II. Texts and Documents

EDMUND HUSSERL
Philosophy as Rigorous Science 249

KARL SCHUHMANN
Introduction: Husserl's "Marperger Lecture" from July 6, 1898 296

EDMUND HUSSERL
Über die psychologische Begründung der Logik / On the Psychological Justification of Logic (Marperger Lecture, 1898) 302
On the Psychological Justification of Logic (1900) 303

EDMUND HUSSERL
On the Psychological Justification of Logic (1900) 335

KARL SCHUHMANN
Introduction: Johannes Daubert's Lecture "On the Psychology of Apperception and Judgment" from July 1902 338

JOHANNES DAUBERT
Bemerkungen zur Psychologie der Apperzeption und des Urteils / Remarks on the Psychology of Apperception and Judgment (July 1902) 344

JACOB KLEIN
The Problem of Truth (1924) 345

III. Discussion - Reviews - Notices

SEAN LEICHTLE
The Idea of Phenomenology: Husserl's Program 367

NATALIE DEPRAZ
Michel Henry's I Am the Truth: Toward a Philosophy of Christianity 397

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS 403

Freedom, Responsibility, and Self-Awareness in Husserl

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The following essay is organized around eighteen theses concerning the relationship between freedom, responsibility, and self-awareness that I believe are both correct and consistent with specific doctrines and the overall positions advanced in Husserl's published writings. The eighteen theses are logically interconnected but are not meant to represent a deductive argument. Most of them are not unique to Husserl or phenomenological philosophy, but I am not aware of any other thinker who has brought all of them together as does Husserl.

These eighteen claims are descriptive claims. They tell us how certain aspects of persons as free agents are dependent upon a fundamental self-awareness that is at least usually taken to be unique to human beings (though this is an empirical issue that the following theses leave open). After introducing and explaining the eighteen theses, I shall also list three further corollaries that are based on the positions described in the first eighteen theses but go beyond them to advocate a mode of life that Husserl considers most consistent with our status as rational agents. These positions are well known to most readers of Husserl, but they have often been understood more as expressions of a merely personal conviction, as historical residues of the classical Western philosophical project Husserl is trying to revive, or as examples of the typical rhetorical pathos of his age, than as viable systematic positions based upon serious and careful philosophical analyses. It would go beyond the limits of this paper to discuss the ultimate legitimacy of the project the three corollaries set out. However, I hope that the systematic philosophical justification for this project will become more easily understood when these corollaries are placed in direct connection with the preceding eighteen theses.

1. Freedom and responsibility apply to beings to which motivational (as opposed to simply causal) categories apply.

Freedom and responsibility are not directly observable phenomena. Nor do they apply to all kinds of entities. They are part of a way of viewing some
PERSPECTIVE, RESPONSIBILITY, AND SELF-WORTHNESS IN HUMAN RELATIONSHIP.
The process of registration is a fundamental aspect of the creation of legal entities. The registration of a company or business is a necessary step to establish its legal existence and to ensure that it is recognized by the law. The process typically involves the submission of certain documents and payment of fees to a governmental authority or a public or private entity. 

Upon registration, a company is granted a unique identifier, such as a registration number or registration certificate, which serves as its legal identity. This identifier is used to conduct business transactions and to file legal documents. The registration process also involves the determination of the company's legal form, which may include information about its ownership structure and governance. 

In many jurisdictions, the process of registration is subject to specific legal requirements and regulations. These requirements may include the submission of a business plan, the provision of financial statements, and the appointment of directors or officers. Failure to comply with these requirements can lead to legal consequences, such as the invalidation of the registration or the imposition of fines. 

The registration process is often facilitated by specialized service providers, such as lawyers or consultants, who can assist with the preparation of necessary documents and the submission of applications. These service providers may also provide advice on compliance with legal requirements and on best practices for maintaining a registered entity. 

In conclusion, the registration process is a critical step in establishing a legal entity and ensuring its recognition by the law. It is important for individuals and businesses to understand the requirements and implications of the registration process to ensure compliance and avoid legal issues.
It cannot be the case that the power of one person is more important than that of another. The individual and the community are equal partners in the process of social change. In the formation of a new society, each person has a role to play. The success of this process depends on the active participation of all.

In order to achieve this, it is necessary to create a climate of freedom, where people are free to express their ideas and emotions without fear of retribution. This requires a commitment to the principles of democracy and human rights, which are essential for the development of a just and equitable society.

The struggle for freedom is an ongoing one, and it is up to each of us to participate actively in this process. Only through the collective efforts of all can we achieve a world where every person is respected and valued for who they are.
THE PRINCIPLES OF PHILOSOPHY

by

Professor Robert Brown

Introduction to the Study of Philosophy

Chapter 1: The Nature of Philosophy

Chapter 2: The History of Philosophy

Chapter 3: The Methods of Philosophy

Chapter 4: The Foundations of Philosophy

Chapter 5: The Applications of Philosophy

Conclusion

References

Appendices

Index