

# AUSLEGUNG

A Graduate Journal of Philosophy

A large, stylized, black Gothic letter 'A' is positioned in the bottom right corner of the page. The letter is highly decorative, with a thick, black stroke and a distinctive, curved top that loops back to the left. The background is a light, textured grey.

# AUSLEGUNG

A Graduate Journal of Philosophy

Volumes I and II

A Limited Reprint Edition

In response to demand from libraries and individuals, this special issue of Volumes I and II of AUSLEGUNG (1973-1975) is being offered on a limited basis. The articles herein predate the present journal format, reflecting the time when AUSLEGUNG was a mimeographed "in house" journal of the Graduate Association of Students in Philosophy at the University of Kansas.

AUSLEGUNG gratefully acknowledges the support it has received from the Student Activity Fee through the Student Senate and the Graduate Student Council of the University of Kansas.

Editor: Debra Nails

Associate Editors: Max Fritzier  
Karen Reeder  
Danney Ursery

All rights reserved 1978 AUSLEGUNG

## CONTENTS

### Volume I\*\*

#### Number 1

Editor's Introduction

"Friendship" by David E. Schmidt\*

"Man, The Good, and the Metaphysical Foundations of the Social Sciences" by Michael K. Green\*

"Some Problems in the History of Skepticism" by Jim K. Swindler\*

#### Number 2

"The Mean" by Kenneth L. Helstrom

"The S-Premise" by S. Ron Oliver

#### Number 3

"The Fichteian Idea of the Science of Knowledge and the Husserlian Project" by Jean Hippolyte, translated from the French by Tom Nemeth

### Volume II\*\*\*

#### Number 1

"On Substance" by Joe D. VanZandt

"Connecting Nature and Freedom in Kant's Third Critique" by Thomas J. Donaldson

\*Winner, Robinson Essay Contest

\*\*Tom Nemeth, Editor

\*\*\*Vicki Asbury, Editor

## EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

This issue begins an attempt on the part of several graduate students to form a journal by and for graduate students in philosophy. Stated simply, the purpose of this journal is to elicit articles and also, hopefully, subsequent commentary in an effort to improve the communication of ideas within the department's graduate student community. As many of us are unaware of each other's existence, this journal may also serve as a means of getting acquainted with each other. Furthermore, since this journal is intended for graduate students (though not necessarily limited to them) it hopefully can provide a forum for the expression and development of one's own ideas through a dialectical interchange with one's peers.

In brief then, we strongly urge all graduate students to participate in this "experiment." It is our sincere desire to have all viewpoints represented without the least fear of retribution which unfortunately so often accompanies the classroom situation. It is also hoped that if enough response is obtained, special issues can be set aside for special topics, which in turn could provide a foundation for future discussion sessions as occurred once last semester.

Again we appeal to each of you to submit articles for publication in this journal regardless of their topic, position, style, or development. Simply give the material to either Joe Van Zandt or myself (Tom Nemeth).

A word of thanks is in order for the officers of G.A.S.P. and especially to Joe who devoted an enormous amount of time and energy to the production of this issue. Without Joe's work this issue would not be. Thanks again.

Tom

The following essays were the three winning essays in the first Robinson Memorial Essay contest. The Robinson contest was proposed to the Department of Philosophy by the Graduate Association of Students in Philosophy in the fall of 1972 and was immediately recognized as a useful way to encourage philosophical activity among students. A prize of seventy-five dollars was established, and the first award was made in the spring of 1973. The committee--comprised of faculty and students--received many excellent essays, and as a result was unable to name a single winner to the contest. Hence, the first year of the contest produced the unexpected result of dividing the prize equally among three students. By every measure, the first contest was successful, and portends a good future for the Robinson Memorial Essay contest.

Several persons should receive individual mention:

Professor Edward Schouten Robinson was born in 1904 and did not marry. He received his AB magna cum laude in Classics and Philosophy from Harvard in 1926, and an MA from Harvard in 1928. He studied at the University of Vienna, University of Göttingen, and the University of Berlin. He received a Ph.D. in Philosophy from Harvard in 1932. In 1938, Robinson was a Fulbright Scholar at Auckland University College in New Zealand. Professor Robinson came to the University of Kansas in 1946, and was named a full professor in 1961. Professor Robinson was Chairman of the Philosophy department for roughly five years until 1966. Robinson was well known as a philosopher and translator, his best known translation being a collaboration with John Macquarrie on Martin Heidegger's *Sein und Zeit*. Professor Robinson was killed in a tragic automobile accident in 1968. He left his large library to the Department of Philosophy, a portion of which is located in the Seminar Room named in his memory. In addition, he left a monetary bequest which is the source of the Robinson Memorial Essay award.

Kenneth Helstrom deserves credit for the original impetus in establishing this contest. He has been the source of many fruitful ideas for GASP, and deserves some credit for them.

Mike Green ("Man, the Good, and the Metaphysical Foundations of the Social Sciences") was an undergraduate at KU when his paper won this prize. This essay is a portion of Mike's Honors Essay, which helped earn Mike a graduation from KU with honors. This year, Mike is doing graduate study at the University of Chicago. This paper is evidence of a promising philosophical career.

Jim Swindler was a graduate student here last year, and also received his degree from KU as an undergraduate. His paper, "Some Problems in the History of Scepticism," was a portion of his Master's Thesis. Jim has taken a leave of absence, and is presently in Baltimore.

David Schmidt is a graduate student here at KU, and has served with distinction as an instructor and as past president of GASP. David attended Bethel College and Harvard Divinity School prior to enrolling at KU, and also served time in the Congo as an alternative to military service. His essay, "Friendship," also won an award from the Lewis Essay contest, sponsored by the school of religion.

David's paper has also been delivered to a meeting of GASP; and Mike presented his paper at GASP's symposium on Freedom.

It will be the policy of the contest in the future that the winning essay or essays will be presented to an open meeting of GASP.

It is hoped that the response to the contest this year will be as enthusiastic as last; it is further hoped that it will be possible to increase the stipend associated with the contest at some (near) future date.

Sincerely,

Joe D. VanZandt

## FRIENDSHIP

David Schmidt

In this paper I attempt to characterize friendship by beginning with certain aspects which are necessary but not sufficient conditions for friendship and ending with the sufficient conditions which specify the requirements for true friendship. With each succeeding condition there is an extensional diminution until those few who are real friends are characterized. There is also a progression from the most superficial types of friendship to the most meaningful.

A pre-condition for friendship is a general "love" for mankind. A person with whom it is possible to be a friend must at least not have such an aversion to mixing with people and dealing with them in ordinary life that he completely isolates himself from them and becomes a hermit. There must be at least some elementary kind of trust which allows a person to become at least somewhat involved in dealings with other people.

Friendship involves two persons who actively strive together for a good. What is required here is that the persons whom one calls friends are at least acquaintances who cooperate with some purpose in mind although the purpose may be differing in some sense.<sup>1</sup> This requirement is intensionally very small and extensionally very great, since practically any association of two people qualifies and therefore practically everyone in the world would be a friend in some sense or other to someone. Two strangers who meet at an amusement park and who are arbitrarily put together to row to an island are friends to the extent that they are working together for the common goal of arriving at the island. Similarly members of the same bridge club or of the same church are friends if they are acquainted with one another. The goal of each person may be different, as, for example, in a business relationship in which one person buys something from another, but insofar as these two people cooperate together, their relationship is a friendship. In the buyer-seller relationship, each seeks a different good (one, money; the other, the commodity or service), but both profit (presumably) and both cooperate, which makes it a friendship. The relationship may be beneficial to the people involved but harmful to others, such as among a band of train robbers, and yet since the members of the band cooperate together, they are, to that extent, friends. A further example would be a sexual relationship in which each partner wanted only to satisfy his own desires.

Formally speaking, as soon as the activity is over, the people cease to be friends, which means that many superficial, fleeting