הנכם מוכנים!
In the middle of the 1800s, neuropsychiatrists in Vienna started to lay down the fundamentals for explaining higher mental functions as functions of brain organization. Amazingly, they had very good intuitions; actually, Theodor Meynert described most of what we know today as computational neuroscience. Sigmund Freud was a resident at Meynert's neuropsychiatric department in Vienna. In his letters to his friend Wilhelm Fliess in Berlin, he goes on to develop Meynert's ideas hoping to form "a psychology that shall be a natural science," in other words, a psychology explained by the workings of the brain.

Later on, he realizes that the neuroscience of his time was not ready for such endeavor and he states that for "I shall the meantime he will develop his psychological ideations regardless of the brain. He wrote entirely disregard the fact that the mental apparatus with which we are here concerned is also known to us in the form of an anatomical preparation, and I shall carefully avoid the temptation to determine psychical locality in any anatomical fashion, I shall remain on psychological ground" (Freud, 1953/1900, p. 536).

In this he was aware that he has left us with the unfinished task to unite psychology and brain-biology. With the growing understanding of the brain, especially with the development of neural-computation sciences, his legacy can be achieved. 'NeuroAnalysis' takes on the daunting task to complete Freud's Project for a psychology that shall be a natural science (i.e., a brain science).