SECTIONS

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PAIGH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In the context of the forty-sixth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) to be held from 19 to 21 June 2017 in Cancun, Mexico, the History Commission offers a brief review of the Pan American international body.

After the adoption of the Protocol of Buenos Aires, signed on February 27, 1967, which entered into force on March 12, 1970, the OAS 'highest organ was the Inter-American Conference, successor to the International Conference of American States.

In accordance with the Protocol of Buenos Aires, the General Assembly should convene once a year a regular session. In special circumstances, and with the approval of two thirds of the member states, the Permanent Council may convene a special session The seat of the General Assembly is rotating. Democratic

States participate in it. The definition of the mechanisms, policies, actions and mandates of the Organization originated in the General Assembly. Its powers are defined in Chapter IX of the Charter.

The OAS General Assembly has a prominent role as a forum for multilateral dialogue and promotion of human rights, democracy and economic progress in the Americas. Through the General Assembly, important agreements have been reached for the Pan American region, such as the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights, the Inter-American Court, or the Inter-American Democratic Charte

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HISTORY RELATED ACTIVITIES REGARDING THE AMERICAN CONTINENT

V CONGRESS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ANTHROPOLOGY. POLÍTICAS DE LOS CONOCIMIENTOS Y LAS PRÁCTICAS ANTROPOLÓGICAS EN AMÉRICA LATINA Y

EL CARIBE

Seat: Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá, Colombia Date: June 6 to 9, 2017

Call: Department of Anthropology of the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana and the Latin American Association of Anthropology (ALA)

http://www.asociacionlatinoamericanadeantropologia.net/congreso2017/

SATURDAY COURSE: MANUSCRITOS CARTOGRÁFICOS INDÍGENAS (UNA INTRODUCCIÓN)

Seat: Fray Bernardino de Sahagún Auditorium, National Museum of Anthropology, Mexico city. Date: Saturday 3, 10, 17 and 24, June, 2017. Call: National Museum of Anthropology Informs: www.mna.inah.gob.mx

XXIX NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON HISTORY: CONTRA OS Preconceitos: História e Democracia.

Seat: Universidade de Brasília (UnB), Brasil Date: July 24 to 28, 2017 Call: Universidad de Brasília, Brazil. Informs: http://www.snh2017.anpuh.org

26TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, WORLD HISTORY ASSOCIATION

Seat: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA Call: World History Association Date: June 22 to 24, 2017 Informs: http://www.thewha.org/2017-boston-conference/

SUMMER COURSE 2017 Call: El Centro de Estudios Internacionales, El Colegio de

México Dates: June 5 to July 7, 2017 Place: México City Informs: http://cei.colmex.mx/verano.html

TODAY IN HISTORY

JUNE 3 1553. Mexico.

Courses starts for the first time at the Royal University of Mexico.

• 6 DE JUNE 1821. Peru.

Higos-Urco battle where the patriotic forces due to the realistic army, starting the process of Peruvian independence.

7 DE JUNE 1863. Mexico. French Army took Mexico

City and Napoleon III of France persuades the Archduke Maximilian of Habsburg to occupy the Mexican throne as Emperor.

10 DE JUNE

1971. México. Repression and massacre of students.

12 DE JUNE 1935.

Bolivia and Paraguay signed a ceasefire agreement in the Chaco War.

20 June

World Refugee Day

- 26 JUNE **International Day against** Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
- 26 JUNE **United Nations** International Day in Support of Victims of Torture

27 DE JUNE 1973. Uruguay. President Juan Maria

Bordaberry, with the support of the Armed Forces, gives a coup d'état and dissolves the chambers of Congress, social organizations, political parties and suppresses civil liberties. 28 DE JUNE

2009. Honduras. The Army gives a coup d'état and deported President

Manuel Zelaya to Costa Rica. 1966. Argentina. President Arturo Umberto

Juan Carlos Onganía.

Illía was overthrown by the armed forces led by General

"Leopoldo Zea"

PRIZE IN AMERICAN THOUGHT

The prize is awarded biennially to the original work recognized by the jury as of major value and importance in the development of the American Thought, and that constitutes a relevant contribution to the development of the theme. Works submitted to evaluation must be elaborated by persons of Member States of the PAIGH. Deadline on August 25, 2017.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B6vfZWvuptllUEtNYm5VNV9ZRE0/view?u sp=sharing

CALL:

Informs: comisiondehistoria.ipgh@gmail.com

HISTORY COMMISSION

O CANAL DO PANAMÁ

s part of the commemoration of the withdrawal of the US Army from the Panama Canal on June 3, 1994, the History Commission presents a historical tour of this route of interoceanic communication.

The history of the Panama Canal goes back to the first Spanish explorers in America. In November 1515, Captain Antonio Tello de Guzman discovered the Isthmus of Panama. In 1524, King Carlos I suggested to excavate a canal that would shorten trips to Peru and would allow ships to avoid Cape Horn. In 1533, Gaspar de Espinosa suggested to the Council of the Indies the creation of a canal.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Prussian naturalist, Alexander von Humboldt, prepared a project to excavate the isthmus between Chagres and Panama. The engineer Fernando de Lesseps presented, in 1879, his project of excavation of the Panama Canal.

Towards the end of the 19th century, there was a first attempt by France that failed. Later, in 1903, the Herran-Hay Treaty was signed, between the Colombian and American governments, with the aim of constructing a transoceanic canal in Panama, which was part of Colombia. The treaty was rejected by the Senate of that country, which pushed the Panamanians, to establish a separatist movement that allowed negotiating directly a treaty for the construction of the Canal with the United States. The separation of Panama from Colombia took place on November 3, 1903.

The signature of the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty, allowed to execute the work of engineering, inaugurated and opened to the maritime traffic on August 15, 1914.

On September 7, 1977, the Torrijos-Carter Treaty was signed, ending the US presence on the Panama Canal.



CALL



Nuevas miradas en la huella del americano

The Historical Cartography Committee of the History Commission invites to be part of the project

"ATLAS HISTÓRICO DE AMÉRICA"

which will be developed through the first International Seminar with the theme Pueblos Orginarios.

We call all stakeholders to be part of this initiative and to present their work and lines of research under the theme: "Nuevas miradas en la huella del americano" on November 13 and 14, 2017 in the city of Santiago de Chile.

Informs: http://www.atlashamerica.cl/

Annual University of Texas at El Paso Borderlands **History Conference**

Call: University of Texas at El Paso Call for: Paper Deadline: September 15, 2017 Informs: borderhistoryconf.utep.edu

INEHRM Awards Call: National Institute of Historical Studies on the Mexican Revolution

(INEHRM).

Awards for the Historical Research Trajectory 2017 José C. Valadés Award Manuel González Ramírez Award Daniel Cosío Villegas Award Clementina Díaz and Ovando Prize

AWARDS IN HISTORICAL RESEARCH 2017 Prize Ernesto de la Torre Villar Gastón García Cantú Award Salvador Azuela Award Berta Ulloa Award

AWARD FOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH THESIS 2018

Deadline: July 28, 2017 Informs: http://www.inehrm.gob.mx

Pan American Institute of Geography and History – History Commission

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