

EDITORIAL

Psychoanalysis in perspective

In this edition, REFACS put the spotlight on psychoanalytic articles, showing the pluralism and the integration of sciences, which is essential for human development and growth. It is an opportunity to establish a dialogue with readers in the psychoanalytic area and other fields of science, presenting psychoanalysis in a particular way, which focus is the investigation of the human unconscious, an instance that determines the subjectivity of an individual.

Psychoanalytic works written along the lines of classical scientific articles will be more likely to be published in psychoanalytic journals than in others. This space offered for psychoanalytic discussion is a real receptivity to the various lines of thought and is part of the longing to offer written psychoanalytic production the scope of its best expression.

Psychoanalysis is a praxis that contemplates a specific theory of the unconscious, method and technique, constituting an effective clinical practice in the resolution of emotional conflicts of the subject.

Nowadays, Brazil is considered one of the great poles of psychoanalysis in Latin America. The Brazilian Society of Psychoanalysis, founded in 1927, under the presidency of the renowned psychiatrist and psychoanalyst Dr. Franco da Rocha, followed by the Society of Rio de Janeiro, founded in 1928, under the presidency of Juliano Moreira, fulfill the organizational pioneering in the dissemination of psychoanalysis in our country, according to the data published in the Brazilian Journal of Psychoanalysis, 1993. The international officialization of Brazilian societies took place at the Amsterdam Congress in 1957 by the International Psychoanalysis Association (IPA).

Currently, psychoanalysis is a reality throughout the Latin American continent, disseminated and practiced by several institutions, not restricted to those linked to IPA. In Brazil, psychoanalysis is mentioned in the Brazilian Occupation Sum of the Ministry of Labor as a free office, which can be practiced by anyone who has a higher education degree, and undergoes training in any psychoanalytic institution, which favored the expansion of training institutions in the country.

The publication of psychoanalytic articles is a stimulus to reflections and discussions among Brazilian psychoanalysts with other foreign communities that compact with the analytical method.

In this reflection, two relevant points are raised; one of them is the institutional question and its role in the formation of psychoanalytic identity. Nowadays, there are several psychoanalytic communities, and it is worth thinking on the function reserved for societies and institutions of psychoanalysis. The other point is the investigation of the institutional space that forges our identity and the factors that constantly threaten it, such as attempts to trivialize this important therapeutic process, created by Sigmund Freud.

The psychoanalyst's identity is constantly being challenged by social, political and institutional pressures. On the one hand, there is a broad acceptance of concepts and clinical practice by professionals in related areas and, on the other hand, the growing social demand on psychoanalytic institutions, in order to offer forms of treatment from which can benefit the greatest number of people. So there are new challenges here.

How to expand psychoanalytic knowledge while maintaining its identity? There is no single answer, one of the points is to demarcated the difference between analytical psychotherapy and psychoanalysis; such as: the demarcation parameters of the differences are in the theory of the unconscious, transference, number of sessions and duration time.

Another significant point is to deal with the changes of postmodernity and maintain the rules that underlie psychoanalysis, namely: adaptation to economic reality and online psychoanalysis, resulting from the need imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. In this way, how to discriminate the simple "novelty" of the true innovator? What cannot be missed is the historical context, and filter the news, to fertilize analytical thinking with the new ideas.

In this perspective, it is important to stimulate Brazilian scientific production, through publications of articles that contain quality and the essence of a psychoanalytic tradition.

Considering the exchange of psychoanalytic ideas with the international community and showing what has been produced in Brazil, it is believed that, in this way, the role of promoter of psychoanalytic dialogues of various lines of thought is being fulfilled and stimulating the formation of critical thinking essential to keep psychoanalysis alive, keeping its identity preserved.

Good reading!

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