

References in Vol. 3B to CAPITAL

(p.159) : "Cause and effect, ergo, are merely moments of universal reciprocal ~~dependence~~ independence, of (universal ) connection, of the reciprocal concatenation of events, merely links in the chain of the development of matter ."

(p.178): UPI. Concerning the question of the true significance of Hegel's Logic . *Book III, Section 1*

(p. 199) contains, on the judgement, the following remark by VIL: "NB: Abstractions and the 'concrete unity' of opposites.

"A beautiful example: The simplest and clearest. The dialectic of notions and its materialist roots.

"The dialectic is not in man's understanding, but in the 'idea', i.e. objective reality."

(It is here where VIL refers back to Encyclopedia on absolute negativity, para. 215, para. 216, para 219 .)

Q (p. 208), "Logical concepts are subjective so long as they remain 'abstract', in their abstract form, but at the same time they express also the Things-in-themselves. Nature is both concrete and abstract, both phenomenon and essence, both moment and relation. Human concepts are subjective in their abstractness, separateness, but objective as a whole, in the process, in the sum-total, in the tendency, in the source."

(p. 211) Practical Idea

\* (p. 213) is where VIL calls attention to the fact that Hegel had "here suddenly instead 'Notion'" used the word, subject. NB And this followed after the famous quotation about Man's consciousness not only reflects, but creates.

(p. 219) is again practice in the theory of knowledge and the beginning of the comments on the Absolute Idea, plus the 16 fold definition of the dialectic.

(p. 231), "In the absolute method, the Notion ~~preserves~~ preserves itself in its otherness, and the universal in its particularization, in the judgement and in reality..."

(p. 232): "This NB: the richest is the most concrete and most subjective."

(After VIL notes that it is the end of the Logic, p. 234, dates it Dec. 9, 1914, he still has

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(After VIL notes that it is the end of the Logic, p. 234, dates it Dec. 13, 1914, he still has one more paragraph of summation, after which follows 3 pages of quotations from the Encyclopedia, para. 227, para. 237, para. 238, para. 233, and a reference to Marx's Capital, Chapter 7, and it parallels about "contradiction with itself" .)

Skip to p. 360, which has the article on the question of dialectic written in 1915, which contains the criticism of Plekhanov and Engels: "In his Capital, Marx first analyzes the simplest, most ordinary and fundamental, most common and everyday relation of bourgeois (commodity) society, a relation encountered billions of times, viz. the exchange of commodities. In this very simple phenomenon (in the 'cell' of bourgeois society) analysis reveals a l l the contradictions (of the germs of a l l the contra dic tions) of modern society. The subsequent exposition shows us the development (both growth and movement) of these contradictions and of this society in the summation of its individual parts from its beginning to its end."