PREFACE

The threat to man does not come in the first instance from the potentially lethal machines and apparatus of technology. The actual threat has already affected man in his essence. […] Rather, precisely the essence of technology must harbor in itself the growth of the saving power […] we are not allowed to expect that, in danger, one can forcefully grasp, at once and unprepared, the saving power […] it is necessary to look the danger with an even sharper eye […]
(HEIDEGGER, 2002)

Studies are pointing to changes in scientific knowledge production systems regarding different models (mode2, triple helix, actor-network, post-academic etc.), emphasizing its interdisciplinary, multiplayer and multiplace characteristics. When seeking an explanation of reality, models create interpretive images that interfere in the reality, as they operate offering parameters to actions. The differences and implicit forecasts they present point not only to local, cultural or ideological burdens in its construction, but especially that the different intervening forces have not yet found stability, indicating that we are still going through a time of transition.

Communication, information and the document itself are central to these relationship designed models, even though different understandings can be found concerning what they are, what they are used for, how they are built, by whom, their characteristics, implications and effects.

In this LOGEION issue, each paper offers readers, directly or indirectly, elements for thought and action at this yet undecided moment, both as subjects inserted in a world where these transformations occur and as students of communication and info-documentary phenomena in contemporary times. It is so, because each paper, in its own way, point to a demand for actions and ethical considerations concerning communication and info-documentary phenomena, as they are liable to policy, management and maneuvers affecting their understanding and use.

The normative professionalization, as an ethical and reflective process of the professionals, in situations where it is uncertain how to act, opens new paths in environments where the organizational culture presents perspectives for cooperation and learning. The second part of the article "Humanistic information studies: a proposal" by **Harry Kunneman**, in such a sense, points to the possibility of reversal in the trend, indicated by Habermas, towards colonization of the world of life by the system. In

dialogue with Ricoeur, Sennett and Schön, he builds on the concept of normative professionalization. This, in turn, demands professionals with courage to face problems of human interest, ability to deal with uncertainty and dedicated to "dialogic craftsmanship", as an opening to humanize organizations, or, in Habermas terms, the system.

Is a Marxist approach of information and knowledge as immaterial production possible? And what trends and risks it would purport? The trail set by **Rodrigo Moreno Marques** in "Work, information and knowledge: re-reading Marx in the information age" shows us the way, building on Marx's assertion that regards a commodity as any good that satisfies human needs and labor in capitalism as collective work, thus including so called immaterial items as productive work. Two modes of labor subsumption by capital are presented: (i) formal, where coordination of work was limited to its outcome, but not to the plan and knowledge of its accomplishment; (ii) real, when work coordination includes knowledge. The article points to the real subsumption of the information age work, the massive emergence of unskilled workers in industries and digital and information services. Taking account of the new mode of knowledge production models, Rodrigo Moreno Marques text leads us to wonder if there would be a tendency to real subsumption of research work by capitalism, so far more or less restricted to the results of its production, advancing to their full coordination.

VII

The trend of multiple and extended relations in the construction of life and knowledge brings up differences. Information, document and communication, tools for understanding constructions these different have in common, may also turn out to be strategic instruments of manipulation, concealment and symbolic violence, whether intentional or due to limited or distorted perceptions of its character, limits and reach.

In the article "Information and ideology: philosophical dialogues within the informational proselytizing", **Jonathas Luiz Carvalho Silva** states that "all informational production is ideological." He dialogues with Marx, Mannheim, Thompson and Bathkin, in order to list their characterizations and collate them to persuasion and imposition practices underlying validations and probations about the "truth" or "correction" of information, the informational proselytizing. This is not a way to point to a path leading to ideological deconstruction of informational production. It is more a demystification that puts it in its right place: ideological. His arguments

strengthen critical and more autonomous possibilities of information and disinformation that misrepresent situations in order to control viewpoints and resistances. At the same time, its demystification requires "a more cautious look at one other" and demand an ethical stance of respect to different modes of information construction.

Inquiring on limits, reach and risks within the informational scope and dialoguing with three major philosophers, **Luciana de Souza Gracioso** and **Lourival Pereira Pinto**, discuss "On the limits and range of interpretation: reflections based on Heidegger, Husserl and Wittgenstein". The work critically points to the stiffening of interpretation and impoverishment of significance games due to representational constraints and suggests one "should think open systems that optimize user participation, interaction and communication". Starting on Heidegger's concept of understanding, reception which opens the possibility of meaning and interpretation, they follow to Husserl's proposition that intentional consciousness, by aiming at something, fills experience with meaning, using judgments it already possesses of these things, or positing for them new judgments. Therefore, with the first two interlocutors the authors present judgments and accumulated understandings, previous experiences that anchor, allow and limit meanings and interpretations. With Wittgenstein, these limits and possibilities are clearly referred to others with which we live, learn the language, its use, its rules for thought construction. Limit, therefore, not in the sense of limitation or immobilization, but as an opening, a possibility, not of an isolated interpretation or meaning, but one that develops in the language games.

VIII

The study of files, validated and institutional memories, of forces and interests that interfere with their construction, appear in the field of CI in document analysis and in the documentation action, of information and information actions. The production of documentary and informational realities communicate a memory and aim at a future. Their analyses have unveiled a complex field of relations in the production of these documentary and informational realities that participate in the construction of social reality. This unveiling is matched by the demand for an ethical-reflective action of information professionals, beyond the technical competence in its doing.

It is in this sense that **Eliezer Pires da Silva**'s article "The informational dimension of archival phenomenon" is regarded. The "archival information" puts the author in the wake of the informational invention in successive constructions of the social, up to its understanding as a symbolic resource amenable to management and

policies. One can think of "archival information" when integration of custody and traceability of its references (for instruments of representation) is observed in the archives funds. This field of probationary documents and their traceable content is conditioned by varied intervening views, because it is liable to management. In this way archives not only build a memory of administrations, but also of the very logic of construction of these memories. With his propositions, Eliezer Pires da Silva advances the question of archives as research objects, not on its contents, what is already done, but the archives themselves, their construction and genealogy.

Similarly, **Alessandra de Sá Mello da Costa**, **Marcelo Almeida de Carvalho Silva** and **Carlos Arthur Vieira Silva**, based on the organizational history field, discuss the construction of memory-identities by documents, analyzing the site of the Bradesco Foundation Historical Museum. The construction of a successful and unretouched image, as a marketing strategy, uses documentary exhibits and objects as material evidence of the history-image narrated. The research highlights the attempt to erase information about privileges obtained by the organization during the Brazilian military dictatorship, which (re) appear in the National Truth Commission. The first question arising from the analysis is about the use of documents as evidence of their irreparable history, as they are not false. According to Buckland (1991, p. 353), "[...] the term 'evidence' implies passiveness. Evidence [...] does nothing do anything actively", to be evidence, it is necessary that someone has put it into evidence, in focus. The implicit question is what can be "read" in these unwritten constructs of organizational memory? It's about this opening that the study of organizational story asks about the silences and the silenced, as well as asks the eloquence of documentary evidence and insert within its spectrum other sources, unofficial and, we would say, not institutionally validated.

IX

The expansion of citizens privacy rights' to state institutions and organizations in the western world can be viewed nowadays, according to **Ronald E. Day**, as conducting to an asymmetry with regard to the right to information, in his article "Information ethics: normative and critical perspectives". The protection, due to privacy rights, of these institutions and organizations, which can access, use and abuse information for strategic purposes (political and marketing), inhibit the possibilities of a real right to information. The study of ethics, legal regulations and standards should inquire about the conditions of the current configuration that prevent full exercise of the

right to information and, by extension, to freedom of expression. Day urges everyone, including such institutions and organizations, to ethical responsibility, in the construction of policies and legal instruments of access to information as a condition for the right to information, which, in turn, can be regarded as a contemporary condition for the right to truth. A legal frame that grants access to and use of public interest information, allowing for better informed choices, actions and the government of men.

X