

*Journal of Transcendental Philosophy*

*Call for Papers for the Special Issue 2026:*

***The 'jüngere Neukantianismus' between Hegel-Renaissance and Kulturphilosophie: Premises and Perspectives***

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In recent decades, a significant body of philosophical historiography has increasingly turned its attention to analyzing the internal changes within the German neocritical framework, in the belief that the particular events of this school of thought reflect the upheavals that shaped the philosophical culture of contemporary Germany. Scholars have drawn attention to the period from the early 1910s onwards, particularly after the First World War, when a determined cohort of 'young neo-Kantians' such as Bruno Bauch, Ernst Cassirer, Jonas Cohn, Richard Höningwald, Emil Lask and Arthur Liebert, to name but a few, worked assiduously to re-evaluate the categorical 'arrangements' that had previously been established by the prominent figures of the Marburg School (Hermann Cohen and Paul Natorp) and the Baden School (Wilhelm Windelband and Heinrich Rickert).

In attempting to explain the reasons for the 'handover' between the generation of 'masters' and the generation of 'pupils', several important studies have emphasized two fundamental factors. On the one hand, Ferrari, Gigliotti, Holzhey, Makkreel, Ollig and Orth emphasized the increasing importance that the generation of pupils attached to the *Kritik der Urteilskraft* in comparison with Kant's other works, and showed how the young Neo-Kantians were able to recognize in this work in particular the overall significance of the *Kritik* in the prefiguration of a 'philosophy of culture' that provided them with the necessary conceptual tools to interpret and respond to the challenges of the present; on the other hand, Hartung, Krijnen and Zeidler identified a further vector of the revision process of Neo-Criticism in the need for a 'renewal of Hegelianism', already claimed by Windelband in 1910: from this point of view, it became important for the young Neo-Kantians to preserve the Stuttgart philosopher's reflections on the objective spirit and the systematic form of philosophy, but without taking on the metaphysical burden that seems to constitutively weigh down Hegel's thought.

Continuing in the direction indicated by the above works of historiography, this issue of the journal aims to provide yet more opportunities to examine the many ways in which the transformation process of Neo-Kantianism was inflected by its various interpreters in the 1910s and 1920s. Suggestions are welcome in all areas of knowledge (from epistemology to aesthetics,

from practical philosophy to the logic of culture), and studies of thinkers who have received little attention in the literature (such as Julius Ebbinghaus, Heinz Heimsoeth and Arthur Liebert) are expressly encouraged.

Here are some general lines of research, which do not claim to be exhaustive, in which the proposals could be framed, considering the historical-problematic horizon briefly outlined:

- The significance of the third *Critique* and the dialogue with Hegel in order to define the philosophy of culture;
- The legacy of the method of Kantian transcendental idealism in the light of the dialectical logic of the Hegelian system (e.g.: Towards a possible synthesis of the critical method and the speculative method: from the 'critique of reason' to the 'critique of culture');
- The systematic orientation of Neo-Kantianism and the need to ensure the unity of philosophy;
- The various 'facts' of culture reconsidered as objective realizations of the spirit: the question of extending the Kantian transcendental towards the elaboration of an 'open system';
- The evolution of the concept of subjectivity in the transcendental legacy and Hegelian influences (concrete subjectivity).

### Submissions

Papers should be submitted by December 31<sup>st</sup> 2025, using the journal's submission site: <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/jtph>. Upon submitting your manuscript, please specify in your cover letter that the manuscript is meant for this special issue, so that it can be assigned to the appropriate guest editors. Papers must be no longer than 10.000 words, including notes and references, and be prepared for blind review, removing all self-identifying references. The formatting of the submission is up to the author; accepted papers will be asked to adhere to journal style (see the journal's [website](https://www.degruyter.com/view/journals/jtph/jtphoverview.xml) for further information: <https://www.degruyter.com/view/journals/jtph/jtphoverview.xml>). Papers by authors with English as a second language are to be thoroughly proofread by a native speaker prior to submission. No more than one submission per author is accepted.