

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

museums of the Prussian Cultural Estate (which owns most of Hegel's manuscripts) as well as other institutions and private individuals. A comprehensive illustrated catalogue to the exhibition, edited by a team of scholars headed by Professor Dr. Otto Pöggler, was published in advance and will (it is hoped) be reviewed in the next issue of the Bulletin.

Article

Hegel's Last Year in Berlin*

Hegel's last year in Berlin, the last year of his life, shows the philosopher at the height of his literary output and his influence. Since his summoning from Heidelberg to the newly established University of Berlin, his philosophical system had received detailed elaboration in the course of his intensive lecturing activity. Parallel to this inner development of Hegel's philosophy ran a growth of its external influence. The first of Hegel's Heidelberg and even Berlin students were already lecturing at Berlin and other Prussian universities. In 1827 the journal Jahrbücher für wissenschaftliche Kritik was founded, which, precisely because it did not present itself as a mere organ of the school, provided Hegel's philosophy with an influence that reached beyond the subject borders of philosophy as well as beyond the borders of the Prussian state. At the threshold of his last year Hegel also reached the formal climax of his academic career: he was elected Rector. Not just Rector of any university, but of that university which stood at the centre of the newly constituted Prussian state and which, on the basis of a conception impressed upon it by Wilhelm von Humboldt, had already gained an outstanding position among German universities.. This is especially remarkable if one considers that Germany in those years, as in most years of its history, did not constitute a united nation, but was divided into several independent states. It has been said, not without justification, that

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