

EDITORIAL

An academic journal is generally evaluated, regarding its performance, by committees that evaluate it based on criteria specific to institutions. In this case, publications like these are better evaluated the more they are linked to databases, national and foreign indexers, in terms of their periodicity and punctuality, in addition to the highly desirable internationalization. We do not deny that these are qualities to be evaluated according to the interest of measuring the impact of an academic and scientific vehicle with the bodies that need to establish qualifications and regulations for them. However, without neglecting these, we must declare ourselves to be primarily motivated by other issues that are equally or more important.

An academic journal must fulfill its technical-scientific-informational role of disseminating the subject matter within its scope (in this case, philosophy). Thus, the purpose of disseminating recent production is in force, observing its quality, relevance, originality and, above all, providing space for the researcher who intends his work not to be just another point on his CV, but a valuable contribution to philosophy studies in Brazil and from Brazil. This means that it is up to journals like this one to disseminate the studies carried out here and abroad, ensuring that they have their place. Having accomplished this task, desirable and valued precisely because it adds to the efforts that increase the broth of philosophical culture in our country, we also open our doors to works by foreign researchers who, interested in a productive dialogue, want to pontificate on our pages.

It is in the cultivation of this spirit that we house, in our numbers, articles by German, French, Belgian, Hungarian, Spanish, Mexican and Argentine philosophy researchers, in addition to having entire dossiers organized by Portuguese, Chilean and Italian partners. This sincere and unwavering work committed to philosophy was recently recognized by the Italian Minister dell'Università as a scientific journal in Area 11 (covering philosophy, psychology, historical science, and pedagogy).¹ The process that resulted in this honorable accreditation came from the free initiative of Prof. Stefania Mazzone, from Università di Catania, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude.

The current issue of *Aoristo – International Journal of Phenomenology, Hermeneutics and Metaphysics* is composed of works arising from its continuous flow. This means that, in the journal's seven years of existence, it already enjoys the autonomy of being able to publish substantial numbers with exclusive material in search of Brazilian and foreign academics who wish to have their articles, translations (with verified copyright) and book reviews published. books in our domain, which for the journal's

¹ <https://www.anvur.it/attivita/classificazione-delle-riviste/classificazione-delle-riviste-ai-fini-dellabilitazione-scientifica-nazionale/elenchi-di-riviste-scientifiche-e-di-classe-a/>

Editorial Team and for the *Phenomenology, Hermeneutics and Metaphysics Research Group at UNIOESTE* (in which *Aoristo* is supported) is a reason for pride and contentment.

The opening article of the current issue is: *Phenomenological hoaxes between Husserl and Brentano on the origin of time*, by Isabela Carolina Carneiro de Oliveira (UFMG). Work that goes back to some of the clashes between the first ideas developed by Husserl and Brentano about the phenomenon of time. As the author maintains, Husserl elaborated, from his first writings, on the theme of phenomenological temporality and time-consciousness but followed a different path to that proposed by Brentano on the same time.

Also with Brentano in focus, *The path of phenomenological data (1874-1945): From Brentano to Merleau-Ponty, the horizon of ideas and quarrels*, is the second work in this issue, authored by Paulo Henrique Reis de Sena (UFSC). In general terms, the article deals with the appearance and developments of some of the main approaches to phenomenology, regarding the problem of the intuitive meaning of phenomenological data.

Phenomenological reinterpretation of Hegel and Husserl on consciousness, by Ricardo Chiaradia (PUC-RS) is a title that investigates epistemic differences between Hegel's Phenomenology of Spirit and Husserl's Pure Phenomenology. As the author intends, it would be possible to note that what constitutes a significant deviation in each phenomenology is the fact that, in Hegel, there is still a concept of God, whereas, for Husserl, there is intentionality.

Husserl's philosophy is once again presented through the article by Paulo de Tarso Menegon Magalhães de Castro (UFLA), entitled: *Prolegomena: from the noetic turn to the first phenomenology*. With this, the aim is a comparative analysis of the 1900 version of Husserl's Prolegomena with its second edition in 1913, suggesting with the latter a second phase of the philosopher's thought.

As the title indicates, the article by R. S. Kahlmeyer-Mertens (UEM) alludes: *From the Hermeneutics of facticity: an indication of its contribution to phenomenological-existential psychology*. What we want is to present the terms of the philosophical project and how it intends to approach the human phenomenon focused on as "factual life"; then, an indication of how much the hermeneutics of facticity would have to contribute to the way of understanding and behaving in a phenomenological-existential psychology.

Also with a keen interest in Heidegger's phenomenological-existential Psychology, *From being having to being: the possible authenticity of the child as early Dasein*, by Paulo Eduardo Lopes da Silva (PUC-PR), intends to discuss, based on the phenomenological-hermeneutic thought of Martin Heidegger, on the difference between the child's behavior and the child's being, its constitution as a being-there.

Representing the thematic area of hermeneutics, equally dear to our journal, Leandro P. Albrecht, and Alfredo J. P. Albrecht (both from UFPR) contribute with *Gadamerian philosophical hermeneutics and the Laudanian perspective of research traditions in agronomy*. The article attempts to relate Gadamer's philosophical hermeneutics with Laudan's conception of philosophy of science, also applied to philosophy of technology, in the agronomic context. For the writers, the exercise revolves around the

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question: can Gadamerian philosophical hermeneutics be applicable to the comprehension of agronomy?

Also composed of translations, we see this new section of Aoristo begin with *Phenomenology according to Max Scheler*, by the Italian philosopher Norberto Bobbio. Known mainly for his work with political theory and the philosophy of law, this youthful writing is an example of a period in which Bobbio was particularly interested in phenomenology, showing himself familiar, from the beginning, with the thought of Husserl, Jaspers, by Heidegger... The title here shows his proficiency in Scheler's phenomenology and his translation, signed by José Francisco de Assis Dias and Daniela Valentini (UNIOESTE), is a timely contribution to the expansion and consolidation of studies on that Munich phenomenologist in Portuguese.

Italian, like Bobbio, is Carla Canullo, from the Università degli Studi di Macerata, whose article *Phenomenology and the God in question. Notes on a contemporary (French) quarrel*, offered to us in translation by Íris Fátima Uribe (UFMA), a researcher who proactively develops work in favor of Italian philosophy studies in Brazil.

Husserl and the idea of philosophy, by Paul-L. Landsberg, is another translation whose theme refers to phenomenological philosophy in its beginnings. This distinguished work, full of usefulness for readers of philosophy in Portuguese, is translated by Guilherme Felipe Carvalho (PUC-PR).

Closing the section, we have Olavo de Salles (UNIOESTE) with his Portuguese version of *The Problem of Reality in Modern Philosophy*, a juvenile essay by Martin Heidegger dated 1912. With this, the Brazilian reader now has privileged access to a writing by that German philosopher known only to a very restricted audience. In the translation, the reader will be able to see how Heidegger interpreted modern philosophy, already in an authorial way, even though he was only twenty-three years old.

Heidegger is also on the agenda in our reviews section. In charge of Deborah Moreira Guimarães (UERJ), we have an informative review of the edition of volume III of: *Mundo e historicidade: leituras fenomenológicas de Ser e tempo*, by Marco Casanova. In her text, the author offers us a competent panel of this last volume of the trilogy prepared by Professor Casanova, which aims for a broad interpretation of Heidegger's main work.

The standard words of this editorial, despite announcing the themes and their authors, should not, however, delay the experience of these pieces of philosophy. Therefore, the Editorial Team of *Aoristo - International Journal of Phenomenology, Hermeneutics and Metaphysics* wishes everyone a fruitful reading of our contents.

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