability are contained within this progressive legislation providing decision-makers with a more comprehensive set of evaluative criteria for determining the impact of new retail development.

These practical examples show readers that sustainable urban landscapes no longer remain dreams of idealists, but are being implemented in tangible and effective ways in communities around the world. Pressman has written this book for municipal administrators and planning and design professionals. The book will also have value community sustainability advocates and for educators introducing concepts of sustainability into planning, architecture and community landscape design courses. Pressman's writing style is highly readable: clear and concise, and I would highly recommend the book to people searching for methods to implement concepts of sustainability into community landscapes.

Title:

Shaping Cities for Winter: Climatic Comfort and Sustainable Design

Author:

Norman Pressman

Publisher:

Winter Cities Association. Prince George, British Columbia, Canada

Winter Cities

A S S O C I A T I O N

c/o CITY OF PRINCE GEORGE, 1100 PATRICIA BOULEVARD,
PRINCE GEORGE, BC CANADA V2L 3V9

MISSION

The Winter Cities Association is dedicated to realizing the potential of all northern communities. Through publishing, networking, organizing conferences, facilitating research and other means, the Association seeks to make available northern solutions to northern problems and to promote awareness of opportunities associated with the winter season.

HISTORY

The Winter Cities Association was founded in 1983 by the late Jack Royle, a retired journalist and pioneer in the winter cities movement. The Association was incorporated in 1984. Professor Norman Pressman served as its first President.

The purpose of the Association is to bring together professional, private, commercial and municipal interests and researchers who are committed to enhancing the liveability and quality of life in communities where winter conditions present unique challenges and opportunities. The Association seeks to support, and may enter into affiliations with, other associations that support its goal.

The Association publishes a quarterly magazine, periodically sponsors other publications dealing with winter issues, and promotes a biennial "Winter Cities Forum and Trade Show" in partnership with a host city/corporation.

The head office of the Association is currently located in Prince George, British Columbia.

MEMBERSHIPS & SUBSCRIPTIONS

Annual membership fees in the Association are by category:

INDIVIDUAL - $60.00 Cdn. STUDENT/SENIOR (OVER 65) - $30.00 Cdn.
CORPORATE/INSTITUTION - $125.00 Cdn. CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES – based on population

All members receive the *Winter Cities Magazine* on-line.
Members are eligible for discounted registration fees at Winter City Forums,
and may purchase books and other materials published or distributed by the Association.

Subscriptions for the magazine only are $40.00 Cdn. for one year, $75.00 Cdn. for two years and $100.00 Cdn. for three years.
Visa and MasterCard are accepted.
Cheques are payable to the Winter Cities Association,
c/o City of Prince George, 1100 Patricia Blvd., Prince George, BC, Canada V2L 3V9

"A winter city is one in which the average maximum daytime temperature is equal to or less than 0 degrees Celsius for a period of at least two months or longer".

Pressman, Norman, 1988. "Images of the North: Cultural Interpretations of Winter",
in Winter Communities Series, No. 5, Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg.

*L*ake Superior crashes over the breakwall in the upper harbor of Marquette, which hosted the WCA annual convention in 1997. In one particular year, the storms were so fierce and the weather so cold that brilliant ice caves were formed on the lee side of the break wall and Lake Superior froze over.

Photo: Jo Lorichon, thrutheeye