UBC’s Daniel Hiebert on report that tens of thousands of Hongkongers return from Canada since 1996: Tens of thousands of Hong Kong-born Canadian residents have returned to the SAR since 1996. However, this reverse migration is not even acknowledged by Hong Kong because it does not officially recognise dual citizenship. Daniel Hiebert, a geographer at UBC who has studied reverse migration and advised the Canadian government on the issue, rejected the official Hong Kong assessment and said the scale of the return flow from Canada to Hong Kong was unmatched. “The impact [of a lack of data] is that we don’t exactly know how many of these folk who emigrate from Hong Kong to Canada stay, and it's hard to figure out where they live now. Do they mainly live here or there?” he said. “For a start, this has a big impact on the housing markets. One family might have two or more dwellings, and that has a big impact.” A range of social policies, from schooling to health, hinged on understanding the scale of the flow, he said. South China Morning Post

U Regina geographer Ben Brodie to examine the impacts of climate change on mining in Saskatchewan using tree-rings: Natural Resources Canada is funding a project to examine the impacts of climate change on mining in Saskatchewan. Brodie has been contracted as the project manager by The Water Security Agency to deliver the project. Brodie is managing the extensive research team undertaking various areas of research and documenting case studies, as well as integrating input from different agencies involved with the mining industry in Saskatchewan. Brodie received his Bachelor of Science Honours in geography from the University of Saskatchewan in 2010 where he worked with Environment Canada in the Boreal Ecosystem Research and Monitoring sites research unit. After graduation, Brodie interned with the Prairie Adaptations Research Collaborative (PARC), which stimulated his interest understanding the historical climate of western Canada through natural proxies, such as tree rings. "There's an important physical science aspect to the project, where we look at the historical climate through tree rings and the future climate through climate model projections and then try to help the communities understand and prepare for the range of future climate possibilities. It's important for people to understand what might occur and plan proactively, rather than be caught in a reactive mode when the extreme event occurs," said Brodie. Leader-Post

Queen’s U’s John Holmes receives Dedicated Service Award: John Holmes received the Dedicated Service Award from the Canadian Association of University Teachers in recognition of an outstanding contribution to the Queen’s University Faculty Association.
UQTR Denise Leroux - Évaluer l'état de santé des populations grâce à la géographie: L'utilisation de la géographie en santé publique permet l'évaluation de l’état sanitaire d’une population sur un territoire donné. Afin d’évaluer les disparités entre les niveaux de santé des populations, le géographe de la santé s’appuie sur l’étude de l’organisation de l’espace géographique ainsi que sur des facteurs de risque, notamment sur les plans physique, biologique, social, économique et démographique; il observe également l’évolution de ces facteurs dans l’espace et dans le temps. Ainsi, l’endroit où l’on vit, ce que l’on mange, l’air que l’on respire, le mode de vie que l’on adopte et les services de santé auxquels on a accès ont tous des répercussions sur notre santé.

SFU’s Kirsten Zickfeld on Harper’s campaign to promote the Keystone pipeline project: SFU geography assistant professor Kirsten Zickfeld was on CTV National News talking about Prime Minister Stephen Harper’s campaign to promote the proposed Keystone pipeline project. “Every amount of carbon dioxide or of carbon pollution that we put into the atmosphere will it bring us closer to a threshold which is considered as being dangerous,” she said.

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**Hot Papers by Canadian Geographers**


Chris Houser and Jean Ellis. 2013. ESEX Commentary: A tribute to the influence of Dr. Robin Davidson-Arnott in coastal and aeolian geomorphology. Earth Surface Processes and Landforms. DOI: 10.1002/esp.3441


Recent Theses and Dissertations


New Books


In Rethinking Feminist Interventions into the Urban, Linda Peake and Martina Rieker embark on an ambitious project to explore the extent to which a feminist re-imagining of the twenty-first century city can form the core of a new emerging analytic of women and the neoliberal urban. In a world in which the majority of the population now live in urban centres, they take as their starting point the need to examine the production of knowledge about the city through the problematic divide of the global north and south, asking what might a feminist intervention, a position itself fraught with possibilities and problems, into this dominant geographical imaginary look like. Providing a meaningful discussion of the ways in which feminism, gender and women have been understood in relation to the city and urban studies, they ask probing and insightful questions that indicate new directions for theory and research, illustrating the necessity of a re-formulation of the north-south divide as a critical and urgent project for feminist urban studies. Working through platforms as diverse as policy formulations and telling stories, the contributors to the book come from a range of disciplinary backgrounds and geographic locations ranging. They identify a range of issues that they analytically address to make sense of and reanimate resistance to the contemporary urban through articulations of new grammars of gendered geographies of justice. Contributors include: Beverley Mullings, Leslie Kern, Melissa Wright, Dina Vaiou, Tsung-yi Michelle Huang, Gerry Pratt, Richa Nagar, Sofi Shank, Ann Varley, Gerda Wekerle, Ruth Pearson and Polly Wilding.
In the late 1970s and ‘80s, socialist countries in Asia began reopening their borders to overseas scholars. Today, a growing number of social scientists are embarking on fieldwork in China, Vietnam, and Laos. *Red Stamps and Gold Stars* brings together all the messiness, compromise, and ethical dilemmas that underscore fieldwork in upland socialist Asia and elsewhere in the Global South. These challenges can range from how to gain research access to politically sensitive border regions, to helping informants-turned-friends access appropriate health care, to reflections on how to best represent ethnic minority voices. The human geographers and social anthropologists contributing to this volume are actively engaged in research with ethnic minorities in upland socialist Asia. Accomplished geographers, anthropologists, and ethnohistorians, they foreground the importance of questioning one’s subjective gaze and of debating representations of "the other." Reflecting on the realities of fieldwork in socialist regimes and analyzing their positionality and subjectivity in the field, the contributors debate a range of ethical quandaries and the rewards that can be gained from critical reflection. Together, these unique contributions will advance the study of the practice of international fieldwork. Contributors: Christine Bonnin, Candice Cornet, Magnus Fiskesjö, Stéphane Gros, Stevan Harrell, Isabelle Henrion-Dourcy, Li Xingxing, Karen McAllister, Jean Michaud, Pierre Petit, Oscar Salemink, Jennifer Sowerwine, and Janet C. Sturgeon. [Chapter one online](#)

**Other “Geographical” News**

**A People’s geography of BC:** It may be apt that the WSÁNEĆ (Saanich) First Nation's name means “emerging people.” After more than 600 people ascended Mount Douglas to assert its traditional name -- PKOLS, meaning “White Rock” -- in an unauthorized sign-planting ceremony on May 22, an elder behind the act has vowed that the ancient names for landmarks throughout the peninsula will continue to re-emerge. Next up: ŁÁU,WELNEW, the traditional name for Mount Newton, rising just south of Victoria International Airport. [The Tyee](#)

**Mapping out the world:** Geography, well taught, allows students to understand their world, and especially how the human and physical environments interact. It is this understanding that will allow them to see and shape their future – to find ways to come to grips with future challenges. Indeed, one of the aims of the new Australian geography curriculum is “to ensure that students develop as informed, responsible and active citizens who can contribute to the development of an environmentally and economically sustainable – and socially just world”. I take this as the most critical contribution that geography, taught engagingly and with conviction can make. [The Border Mail](#)
Climate researchers discover new rhythm for El Niño: El Niño wreaks havoc across the globe, shifting weather patterns that spawn droughts in some regions and floods in others. A mystery, however, has remained despite decades of research: Why does El Niño always peak around Christmas and end quickly by February to April? Now there is an answer: An unusual wind pattern that straddles the equatorial Pacific during strong El Niño events and swings back and forth with a period of 15 months explains El Niño's close ties to the annual cycle. ScienceDaily

Some not so “Geographical” News

The CAG now works for geographers on Twitter. Keep up-to-date by following CanGeographers
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