

## HEGELIAN DIALECTICS APPLICATIONS IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY POLITICS

**Hassiba BOUKHATEM**

Faculty of Letters and Foreign Languages

University of Skikda 20/8/1955

[habikad28@yahoo.fr](mailto:habikad28@yahoo.fr)

**Abstract:** This article reveals a consistent pattern of a Hegelian dialectic treatment of Politics through the triad of thesis- antithesis- synthesis, and the fabricated conflicts in between. In this research, on the international politics problematic position, the West has used philosophical mechanisms like the Hegeliandialectics to regulate its hegemonic perspectives and people's sentiments on the question. The marketplace of ideas, built during the previous centuries especially the twentieth and the twenty first, effectively disseminates the beliefs and ideas of the western societies while destabilizing the ideological and cultural independence of the post colonized Islamic Middle Eastern countries. Western governments forged firm and durable links between socioeconomic position and ideological power, permitting to use each to buttress the other during conflicts.

**Keywords:** Hegelian dialectics, foreign policy, fabricated conflict, ideology, hegemony.

### LES APPLICATIONS DES DIALECTIQUES HEGELIENNES DANS LA POLITIQUE DU 21<sup>ÈME</sup> SIÈCLE

**Résumé :** Cet article révèle une manière consistante du traitement de la politique mondiale par la dialectique Hégélienne à travers la triade Thèse, Antithèse- Synthèse, et les conflits fabriqués au milieu. Dans cette recherche sur la position problématique de la politique internationale, l'Occident a utilisé des mécanismes philosophiques comme les dialectiques Hégéliennes afin de normaliser ses perspectives hégémoniques, et les sentiments des gens sur la question. Le marché des idées, bâti pendant les derniers siècles particulièrement le vingtième et le 21<sup>ème</sup> siècle (XXIème siècle), diffusent efficacement les opinions et les idées des sociétés occidentales déstabilisant en même temps l'Indépendance idéologique et culturelle des pays Islamique du Moyen Orient. Les gouvernements occidentaux ont créé des liens solides et durables entre la position socioéconomique et le pouvoir idéologique permettant d'utiliser l'un et l'autre à se supporter pendant les conflits.

**Mots-clés :** Dialectiques Hégélienne, Islam, conflits fabriqué, idéologie, hégémonie.

#### *Introduction*

“Hegel’s dialectics” refers to the particular dialectical method of argument employed by the 19th Century German philosopher, G.W.F. Hegel, which, like other “dialectical” methods, relies on a contradictory process between opposing sides, mainly expressed within the struggle between the Self and the other, and turned obviously into problematical violence. Accordingly, the present study attempts to argue that Hegel succeeded to concretize his dialectical logic into the nature of

absolute reality and experience, posturing at stake the theme of violence in a rich semantic whole using prominent terms like “Kraft” meaning force, “Macht” meaning: ability to exercise a power that is literally and politically not based on reason, and eligible to fall easily in the box of violence, and the “Gewalt” meaning: violence (Hegel, 1807). Their exercise can indeed find its way in the process of reason and experience of violence (Labarrière-Jarczyk, 1992). The term Gewalt is generally evoked in the context of human struggles, the philosophy of right as unfairness, and the violence on freedom in its concrete suggestion and so on the natural legitimate right. Then, that is what can be called a definite crime. Accordingly, this article aims to explain the treatment of Political economy through Hegel's dialectical triad of thesis- antithesis- synthesis which dedicates a major place to violence, the philosopher's path choice which is explainable in historical terms: At nineteen old of age or less, Hegel witnessed the French revolution that represented the dramatic collapse of his world, and the key precursor to the whole shift of his thinking style, all periodized with the defeat and invasion of his country in front of Napoleon, and its mayhem for a long time because of the advent of new rationality along with overwhelming social powers, asking for a fateful and absolute economic change. This period characterized the break and the real crisis that shaped the philosopher's reasoning. This was revealed after four years of experienced violence that culminated with his writing of "*Absolute Freedom and terror*" in his book: *Phenomenology of Spirit* (Hegel, 1927, p. 456). After the death of Hegel, world history went through unprecedented changes where politics is decidedly attached to and influenced by economic conditions. The previous centuries especially the twentieth and the twenty first efficiently spread the beliefs and ideas of the western societies while perturbing the ideological and cultural independence of the post colonized Islamic Middle Eastern countries. Moreover, Western governments strengthened their links between socioeconomic position and ideological power, opening the possibility to mutual support whenever the opportunity was available. Therefore, the West has used philosophical mechanisms like the Hegelian dialectics to regulate its hegemonic perspectives through contrived and strategic conflicts.

### **Research questions**

Hegel's Dialectics theory have been viewed and criticized from various contexts and perspectives by international researches since its appearance, The concept of dialectic Per Se had been updated by many authors like Konder (2008), and hence, it was suggested to advocate the Hegelian dialectic as an analytical and punctual method for the study of diverse powers and successions that occur in history. For Hegel, the thesis and the antithesis are forces that sometimes conflict and sometimes join and connect, and from this dynamic results the synthesis. A bibliographical review of the author was made on Hegelian dialectics by many researchers, such as Monçores (2012), Vincent-Ricard (1989), Caldas (2004), Morace (2007), Vejlgard (2008), Reale and Antiseri (2005) to name a few. For Hegel, dialectics is more than a form of truth-seeking, but also a tool in which tensions and powers can be analyzed and dimensioned, even allowing foreseeing the predominance of these forces, or the change of their roles. Later contributions of Braudel (1972) and Harvey (2003) identified the implementation of the Hegelian dialectical process to the notion of succession of powers and forces in the social structure. They explain that for Hegel the dialectical process formed by the triad of thesis, antithesis and synthesis did not necessarily express the clash between opposites, but rather that the whole is formed by multiple parts in constant motion. Therefore, the main point of interest is The Process. Accordingly, at the end of the fight we have the constituted synthesis, this

becomes the new thesis, taking the place of the previous thesis and thus becoming the new power in force, the new totality which will generate in its core the antithesis or the new ones. This process represented for Hegel's logic an evolutionary movement where the parts are interdependent. The reason for mutual dependence is due to the fact that in this dialectical process we will only have a new synthesis. If the thesis generates an antithesis, it will result in a new clash and consequently a new synthesis. However, all components will always be different from the previous ones, because, as Hegel states in Logic volume two, they are the expression of change and it is change that makes something alive, where unity is precisely through the multiple. They are not the repetition of the previous, for the equal would be the unchanging, the permanent, and with each conflict we have a new multiple, even if it is composed of the previous portions (Monçores, 2012). Hence, we realize that it is very similar to the ideological movements, that generate social practices linked to use and modes. If we start from the previous centuries to the present day, a chain of events can be analyzed from this perspective of multiple generations. This puts our article in the intended confines and purpose of the study, offering important issues to be critically analyzed to compare the observed implementation of Hegel's dialectics process. Thus, the research will strive to answer the following questions:

- 1/ how, if at all, can the pure theory of Hegel Dialectics- which is expounded in the Logic- be so used as to assist in the explanation of the various sociological and political facts presented to us in experience?
- 2/ Hegel divides the world into two parts: Spirit and Nature, What can his philosophy tell us about this struggle of opposites within the concept of violence?
- 3/ how does the Hegelian Dialectics logic connect to the historical spiral of world 21ST century political conflicts?
- 4/ why had the West embraced the Hegelian Dialectical method towards the Middle Eastern Islamic countries?

## **1. Methodology**

To understand the process of Hegel's dialectics and its implementation in the political economy experience, historical data were analyzed to test the hypothesis that Hegel's plan was involved, a fact which allowed rulers to reconfigure, reintegrate and transform certain realities into desired advantages. A multi-case study of multiple historical events is to be gone through. The key research examples have been decided: 20<sup>th</sup> century World wars, Cold War, Bretton Woods Agreement, and military interventions in the Middle East Islamic countries. To answer our questions, checking change will be discovered and examined related to theory background. Though much attention has been given to the observation of Hegel's dialectics implementation process in Politics, the ultimate goal is understanding the limits of action and social ethics.

**1.1 The Logic of Hegelian Dialectics Explained: Meaning and Scope**

Hegel’s primary object in his dialectic is to establish the existence of a logical connection between the various categories (concepts & contexts) stated as thesis-antithesis-synthesis. These categories, when applied to the logic, are involved in the constitution of experience. When one concept is introduced as a “thesis” or positive concept, it then develops into a second concept that negates or is opposed to the first, meaningfully called its “antithesis”. The latter in turn leads to a third concept, the “synthesis” that unifies the first two. (Logic, Vol. I, 198). Accordingly, Being is the positive moment or thesis, Nothing is the negative moment or antithesis, and Becoming is the moment of *AUFHEBEN* or synthesis—the concept that cancels and preserves, or unifies and combines Being and Nothing. Therefore, this connection shows that any category reached leads on in a similar way to a third, and the process continues until at last we reach the goal of the dialectic. Here is an illustration of the Hegelian Dialectic process:

Hegelian Dialectics	
Thesis (Being)	Antithesis (Nothing)
Conflict	
Synthesis (Becoming)	
Profit	

Figure 1: Hegel’s Thesis-Antithesis-Synthesis Model

**1.2 Manifestations of Hegelian Philosophy in Historical Events**

Undoubtedly, time progress opened new forms of reality that presented themselves across historical events, emerging from conflicts between opposing forces and consequently creating Dialectic. This system of Hegelian philosophy manifests strongly with the outbreak of the First World War experience, and the race to global dominance. The idea of money symbolized literally the material power that appeared then to be more than a mere mechanism. The arrangements made to finance the war revealed that the money system was in fact the vehicle of a *Policy*. In terms of Hegel dialectic, Great Britain was the anti-Thesis (nothing) but not the thesis (*Being*) of world financial control. With the war, financial control was transferred to New York and from there used to dismantle the British Empire which had been the great barrier to World Dominion by those operating through the world financial system. The fall of the British Empire was a *financial* accomplishment, no more, no less. This explains why the International bankers backed the Nazis, the Soviet Union, North Korea, North Vietnam, (anti-synthesis) etc., against the United States (thesis). The ‘conflict’ built profits while pushing the United States ever closer to world government.

**1.3 Breton Wood’s agreement as a precursor for the Establishment of The Dollar as the world currency: the Race for instituting the Dollar as the World Currency**

In 1945, Breton Wood’s agreement (The Bretton Woods Agreement July 1 to July 22, 1944) established the dollar as the world reserve currency, which meant international commodities will be paid in dollars. This agreement, which gives the United States a financial advantage which was on the condition that those dollars would remain immutable for gold with constant grade of 35 dollars per gram. The United States promised not to print very much money because of the system but the federal system refused to allow any verification or supervision on the process. In the

years preceding the 1970's, spending of the Vietnam War made numerous countries conscious that the United States was printing far more money than it has in gold. Consequently, they began to ask for their gold back. Of course, this caused a rapid decline of the dollar value. The situation attained its paroxysm in 1971 when France attempted to have its gold back but the president Nixon refused. In August 15, he pronounced:

"I have directed the secretary of the treasury to take the actions necessary to defend the dollar against speculators. I directed the secretary Connolly to suspend temporarily the convertibility in the dollar or other reserve access except for the amounts and conditions in the monetary stability and in the best interest of the United States."

Benn Steil, (2013, 60)

This is obviously not a temporary suspension as he claimed, rather a permanent default, for the rest of the world that gave the United States their gold.

#### ***1.4. Hegelian Theory in Practice: The Open Pursuit of the Petrodollar Establishment in the 21<sup>st</sup> century***

In 1973, President Nixon asked Feisal, king of Saudi Arabia to accept only US dollars as payment for oil and to invest in US treasury bonds, notes and bills. In return, Nixon offered a military protection of Saudi oil fields. (Blanchard 2009). The offer was extended to key countries producers of oil. In 1975, the United States invaded Iraq in the first Gulf war and after crushing Iraqi military and destroyed their infrastructures, including expurgation stations, and hospitals, crippling sanctions were imposed, preventing infrastructures from being rebuilt. These sanctions that were initiated by Bush Senior and sustained throughout the entire Clinton administration, passing for over a decade, and it is estimated to have killed over than 500.000 children. Clinton administration was fully aware of these figures; it is more than children who died in Hiroshima! In November 2000, Iraq began selling its oil exclusively in Euros. (Ignotus, 1975). It was a direct attack on the dollar and on the US financial dominance, and this was not tolerated. In response, the American government, with the assistance of the news media, began a massive propaganda, affirming that Iraq possessed arms of mass destruction. The 9/11 September big conspiracy project and bogus attacks were a precursor for a series of wars in the Arab Muslim world in the pursuit of the national interest: oil, more accurately the petrodollar. First, the invasion of Iraq in 2003, and once the United States had controlled the country, all oil sells were immediately switched back to dollars<sup>1</sup>. This is particularly remarkable in the sense where coming back to dollar caused a loss of 15 to 20% on the revenue of the Euro entire value. (The movement consisted of taking out the dollar of its parity gold by attaching it to foreign oil, instantly forcing all countries importing oil of the world to maintain a constant supply of federal reserve paper, and in order to get their paper, they had to send real physical goods for America. This was the birth of the petrodollar. Hence, paper went out and everything America needed came in and in this way the United States became very rich. (Crawford, Young, and Takhtarov, 2004, volume 7, Issue 1)

<sup>1</sup> CNN.com – "U.N. to let Iraq sell oil for Euros, not dollars", [edition.cnn.com/2000/WORLD/.../iraq.un.euro.reutt/](http://edition.cnn.com/2000/WORLD/.../iraq.un.euro.reutt/).

## 2. Map Changing since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century: Hegel's idea of Becoming: Synthesis in the Playground

The Cold War race for armament was a real game of poker; military expenditures were the chip. With the petrodollar expel, they succeeded to rise expel higher and higher and spend more than any country in the planet. That is why the Soviet Union never had a chance; the collapse of the communist bloc in 1991 removed the last enemy balanced to American military power (C K Liu, 2007). General Wesley Clark (2007) stated "Today, in the office of the Secretary of Defense, I was informed about a plan describing how we could destroy 7 countries in 5 years starting with Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Somali, Soudan, and to finish off, Iran". If we look at events of the last decade for example, in Libya, Kaddafi was in the process of organizing a bloc of African countries to create a gold based currency called the dinar, which these countries have the intention to use to replace the dollar in this region. U.S and the UN forces helped destabilize and topple Libyan government in 2011 and after taking control of the region, the United States armed the rebels to kill Kaddafi in cold blood and immediately set up Libyan Central Bank. In this moment, Iran has been actively campaigning the end of vending of oil in dollar and was securing agreements in order to start selling its oil for exchange for gold (Goodman 2007). In response, the American government with the assistance of mass media, tried to create an international support to encourage military strikes under the pretext of preventing Iran from building a nuclear weapon. In the meantime, they established sanctions in order to cause the collapse of the Iranian economy (Newman, 2011). All this ended with the overthrowing of Syria. Syria was the closest ally of Iran. Both are bound by mutual defense agreements. The country was actually being destabilized and the White House made many declarations indicating they were considering a military intervention, (Guillaume, Zytek, Reza Farzin, 2011).

## 3. Results and discussion

The United States were actively working to create a context which gives them a diplomatic cover to do what they had in plan. The motives of these invasions and clandestine actions become clear when we look at the Hegelian dialectical reason. How? Through the discourse of political economy, the idea of necessity, speaks an abstract, virtual identity of particular and general interests (market-based), turning country's behavior towards the fulfillment of general prosperity, where economic negotiation exposes mechanisms of the System of Needs. Hegel basically assumes that in the order of civil society, need must be recognized socially, and in order to be satisfied. This social inscription informs the need's content as it does the conditions of its realization. Within this stream of ideas, Hegel keeps with classical political economy, departing from the principle that says that man is a totality of wants and a mixture of caprice and physical necessity (Hegel, 1821, para.182, p. 122). Consequently, man is inscribed in Hegel's vocabulary, as the universal figure of the bourgeois, who reveals by his own, the initial, abstract assumption of the first step of dialectical reasoning, and considers the collectivity to which he belongs as a simple vehicle to attain the ends of his own particular will. By following his individual interest, he achieves the satisfaction of his particular interests (J.-P. Lefebvre, P. Macherey 1984, p. 42). With this established connection between particular and general interest, Hegel specifies the object, the method and the validity of political economy as the theory of a particular, and so abstract, moment of the Whole, this representation of civil society studies economic phenomena as a discipline and follows the method of transforming

the truth of its object into knowledge of understanding, and so into the knowledge of reason drawing this process of reasoning into dialectical reasoning. However, the analysis of this conceptual process revealed a misinterpretation of Hegel's conceptions of economics as shown by M.R. Greer's analysis (1999) and Nakano (2004). Hence, what is of interest to us in this discussion is not any contributions that Hegel may have made to the science of political economy; it is rather Hegel's use of the findings of political economy to structure his dialectical knowledge of social problems (Nakano 2004, p.52). In other words, Hegelian logic about political economy can be explained only through dialectical reasoning animated by the civil society, driving human actions making up history and hence Change, precisely, a change in the concrete intelligence of civil society's functioning as well as its becoming as a social whole. Therefore, the dialectical unity works evidently, using the struggle existing between the principles of particularity and of universality. Hegel's dialectic manifests clearly in the ambitious struggle of the United States for supporting its economic currency (Dollar). Those who control the United States understood that even if few countries began to sell their oil within another currency, this could set a chain reaction and the dollar would collapse. They understood that absolutely nothing else is holding the dollar value up in this moment and so for the rest of the world. But rather than accepting the fact that the dollar is close to its life end, the powers in place calculated a plan (Hegel's dialectic), they decided to use the brute force of the American military to crush each state resistant in the Middle East and Africa (Amy Goodman on March 2, 2007).

The United States

Thesis	Antithesis
Middle East countries Iraq, Libya, Yemen, Syria	Capitalist West
Conflict of Terrorism	
USA Constructs and subsidizes Terrorist groups: Al-Qaida Then Da'ich	USA takes raw materials and manages Financial control of the Dollar
Profit	
Synthesis	

The current world situation was deliberately created by U.S power more or less by manipulation of power elements (Cordesman, Gold, Khazai, and Bosserman, 2013). Over the past 100 years or so, the united States have developed both opposing elements to bring about a New World Order. Hence, these elements have been deliberately created and then placed in conflict mode to bring about a synthesis (change). Thus Hegel is an imperialist who established the principles of dialectical "no-reason His dialectic has allowed globalists to lead simple, capable, freeborn men and women back into the racist and awkward age of imperial global dominance. As the classical economists have pointed out, in order to give each individual the real possibility of ensuring his subsistence and well-being, and thus in order to maintain individuals in its order, civil society brings about the implementation of an adapted legal and institutional framework, without which economic cohesion could not take place.

## Conclusion

In this article, we explored the possible contribution of Hegel's dialectic for treating the theory of political economy: Analyzing the implementation of the philosopher's logic and recognizing its involvement as we tried to demonstrate in the discussion of many cases along modern history. Moreover, The study shows the domination of interest in Hegel's political and moral philosophy over the past years. Something that modelled his dialectic as a comprehensive treatment of the state theory, and asserted the latter's importance with respect to the problems that have arisen with the growth of US power and economic modernity. In the process, the findings have shown that an application of Hegel's Dialectical theory to problems associated with modern economic life can indeed help map a path toward rethinking the state's role with respect to the economy. Today's situation of world politics understood within the Hegelian dialectics shows that the adherents of the latter, openly claim they will "rebuild the world," and they train activists (agents) to openly support overthrowing the legitimate governments of the world. Those agent provocateurs can be linked to every anarchist assassination and uprising that caused chaos to the established Arab- Islamic societies of the Middle East. Modern Westerners have given way to the conspiracy theory label and will only listen to what the propaganda machines tell them. Now they believe the Arab Islamic world "hates their freedom." And "Islam is their Enemy". Most of them will never know what went wrong with their great experiment in democracy and world justice. The dialectical arguments for human rights, social equity, world peace, and justice are a designed diversion in the defeated Iraq and Libya. Islam phobia is part of the dialectic and the bottom line is to set up the scene for state intervention, confiscation, redistribution, and total control of all nations' people, property, and produce.

## References

- Alex, N. (2011). Gadhafi's Gold-money Plan Would Have Devastated Dollar, Friday, 11 November 2011, 10:15, in New American magazine.
- Aline Monçores, K. (2008), Hegelian Dialectics as a Method for Analysis And Application of Trend Studies, Trends Studies - mythos, methods and experiences about consumption and futures (pp.79 - 88), Estação das Letras e Cores, Pontificia Universidad Catholica do Rio De Janeiro. Italy.
- Anthony, H. Cordesman, Bryan Gold, Sam Khazai, and Bradley Bosserma, (April 19, 2013), *U.S. and Iranian Strategic Competition. Sanctions, Energy, Arms Control, and Regime Change*, Centre For Strategic & International Studies.
- Bencivenga, E. (2000), *Hegel's Dialectical Logic*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Benn Steil, DeRobert D. Blackwill, Jennifer M. Harris (2013), *War by Other Means: Geo-economics and Statecraft* Harvard University Press, England.
- Christopher M. Blanchard, Analyst in Middle Eastern Affairs, "Saudi Arabia: Background and U.S. Relations", Congressional Research Service, December 16, 2009.
- David Harvey (2003), *From globalization to the new imperialism*, Psychology Press.
- Dominique Guillaume, Roman Zytek, and Mohammad Reza Farzin,(2011), "Iran-The Chronicle of the Subsidy Reform", IMF working paper, July 2011, Ca, USA
- Fernand Braudel (1972), *Personal Testimony*, The Journal of Modern History Volume 44, Number 4, University of Chicago Press journals. Chicago.
- Fichte (March 11<sup>th</sup> 1993): *Early Philosophical Writings*. Cornell University Press.

- Forster, Michael, 1993, "Hegel's Dialectical Method", in *The Cambridge Companion to Hegel*, Frederick C. Beiser (ed.), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 130–170.
- Fritzman, J.M., 2014, *Hegel*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Harris, Errol E., 1983, "An Interpretation of the Logic of Hegel", Lanham, MD: University Press of America.
- Henry C K Liu, "Dollar Hegemony", *finance journal*, April 11. 2002.
- Karl, M., (1887). *Capital*, Moscow, Publisher: Progress Publishers, USSR
- Kosok, Michael, 1972, "The Formalization of Hegel's Dialectical Logic: Its Formal Structure, Logical Interpretation and Intuitive Foundation", in *Hegel: A Collection of Critical Essays*, Alisdair MacIntyre (ed.), Notre Dame, IN: University of Notre Dame Press, 237–87.
- Labarrière Pierre-Jean, Jarczyk Gwendoline, (1992). *Hegeliana, Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, book series (BSPS), volume 36*
- Mariana Caldas Pinto Ferreira (2004). Dialectical Images and Contemporary Times: Thinking Critically about Authoritarian Populism: How to Critique Authoritarian Populism, Chap 18, p. 473–493, DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004444744\\_020](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004444744_020)
- McTaggart, John McTaggart Ellis, 1964, *A Commentary of Hegel's Logic*, New York: Russell and Russell Inc. (This edition is a reissue of McTaggart's book, which was first published in 1910.)
- Miles Ignotus, "Seizing Arab Oil," *Harper's Magazine*, March 1975; and, Congressional Research Service, "Oil Fields as Military Objectives: A Feasibility Study," Committee Print Prepared for the House Committee on International Relations Special Subcommittee on Investigations, August 21, 1975.
- Mueller, Gustav "The Hegel Legend of "Thesis-Antithesis-Synthesis"". *Journal of the History of ideas*. 1958. pp.411–414.
- Mure, G.R.G., 1950, *A Study of Hegel's Logic*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Peggy J. Crawford, Terry Young, and Julia Takhtarov. *The Dollar vs. the Euro*, Pepperdine university, Graziado school of business and management, 2004, volume 7, Issue 1.
- Singer, Peter, 1983, *Hegel*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Reale and Antiseri (2005) ,*A Imortalidade Da Alma Humana Em Santo Agostinho*, Retrieved in: <https://books.google.dz/books>.
- Stewart, Jon, 1996, "Hegel's Doctrine of Determinate Negation: An Example from 'Sense-certainty' and 'Perception'", *Idealistic Studies*, 26(1), 57–78.
- Stace, W.T., 1955, *The Philosophy of Hegel: A Systematic Exposition*, New York: Dover Publications. (This edition is a reprint of the first edition, published in 1924).
- Vejlgaard, H. (2008). *Anatomy of a Trend*. New York: McGraw Category: Arts & Humanities, Communications
- Vincent-Ricard (1989), Hegel, Feminist Philosophy, and Disability: Rereading our History, *Disability Studies Quarterly (DSQ) journal*, Vol. 33 No. 4 (2013).
- J.-P. Lefebvre, P. Macherey (1984), "Economics in Relation to Other Disciplines", *The Ninth Annual Conference of the European Society for the History of Economic Thought, Stirling : United Kingdom* (2005).

#### Internet Websites

"Hegel's Thesis-Antithesis-Synthesis Model". Encyclopedia of Sciences and Religions. Berlin: Springer. 2013. Retrieved 11 September 2016. Hegel at: <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/hegel/>.

Marx's Capital and Hegel's Logic: A Reexamination, **BRILL** copyright

Hegel on Dialectic, PHILOSOPHY BITES podcast interview with Robert Stern.

Hegel, PHILOSOPHY TALKS preview video, interview notes and recorded radio interview with Allen Wood, which includes a discussion of Hegel's dialectics.

CNN.com - "U.N. to let Iraq sell oil for Euros, not dollars"  
edition.cnn.com/2000/WORLD/... /iraq.un.euro.reut/.