

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.

(1911) 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." Heorg 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. Oskar Mure who devotes 1st 2/3 to Aristotle

(2) very by play 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 & 2ndry 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 Hippolyte & explains why he is starting anew)

RD--because of WK's criticism of all other writers--he refers sympathetically to HM's bibliog--Imitating & p.141 writes both against Royce & 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 premier Faust de Goethe & on p.144 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 pp.183-4 to note that H. 8<sup>th</sup> ed. of writing PHEN. edited dandy paper. p.168: Wichtige 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 act. in ANY of his

p.195: Hegel effected a REV in metaphysics...metaphysics ceases to be speculating 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 1/2 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, in 1827 H pub'd a 2nd edition. He added 10 pp. preface, greatly expanded introduct. Yet the Vorberiff 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 philosophy & intuitionism, rewrote & expanded the rest of the bk. too & wound up with 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 pars)...literally thousands of changes!

?? p.257: "Studying H's phil. 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)

p.282: "Almost all of this passage is emphasized by Hegel himself in his MSS. This is the introduct. 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 Jena.

*Nature  
thing, how I look  
conceptual*

*his. 1st phil. 1807  
his. 2nd phil. 1817  
when his. system  
comes up to his. book  
not with his. book  
but with his. own  
creations*

*1811  
1821  
1830*

*1805 Jena  
1807 1st phil.  
1811 2nd phil.  
1817 3rd phil.  
(3) twice lastly 1830*

...as in many of his books, he has a very good knowledge of philosophy, especially Hegel's. Part I is concerned with the question of the nature of religion while Part II is concerned with the question of the nature of knowledge. Part III has only 3 subsections - materialism & idealism, the theory of knowledge, & the theory of perception. NB NB Some form of religion were taken up by Hegel under influence of Comte p.151ff. NB 3 parts deal with theory of knowledge & perception influenced by Hegel's philosophy.

Part V begins with over 100 pages on Reason while 2nd part of it deals with practical reason beginning with pleasure & necessity

Nietzsche himself then says "faults are so easy to find in it that it is difficult to adduce merits of them..." Best part is Preface with Hegel's most "interesting" what Nietzsche has done to this encounter of self with other. Other prior to Hegel in P/N this act is still paradigmatic. "The God of the enemy," and though W/K acts as if it were merely a result of "the pure impulse to take over" (p.255) he nevertheless sees (p.156) it as "description of 'A STATE OF MIND & A PER.'" & on p.162 W/K does bring in something new: "God ends with the death of God, with Golgotha....For Hegel, the infinite God died: 'only'

from the cup of this realm of spirits  
foams his infinity for him!"

To put it into our own words: there is no supreme being beyond the spirit in itself; it 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 PHENOMENA. "His comprehended" must replace theology."

NB also p.165 where on his of word, phen. W/K 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"!