The William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies invites you to:

The Northern Rockies and Chihuahuan Desert: Wilderness Along the Periphery of Canada, Mexico, and the United States

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Noon Talk:
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DeGolyer Library, 6404 Hyer Lane at McFarlin Boulevard, SMU

This brown bag explores four parks that preserve parts of two larger ecosystems: Waterton Lakes and Glacier in the northern Rockies of Alberta and Montana and Big Bend and the Maderas del Carmen in the Chihuahuan Desert of Coahuila and Texas. In 1932, the U.S. Congress and Canadian Parliament combined Glacier and Waterton Lakes, both situated along the 49th Parallel, to form the first transboundary park, specifically termed an "international peace park" in the legislation. In the 1930s and 1940s, using this model as precedent, the U.S. and Mexican governments undertook a major effort, then unsuccessful, to designate Big Bend National Park, a sister park in Mexico, and combine the two areas into another international space. Finally, in 1994, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari established two protected areas, including the Maderas del Carmen, adjacent to the Big Bend. Interestingly, rather than a public parcel similar to the other three case studies, the Maderas del Carmen is largely owned and managed by CEMEX, a Mexico-based multinational producer of concrete and aggregates. With the company’s 2006 acquisition of the former Adams Ranch in Texas just across the Rio Grande/Bravo, the first transnational space along the U.S./Mexico border was finally realized, albeit in the guise of private parcels acquired by a Mexican corporation. Profiling these places where the borders between nations and national parks overlap allows an examination of how ideas about parks and wilderness evolved over time and migrated across borders just as freely as the flora and fauna these spaces sought to protect.

Photos courtesy of Neel Baumgardner