sometimes translated “to sublate.” The German word has two meanings. It means both to abolish and to preserve.22 In short, the thesis and the antithesis both die and rise again in the synthesis.23

Herein we see one of Hegel’s original contributions to philosophy. The older view was that opposites absolutely exclude each other. We could only say A = A (the canon of identity) and never that A = not A.24 But Hegel came on the scene with an explanation of how it was logically possible for two opposites to be identical while yet retaining their opposition.25

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22. Stace, Philosophy of Hegel, p. 106: “The synthesis of a triad both abolishes and preserves the differences of the thesis and antithesis. This two-fold activity of the synthesis is expressed by Hegel by the word aufheben, which is sometimes translated ‘to sublate.’ The German word has two meanings. It means both to abolish and to preserve.”

23. Bertocci marked these two sentences and commented, “This isn’t deduced.”

24. Stace, Philosophy of Hegel, p. 96: “Hitherto it had always been assumed that, logically speaking, a positive and its negative simply excluded each other. . . . It had always been assumed that we can only say A is A, and that we can never under any circumstances say A is not-A.”

25. Bertocci questioned the phrase “was logically.” Stace, Philosophy of Hegel, pp. 95–96: “He explained and showed in detail how it is logically possible for two opposites to be identical while yet retaining their opposition.”

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The Martin Luther King, Jr. Papers Project

From Rosemary Murphy

2 June 1953
Boston, Mass.

Mr. Martin L. King, Jr.,
397 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. King:

The following is a summary of your recent examination at the Lahey Clinic. Your weight was 166 1/2 pounds, height 66 1/2 inches, blood-pressure 134/64, and pulse 70 with irregular rhythm. The general examination was satisfactory.

I am enclosing a copy of the laboratory and x-ray studies which you had done, since you may like them for future reference.1 The tests showed no
23 June 1953
evidence of any anemia nor infection. The x-ray of the heart and lungs was normal.

Very sincerely yours,
[signed]
Rosemary Murphy, M.D.
RM/mob
523761
BT447

TLS. MLKP-MBU: Box 117.

From Charles E. Batten

23 June 1953

Crozer dean Charles Batten responds to King's marriage announcement. King, Jr., and Coretta Scott were married on 18 June 1953 at the Scott family home outside Marion, Alabama. Martin Luther King, Sr., performed the ceremony.

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.
501 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Martin:

We were very happy to receive the announcement of your marriage. The faculty and your friends at Crozer join me in sending to you our very best wishes. We sincerely hope that you will have a very happy life.

If you had made it four days later it would have been the wedding anniversary of Mrs. Batten and myself. I suppose the best wish I can make for you is that you and Coretta will be as happy as we have been in our married life. Do come see us when you can.

With all good wishes to both of you, I am

Sincerely,
Charles E. Batten, Dean
CEB/bt

TLc. CRO-NRCR.

From Henry Nelson Wieman

14 August 1953
St. Louis, Mo.

In preparation for his dissertation, "A Comparison of the Conceptions of God in the Thinking of Paul Tillich and Henry Nelson Wieman," King wrote Tillich and