



SECTIONS

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- Calls • Today in history

“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**.

Call:

http://comisiones.ipgh.org/HISTORIA/premios/Pensamiento-Pensamiento-de-America_Leopoldo-Zea_2017.pdf

Inform: comisiondehistoria.ipgh@gmail.com

PRIZE

FOR THE BEST HISTORY THESIS ON HISTORY

the History Commission of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History calls for

Prize for the best history thesis on History 2017

The purpose of the award is to promote and acknowledge the recent academic research carried out by students and researchers from the Member States of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) or graduates from official master's programs of universities located in any of these Member States. Will be granted in the general scope of the History of America, centuries XIX and XX.

ANNOUNCEMENT:

http://comisiones.ipgh.org/HISTORIA/premios/Mejor-Tesis-de-Maestria-en-Historia_2017.pdf
Inform: comisiondehistoria.ipgh@gmail.com

PAIGH

AMERICAN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

In the framework of the International Day of Indigenous Peoples, the History Commission reviews the creation and adoption of the American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the XLVI General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS), on June 14, 2016.

In 1989, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States asked the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to prepare a legal instrument on the rights of "indigenous populations. In 1990, the Commission established the Office of the Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in order to focus special attention on indigenous peoples in America, many of whom are exposed to human rights violations because of their special vulnerability. Between October 1995 and February 1997 the IACHR collected suggestions and comments from governments, indigenous organizations, intergovernmental organizations, and experts in order to create the "Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples". In March 1997, the IACHR turned the draft declaration over to the OAS General Assembly. In June 1999, the General Assembly decided to establish a Working Group of the Permanent Council to continue consideration of the draft.

In 2000, the IACHR approved a report about Human Rights Situation of the Indigenous People in the Americas, which includes the background of the inter-American system, OAS protection mechanisms, the individual petition system, and requests to States for provisional precautionary measures. On 30 May 2003, the Chairman of the Working Group published a consolidated text in Washington based on the original draft and taking into account the contributions, comments and proposals submitted by States and indigenous peoples. Between 2003 and 2015 19 Meetings of Negotiations in the Quest for Points of Consensus meetings were held around the "Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples".

With the approval of this Inter-American instrument, the OAS is taking a historic step towards the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights of over 50 million indigenous in the hemisphere.

The text of the Declaration recognizes the fundamental right of indigenous peoples to self-determination, to their ancestral territories, also highlights their right to not be subjected to any form of genocide, and the right not to be subject to assimilation, racial discrimination, racism, intolerance and violence. The text, recognizes their right to self-identification, fosters the respect, development and strengthening of indigenous cultures, traditions, ways of life and languages; emphasizing the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions, providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning. In addition, the Declaration protects the right to indigenous peoples to health, to a healthy environment, as well as to gender equality for indigenous women, among other fundamental rights.

The Declaration is the first one to recognize the rights of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact to remain in that condition and to live freely, in accordance with their cultures and cosmovision.

HISTORY COMMISSION

TREATY OF TLATELOLCO

On the International Day against Nuclear Tests, August 29, the History Commission presents a chronology of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, better known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

The starting point of the efforts that made possible the denuclearization of Latin America was the Joint Declaration made public on April 29, 1963, on the initiative of the President of Mexico, Adolfo López Mateos. Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and México make a Declaration to announce their willingness to sign a multilateral agreement with the other Latin American countries, in which a commitment is made not to manufacture, receive, store or test nuclear weapons or nuclear launching devices.

On November 27, 1963, the General Assembly approved this project, which became resolution 1911 (XVIII). Once this Resolution was approved, the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs began consultations with the other Latin American republics regarding procedures that could be most effective for the accomplishment of the purposes contemplated.

The Preliminary Meeting on the Denuclearization of Latin America (REUPRAL) took place from 23 to 27 November 1964 in Mexico City.

On March 15, 1965, the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America (COPREDAL) began.

On February 12, 1967, COPREDAL unanimously approved the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean. The 33 States of Latin America and the Caribbean ratified this Treaty.

The Treaty of Tlatelolco prohibits the development, acquisition, testing and emplacement of nuclear weapons in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean. It consists of the Preamble with its objectives, a Control System to ensure its compliance and two Additional Protocols aimed at extra-regional States, including the nuclear-weapon States. The Zone of Application of the Treaty of Tlatelolco is the sum of all the territories of the Latin America and the Caribbean countries.



HISTORY RELATED ACTIVITIES REGARDING THE AMERICAN CONTINENT

V NATIONAL AND I INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY REGIONAL RESEARCH "ENFOQUES PARA LA HISTORIA"

Organize Grupo de Estudios Regionales Interdisciplinarios. INCIHUSA-CONICET

Date: August 30 to September 1
Place: Mendoza, Argentina
Contact: jjirmendoza2017@gmail.com

SEMINAR: ANTROPOLOGÍA Y POÉTICA DE LO SAGRADO

Aimed at researchers, teachers and students with a profile of knowledge in art theory, symbolic anthropology, visual anthropology, philosophy, sociology and psychology.
Date: August 7-11, 2017
Information: cenidiap.net

IX ENCONTRO REGIONAL SUL DE HISTÓRIA ORAL

Place: Centro Histórico-Cultural Santa Casa (CHC), Brasil
Dates: August 20-23, 2017
Information: <http://www.sul2017.historiaoral.org.br/>

COLLOQUIUM "MIGUEL COVARRUBIAS: ENCUENTROS ENTRE ANTROPOLOGÍA, GEOGRAFÍA Y ARTE"

Date: August 23-24, 2017
Place: Institute of Aesthetic Research, UNAM, México
Information: simposiocovarrubias@gmail.com

CALLS

ATLAS HISTÓRICO DE AMÉRICA

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 Originarios. 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.

Inform: <http://www.atlashamerica.cl/>

Sexto Simposio Internacional Multidisciplinario de Estudios sobre la Memoria: Discursos de memoria en tiempos del olvido

Convence: Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, México
Call for: Conference
Deadline: August 25, 2017
Information: simemichsyh@gmail.com

Trashumante.

Revista Americana de Historia Social

Call for: Paper:
Thematic issue: Historia social del trabajo de mujeres en perspectiva de género. América Latina, siglos XIX y XX
Deadline: October 16, 2017
Information: revistattrashumante@udea.edu.co

TODAY IN HISTORY

- **AUGUST 1ST**
1811. Mexico.
Ignacio Allende, a hero of Independence, was executed in Chihuahua.
- **AUGUST 6**
1825. Bolivia.
Declaration of Independence.
- **AUGUST 9**
International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples
- **AUGUST 10**
1809. Ecuador.
In Quito the first cry of independence in the Spanish colonies in America.
- **AUGUST 13**
1521. Mexico.
Fall of Tenochtitlan before the troops of Hernán Cortés.
- **AUGUST 19**
1813. Chile.
- It was created the National Library of Chile, the main bibliographical center of the country.
- **AUGUST 23RD**
International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition
- **AUGUST 24**
1842, Mexico.
Heroine of independence Leona Vicario, dies.
- **AUGUST 25**
1825. Uruguay.
Declaration of Independence
- **AUGUST 29**
International Day against Nuclear Tests
- **AUGUST 30TH**
International Day of the Disappeared