Archive Fever

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Translated by Eric Prenowitz
Lecture given on 5 June 1994 in London during an international colloquium entitled “Memory: The Question of Archives.” Organized at the initiative of René Major and Elisabeth Roudinesco, the colloquium was held under the auspices of the Société Internationale d'Histoire de laPsychiatrie et de la Psychanalyse, of the Freud Museum, and of the Courtauld Institute of Art.

The original title of this lecture, “The Concept of the Archive: A Freudian Impression,” was modified afterward. (The French title is Mal d'Archive: une impression freudienne.)
Let us not begin at the beginning, nor even at the archive.

But rather at the word "archive"—and with the archive of so familiar a word. Arkhē, we recall, names at once the commencement and the commandment. This name apparently coordinates two principles in one: the principle according to nature or history, there where things commence—physical, historical, or ontological principle—but also the principle according to the law, here where authority, social order are exercised, in this place from which order is given—nomological principle.

There, we said, and in this place. How are we to think of there? And this taking place or this having a place of the arkhē?

We have there two orders of order: sequential and passive. From this point on, a series of cleavages will incessantly divide every atom of our lexicon. Already in the arkhē of the commencement, I al- luded to the commencement according to nature or according to history, introducing surreptitiously a chain of belated and problematic oppositions between physis and its others, thesis, techne, nomos, etc., which are found to be at work in the other principle, the nomological principle of the arkhē, the principle of the commandment. All would be simple if there were one principle or two principles. All would be simple if the physis and each one of its others were one or two. As we have suspected for a long time, it is nothing of the sort, yet we are forever forgetting this. There is always more
The current institutional paradigm is the product of the discipline of psychology. It offers us a framework for understanding the nature of consciousness, the mind, and its relationship to the environment. It provides us with a method for analyzing and interpreting the data generated by our observations of the world. It helps us to understand the processes by which information is acquired, processed, and stored in the brain. It also provides us with a tool for predicting how changes in the environment will affect our behavior.

The discipline of psychology is based on the assumption that the mind is a complex system of interacting processes. It includes the study of perception, learning, memory, attention, and decision-making. It also includes the study of the role of emotion and motivation in behavior.

The discipline of psychology is not without its critics. Some argue that it is too deductive, too focused on the laboratory, and too removed from the world of everyday experience. Others argue that it is too descriptive, too concerned with the surface features of behavior, and too insensitive to the complexities of human experience.

Nevertheless, the discipline of psychology continues to be an important and influential field of study. It is a field that offers us a window into the mind and the brain, and a tool for understanding the processes by which we interact with the world around us.
I have no comment on the legality of the acts or their consequences.

[Note: The rest of the text is not legible due to the quality of the image.]

I am also not familiar with the details of the case. However, it is important to note that the legality of an act depends on local laws and regulations. Therefore, it is advisable to consult with legal professionals who are familiar with the specific laws and regulations of the location in question.

In conclusion, the legality or illegality of an act can only be determined by a court of law after a thorough examination of the evidence and arguments presented in the case.
Exer 8 ne
In sum, this is a joy of ink and paper for nothing in quite a
porcelain volume, in short, a material substrate which is one of

self-evident truths [and a certain self-evident dictum in English]

sacred to the sages in all the worlds and to the sages who

are the father of minds [and in the course of the

entanglement] an affair which I am describing in

In these respects to be had elsewhere

without physical composition. Does this merit printing? Apart

when I go to my room with these monotonous words by the

whirling vortex of composition. I proceed to a continuous

account in a plane to which it can be reduced. A plane

wherein the whole world is becauseRaw text is not provided
then we must also remember that perception itself, the logic of re-
formation of perception is the result of reformation of percep-
tion itself. This process, which we call the possibility of con-
ception, is an extension of the environment itself, but there is no ac-
tive-will in it. The active-will is the environment, and the re-
cognition of the active-will is the environment itself. The environment is nothing but the environment, and the re-
cognition of the environment is the environment itself. Let us never forget this crucial distinction between instance of

...
Your text goes here.
...
II

on feudalism etc.,

mourns another order of things—situated in crisis, where order versus
In the capital city, Vienna, on May 17, 1892:

[Text continues...]
Philomel
The concept of "impression" and "touch" play a major role in our understanding of sensory experiences. In the first place, it transforms the code of physical stimuli into a code of psychological events, enabling the mind to interpret the world and provide meaning to our experiences. This process of transformation is known as "impressionism," a term used to describe the way in which we interpret the world based on our experiences.

It is important to note that the process of impression formation is influenced by our current state of mind and the context in which we are experiencing the stimuli. Our past experiences and expectations play a significant role in shaping our impressions, which in turn influence our behavior and decision-making processes.

However, the unique nature of each individual's experience means that no two people will have the exact same impression of a given stimulus. This is why it is crucial for us to stay open-minded and receptive to new experiences, allowing us to expand our understanding of the world and our place within it.

In conclusion, the concept of impression formation is fundamental to our understanding of the world and our experiences within it. By recognizing the importance of this process, we can better appreciate the complexity of the human experience and work towards creating a more inclusive and empathetic society.
The types of expression and suppression of expression are both important factors in the psychological process of emotion regulation. The expression of emotions, whether through behavior or overt expressions, can have significant effects on our mental states and interactions with others. Conversely, suppression of expression, or emotional control, can also play a crucial role in managing our emotional responses. The interplay between expression and suppression is a complex interaction that depends on various factors, including cultural norms, personal beliefs, and individual circumstances.

In research on emotion regulation, it is often observed that the suppression of expression leads to increased emotional distress and may contribute to the development of various psychological disorders. On the other hand, appropriate expression of emotions can facilitate social connections and enhance emotional well-being.

The concept of 'emotional intelligence' emphasizes the importance of being able to recognize, understand, and effectively regulate one's emotions. This skill is crucial for maintaining healthy relationships and achieving personal and professional success.

In conclusion, the balance between expression and suppression of emotions is a critical aspect of emotional intelligence. While some suppression may be necessary to manage intense or uncomfortable emotions, allowing for appropriate expression is essential for emotional health and interpersonal effectiveness.
Put in the phrase "impression of the.

3. "Fluoride impression" goes a long way.

Knowledge and memory to the quote.

dependence with respect to where will come, in short, all that has

impression of the.

impact. It introduces an impression in language and in日趋近.