

## **EDITORIAL**

The first article focuses on the importance of personal correspondence as research source in the Social Sciences. In this perspective the author takes ownership of the letters written by the painter Vincent Van Gogh to his brother Theodore [*Theodorus*] Van Gogh, in the period from 1888 to 1890. Personal letters of Vincent to Theodore are analyzed and presented as vehicles transmitters' biographical information. From the analysis of the material, the author observes that the personal letters clarify on the events and circumstances relevant to the life of Van Gogh.

The following text discusses the censorship in U.S. libraries, through the analysis of the First Amendment of U.S. Constitution and of USA Patriot Act. From this, shows the different positions of conflict, the current context and some solutions that can be applied to the resolution of conflict. It also highlights the pressure on the professional's exercise of librarians, because many interests are at stake.

The third article analyzes the visibility of African researchers in the field of Bibliometrics, from a survey in the abstracts of the Library and Information Science Abstract (LISA), covering the period from 1982 to 2010. The investigation identified 75 articles, which were analyzed in different ways. The author applied the Lotka's Law in order to verify the productivity of African researchers and applied the Bradford-Zipf's Law to verify the distribution of articles published in various scientific journals.

The following text discusses the impact and applied of Web 2.0 in libraries. For this, the author analyzed twelve (12) national libraries of developed countries. The author highlighted the advancement of technologies and the changes that they have caused in contemporary society. Emphasized that current technologies propitiate a greater medias integration and also a greater integration between systems/applications and the users. Additionally, showed that current technologies enable delivery of various services and products online. Thus, verified how the national libraries surveyed were applying the resources and tools of Web 2.0 to meet the needs and demands of its users.

The fifth article presents some barriers related to the development of research in Library and Information Science (LIS). The authors developed and applied a structured questionnaire in scholarship holders of LIS area, who were developing research in universities/faculties in Tamil Nadu (India). They noted that most obstacles faced by respondents refer to 'overspending', 'lack of statistical knowledge', 'inadequate infrastructure' and 'poor quality of responses obtained in the data collection'. From the results the authors recommend that universities/faculties should consider reducing spent regarding the cost structure for developing research and also must redesign the programmatic content, in order to include the necessary knowledge to perform an academic-scientific research.

The sixth article refers to a study on the reading habits of users of the Delhi Public Library, New Delhi. To this end, the authors applied a questionnaire to 56 users of Library, classified into five (5) distinct groups: teens, workers, university students, housewives and elderly/retired. They observed the frequency to the Library, reading goals, the kind of material read, among other aspects related to reading.

The last text refers to an experience report from a survey conducted in archive of the *Programa Institucional de Bolsas para Iniciação Científica* (PIBIC) at *Universidade Federal do Maranhão* (UFMA). Shows the situation of archive and presents solutions that could improve the activities, aiming at disseminating knowledge generated in the context of scientific initiation research of this University.

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