• **Day of Women of the Americas**

In 1982, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) established the celebration of the Day of Women of the Americas, to commemorate the creation of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM) in 1928, a pioneer organization not only in the continent but also worldwide.

In 1922, the Pan American Association for the Advancement of Women was founded with the objective of influencing the results of the Fifth International Conference of American States in Santiago, Chile, in 1923 to promote women’s right to vote and the signing of a Treaty of Equality of Rights.

However, no women were appointed as part of the national delegations. Because of this, several unofficial delegates arrived to the Conference and lobbyied to obtain their goal. On that occasion, the plenary pointed out that there was no space in the agenda to talk about equal rights between the sexes. Fortunately, the decision was made to create an agency to take charge of the issue, and thus the CIM was created.

In her speech at the 1928 Conference, Doris Stevens (United States), the first president of the CIM, referred to Pan Americanism to emphasize "the need for action through the Pan American Conference, and not by separate countries, to obtain equality of rights for women in all the American republics."

At the Montevideo Conference in 1933, women participated for the first time as national delegates, and the President of the CIM was granted space to present a study on the legal status of women in the Americas.

Despite the fact that, once again, the Treaty for the Equality of the Rights of Women did not pass, the adoption of the Inter-American Convention on the Nationality of Women was
achieved, this allowed women to retain their own nationality in case of marriage with a man from another country. This was the first international legal instrument to address women’s rights.

Subsequently, the CIM played a fundamental role in the organization of the new international order. In 1946 the CIM secured the creation of the Commission on the Status of Women.

Later, it decreed the establishment of the Decade of Women in the Americas (1976-1985) with the following goals: to promote the full and equal participation of women in the socio-economic life of the member states of the OAS, to improve their conditions and to encourage access for women to technical training, rural credit and agricultural property.

In the 1990s, the issue of gender violence began to be addressed. The Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women in Belém do Pará was approved in 1994.

However, there is still much work to do. According to the Gender Equality Observatory of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the participation of women is 25.7% in ministerial cabinets, 30.7% in executive power and only 29.2% in the judicial branch.

Although the economic participation of women has increased, only 29.4% of women in the Americas have their own income, which means that almost one third of women in the region depend on others for their subsistence.

The number of femicides on the continent remains alarming, coupled with the fact that there are no reliable figures that indicate which incidents can be classified within this category. The severity of the phenomenon has forced 18 Latin American countries to modify their laws to punish femicide: Costa Rica (2007), Guatemala (2008), Chile and El Salvador (2010), Argentina, Mexico and Nicaragua (2012), Bolivia, Honduras, Panama and Peru (2013), Ecuador, Dominican Republic and Venezuela (Rep. Bol. De) (2014), Brazil and Colombia (2015), Paraguay (2016) and Uruguay (2017).
Thanks to the Research Center on Latin America and the Caribbean of the UNAM, Siglo XXI Editores and the work of 44 specialists from 23 countries, we present Cronología de América, siglos XIX y XX. This book provides an account of the main historical, political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological events of the countries of the Americas, as well as efforts towards regional integration.

This book seeks to promote understanding among our peoples through knowledge and encourage the multiplication of comparative history essays, which are so enlightening of our reality, as necessary to advance regional cooperation. It is our desire that this work be a useful tool to delve into the knowledge of the past that constitutes the Americas as a region, to understand how the Americas has become what it is today.

Dra. Patricia Galeana

The following scholars participated in Cronología de América, siglos XIX y XX:

ACADEMIC CALLS

THE 2019 "LEOPOLDO ZEA" AWARD

The History Commission of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) calls for applications to the 2019 "Leopoldo Zea" Award, to those whose trajectory is recognized as one of the most significant and important, constituting a relevant contribution to the development of the study of The Americas. The call for applications is available at the following link: http://comisiones.ipgh.org/historia/assets/convocatoria-leopoldo-zea-2019.pdf

For further information: comisiondehistoria.ipgh@gmail.com

Applications deadline: September 30th, 2019.

JOURNAL OF HISTORY OF THE AMERICAS

Permanent call for the reception of articles, documents and reviews.
Guidelines for authors: https://revistadehistoriadeamerica.ucol.mx/content/revista/1/file/RHA_Convocatoria%20Permanente2018.pdf

Please address any inquiries to Journal Editor Dr. Alexandra Pita: revhistoamerica@ipgh.org

JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AMERICAS

The Journal of Archaeology of The Americas has an open call for the submission of articles to be published in its forthcoming editions.

For further information, please contact Journal Editor Mario A. Rivera Ph.D.: marivera41@gmail.com
JOURNAL OF ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE AMERICAS

The Journal of Anthropology of the Americas of the PAICH invites academics to send thematic dossier proposals for consideration in upcoming editions.

Proposals can be sent to the Journal (antropologia.americana@gmail.com) and should include the following information:

1. Name or title of the theme of the dossier.
2. Objectives and justification of the theme (500 words).
3. A provisional list of possible articles that will be included in the dossier, and the names of participating writers, including a brief résumé for each.
4. The résumé of the coordinator of the thematic dossier.
5. The proposals will be considered by the Journal Editorial Committee. Proposals with an international perspective that include with authors from different regions in Latin America and the Caribbean will be privileged.

6. Once a proposal is accepted by the Editorial Committee, the coordinator (or coordinators) will be responsible for:
   - Posting the 'Call for papers' in collaboration with the Editorial Committee.
   - Contacting potential authors to collaborate on the thematic edition.
   - Carrying out a preliminary evaluation of the papers, together with the Editorial Committee of the journal.
   - Suggesting at least two peer reviewers for each paper.

7. All the articles will be peer reviewed according to the double-blind system.

“NATIONAL ACADEMY OF HISTORY” PRIZE
TO THE BEST WORK WRITTEN ON A THEME OF ARGENTINE HISTORY, PUBLISHED BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 2016 AND DECEMBER 31, 2017.

Deadline for receipt of proposals: March 29th, 2019
Contact: info@anhistoria.org.ar
For more information: http://www.anh.org.ar/noticia.php?id=313-concurso-
PRESENTATION FOR THE XIX COLOMBIAN CONGRESS OF HISTORY

THEMATIC TABLE NO. 19
"CONCEPTUAL HISTORY AND POLITICAL LANGUAGES"

Colombian Association of Historians
Location: Quindío, Colombia
Date: October 1-4, 2019
Deadline for receipt of proposals: February 20th, 2019
Contact: jmlargov@unal.edu.co
For more information: http://asocolhistoria.org.co/content/xix-congreso-colombiano-de-historia-quivid%C3%ADo-2019

LECTURE FOR THE 9TH INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM OF HISTORIANS IN TLALPUJAHUA, MICHOACÁN

"HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION: IN SEARCH OF NEW HORIZONS."

Location: Michoacán, Mexico
Date: April 12th and 23rd
Deadline for receipt of proposals: February 25th, 2019
Contact: coloquiotlalpujahua@gmail.com

PRESENTATION FOR THE III INTERNATIONAL ENCOUNTER OF HISTORICAL-LITERARY RESEARCH

Location: Baja California Sur, Mexico
Date: May 21-23, 2019
Deadline for receipt of proposals: March 8th, 2019
Contact: congreso.mihl@uabcs.mx
For more information: http://www.uabcs.mx/secciones/contenido/2550

LECTURE FOR THE XVII INTER-SCHOOL HISTORY CONFERENCE

TABLE: "PRISONS AND ASYLUM SPACES IN LATIN AMERICA: HISTORICAL-JURIDICAL APPROACH AND APPROACHES FROM SOCIAL HISTORY (XIX-XX CENTURIES)."

Location: Catamarca, Argentina
Date: October 2-5, 2019.
Deadline for receipt of proposals: March 15th, 2019
Contact: jorgealber75@gmail.com
For more information: http://www.h-mexico.unam.mx/node/22978
**ACADEMIC EVENTS**

**First Regional Colloquium on Research and Teaching of History**

Date: February 22 and 23  
Location: Iguala, Guerrero, Mexico.  

For further information:  
http://www.h-mexico.unam.mx/node/22763


Location: Philadelphia, United States  
Date: April 4-7, 2019  
Contact: oah@oah.org  
For more information:  
http://www.oah.org/meetings-events/oah19/

**XIV Meeting of Historians of Latin American Mining**

Location: Santiago, Chile  
Date: April 3 and 4, 2019  
Contact: reunionhistoriadoresmineria@gmail.com  
For more information:  

**First Colloquium on the Cultural History of Education. "Universes, Construction of Subjectivities, Sources and Methodological Tools".**

Instituto de Investigaciones sobre la Universidad y la Educación (IISUE), UNAM  
Date: February 21 and 22  
Location: IISUE, Mexico City.  
For further information:  
https://www.facebook.com/events/272045076777604/
FEBRUARY 1ST
Mexico, 1868
The National Preparatory School opens.

FEBRUARY 2ND
Signature of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
Mexico loses more than half of its territory in the War of territorial conquest of the United States (now the states of California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, and Texas, as well as part of Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas and Oklahoma).

FEBRUARY 6TH
Chile, 1877
The Amunátegui Decree authorizes women to pursue university studies.

FEBRUARY 7TH
Mexico and Peru
Courts of the inquisition are created in Mexico City and Lima.

FEBRUARY 13TH
Brazil, 1827
Battle of Bacacay: Troops of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata defeat forces of the Empire of Brazil.

FEBRUARY 18TH
Uruguay, 1960
The Treaty of Montevideo is signed, giving way to the Latin American Free Trade Association.

FEBRUARY 19TH
1928
The Paraguayan Communist Party is founded.

FEBRUARY 23RD
1904
The United States takes control of the Panama Canal for 10 million dollars, as stipulated in the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty.

FEBRUARY 24TH
British interception of the Zimmermann Telegram where Germany asks Mexico to go to war against the United States.

FEBRUARY 26TH
Cuba, 1869
The Assembly of Representatives abolished slavery.

FEBRUARY 27TH
1812
The flag of Argentina is hoisted for the first time.