

look at the Philosophy of Right. Harris took up the chapter on 'Lordship and Bondage' in the Phenomenology of Spirit. Hegel criticised his own earlier illusions about the ancient Greek polis; the Phenomenology was a justification of the dogmas of Original Sin and the Fall in so far as they expressed the primary truth about human nature. All the earlier attempts of Hegel converge consistently in the Phenomenology.

In the morning of 14 November the colloquium continued with an analysis of the genesis of the concept of positivity in Bern by Bernard Bourgeois (Lyon). Although this has so far been overlooked, it is now becoming clearer that Hegel assumes an inter-connexion between positivity and reason. 'Le positif ne peut exister que sur la base d'un naturel-rationnel toujours présent et agissant dans l'homme'. Errol E. Harris (North-western University) investigated the relation of faith and reason in the young Hegel. Since Tübingen Hegel pursued three questions: (1) What are the content and the meaning of religious faith? (2) What is the true connection between this meaning and the feeling which it produces? (3) How and why have the feeling and the meaning split apart in contemporary life? Through answering these questions Hegel arrived, already near the end of the Frankfurt period, at his theory of concrete universality, which later produced the Science of Logic.

A paper by Christoph Jamme (Hegel-Archiv, Bonn) concluded the colloquium. On the basis of a Hegelian excerpt he inquired into the relation between the philosopher and the Swiss historian Johannes von Müller, who was famous in the Goethe period. He demonstrated that many biographical details from Hegel's Frankfurt period can today often be reconstructed only in a roundabout way. He also attempted to make clear the fact that Johannes von Müller had belonged to a circle of friends around Heinse, Sömmering and Molitor. Their systematic and philosophical significance for the development of the 'Vereinigungs-philosophie' described by Dieter Henrich has so far been hardly investigated.

Numerous members of the audience took part in the intensive discussions of the papers. One hopes that with the publication of the written contributions to the conference and the discussion the 'Centre d'études Hégéliennes et dialectiques' under Philippe Muller's direction will become better known and recognised. Apart from the colloquium the Centre has undertaken such valuable tasks as the translation of H.S. Harris's fundamental study of the young Hegel into French.

Christoph Jamme
Hegel-Archiv, Bonn

HSGB Conference, 1982

The Hegel Society of Great Britain will hold its fourth annual conference on 15-16 September 1982 in Pembroke College, Oxford. The proceedings will begin with tea on 15 September

and will continue until about 4 p.m. on 16 September. The main subject of discussion will be Hegel's Phenomenology of Spirit. Assuming that we make maximum use of the time available, it should be possible to fit five papers into the programme. Will members who would like to read papers kindly write as soon as they can, giving the intended subject, to Professor W.H. Walsh, 352 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7PP, who will act as conference organiser. It is hoped that a decision about what can go into the programme will be made by the end of March.

Details of cost, registration, etc. will be circulated when the programme has been agreed. N.B. The date of the 1982 conference has been fixed to precede immediately that of the T.H. Green conference.

Commemorative Conference on The Centenary of the Death of T.H. Green (1882-1982) at Balliol College, Oxford, 16-18 September 1982

Speakers will include Melvin Richter, W.H. Walsh, A.J.M. Milne, Anthony Quinton, Raymond Plant and Rex Martin among others. If you wish to attend this conference and would like to receive the final programme and details, please send your name and address, as soon as possible, to: Dr. A.W. Vincent, Department of Politics, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff CF1 1XL.

'Hegel in Berlin: Prussian Cultural Policy and the Idealist Aesthetics'. Exhibition in Berlin (11.11.1981-9.2.1982) and Düsseldorf (20.1.-7.3.1982)

This wide ranging and interesting exhibition has been mounted to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Hegel's death by the State Library of the Prussian Cultural Estate in Berlin in cooperation with the Bochum Hegel-Archiv and the Goethe Museum in Düsseldorf.

The exhibition consists of four parts, subdivided into 28 sections. The first part gives a panorama of Prussian political and cultural life during Hegel's professional career at Berlin University and his contacts with the city's artistic life. The second is concerned with Hegel's journeys outside Berlin, which had something of a 'gentleman's tour of Europe' character about them. The third part deals with the development of Hegel's philosophy of fine art. The fourth part illustrates some of the influence of Hegel's ideas after his death.

The exhibits are books, manuscripts, documents, paintings, prints, photographs, objets d'art, etc. lent by the library and