



Jeff Mow - Superintendent  
Glacier National Park  
September, 2016



CELEBRATING 100 YEARS

2016

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CENTENNIAL



# Glacier National Park

National Park Service  
Department of the Interior



**2016**  
National Park Service  
CENTENNIAL



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The World's First

# Waterton-Glacier The World's First International Peace Park

**T**he year was 1932 and the world was wrapped in the stifling blanket of depression, famine, and anguish left by the Great War. Despite these difficult times, a group of optimistic citizens along the international boundary between Alberta and Montana found a way to shine a beacon of light into all this darkness. Members of Rotary Clubs, both north and south of the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel, found an inspiring way to celebrate the friendship and cooperation between Canada and the United States.

At the first annual goodwill meeting between the Rotarians of Alberta and Montana at the Prince of Wales Hotel, on Saturday, July 4, 1931, a resolution to establish an International Peace Park was unanimously approved.

Negotiations with local government representatives in both countries led to the joining of the two national parks in 1932 when the U.S. Congress and the Canadian Parliament created legislation establishing the "Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park."

Over the years, the first Peace Park matured into an example of successful cooperative management of a larger ecosystem shared by two countries. Today, each park strives to work together to celebrate and protect the significant variety of natural features found in this part of the Rocky Mountains. True to its roots as a beacon of hope, the Peace Park continues to inspire contemplation of the importance of respect and cooperation between nations.



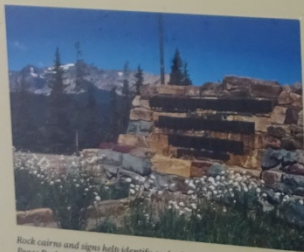
*"Dedication of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is a further gesture of the goodwill that has so long blessed our relations with our Canadian neighbors and I am gratified by the hope and faith that it will forever be an appropriate symbol of permanent peace and friendship."*

President Herbert Hoover  
United States of America

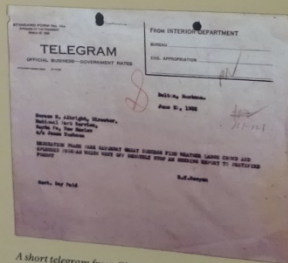


*"The relations between Canada and the United States have been characterized not only by that peace which is the foundation of our two democracies but by mutual respect and friendships. It is my earnest hope that this great International Peace Park may forever remain a permanent memorial of all that neighborly relations should be between adjoining nations."*

Prime Minister R.B. Bennett  
Canada



Rock cairns and signs help identify and celebrate the International Peace Park at border crossings between Canada and the United States.



A short telegram from Glacier Superintendent E.T. Scovyn announces the successful dedication of the world's first International Peace Park.









# Hands Across Borders

September 13-18, 2016

Glacier Park Lodge  
at Glacier National Park  
Montana, USA



A special event to:

- 🌀 Commemorate the 100th anniversary of the U. S. National Park Service
- 🌀 Celebrate Rotary's contribution to environmental peacemaking
- 🌀 Advance transboundary conservation worldwide



Hands Across Borders is a week-long event to celebrate and advance transboundary conservation and international peace parks.

The event includes an intensive workshop for transboundary conservation practitioners, field trips in Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, and the 84th Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park Assembly.

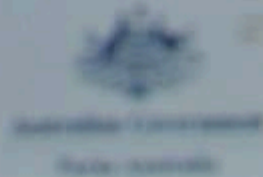
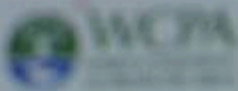
The week-long event culminates in the annual Hands Across the Border ceremony in the shadow of iconic Chief Mountain.





# People, Parks, and the Planet

## IUCN WORLD PARKS CONGRESS SYDNEY 2014







Glacier NP reputation  
as an internationally  
recognized iconic PA



Glacier NP recognized as  
the world's first  
international peace park –  
1932.



# Inspiration for Action

Global Transboundary  
Conservation Network



Transboundary Conservation

A systematic and integrated approach

Maja Vasiljević, Kevan Zunicel, Matthew McKinney,  
Boris Erg, Michael Schoon, Tatjana Flosen Michel  
Craig Groves, Series Editor; Adrian Phillips, Volume Editor

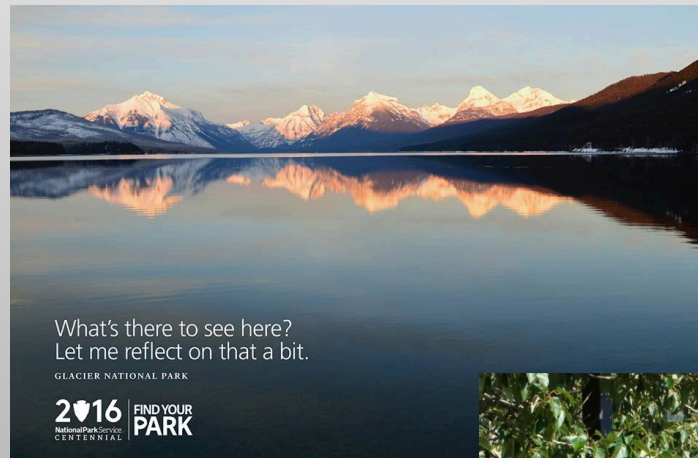


Developing capacity for a protected planet

Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 23



## NPS Centennial

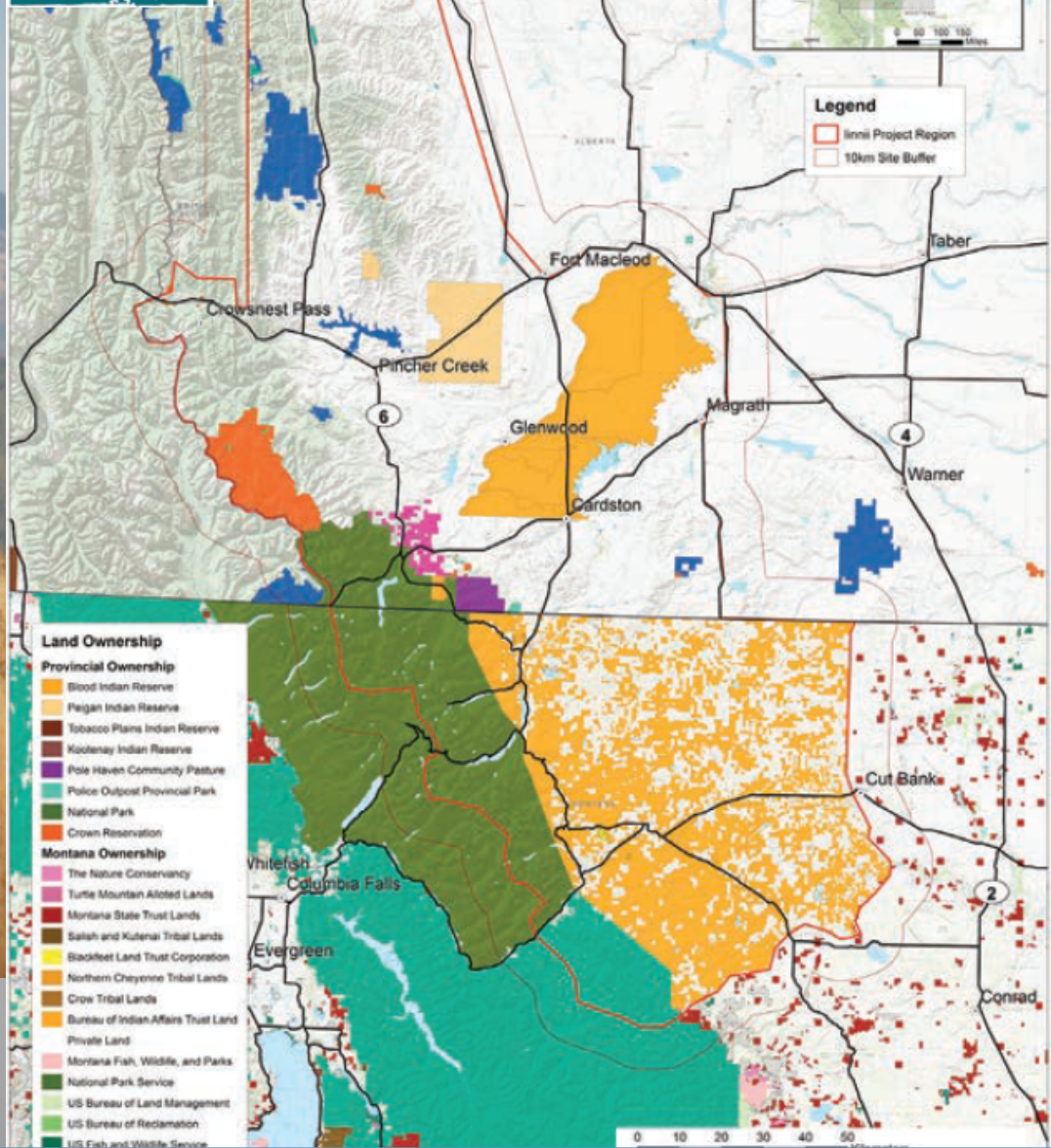


## Rotary – Hands Across the Border





**WILDLIFE  
CONSERVATION  
SOCIETY**





# One Person...One World...One Peace

Nobel Laureates and their peacemaking efforts

Wangari Maathai, Kenya, 2004

Wangari Maathai stands at the front of the fight to promote ecologically viable social, economic and cultural development in Kenya and in Africa. She has taken a holistic approach to sustainable development that embraces democracy, human rights, and women's rights in particular. She thinks globally and acts locally. Maathai combines science, social commitment, and active politics. She founded the Green Belt Movement where, for nearly thirty years, she has mobilized poor women to plant 30 million trees. Protecting forests against desertification is a vital factor in the struggle to strengthen the living environment of our common Earth.

Shirin Ebadi, Iran, 2003

Shirin Ebadi received the Nobel Peace Prize for her work in building democracy and fighting for human rights in her home country of Iran and beyond. Ebadi focuses her work on basic human rights and maintains that no society deserves to be labeled civilized unless the rights of women and children are respected.

Jimmy Carter, USA, 2002

Jimmy Carter received the Nobel Peace Prize for his decades of unflinching effort to find peaceful solutions to international conflicts, to advance democracy and human rights, and to promote economic and social development. He established the Carter Center and mediated the Camp David Accords.

Rigoberta Menchú Tum, Guatemala, 1992

Rigoberta Menchú Tum was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of her work for social justice and ethno-cultural reconciliation based on respect for the rights of indigenous peoples. She stands out as a symbol of peace and reconciliation across ethnic, cultural and social dividing lines, in her own country, on the American continent, and in the world.

Aung San Sun Kyi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her non-violent struggle for democracy and human rights and for her support for the many people throughout the world who are striving to attain democracy, human rights and ethnic reconciliation by peaceful means. Sun Kyi's struggle is one of the most extraordinary examples of civil courage in Asia in recent decades. She has become an important symbol in the struggle against oppression.

The 14th Dalai Lama, Tibet, 1989

The 14th Dalai Lama, Tenzin Gyatso, has advocated peaceful solutions based upon tolerance and mutual respect in order to preserve the historical and cultural heritage of the Tibetan people. The Dalai Lama has developed his philosophy of peace from a great reverence for all things living and upon the concept of universal responsibility embracing all mankind as well as nature. He has come forward with constructive and forward-looking proposals for the solution of international conflicts, human rights issues, and global environmental problems.

Elie Wiesel, United States, 1986

Elie Wiesel has emerged as one of the most important spiritual leaders and guides in an age when violence, repression, and racism continue to characterize the world. His message is based on his own personal experience of total humiliation and of the utter contempt for humanity shown in Hitler's death camps. The message is in the form of a testimony, repeated and deepened through the works of a great author.

Mother Teresa, India, 1979

Mother Teresa received the Nobel Peace Prize for her efforts in bringing help to suffering humanity. Her work was based on respect for the individual human being, for his or her dignity and innate value. The innocent, the most wretched and the dying had, at her hands, received compassion without condescension, based on reverence for all people.

Martin Luther King, Jr., United States, 1964

Martin Luther King, Jr. received the Nobel Peace Prize for his work as the leader of a nonviolent movement for civil rights. He was the first person in the Western world to show that a struggle could be waged without violence. He was the first to make the message of brotherly love a reality in the course of his struggle, and he took this message to all men, all nations and races.

Albert Schweitzer, France, 1952

Albert Schweitzer was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his reverence for life philosophy and ethics of brotherly love. He wrote numerous philosophical works, but more importantly, embodied his ethics in his personal life and gave the world an example of "sacrifice for humanity." A philosopher, theologian, musician, teacher, musicologist, organist, and medical missionary, Schweitzer spoke out against war, "opium nationalism," and atomic testing. He promoted compassion and humanitarian spirit throughout his life.









