

HEGEL by Walter Kaufmann, Doubleday, 1965

P.9

Preface/states he aims at "a comprehensive reinterpretation of Hegel, not just one facet of his thought but of the whole phenomenon of Hegel."

since "recent intellectual history cannot be understood apart from him."

(1904) a great deal of new material came to light, most of it untranslated in Engl. But Fr. & Ger. likewise had not really offered what he is.

(1914) still more new material pub'd plus critical edition of H's work in progress. Moreover, Rosenzweig confined himself to H's pol. phil.

Haering required 1300 pages to reach H's 1st bk & then stopped.

Glockner, after a 1,000 pp. finished with H's 1st book.

1942 finished prelims at Harvard, got married & tackled PHEN. & ENCYCL. "in honeymoon spirit." Georg Lasson his friend, didn't at first like Rudolf Haym's work but later found him best.

2 approaches to Hegel: (1) leads to him thru his predecessors like Richard Kroner's Von Kant bis Hegel. Of ERG Mure who devotes 1st vol. to Aristotle

(2) pie by pie approach as Kuno Fischer's 2 vol.

Stace's 1.vol is on Encyclopaedia only & is based on Wm. Wallace's inadequate translations & ignores all primary & many sources on available in Eng. J. N. Findlay deals with other works but also disregards sources not translated Eng. (RD: THIS SEEMS WRONG AS FINDLAY NOT ONLY DOES HIS OWN TRANSLATION IN SPOTS BUT REFERS TO HIPPOLITE & explains why he is starting anew)

RD--because of WK's criticism of all other writers--he refers sympathetically to HM's bibliog--Imstaating & in p.141 writes both against Joyce & J. Lowenberg "who inherited the reputation of being the leading American Hegel scholar" & also criticized Hippolyte whose commentary "exceeds the PHEN. in length, still says "Come le meurtre Faust de Goethe & son p.141 approves Haym's critique of this "romantic masquerade as too kind; yet on very next p. (145) he says that with the ques. "To whom since H's own time is what he says applicable?..we approach the greatness of the book." p.150 discusses most superficially the table of content

(p.174, however, favorably quotes Findlay against McTaggart).  
skip to p.183-4 to note that H. ~~had~~ <sup>was</sup> time of writing PHEN., edited danky paper.  
p.168: Fichte introduced into Ger. phil. the 3-step of thesis, antithesis, & synthesis  
..Schelling took this terminology; HEGEL DID NOT. HE NEVER ONCE used

\*\*\*\*\*these terms together to designate 3 stages in an argument or acct. in ANY of his

p.195: Hegel effected a REV in metaphysics...metaphysics ceases to be speculation about ultimate reality...With Hegel (p.196) analysis of categories replaces speculative metaphysics. He gives metaphysics the new meaning & content that it still retains with some of the best philosophers in the 2nd half of the 20thc.

Q preface to 2nd ed.: "The forms of thinking are 1st of all articulated & laid down in the language of man ...and what man makes into language & expresses in language contains, shrouded, mixed in, or elaborated a category."

Encycl. was rendered in 1873 & 1892 in Engl. where SCIENCE OF LOGIC did not appear until 1929.

p.234 Q a note from Hegel, 1809, WHICH WAS NOT PUB'D till 1960  
"Not curiosity, not vanity, not the consideration of expediency, not duty consciousness, but an unquenchable, unhappy thirst that brooks no compromise leads us to truth."

12312

WK -p.2

12313

p.227 re System-Encyclopaedia: "This bk. exists in 4 different forms in Ger.  
We have considered original ed. (1817) 10 yr. later, i.e. 1827 H pub'd a 2nd edition.  
He added a pp. prefac. greatly expanded introduc. Yet the Verbegriff grew to  
more than 4 times its original size by finding a place in it for his remarkable  
discussion of dogmatism, metaphysics, empiricism & skepticism. Kant's critical phil.  
& intuitionism, rewrote & expanded the rest rest of the bk. too & wound up with a  
a wk. OVER TWICE THE LENGTH OF THE ORIGINAL COMPENDIUM....

The 3rd ed. (1830) is basically very similar to the 2nd tho there are now 3 prefaces (577 instead of 574 pages)...literally thousands of changes!

changes?" p.257: "Studying H's fil. of his, one should keep in d that for him his. is not everything but merely occupies one niche in his system."

Q from 10/28/1816 introd. lecture to His. of Phil. "The his. of phil. represents for us the gallery of noble spirits, who, by boldness of their reason, penetrated into the nature of things, of man & into the nature of God, unveiling its depth for us & thru their work presenting to us the treasure of the highest knowledge.. (PD this lecture also contains phrase: COURAGE TO KNOW)

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p.282: "Almost all of this passage was  
emphasized by Hegel himself in his MSS. This is the introduction to the philosophy of  
H's phil. He did not introduce his art or religion in a remotely comparable tone."

& again quotes H: (p.284) "Now I claim that the sequence of the systems of  
phil. in his. is the same as the sequence in the logical derivation of  
THE CONCEPTUAL DETERMINATIONS OF THE IDEA."

Lectured on phil. as early as 1805, before Logic, & draws heavily on the lectures given in Jerash.

*Patent*  
Aug 1 Nov 1942  
*compt. & prov.*

*John P. Mulligan*  
of his system  
when  
comes up to full force  
not more than half  
constant except when

*1942*

1827-30

~~Part IV~~ is the most important part of the book. It consists of 11 subsections. The first 10 subsections are theoretical while the last one is practical. Part IV has only 3 subsections. In Part V there are 11 subsections. The first 10 subsections are theoretical while the last one is practical. NB NB Some form of religion were taken up by Kant under Immanuel康德. P.151Tie p.153 parts deal with theory of knowledge & practical side influenced by Hegel黑格尔.

Part V begins with over 100 subsections while 2nd part of it deal with practical reason beginning with pleasure & necessity.

Kierkegaard then says "faults are so easy to find in it that it is not difficult to adduce hundreds of them... Best part is Preface with Kierkegaard's most interesting" what Kierkegaard has done to this encounter of self with other. For Kierkegaard in P/N this act is still paradigmatic. "The God who creates us is the enemy, and though WK acts as if it were merely a result of the God's impulse to take over" (p.255) he nevertheless sees (p.156) it as "description of 'A STATE OF MIND & A PERIOD'." & on p.162 WK does bring in something new: "the infinite God is found with the death of God, with Golgotha.... For Hegel, the infinite God is dead: 'only

from the cup of this realm of spirits  
flows his infinity for him.'

To put it into our own words: there is no supreme being beyond; the spirit is not to be found in another world; the infinite spirit has to be found in the comprehension of THIS world; in the study of the spirits summoned in the Phenomenology; "His comprehended" must replace theology."

NB also p.165 where on his of word, phen. WK brings in Husserl whose master was not H but Trentano who "resigned his Catholic priesthood AFTER the proclamation of the dogma of papal infallibility in 1870".