



REPORT PRESENTED BY: THE NATIONAL AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF  
MEXICO IN COLLABORATION WITH THE MEXICO, MULTICULTURAL  
NATION UNIVERSITY PROGRAMME (PUMC-UNAM)

REGARDING THE WORK OF PROTECTION, DOCUMENTATION AND  
SYSTEMIZATION OF THE DOCUMENTARY, HEMEROGRAPHIC AND  
BIBLIOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE  
(I.I.I.)

Comes before the Directive Council of the Inter-American Indian Institute, the  
Organization of American States (OAS), the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations and  
UNAM's Office of the Dean

Mexico City, Mexico, January, 2011.

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SYSTEMIZATION OF THE DOCUMENTARY, HEMEROGRAPHIC AND  
BIBLIOGRAPHIC HERITAGE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE  
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I. INTRODUCTION

On the 31<sup>st</sup> of July of 2009, the Directive Council of the Inter-American Indian Institute approved the closing down of the Institute, based on the agreements established in the Ordinary General Assembly of its Directive Council, that took place the 26<sup>th</sup> of June of the same year, in Mexico City, and signed by the members of the Institute to that date, of the Contracting States of the Patzcuaro Convention: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua,

Panama, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, Peru, Venezuela, Dominican Republic and Uruguay (See Annexe 1).

Furthermore, in that date, the Institute's facilities- property of the Mexican Government- were handed over, along with the documentary, bibliographic, hemerographic and cartographic archive of the I.I.I. to UNAM's Mexico, Multicultural Nation University Programme, pursuant to the agreement established between the members of the Directive Council of the I.I.I, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations (SRE), and the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) (See Annexe 2), UNAM commits to the creation of an Information, Research and Documentation Center of the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, which would be available for both the academic sector and to organizations or indigenous scholars from Mexico or the Americas, interested in the development of indigenous peoples and in the history of indigenismo in America. The building occupied by the I.I.I is located in Avenida de las Fuentes 106, Pedregal de San Angel,

## II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DONATION AND UNAM's COMMITMENT TO PRESENT AN ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORK REGARDING THE I.I.I. ARCHIVE.

In the aforementioned agreement, it was stipulated that UNAM would receive the I.I.I.'s archive as an onerous donation, committing to the creation of an *Annual Activity Report*, outlining the development of the safeguarding, cataloging and systemization of the

documentary, bibliographic, hemerographic and cartographic material, and to inform about the creation of the project Indigenous Peoples' of America Center for Documentation, Research and Information.

The report –which will be presented in the following pages-, would have to be delivered to the Organization of American States (OAS), the Directive Council of the I.I.I., the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations (SRE) and to UNAM's Office of the Dean (See Annexe 2).

## ACTIVITY REPORT

### I. BRIEF HISTORY OF THE I.I.I. AND ITS DOCUMENTARY, BIBLIOGRAPHIC AND HEMEROGRAPHIC ARCHIVE

American political and social movements of the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century had generated, in numerous countries of the region, a favorable outlook for the creation of new institutions and to the establishment of continental bonds related to American indigenous populations, who were not immune to the United States Pan-American tendencies. The impact of the Mexican Revolution, a nationalistic and anti-imperialistic notion in several countries and the declared concern for the situation of indigenous populations, among other factors, led to the resolution of the Eighth International Conference of American States (Lima, Peru, 1938) “thus, the Continental Indian Congress study the convention of establishing an Inter-American Indian Institute.” (MARROQUÍN, 1977:59<sup>1</sup>)

The agreement was finalized in 1940, in Patzcuaro, Michoacan, Mexico, with the assembly of the First Inter-American Indian Congress, stipulating the creation of three indigenous bodies that should work in unison: “the Inter-American Indian Congresses, the Inter-American Indian Institute and the National Indian Institutes. The Institute will acquire judicial validity from the moment in which five countries ratify the convention.” (*Ibid.*:60). This occurred two years later, with the effective ratification of Mexico, the United States, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua; and even though the legal status of the I.I.I. should be dated in 1942 it is important to point out that the political and disciplinary guidelines as well as the thematic priorities had been established in the First

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<sup>1</sup> MARROQUÍN, Alejandro, *Balance del indigenismo*, México, Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, 1977.

Inter-American Congress of Patzcuaro in 1940. National Institutes (such as the Mexican Indigenous National Institute, created in 1948) would act as subsidiaries of the I.I.I. with the understanding that these and the I.I.I. itself would have to comply and enforce the resolutions from the Congresses. Thus, the I.I.I. was constituted as the body in charge of orienting and coordinating indigenous policies throughout the continent, a yearning that had always been far from reach due the countries' internal policies, the weakness of their finances and the mechanisms of "respect to sovereignty of the member States" that ruled their relationships.

The I.I.I. had its best moments against the abovementioned limitations, as a technical and political authority, as a focal point of fundamental ideas about Indigenismo, as a driving force behind the development and application of social sciences to the resolution of indigenous problems and as a place that formed cadres. Its outstanding editorial work materialized into a group of celebrated publications: the magazine *América Indígena*, the *Boletín Indigenista* (substituted a few years later by the *Anuario Indigenista*) and the collection of books, manuals, reports and leaflets, where the most prominent social scientists contributed for decades.

In 1952, according to official data taken from the OAS, "the I.I.I. became a specialized body of the OAS and from that point forward has helped in the coordination of the investigations that helps the understanding of the situation indigenous regions live in and to offer technical assistance for the development of said communities." (OAS, <http://www.oas.org/es>).

On the 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the formation of the Inter-American Indian Institute, Alejandro Marroquín wrote a lucid account in his *Balance del Indigenismo*

(MARROQUÍN, 1977, abovementioned) in which he gave account of the creation process and the history of both the Inter-American body as well as of the experiences in the matter that had taken place in Mexico, Guatemala, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil and Bolivia. He closed the study with a section denominated “Successes and failures of indigenista policy.” He did not disdain the theoretic work of indigenismo, or the forging of one of the most important State policies in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, or the notable development of social sciences linked to the indigenous theme, but he did point out: “It is a fact that indigenismo, as an ideology and as a practical enterprise is going through a serious crisis. (...) The situation of America and of the indigenous peoples in particular, has changed profoundly. Indigenista theory adjusts to conditions that for the most part are in decline due to the impetuous push of history. It is true that indigenista leaders, especially from Mexico, tried to adapt and to bring up to date the theory to the changes that were occurring. Nonetheless, this new reality imposes the revision of indigenismo, both on its theory and on its practice, of its purpose and objectives and of its methodological processes. The need to adjust indigenismo to the new situation is precisely what originates the actual crisis; a healthy and stimulating crisis without a doubt, since it represents a decisive transition, an effective stimulus to the creation of a new indigenismo, without denying all of the positive aspects of the former, and which will become a guarantee for the liberation of indigenous populations.” (*Ibid.*:287)

Marroquín’s analysis did not exclude the perception of the recurrent obstacles the Institute faced: “The heart of the problem is that we confront an apparent dilemma: if the Institute transforms into a technical body it will deviate towards insignificant academia because it will not be able to act in the countries that are part of it, and if it follows the

political path, it will stop being a technical institution but would have an ample margin of practical possibilities. It seems that we are faced against a contradictory situation: it is either a technical institution or a political one; one excludes the other.” (*Ibid.*:68) Perhaps with some pessimism, due to the example portrayed, yet pointing towards a genuine power relations problem, Marroquín suggested that the I.I.I. should function as the Inter-American Development Bank, which “nobody denies its technical traits”, but that it has and organization that allows certain control over the States. The comparison to a financial body resulted paradoxical in itself, given that the main source of income was (and remained being) the meager and late fees countries contributed to the Institution.

Well beyond the deep crisis and the environmental characteristics Marroquín recognized, the I.I.I. historical achievements cannot be minimized: in the studies, congresses and projects applied, it was an institution that persistently pointed out matters and difficulties, such as land ownership and agrarian distribution, discrimination and racism, the significance of indigenous languages and cultures, the condition of indigenous women, the prioritized battle against certain endemic diseases in indigenous regions (onchocerciasis, malaria, tuberculosis, trachoma, Chagas disease), nutritional deficiencies, the importance of basic sanitation, access to medical services and the safeguard of traditional medicine, education (specially, alphabetization in the mother tongue and, in general, the support of bilingual education programs), to observe indigenous rights, the struggle for the betterment of indigenous economies, the promotion of arts and crafts, the revaluation of art and the protection of the work of indigenous artists, the need to preserve the registry of live traditions (literature, designs and the pioneer work of ethnomusicology), the concern over alcoholism, the impetus for



communal development projects, ecological debate, religious movements and the new ethno-political movements, as well as its invaluable editorial work.

With the purpose of restructuring the Institute in order to adapt it to the new set of circumstances, Oscar Arze Quintanilla (starting in 1977) and José del Val Blanco (named director in 1995) tried, without too much success, to apply the Quinquennial Indigenista Action Plan and the amendment of the Patzcuaro Convention (in which the fundamental political and administrative guidelines are established), the approval of OAS's Inter-American Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the creation of the Permanent Forum of Indigenous Peoples (also within the OAS). Both were important initiatives that responded, in good measure, to the new nature of the continental indigenous demands.

As with indigenismo in general, the elaboration of a chronicle of events of the I.I.I. with its respective end result is still a pending assignment. Its completion will allow us to shed light into one of the richest and more complex movements of the century and to clarify the relationships between American States, indigenous populations, Afro-American communities, the sum of national societies and the institutional order in which the I.I.I. performed.

The I.I.I. was led, between the years of 1940 and 2002 by: Manuel Gamio, Miguel León-Portilla, Gonzalo Aguirre Beltrán, Oscar Arze Quintanilla, José Matos Mar and José del Val Blanco. The Provisional Executive Committee, which developed the creation of the First Inter-American Indian Congress, had in Luis Chávez Orozco its main contributor. Moisés Sáenz was appointed the Provisional Director of the Institute. Designated Mexico's Ambassador in Peru –situation that triggered Guatemalan Carlos

Girón Cerna's interim administration-, Sáenz passed away without being able to assume the post, thus Gamio was appointed.

In 2002, Guillermo Espinosa Velasco (former Director General of the Mexican Indigenous National Institute) became the Director of the Institute and whose work program, approved by the Directive Council, would provide continuity to the publication of *América Indígena*, proposing to reactivate the Documentation Center project, the renewal of the library's public activities, to initiate a series of studies denominated: "State of the economic and social development of indigenous peoples of the Americas", the study of new relationships between the organizations and the indigenous peoples of the continent and the electronic media production of materials provided by the documental archives of the Institute. (INTER-AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE, 2002).

As it has been previously noted in the reports issued between 2002 and 2009 by the Institute's Directive, the assortment of complex and unfavorable circumstances worsened the technical and financial crisis, to the extreme of not being able to undertake basic activities, situation that led to a decision, from within the OAS, of organizing an Informal Working Group in charge of studying the Situation of the Inter-American Indian Institute, established within the framework of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs of the Permanent Council on August 30<sup>th</sup>, 2007, in accordance to the provisions in its resolute paragraph 2 of the Resolution AG/RES. 2284 (XXXVII-O/07) of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, held in Panama in June of 2007, denominated 'The Situation of the Inter-American Indian Institute'." (OAS/Ser.G/CAJP/GT/III-5/08 rev.2, May 12<sup>th</sup>, 2008) (See Annexe 3).

In the interest of this report, we indicate that in the previous document it was explicitly mentioned: “*b) To consider the protection and beneficial use of the important historic and documental archive of the Institute.*”

The document also added: “It is with this purpose that the [Informal Working] Group convened in 5 meetings beginning on September 13, October 5 and December 13 of 2007, and on February 5 and March 5 and 6, of 2008. In said meetings, various delegations participated in it and had the technical support of the General Secretariat (Department of Legal Counsel, Cumbres Secretariat and the Colon Library). Also in attendance, the General Directorate of the Inter-American Institute and executives of the Multicultural Nation University Programme of the National Autonomous University of Mexico”

Subsequently, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States AG/RES.2370 (XXXVIII-O/08), in its document **THE FUTURE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE** approved a set of Recommendations, among which we single out (See Annexe 4):

“3. c) That the necessary measures are taken for the recovery, maintenance and the dissemination of the historical, bibliographic, hemerographic and videographic archive of the Inter-American Indian Institute, in order to enable wide-spread access to it, so that it serves as raw material for the investigations related to indigenous peoples.

d) That the National Autonomous University of Mexico’s proposal is accepted, considering that it will allow the fulfillment of the recommended objectives proposed in the above-mentioned paragraph.

e) That any initiative observes the multinational nature of the I.I.I.’s patrimony.

f) To consider the loan of the acquis as an applicable option, or its donation in case every State found it acceptable to do so.”

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I. THE TRANSFER OF THE ARCHIVE AND FACILITIES OF THE I.I.I.  
TO THE UNAM.

**Explanatory note**

In both dialogues held between the UNAM and the Informal Working Group of the OAS (Washington, February of 2008), and subsequently, in Mexico, with I.I.I. Directive Council, it was convened to acknowledge the resources of the Institute as **a closed, historical archive, within a time frame that begins in 1940 and ends in 2009**. This, based on the fact that UNAM's project proposes the **“recovery, organization, cataloging, conservation, safeguard and digitalization of the bibliographic, hemerographic, photographic, cartographic, phonographic, videographic and documental archive of the I.I.I.”** and the **compilation, analysis, cataloging, digitalization and *differentiated* incorporation of new resources pertaining to indigenous populations of the Americas and of indigenismo in the continent.**

For practical purposes and following the established I.I.I. nomenclature, in the present report we will refer to the bibliographic and hemerographic archive as the **Manuel Gamio Library**.

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THE IMPORTANCE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHIVE

After fifteen months of continuous work on the project *Recovery, organization, cataloging, conservation, safeguard and digitalization of the bibliographic, hemerographic, photographic, cartographic, phonographic, videographic and documental archive of the I.I.I.*, the PUMC concluded the incorporation of NINE (9) funds, EIGHT (8) of which are not only fully inventoried and crosschecked to the

original data bases, but also have received preventive maintenance in order to achieve better means of conservation in the receptacles in which they have been stored. The following is a list of the funds created:

*Historical book Fund of the I.I.I.* This fund will gather the collections of the recovered books from the former I.I.I.'s Manuel Gamio Library, which were acquired between 1940 and 2009. It gathers all sorts of specialized literature about indigenous peoples of the Americas, ranging from the results of academic research to declarations and conventions of indigenous peoples, literary documents, reports from multiple national and international bodies, lawsuits and petitions, institutional studies, statistics, indicators, etc. Today, after a rigorous registry carried out by an important group of PUMC's librarians, we know that the fund is comprised of 24,204 volumes, which in the future will be standardized into the data base they were registered into for the subsequent transfer into a more modernized, multifunctional and versatile software, in order to meet the guidelines set by UNAM's General Directorate of Libraries.

*Historical Periodical Archives Fund of the I.I.I.* Like the previous fund, this second fund was created during the life span of the former Manuel Gamio Library, and it is where, all the newspaper publications the I.I.I. managed to incorporate either by direct acquisition or by exchange and donation from national and international institutions related to the process of study, development, management and consideration of the indigenous populations of the Americas. By its own nature, this fund very clearly asserts the dynamic the library had in its different stages of consolidation, during which it managed to gather

60,163 magazines, annals, notebooks, gazettes, newspapers, etc., as well as an undetermined number of essays and articles contained in them.

Historical documental archive Fund of the I.I.I. This fund is one of the three most important funds of the whole archive, since in it, most of the documental memory of the I.I.I.'s activities are contained, from its inception to its closure. Said memory is important, because it includes documents that bear witness to some of the most significant milestones of the public policies developed throughout 70 years by a large number of countries of the continent, as well as of the history of American indigenismo. Although this archive presented an excellent sorting standard when it was received, an ample quantity of scattered documents, which existed in the different areas, were added and has now been organized, purged and safeguarded for its transfer to the new Center. In actuality, PUMC has formed a specialized working group that will conduct the following stage of making a complete inventory of the whole archive, which is estimated to enclose, approximately, 22,000 documents, which are contained in 264 archive boxes.

Book surplus fund of the I.I.I. After continuous editorial work promoted by the I.I.I. since its foundation, aimed to publish different types of bibliographic works on American indigenismo, upon its closure, the Institution held in its facilities and important array of books, edited within or in collaboration with other institutions, to be internationally distributed among indigenous organizations, governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations and academic bodies, among others. After being identified and reorganized, these resources will be used in the future in accordance to their original

purpose, which was to strengthen the processes of exchange of bibliographic material with other documentation centers and specialized libraries, by means of new exchange and donation agreements that, eventually, will be set in place once the Center opens. Today, this fund is formed by 1,980 (One thousand and eighty) books, which are now located in the Library Fund, separated from the rest of the books for future management.

Magazine surplus fund of the I.I.I. During its existence, the I.I.I. systematically produced three types of periodic publications that not only represented the most important editorial effort the Institute carried out throughout its 70 year history, but also the essential forums to launch important works of indigenous and non-indigenous specialists, associated to aspects of political, social, economic, cultural, environmental, educational, religious and legal life of the indigenous peoples of the continent, among many other facets. The aforementioned publications are: *Revista América Indígena*, the *Boletín Indigenista* and the *Anuario Indigenista*, of which the I.I.I. still kept, at the moment of closing down, 4,960 (Four thousand nine hundred and sixty) volumes for its international distribution. After the gathering, conservation and registration processes undertaken by the PUMC, these resources are now incorporated into a specific fund, much like the books surplus fund, and will be used to strengthen the international library exchange policies that the Center will develop.

Documental material still in process Fund After the Inter-American Indian Institute closed down, and starting from a careful analytical work of the resources that were scattered in the different areas of the Institute, a PUMC's group of librarians assembled,



purged and selected the material that was found fit of being incorporated in to the new Center's archive, also after a meticulous processing of the material. Said fund, which today includes 3,084 (Three thousand and eighty four) books, publications and periodicals, will eventually be incorporated to both the Library Fund as well as to the Periodical Fund, after being properly catalogued.

Audiovisual material Fund. This fund essentially includes some videographic material, compact discs, transparencies, cassettes, microfilms, movies, etc., associated to different aspects of indigenous life. In total, the resources sum 458 (four hundred and fifty eight), unfortunately for some, their usefulness has expired. This fund will have to be one of the archives destined for vigorous growth not only from the aforementioned means of support, but mainly from the extensive amount of information that currently circulates through electronic means in the form of audio, video, cinema, television, etc.

Cartographic Fund. Apparently, this fund had little to no development during the active years of the I.I.I., therefore we only found 318 (three hundred and eighteen) maps, charts or illustrations pertaining to indigenous territories in the continent. In the future, this resources will be digitalized for viewing and will be added to the 1,500 (fifteen hundred) digital maps the PUMC has managed to gather for their viewing through electronic means, which delve in is entirety about different facets of the American indigenous world.

Poster fund due to its historical and documentary importance, the PUMC initiated the project of collecting posters that were used to disseminate I.I.I.'s activities and which

were scattered across the different areas of the Institute. Although today it only includes 26 (twenty six) posters, this archive, in the future, will be expanded with those the Center produces from its daily work of research and documentation surrounding indigenous populations of the Americas.

## PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK

1. From UNAM's point of view, this commitment involves not only the planning and execution of a great project related to the countries and to the indigenous peoples of the continent, but also to propel a collection of technical, normalized and administrative sub-projects oriented to the construction and organization of specific areas destined to: 1) the conservation of the archives, 2) the realization of multiple planning and implementation processes (catalogation, classification, labeling, sealing, etc.), 3) the acquisition of new materials, 4) the network digitalization and dissemination of the Center's documentation, 5) the provision of information and distribution services (which includes public, individual and collective consultation in reading and reference rooms and in closed, lecture and discussion cubicles), reprographics, etc., 6) the research of the archives, as well as the construction of cubicles for researchers and their assistants, 7) the dissemination of the archives, 8) the management of the services the Center offers and 9) the investment of resources for the purchase of specialized equipment, furnishings, educational material, personnel, consulting, training, courses, conferences, etc.

2. In order to assume control of the archives, UNAM had previously conducted two specialized diagnostics about the condition of the Manuel Gamio Library, of the I.I.I. (See Annexes 5 and 6) and of its corresponding archives, with the collaboration of UNAM's General Directorate of Libraries (who manages the group of libraries and documentation centers of the entire University and of many external entities) and the Center of Studies on the University, whose results were timely conveyed to the Directive Council of the I.I.I. and to the representatives of the SRE in Mexico, and to the members of the Informal Working Group of the OAS, in February of 2008, in Washington. The document was named: "Proposal for the protection, research and development of the bibliographic, hemerographic and documental archive of the Inter-American Indian Institute" (See Annex 7).
3. On the 31<sup>st</sup> of July, 2009, the operational closure of the I.I.I. was formally verified, based on the agreements established in the Ordinary General Assembly of its Directive Council that took place the 26<sup>th</sup> of June of the same year, by the representatives of the Contracting States of the Patzcuaro Convention (See Annexes 8 and 1).
4. On the 31<sup>st</sup> of July, 2009 the Institute's facilities were handed over, along with the documentary, bibliographic, hemerographic and cartographic archive of the I.I.I. to UNAM's Mexico, Multicultural Nation University Programme, pursuant to the agreement established between the members of the Directive Council of the I.I.I., the Organization of American States (OAS), the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations (SRE), and the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM).

5. In order to comply to the agreements referred to by the UNAM, the PUMC has worked, from the time of the transfer, in both the facilities and the archives for 9 straight months, in which they have undertaken the following activities:
- a. Modification of the working areas for the development of the project *Recovery, organization, catalogation, conservation and safeguard of the bibliographic, hemerographic, photographic, cartographic, phonographic, videographic and documental archives of the I.I.I.*, carried out by the PUMC.
  - b. The acquisition of the necessary materials for the construction of the physical aspects of the project (shelves, maintenance equipment, material used for conservation of the archives, protective gear for the personnel, office supplies, educational material, etc.).
  - c. The restoration and maintenance of the electrical and hydraulic installations, as well as for windows, doors, gardens and guardhouse.
  - d. Removal of floors and materials contaminated with bacteria.
  - e. Provisional setup of a local network for academic and technical use as well as offering specialized technical support for the hardware.
  - f. Employment of specialized personnel for the development of the activities surrounding the archives (1 Chief Coordinator of the project, 1 monitoring and outreach Coordinator, 3 full time librarians, 6 part-time librarians, 2 reception and maintenance personnel, 1 technical support person and 1 security guard.)

- g. Preventive and corrective fumigation of the archives and external areas for the decontamination of both the materials and the areas.
- h. Consolidation and classification of the scattered documental material.
- i. Diagnosis and report on the general status of the archives.
- j. Integration and delimitation of the archives.
- k. Conservation and inventory of the archives.
- l. Safeguard and provisional packing of the archives for their protection during the refurbishing of the facilities.
- m. Elaboration of the directory of the institutions that have established an exchange and donation agreement with the I.I.I..
- n. Elaboration of a working methodology for the identification, organization and conservation of the archives.
- o. Analysis and cross-referencing of the I.I.I.'s archives data base.
- p. Reception and organization of the documental funds of the PUMC.
- q. Elaboration of the overall project for the creation of the Center of Studies of the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, with the participation of all the areas of PUMC.
- r. Elaboration of a specific project regarding areas and furnishings for the Center's archives.
- s. Elaboration of an architectural project for the refurbishment of the Center, with the collaboration of both of UNAM's General Directorate of Works (still in process) and the Secretariat on Juridical Affairs.

- t. Planning, organization and management of financial resources for the Center's project, in coordination with UNAM's General Directorate of Budget and the General Directorate of Works.
  - u. Monitoring of negotiations related to the real estate, the I.I.I.'s facility land use permit, INDAABIN, the SRE and UNAM's Secretariat on Juridical Affairs.
  - v. Monitoring of the general agreements established with the I.I.I., the SRE, the OAS, the INDAABIN and with its own internal entities.
6. It is important to point out that UNAM has already established obligations and projects, with all of the aforementioned bodies, of a technical, academic, administrative, architectural, juridical and budget nature, all of which are in different stages of implementation and negotiation and which will be topics of further reports.

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## THE FOUNDATION OF THE CENTER OF RESEARCH, INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE AMERICAS.

In conclusion, we would like to mention, that the joint PUMC-UNAM efforts have made significant progress in the design of the future Center of Research, Information and Documentation of the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, which will be able to integrate when the architectonic adaptations are finished and the necessary proceedings, to comply with the guidelines established by UNAM for the creation of these types of bodies, are met.

Alongside the tasks reported in the previous pages, the Program, have gathered, analyzed and systematized a large quantity of information that will serve as a foundation to the archives of the new Center. The information and documentation pertains to the situation, characteristics, life conditions and development perspectives of the indigenous peoples of the Americas. Thus, for example, within the project *Half a century of indigenous movements in Latin America* (which collects the information produced by the same indigenous peoples, their organizations, indigenous leaders and intellectuals, covering the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century) a detailed socio-economic analysis of American indigenous populations has been carried out, using as a starting point the data taken from the revision of the different censuses in America from the year 2000 Census Round; the *Evaluation Report for the International First Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples*, presented in the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UN, New York, 2007); the *Report "Indigenous peoples' well-being and development indicators"* is still under editorial review (also presented in the Permanent Forum in 2008), the recent conclusion of the book *Indigenous Peoples health indicators*, in order to comply an agreement between UNAM and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO-WHO, Mexico's Resident Representative), in accordance to the *Health of the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas Program*, endorsed by the WHO. Recently, conversation have initiated to carry out, in accordance to the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the project *The economic and social development condition of Latin America's Indigenous Peoples*.

These projects, as well as others that, we hope, can be developed in collaboration with multilateral bodies, academic institutions and indigenous populations, and will form the theoretical and documental foundation of the new Center.

Mexico City, January, 2011.

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