

**Interface** begins its 15<sup>th</sup> year of uninterrupted circulation with a 45% increase in the number of published original papers, which, from this issue onwards, will rise from 64 to 92 papers per year. This is part of the effort to maintain the average interval between submission and publication no higher than the one that was reached in 2009 (349 days), due to the expressive growth in the volume of submissions and the subsequent amplification of the number of approved papers.

The achieved interval between submission and publication, which is relatively low when compared to other journals in the area of Public Health, derives from a set of initiatives that have enabled us to rationalize and speed up the evaluation process, by means of the SciELO Submission editorial management system, of the implementation of a pre-evaluation process, and the ahead of print on the SciELO Brasil database, right after the approval of the manuscript. This year, other measures are being adopted in order to give more transparency and speed to the pre-evaluation process that is carried out by editors and associate editors, based on the additional information provided by the authors about the nature of the submitted manuscript, concerning originality in relation to the national and international literature. As for the experience reports submitted to the section *Espaço Aberto* (Open Space), we will prioritize productions that present original elements in the adopted approach or in the achieved results.

Now, the authors also have the possibility of indicating two or three reviewers (from Brazil or abroad) who can appraise their works. This will amplify and diversify the journal's set of *ad hoc* reviewers, which already has approximately 1,400 enrolled researchers. We have also opened space for them to indicate, whenever necessary, a possible conflict of interests with researchers that may act as reviewers.

In this issue, **Interface** pays posthumous homage to Professor Cecilia Magaldi, who died on September 28<sup>th</sup>, 2010. We are publishing an original text authored by this passionate educator who has inspired many generations of future doctors to assume a critical posture in view of Brazil's life and health conditions and to use intervention possibilities of the Public Health field in the reduction of the country's sanitary problems. Cecilia was an infectologist, a sanitarian, and full and emeritus professor of the School of Medicine of Botucatu - Unesp (FMB). She motivated many of her students to choose Public Health as professional field. She also educated diverse generations of sanitary doctors, since the beginning of the 1970s, through the Medical Residence Program in Preventive and Social Medicine of the Public Health Department of FMB, of which she was one of the founders.

The work was presented in the *XX Congresso Brasileiro de Educação Médica* (ABEM – 20<sup>th</sup> Brazilian Congress of Medical Education), which was held in Ribeirão Preto, in 1982, and it is a good expression of her critical thought. It discusses issues that are still very important nowadays about the social role of higher education institutions in general, and of the medical school, in particular. The evaluation of the medical school is approached by recognizing the role of the "populations served by the Schools of Medicine and assisted by the doctors who educate them" (Magaldi, 2011, p.329). She used to question the evaluation models "that fail professionals, after their graduation, by means of a sufficiency exam", as a measure of the quality of the teaching that is received during medical graduation, as it happens today with the polemic exam carried out by the Regional Council of Medicine of São Paulo (CREMESP).

Cecilia thought that the medical school had great potential for changes in undergraduate programs because she believed that this is the university institution that "has the conditions for [...] reviewing the quality criteria of its production (and not only of its product). This is due to the fact that, given its nature and the specificity of its formal and informal commitments, it can increase its potential of non-conformism in relation to the current social model" (Magaldi, 2011, p.331).

These are only some of the questions that Cecilia presented in her small essay, with the boldness and clarity of thought of a person who always believed that a better future is possible and fought for it. As municipal health secretary of Botucatu during the 1980s, she engaged in the sanitary reform movement and had the pleasure of seeing the consolidation of her project for structuring a local healthcare services network and the constitutional definition of the right to health as an achievement of the Brazilian society.

Cecilia left to those who knew her the understanding that knowledge combines very well with humbleness, the humbleness of the educator who understood that no one knows everything and that we are always learning.

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