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“State of the Art of Ibero-American Archival Science Through its Publications 1986-2016”

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Rationale

In the final decades of the last century and to the present day, archival science and practice have had an unusual rise:

- On the one hand, it is due to the immense growth in the production and consumption of digital information –especially through the world-wide network–
- On the other hand, to the great global increase in legislation and public policies in favor of transparency, accountability, open government, etc.

This has triggered an unprecedented impact on the production, management, preservation and demand for government information, which is primarily based on the archival records and archives of the organizations in this sector.

For this reason, archival science has had to develop new paradigms, theories, practices, concepts, guidelines, etc., in order to contend with this problem. Like other information sciences, the archival science has had to be updated and rewritten deeply, with profound advances and developments in its field over the last three decades.

Rationale

Consequently, numerous documents can be observed in the literature in this subject, through which the development, progress and state of the art of the archival science can be followed. The studies and revisions have been done primarily in the Anglo-Saxon world with texts written in English, but very few in the Ibero-American region, whose texts are produced mainly in Spanish and Portuguese. This study aims to reduce this shortcoming and establish an approximation to the state of the art of discipline in the region.

Therefore, it is desired to establish the state of the art of the archival science, understood as the maximum level of development of this field of study within the Ibero-American region: “[...]the integration, organization, and evaluation of previously published material should summarize previous investigations, take into account the progress of research in clarifying the problem or issue, identify relationships, contradictions, gaps and inconsistencies in the literature, and suggest the next steps or stages in the possible solution of the problem or understanding of the revised subject”.

Questions

Main: - Which is the current development of knowledge of archival science and practice in the Ibero-American region?

Auxiliary questions: - Which are the strengths and weaknesses in regard to archival publishing inside the region?

- Do these publishing strengths and weaknesses reflect the corresponding developments in archival science and practice in the region?

- In regard to publishing, which development projects can be done to make a difference?

- How could they be done collaboratively by archives, academic institutions and governments?

Objectives

Main objective: To analyze and establish the state of the art of archival science and practice in the Ibero-American region through its publications about this discipline in its context, languages and region.

Secondary objectives:

To compile an updated bibliography on the subject of archival science and practice in the Ibero-American region, complementing as much as possible the existing one;

-To locate and register full texts in archival science and practice from the region existing on the network, accessible without restrictions;

-To detect strengths and weaknesses of the region in the development of archival science to suggest priority areas for research and/or development in the region;

-To define some general criteria to carry out the comparative analysis of the archival experience inside the countries of the region;

-To establish the foundations for future archival collaboration projects between archives and academic and/or governmental entities within the Ibero-American region.

Methodology

Methodology: To achieve the objectives, the following methodology was defined:

- Establish characteristics, subjects, scope, and limits of the project and the corresponding documents;
- Define structures and formats for bibliographic records and document groups;
- Search, select, compile and analyze the most relevant bibliographic sources on the archival science and practice;
- Identify the texts which fulfill the established specifications;
- Compile and organize the bibliographic records with the selected texts;
- Analyze, classify, categorize and homogenize the information obtained;
- Systematize and interpret the information from bibliographic sources;
- Document the information retrieved during the investigation;
- Search, retrieve and verify the URLs of any full text freely accessible on the network;
- Establish a primer analysis of results, strengths and gaps in the field of study, in order to draw the first conclusions and possible lines of action in this regard.

Location

The study was hosted by the National Archives of Mexico, since this institution meets the desired profile for a study of this nature: the archive carries out research, provides research material to other institutions, has a library with a large collection for the required bibliographic search, and is the current head of the current director of the Latin American Association of Archivists, so a project of this nature is of interest to the archive. The bibliographic search was complemented by several related libraries available in Mexico City: the Library and Information Science Research Institute, the Institute for Research on the University and Education, and the Central Library, all at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), as well as the library of the National School of Library and Archival Sciences. Of course, an extensive search was also done on on-line sources. (The timeframe was six months)

Selection Criteria

- Any type of selection of documents inevitably involves a bias in the study approach. So a careful selection criteria is required.
- This is not a scientometric study; it does not intend to study only the scientific and/or academic production of the region, or to measure citations, impacts, groups, etc.
- The central element which made possible to define the selection criteria was to keep the archival science and practice of the Ibero-American region as central point of study. Having this in mind at the moment to detail the conceptual framework, it was established to include in this study those published documents with the following characteristics:

Selection Criteria(1)

- Documents about archival science and practice, excluding all those related more to historiography or eminently historical, where archives are simply a tool but not the main object of study of the text;
- Documents on related subjects and disciplines (informatics, law, etc.), provided that the text is published in archival journals or proceedings and/or in close connection with archival work;
- Documents published between 1986 and 2016;
- Documents produced in the Ibero-American region, i.e., Latin America and the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal, by authors and events from the region, written in Spanish and Portuguese;
- Texts with translations into these languages written by foreign authors outside the region are excluded, with the exception of those written by those authors specifically for an academic event within the region;

Selection Criteria(2)

- **Included are documents in English produced by Ibero-American authors in publications and/or academic events inside or outside the region;**
- **Included are monographs (books) both personal and collective, chapters in books, scientific and academic articles, conference proceedings, practical reports, didactic texts and offprints. Thesis and dissertations are not included;**
- **Included are documents comprising legislation, regulations, manuals, recommendations, guides and guidelines, etc. directly related to records and archives;**
- **Included are texts coming from traditional or electronic formats, provided they are in formal publications, with ISBN, ISSN, and/or established publishers. Personal blogs, informal or ephemeral electronic publications, etc. are excluded;**
- **Duplicate texts are omitted, i.e., the same text produced in different publications is considered only once. In monographs, only one edition of the work is included, the most recent one found;**

Selection Criteria(3)

- In regard with academic events (conferences, symposia, seminars, etc.), only those texts that have been published in proceedings or formal publications are considered, regardless of their format (paper, compact disc, on-line, etc.);
- Documents of reports of treatment, salvage, inventories, etc. of specific archives are excluded: regional, state, municipal, personal, organizational, ecclesiastical, etc., when archival science or practice are not the central object of the report;
- Texts on construction of buildings, furniture, fixtures, fumigations, etc. for archives are excluded;
- Excluded are documents smaller than three pages, and those whose content is editorial style, ephemeris, presentations, reviews, notices of events, etc.;
- Excluded are annual or periodic reports, administrative reports, etc., submitted by the archives managers to their superiors.
- RAMP Studies (Records and Archives Management Program) in Spanish and Portuguese are omitted, as they actually come from outside the region

Form of the bibliographic records

bibliographic records should have a bibliographic form concise, complete, and proprietary. It started from the MLA standard as a basis, but some modifications were made:

- Names of authors were recorded in the most complete way in which they were found, and not only the first name and last name, to homogenize the entries and facilitate later searches in an eventual database, as well as to avoid homonymies, which indeed exist.
- Multiple authors in one work, who should be described according to the standard as *et al* were specifically deployed where possible when they were found, to facilitate the search in a database.
- Authors' entries were respected as they are used in their own original language (patronymics in Portuguese and Spanish), always normalizing those found inverted so that they remained in a unique form for every person.
- The spelling of authors, titles, publishers, etc. was respected according to Spanish and Portuguese languages, depending on the origin of the record, adhering to the way of writing and the spelling in each language.

Thematic classification

One of the most complex parts in any conceptual framework of a state of the art –in this case of archival science– is to contextualize and establish a thematic classification to group the texts in this regard, since this issue has a high Impact on results. As known, in this sense there is no universal or standard classification; this because the division can obey to technical, social, technological, cultural, etc. emphasis.

For the purposes of this study, it was established that the thematic list should have three main requirements:

- 1) The list should be broad in terms of thematic coverage, yet;**
- 2) The list should be brief and concise; and**
- 3) The list must be updated to the current archival and technological context.**

As a result, several authors and organizations were studied, having in common that all of them have dealt with the subject of archival research or practice and have proposed some type of thematic division to that effect; This being very extensive. It began with the proposals of authors from non Ibero-American countries, and then with the region authors.

Thematic classification

- The “Table of Research Lines of the National Archives of Mexico” was selected. This list was the one which best fitted to the established requirements: it is sufficiently broad in terms of thematic coverage, but at the same time brief and concise, and updated to the current archival and technological context.
- With respect to the categorizations established by the international and Ibero-American authors, this list covers practically all the subjects, although of course the grouping is different.
- It is not as complete as others, like CIDA*, but it is much simpler and therefore more practical for the thematic assignment of the texts found.
- For all of the above, it was finally decided to use this *Table of research lines* from the Mexican National Archives. **At the end, under the selection criteria, 3,861 bibliographic records were compiled.**

*CIDA=Centro de Información Documental de Archivos de España

Main problems found during compilation and selection(1)

- Reference resources of archival information at Ibero-American level are scarce.
- In regard with guides, directories, censuses, inventories, etc., the production is abundant, but almost all of it is focused towards documentary or historical fonds in particular. This is a study on archival science and practice and not on archival fonds (for which they were omitted). At the level of archival science and practice references, the published production is very small. Only 54 records about it were found.
- The same is true with archival bibliographies and databases in the Ibero-American region. At this level production is plentiful, but equally focused on documentary or historical fonds (therefore also omitted). With respect to archival science and practice, –not focused on documentary fonds– publishing production of bibliographies is very scarce and the ones found usually are not up to date. Only 28 records were found.

Main problems found during compilation and selection(2)

-In both cases, reference and bibliographies resources about archival science and practice are intertwined with those of historical and documentary fonds, etc., which makes it very difficult to differentiate between both groups.

-In addition, existing bibliographies generally include many references of books and other documents from outside the region.

With the exception of Spain and Costa Rica, there is no significant, integrated, updated and shared archival bibliography that can be used as a basis for studies of this nature.

Main problems found during compilation and selection(3)

-Academic events in the region (congresses, seminars, colloquia, etc.) have been numerous: interest in exchanging ideas and advances has been particularly cared and is evident, but often the events did not publish proceedings, or the print runs were very reduced and locally distributed, so it is very difficult to find all the references of lectures presented.

-In the late nineties and the beginning of the millennium, many of these editions were made in cd-rom, under the trend of those times, but to date their copies are very scarce, their software or formats are often obsolete and inaccessible, and rarely migrated to on-line versions or printed copies.

-In addition to being scarce in their visibility, the documents found on-line are mostly at the level of bibliographic references; full texts of those papers are scarce. The exceptions are Spain and Costa Rica and somehow Colombia and Mexico, who have made special efforts to upload this kind information to the network, especially the full texts of the events.

Main problems found during compilation and selection(4)

In regard to periodicals related to archives, information sciences, etc., worldwide tendency of the last decade was that these magazines be already electronic or have both versions - paper and digital.

-Within the region this has only happened in some countries: Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Spain, some in Mexico, Nicaragua, Chile, Cuba and Argentina. Not necessarily all are in open access and in many cases they are only available under payment, but at least they are already available electronically on the network.

-This is not the case with the retrospective versions of the texts of these journals –those previous to the twenty-first century– which have rarely been digitized as already has happened in other regions, being accessible only in the paper version.

-Those who have made significant efforts in this regard of digitizing retrospectively are Spain and Brazil, with some isolated cases in some other countries of the region.

Main problems found during compilation and selection(5)

Reference information to the region's archival journals is scarce. Little appear in indexes, summaries, databases, etc.

-For example, ICA website currently mentions only 10 journals in Spanish and 8 in Portuguese in this field.

-During this study, 66 journals from the region were recorded, with articles on archival issues appearing regularly. Nevertheless, there is very little global or region referential information pointing to them.

-Not included in this list are journals from other disciplines such as law, political science, sociology, computer science, etc., in where some article appeared occasionally in this respect (although their relevant records were collected in this study). This list does not include those non-academic magazines dedicated exclusively to dissemination of archives.

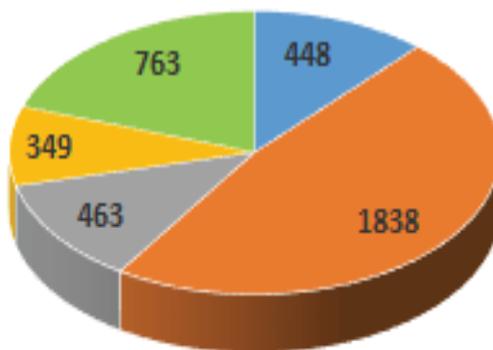
Thematic results

From the analysis of the results of the thematic division, the following primary figures were obtained (3,861 fiches in total, 5 main subjects, 31 sub-subjects):

1.- Theory, evolution and state of the art of archival science:	448	13%
2.- Archival practice:	1838	45%
3.- Archival science and technology:	463	12%
4.- Legislation and regulations for archives and organizations:	349	10%
5.- Archival science in the environment of institutions & society:	763	20%

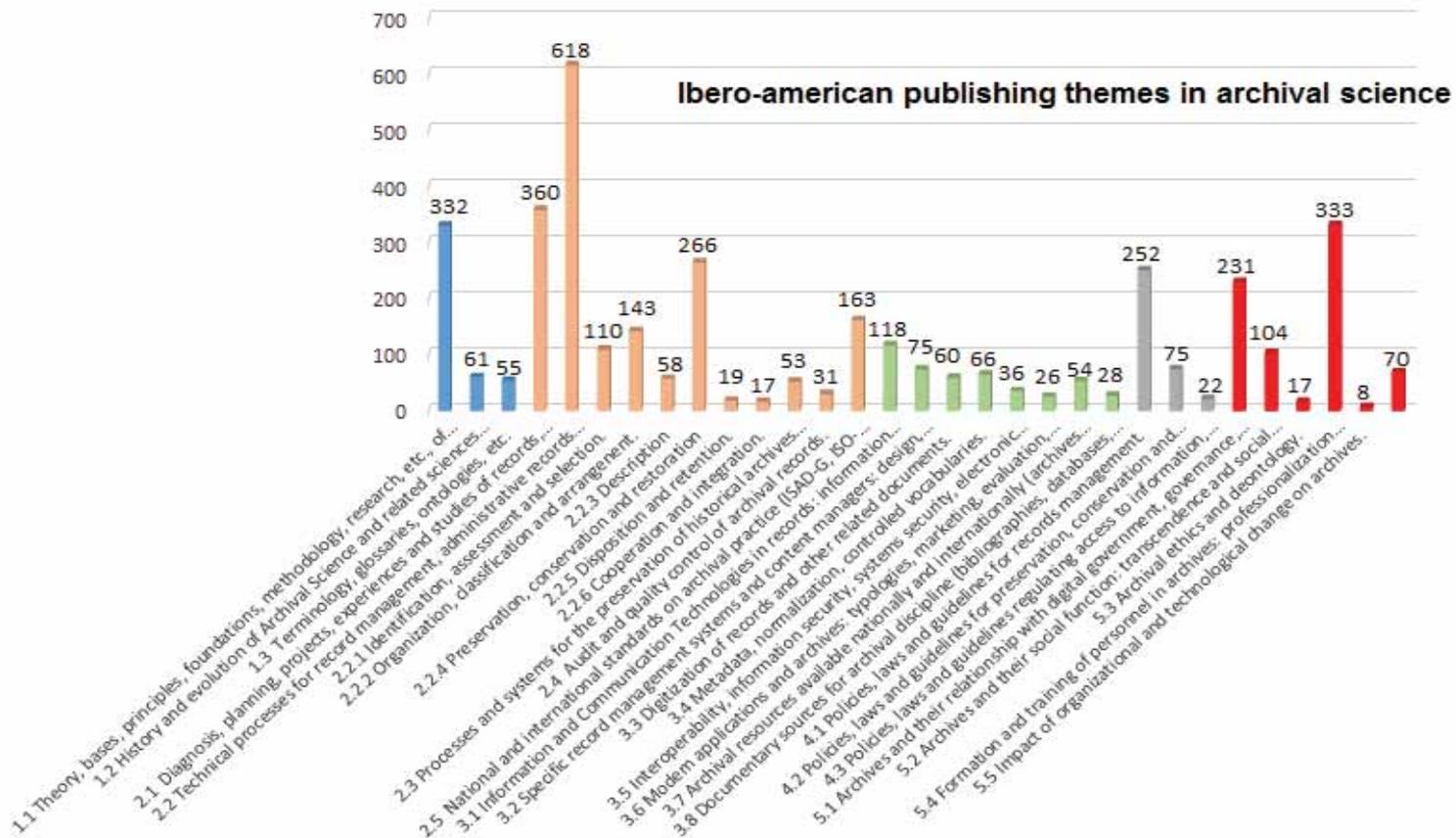
Thematic results

Main publication themes in archival science in Ibero-america



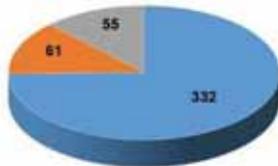
- 1.- Theory, evolution and state of the art of Archival Science.
- 2.- Archival practice
- 3.- Archival Science in relation with technology.
- 4.- Legislation and regulations for archives and organizations.
- 5.- Archival science in the environment of institutions and society.

Sub-thematic distribution

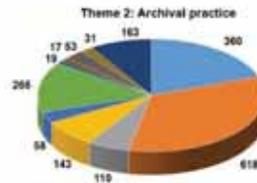


Thematic distribution

Theme 1.- Theory, evolution and state of the art of Archival Science

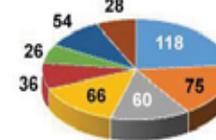


- 1.1 Theory, bases, principles, foundations, methodologies, research, etc., of modern Archival Science
- 1.2 History and evolution of Archival Science and related sciences (Epistemology, Paleontology, etc.)
- 1.3 Terminology, glossaries, catalogues, etc.



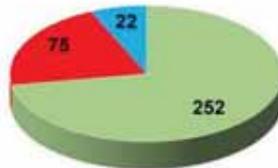
- 2.1 Diagnostics, planning, analysis, inspections and studies of records, archives and users
- 2.2 Technical processes for record management, administrative records (creation, organization, identification, description, conservation, reproduction, migration, interoperability, etc.)
 - 2.2.1 Identification, assessment and selection
 - 2.2.2 Organization, classification and management
 - 2.2.3 Description
 - 2.2.4 Conservation, preservation and restoration
 - 2.2.5 Deposition and retention
 - 2.2.6 Cooperation and integration
- 2.3 Processes and systems for the preservation of historical archival documents, organization, description, preservation, restoration, access
- 2.4 Audit and quality control of archival records
- 2.5 National and international standards on archival practice (ISAD-G, ISO 15489, ENA, MAFRA, OAIS, UNE, etc.) International archives organizations (ICA, IFLA, etc.)

Theme 3.- Archival science in relation with technology.



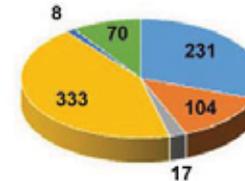
- 3.1 Information and Communication Technologies in records: information systems, databases, applications, automation, archives networks, cloud computing, Big Data, XML documents, etc.
- 3.2 Specific record management systems and content managers: design, construction, use, selection, evaluation, etc.
- 3.3 Digitization of records and other related documents
- 3.4 Metadata, normalization, controlled vocabularies
- 3.5 Interoperability, information security, systems security, electronic signature, certification
- 3.6 Modern applications and archives: typologies, marketing, evaluation, archiving, proactivity, organizational culture
- 3.7 Archival resources available nationally and internationally (archives guides, directories, censuses, inventories, etc.)
- 3.8 Documentary sources for archival discipline (bibliographies, databases, etc.)

Theme 4.- Legislation and regulations for archives and organizations.



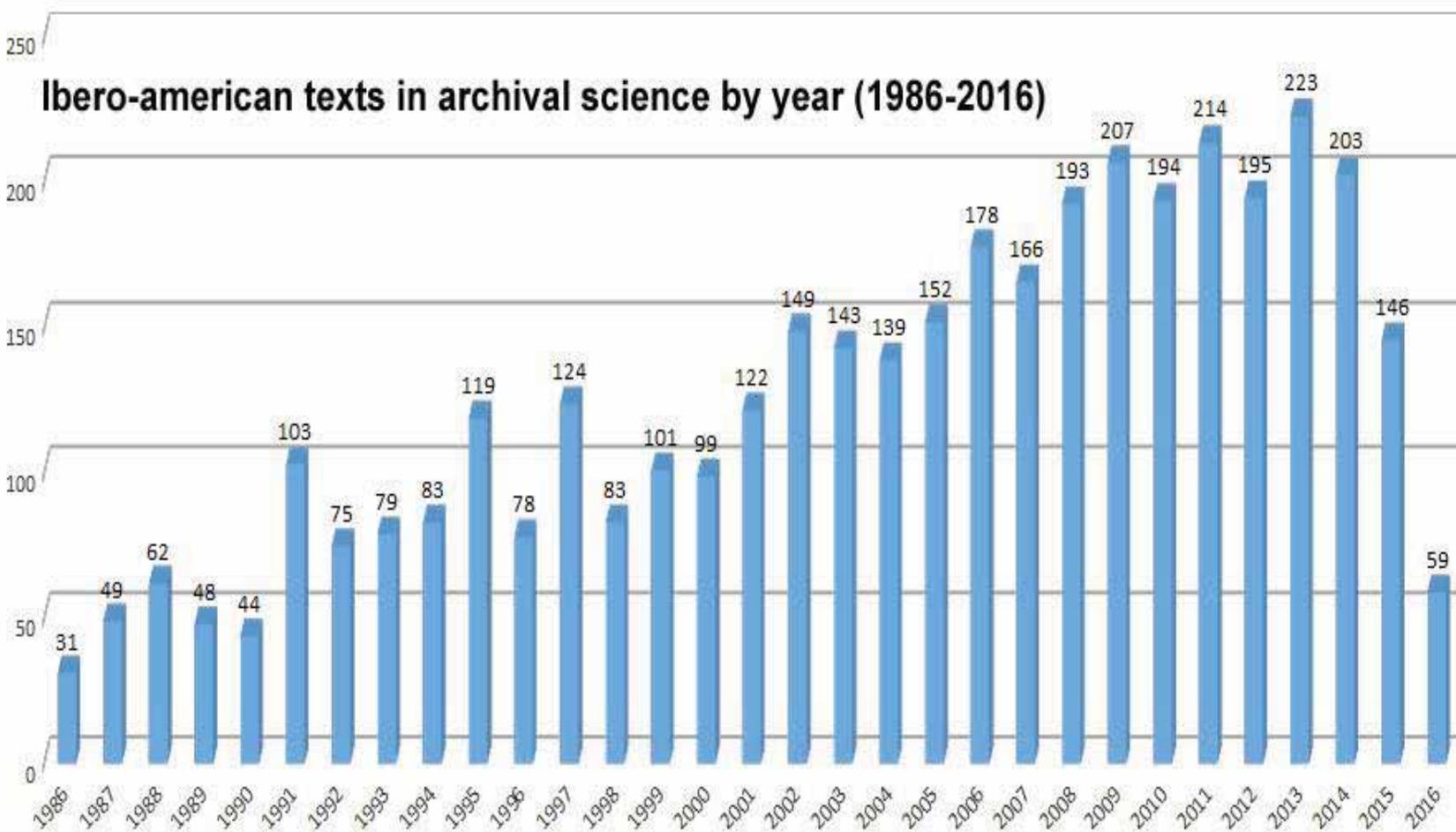
- 4.1 Policies, laws and guidelines for records management
- 4.2 Policies, laws and guidelines for preservation, conservation and restoration of records and archives
- 4.3 Policies, laws and guidelines regulating access to information, intellectual property and protection of personal data and their impact on Archival Science

Theme 5.- Archival science in the environment of Institutions and society.



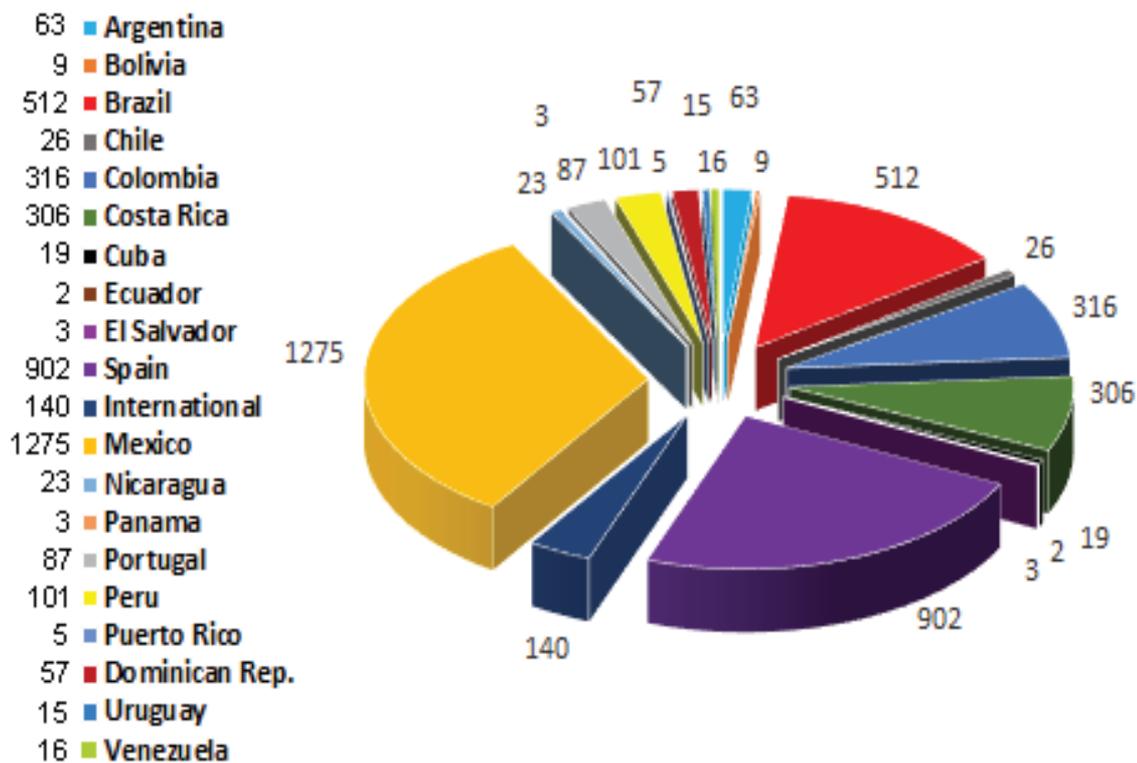
- 5.1 Archives and their relationship with digital government, governance, transparency, access to information, accountability, democracy, open government, citizen's rights, etc.
- 5.2 Archives and their social function: transcendence and social responsibility, memory of society
- 5.3 Archival ethics and deontology
- 5.4 Formation and training of personnel in archives: professionalization and continuing education, professional profile, identity and associations
- 5.5 Impact of organizational and technological change on archives
- 5.6 Social awareness, dissemination and social access of archives and their benefits

Yearly distribution



Country distribution

Ibero-american texts in archival science by country (1986-2016)



URL findings

- During the search of the 3,861 fiches, the electronic addresses (URL) of 1,680 full texts were located and recorded, which can be accessed in the network without restrictions.
- This undoubtedly facilitates a subsequent consultation and revision of existing archival texts for future studies, since it represents 43% of the texts found.
- The total number of full electronic texts available on the web is actually higher, but they are only available under subscription or payment of the corresponding publication.
- All those URLs are fully scattered on the network; there is no website or search engine placing them together, not even close.

Preliminary findings

-This study of the state of the art of science and archival practice has resulted in an extremely interesting bibliographic compilation. It is not intended to be exhaustive at all; is far from being at that point, due to the reasons aforementioned.

-Yet, from the records gathered it can be assumed that there is still much more to be found in libraries, archives and publications in the region, and much remains to be done: numerous works, congresses, etc. which were found incomplete or partially, are yet to be completed.

-Nevertheless, the 3,861 indexed fiches are indeed a good starting point to initiate greater efforts in this regard, in order to collect in a much more complete way the whole of what has been published in the Ibero-American region about archival science and its practice.

-The URLs of 1,680 full texts included in the study foster the possibility to go deeper into the knowledge of archives in addition to the search for other missing texts.

Region text databases findings: Very poor indexing about archives

-In the “Scielo” web site -Scientific Electronic Library On-line- which is one of the main sites about specialized journals in the region, the specific search for archival journals recovers practically nothing. Same with archival terms. (Poor indexing).

-The search for articles in the Redalyc site -Red de Revistas Científicas de América Latina y el Caribe, España y Portugal- = Scientific Journals Network of Latin America and the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal- through their specialized thematic option does not contain the subject “archivística” (“archival science”); only “ciencias de la información” (“information sciences”).

-A free search in the database “Sumarios ISOC - Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades” = “ISOC Summaries - Social Sciences and Humanities” of the CSIC - “Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas de España” = “Superior Council of Scientific Research of Spain” retrieves 786 fiches using the word “archivística” in all fields; less than 250 are in fact relevant; the majority are articles related with archival fonds but not with archival science or practice. Many results are similar through websites.

Preliminary findings (references and bibliographies)

-The reference resources of archival information at the Ibero-American level are still scarce. The emphasis continues to be on censuses and inventories of archival and historical fonds, both at the country level and in the region; i.e., the “Censo-Guía de Archivos Iberoamericanos” = “Census-Guide of Ibero-American Archives”, promoted by the Sub directorate of State Archives of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport of Spain, and others similar.

-At the level of archival science and practice the production of referential resources – bibliographies, databases, etc.– is still very small; practically nothing exists at the level of the region, and is rarely updated. In addition, reference resources about archival science and practice are usually intertwined with those of history and documentary fonds, etc., which makes very difficult to differentiate between both groups.

-Existing bibliographies usually include records of books, articles, and other documents not originals from the region. With the exception of Spain and Costa Rica, there is no significant, integrated, updated and shared archival bibliography that can be used as a basis for studies of archival science and practice.

Preliminary findings (websites with texts in the region)

- There is very scarce referential information pointing to the archival journals and their articles within the region.
- Websites specialized in journals and texts of the region –Scielo, Redalyc, the ISIC Database of the CSIC, etc.– recover very few documents with respect to the total about archival science and practice: partly because they lack many of those texts and partly because their mechanisms of recovery are extremely elementary and their indexing is very poor.
- Therefore, there is still much to do with this regard.

Preliminary findings (academic events)

-Academic events on the field (congresses, seminars, colloquia, etc.) have been abundant; much has been invested in them. Due to reasons already mentioned (unpublished proceedings, print runs very small and local, editions in cd-rom not usable anymore, etc.) it is very difficult to find the references of the lectures presented. In this modality, the region has a very large accumulated publishing and published potential, which at the same time largely forms the history and development of archives and archival science in the region in the last decades, but is hidden in far and inaccessible repositories, and therefore remains as a valuable but little known collection.

-In these texts from events it is observed that –in addition to being scarce those that are visible– the documents found on-line are mostly at the level of references, with not enough full texts of those papers. (Exceptions are Spain and Costa Rica, and somehow Mexico and Colombia, who have made some efforts to upload this information to the network, especially the full texts of the events).

Preliminary findings (scholarly journals)

-Since articles in scholarly journals directly state the progress of knowledge in a certain field, it is imperative that all these journals related to archival science within the region provide an on-line electronic version (not necessary but desirably on open-access) independently of its existence in paper.

-It is also of the utmost importance that the region's academic journals make an effort to put their retrospective full-text numbers on-line in order to have a comprehensive picture of the evolution of archival knowledge in the region through its periodical publications. (Those who have made significant efforts in this regard are Spain and Brazil, with some isolated cases in other countries of the region).

-The retrospective texts of these journals should be free of charge, since the eventual commercialization of retrospective articles hardly raises anything economically speaking.

Preliminary conclusions

-With regard to the current development of the knowledge of archival science and practice in the Ibero-American region, comparatively we are still far from the development generally achieved in the U.S., Canada, or non-Iberian Europe. The development of archival research and practice in these places in recent decades is certainly very important and it is unparalleled.

-However, we are not in a totally disadvantageous situation in the region. The development and advancement of knowledge regarding archival theory and practice in Ibero-America is not small and already has elements of development not negligible.

-The growth of archival publications in the region in recent years is notorious, which is an unequivocal sign that this category is not neglected. As in other regions, the increase in the proportion of other subjects of publishing –archival theory, technologies, transparency and open government, new social function of archives, etc.– is noticeable with respect to only archival practice. This indicates a better distribution of the issues of what it is published in the region, as in other latitudes.

Preliminary conclusions

- Archival publishing production is consistent in quantity and quality in relation with the development of archival science and practice in the region.
- Its strength is the already existing infrastructure and the documents and knowledge already accumulated, which are not few.
- Its main weakness lies in the fact that the existing information is not properly recorded or systematized. Efforts to register it are incomplete, outdated and isolated at the region level.
- Practically there is no normalization among records from various sources. It is extremely important to index, classify and normalize them adequately to maximize their recovery, which is now highly deficient.

Preliminary conclusions

-To make available the complete archival texts – both current and retrospective – it is also necessary to record them more properly and integrally, in order to be able to retrieve, study, review and analyze what was published in a coherent, systematic and comprehensive way, beyond the study of simple fiches.

-All this should be gathered in one place and with full open access through the network. It is highly recommendable to be able to differentiate between *true* archival texts and those that –coming from archives– have to do more with history, historiography, fonds, etc., since both are published usually mixed-up in archival journals.

-Catalogs, bibliographies, databases, etc., present nowadays high difficulty to make a differentiation and practical selection between both types of texts.

What is needed

In order to make a difference it is indispensable that at the regional level, new projects –whose main characteristic should be being collaborative– must be tended to overcome these weaknesses about Ibero-American archival publications.

-These projects certainly go beyond institutional scope. Given their size, their geographic and retrospective reach, the necessary economic, organizational and human resources, and the need for a permanence over time, these projects require the simultaneous concurrence of governments, academic institutions, archives and international organizations in order to carry them out thoroughly, properly and efficiently, and be able to make them permanent. They are undoubtedly transdisciplinary, transnational and transinstitutional projects.

What is needed

In general terms, these projects should seek to attain the following objectives:

- 1) To promote significantly archival science and practice of the Ibero-American region, especially theoretical research and development within the region, according to their contexts, languages, culture, legislation and technology.
- 2) To boost significantly the professional training of human resources for this purpose, as well as the continuing education of personnel working in archives within the region, through horizontal studies and analysis of training offers within the region, and promoting standards of transregional skills and competencies.
- 3) To compile the Ibero-American archival bibliography in an exhaustive, comprehensive and standardized way.

What is needed

The ideal features of this compilation are:

- The compilation should be able to differentiate between archival texts from those from archive fonds, published jointly in journals of the field.
- The compilation should be sufficiently retrospective, and should be updated frequently.
- The compilation should cover as many types of publications as possible: monographs, articles, papers, collective works, laws, guides, guidelines, dissertations, etc. related to the archival discipline.
- The compilation must include –in addition to the referential records– the largest possible number of full texts.
- The compilation must be properly classified and indexed in order to perform quick, specialized, varied, exhaustive and efficient searches.
- The result of the compilation should be available on-line and gathered in one place, at least at the fiches level, with an adequate search engine, allowing multiple options and information selection filters (by specific themes, countries, years, type of publication, name of events, etc.).

Not simply one more bibliography

The importance of eventually carrying out a compilation of these dimensions and scope is:

- 1) It would give a comprehensive account of the progress of the development of the discipline in Ibero-America. Therefore in other regions of the world they could perceive the importance and development of archival science and practice in the region.
- 2) It would allow to carry out multiple studies of varied subjects and specialized scope for the benefit of the development of the discipline –but more importantly– would allow planning them in a coordinated way. These studies would be the basis for the formation of programs, strategies, curricula, etc. for better decision making at the regional level.
- 3) It could truly promote cutting edge research in archival science, native to the region. Ibero-America does not lack of archival resources: neither human, nor financial, nor infrastructure or knowledge. The main lack is coordination, collaboration, joint efforts which do not simply add up to their resources, but multiply them.

Final conclusions

-From all of the foregoing, it is clear that the region's archival publishing production is still far from the standards of other more advanced regions of the planet, yet it is not incipient, it is well established, has tradition, infrastructure, and has been increasing significantly. For the same reason it is advisable to promote it in the understanding that it is founded on a minimum, but sufficient basis.

-What is necessary is to improve it, not to create it.

-Finally, it should be remarked that this is only a first report of the study and, due to its development time, it is not intended to deepen the analysis of the data nor to present more detailed conclusions and recommendations to this effect. After this first brief analysis, it was considered more convenient to submit attached the 3,861 bibliographic records found so that they could serve others as a basis for future projects.

Thank You!

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