

INTERNATIONAL NEWS ON LEIBNIZ SCHOLARSHIP

News from Germany: Herbert Breger, Leibniz-Archiv, Hannover

The VI. International Leibniz Congress was held at the University of Hannover, 18-23 July 1994. There were more than 300 participants from 26 countries. About 160 papers were given to the Congress. The opening lecture was given by Professor Nicholas Rescher. The Congress offered the opportunity of meeting Leibniz scholars from all over the world. The participants received the first volume (846 pages) of the papers. A second volume (containing the rest of the papers) will appear soon. There are plans to give this second volume as a "Mitgliedsgabe" to the members of the Leibniz-Gesellschaft.

During the Congress, there was a meeting of the Leibniz-Gesellschaft. The chairman was Professor Ernst Gottfried Mahrenholz, the president of the Leibniz-Gesellschaft, and a former judge at the highest Court of Germany (*Bundesverfassungsgericht*). The Sociedad Española Leibniz, the Leibniz Society of North America, the Israel Leibniz Association, the Sociedad Latinoamericana Leibniz and a group of French research workers reported about their activities. It was nice to have the latest news directly from colleagues from all over the world.

Academy Edition Update: Volume III, 4 (mathematical, scientific and technical correspondence, July 1683-1690) is now in print; it will appear in spring or summer 1995. Volume VII, 2 (mathematical papers, algebra 1672-1676) has been sent to the publisher. Volume VI, 4 (philosophical papers, 1677-1690) will be sent to the publisher next year; this volume will consist of three or even four parts, each of them being as large as one volume of usual size.

International Conferences:

On the occasion of the 350th anniversary of Leibniz's birth as well as the 150th anniversary of the Sächsische Akademie der Wissenschaft (which was founded in 1846 at Leibniz's birthday), **an international conference is planned in April 1996 at Leipzig.** Co-organizers are the Leibniz-Gesellschaft, the Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen, and the Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie. Invited speakers include Nicholas Rescher, Hidé Ishiguro, André Robinet, Massimo Mugnai, Hans Poser, Jürgen Mittelstraß, Heinrich Schepers, François Duchesneau.

A conference on “**Actualité de Leibniz: les deux labyrinthes**” will be held 15-22 June 1995 in Cérisy-la-Salle (Manche), France, organized by Dominique Berlioz and Frédéric Nef. More than forty scholars from around the world are expected to participate.

Studia Leibnitiana Supplementa, vol. 30 will be the dissertation of **Philip Beeley**, *Kontinuität und Mechanismus. Eine Studie zur Philosophie des jungen Leibniz in ihren historischen Beziehungen*. *Sonderheft*, vol. 22, will be *Leibniz und die Frage nach der Subjektivität*, edited by **Renato Cristin**.

The second volume of the **Leibniz bibliography** (first volume was edited 1983 by Albert Heinekamp) will appear in spring 1995. It contains the secondary literature from 1980 up to 1990.

André Robinet is working on a book on **Leibniz’s political philosophy**, which should appear next year.

News from the Netherlands: Michiel Wielema, Erasmus Universiteit, Rotterdam

Two separate Dutch translations, with introduction and notes, of the *Monadology* were published in 1991: *Monadologie of de beginselen van de wijsbegeerte*, translated by **Dr. F.P.M. Jespers** of the Universiteit voor Theologie en Pastoraat in Heerlen (Kampen: Kok Agora, 1991, 95 p.) and *De Monadologie. Over samenhang in het universum*, translated by **H. Boering and H.C. Meinsma** (Alkmaar: Uitgeverij De Verandering, 1991, 80 p.). These are the first Dutch translations of the *Monadology*.

Michiel Wielema of the Erasmus Universiteit, Rotterdam, is writing a doctoral thesis on the reception of Leibnizianism and Wolffianism in the Netherlands during the 18th century. Leibniz had many Dutch correspondents and his most popular work, the *Théodicée*, was published in Amsterdam. It was also translated into Dutch, as were the German books on mathematics and philosophy by Christian Wolff. So Dutch philosophers were well acquainted with the ideas of their German colleagues. However, their influence seems to have been limited, mainly due to the