Américas
Projections of Power in the Americas

Hélène Balzely Clausen
Edited by Neil Bisbye-Poulsen

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The Americas

Power and its Multiple Propositions

Introduction
In January 1974, Nieves Alfresa, a Chilean woman in her early twenties, a sense of the entire in the aftermath of the Chilean military coup, fled to New York City. The impact of this event on the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was profound. The country's military government intervened on February 11, 1974, following a failed coup attempt, and Alfresa, along with her family, was forced into exile. Her experiences were emblematic of the broader impact of the military's decision to intervene in the country's affairs.

A new democratic decade in Argentina soon ensued, and the leadership of Atauro Abarca, the current president, began to prepare for the lifting of martial law and the subsequent democratization of the country. The government's commitment to democratic principles and the promotion of women's rights were central to its agenda. Atauro Abarca's administration, guided by a new democratic approach, aimed to build a society that was more inclusive and respectful of human rights.

Women's rights in Argentina continued to be a priority under the new leadership. The government's commitment to gender equality was reflected in its policies and actions, which sought to address the historical inequalities and discrimination faced by women. The lifting of martial law was seen as a significant step towards the realization of women's rights. The government's efforts were supported by the United Nations and other international organizations, which provided guidance and assistance in the implementation of these policies.

In Chile, the military's intervention in 1973 led to the creation of new democratic institutions and a commitment to human rights. The country's leaders recognized the importance of women's rights in the democratic transition and the construction of a new democratic order. The government's policies and actions were aligned with the international consensus on women's rights, and its commitment to these principles was seen as a vital component of its democratic credentials.

The military's intervention in 1973 marked a significant and transformative moment in the history of Latin America. It highlighted the challenges and opportunities that arose from political upheaval and the need for dialogue and cooperation among different stakeholders. The government's commitment to democratization and human rights was not without its challenges, but it remained steadfast in its pursuit of these goals. The lifting of martial law and the establishment of new democratic institutions were seen as essential steps towards the realization of these aspirations.
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: MILITARY RULE

Women's Rights as Human Rights

Women were often marginalized and oppressed, especially in the context of military rule. The implementation of military rule often led to the restriction of women's rights and freedoms. This was particularly evident during the period of military regimes in several countries, where women faced increased discrimination and limited opportunities.

In the early 1970s, women were actively involved in resistance against military regimes. They organized protests and rallies to demand their rights and freedoms. These actions were often met with severe repression, including arrests and violence.

Despite these challenges, women continued to fight for their rights. Their activism contributed to the eventual overthrow of military regimes in some countries. The struggle for women's rights continued, and their efforts helped pave the way for greater gender equality and human rights in the region.

Women's involvement in political and social movements during this time played a crucial role in promoting gender equality and human rights. Their contributions highlighted the importance of recognizing women's rights as human rights, a theme that continues to be relevant today.

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EMPOWERMENT

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY: EXILE AS WOMEN'S RIGHTS AS HUMAN RIGHTS

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THE GENDERED EXPERIENCES OF EXILE AND SOLIDARITY

Women's Rights as Human Rights

Women's voices and experiences of violence, displacement, and persecution are often marginalized and silenced in discussions of human rights. Yet, the rights of women and girls are central to achieving gender equality and promoting peace and security. The United Nations' commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment is enshrined in the Sustainable Development Goals, which aim to achieve a world where women and girls have the same opportunities as men and boys.

Women's rights are human rights, and the struggle for human rights and the empowerment of women is a struggle for peace and security. Women's voices and experiences must be heard and respected, as they hold the key to achieving gender equality and promoting peace and security.

The problem of political opposition cannot be seen only inside the political sphere, but also in the international arena. Countries that suppress political opposition are denying their citizens the right to participate in the political process and are undermining the democratic values that are fundamental to the stability and prosperity of societies.

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A NEW DISCOURSE OF EMPOWERMENT

GLOBAL PARADIGM SHIFTS AND WOMEN’S RIGHTS:

Despite increasing awareness of women’s rights and human rights, many women in developing countries continue to lack access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. This is due in large part to social and cultural norms that perpetuate gender inequality. The international community has made progress in promoting women’s rights, but much remains to be done.

Women’s Rights as Human Rights

Women in many parts of the world still face discrimination and oppression. Efforts to promote gender equality and women’s rights have been made, but much more needs to be done to ensure that women have equal access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. The international community must continue to work towards this goal.

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The process of women and girls becoming aware of their rights and what they can do to protect and promote these rights is a crucial step towards empowering themselves and their communities. This awareness can lead to increased participation in decision-making processes and ultimately to the realization of their full potential.

In conclusion, the international community must continue to support the efforts of women and girls to achieve their rights. This includes providing them with the necessary resources and opportunities to develop their skills, knowledge, and leadership abilities. By doing so, we can contribute to a more just and equitable world for all.

References:
NOTES

Cultural encounters often present a clear view of the realities not only of women's experience, but also of the gender roles and power dynamics that shape these experiences. Understanding the cultural contexts in which these encounters occur is crucial for making informed decisions about how to intervene and support women's empowerment.

In the 1990s, women's movements across the globe faced new challenges and opportunities to expand their influence and reach. With the rise of neoliberal policies and globalization, women's organizations were forced to adapt and innovate in order to survive and thrive.

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