

## Le Nombre treize et la forme logique de la suspicion; Autres écrits pp.85-99

1945	March		Le temps logique et l'assertion de certitude anticipée	paru en 1945 dans <i>les Cahiers d'art</i> , 1940-1944 pp 32-42.
1945	September	early	Presentation of La psychiatrie anglaise et la guerre	London
<b>1946</b>			<b>Le nombre treize et la forme logique de la suspicion</b>	<b>paru dans <i>Les Cahiers d'art</i>, 1945-1946, pp. 389-393.</b>
1946	September	28-30	1946-09-28 Propos sur la causalité psychique	Bonneval Confererence: "Psychogenèse des névroses et des psychoses"
1947	September	18	<i>Paper of</i> Presentation of La psychiatrie anglaise et la guerre	<i>l'Évolution Psychiatrique</i> , 1947, fascicule I, pp 123-165

[page number] refers to page numbers at the bottom pages of Autres écrits

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<b>Le Nombre treize et la Forme logique de la Suspicion</b>	<b>The Number Thirteen and the Logical Form of Suspicion</b>	<b>The Number Thirteen and the Logical Form of Suspicion</b>
Plus inaccessible à nos yeux, faits pour les signes du changeur... («Discours <sup>rgk</sup> sur la causalité psychique») <i>rgk</i> :The title of this essay in <i>Écrits</i> is <i>Propos sur la causalité psychique</i> , see <i>Écrits</i> p.151. This was also the title of his presentation on September 28, 1946 at the Bonneval Conference ("Le problème de la psychogénèse des névroses et des psychoses")	...more invisible to our eyes (made, as they are, for the signs of the money changer). "Presentation on Psychic Causality"* * <i>Écrits</i> , p. 193fr./157eng.	...more invisible to our eyes, made for the signs of the money changer... – "Presentation on Psychic Causality"* * <i>Écrits</i> ,p. 193
(389)Une fois encore nous partirons d'un de ces problèmes arithmétiques, où les modernes ne voient guère que récréation, non sans que la notion ne les hante des virtualités créatrices qu'y découvrirait la pensée traditionnelle.	Once more, we shall begin with one of those arithmetical problems in which the moderns see little more than recreation, not without being tormented by the idea of the creative virtualities which the traditional thought would come to discover in it.	[389] Once again we will set out from one of those arithmetical problems, where the moderns see little more than recreation, not without the concept that haunts the creative virtualities that would discover traditional thought in it.
Celui-ci est dû à M. le Lionnais qu'on nous dit fort initié en ces arcanes et qui se trouve ainsi avoir troublé les veilles de quelques Parisiens. Du moins est-ce sous ce jour qu'il nous fut proposé par Raymond Queneau	This one is owed to Mr. Le Lionnais, who, we were told, is a grand initiate in these arcana and who, therefore, perturbed the sleep of some Parisians. It was through this prism, at least, that it was proposed to us	This one is for Mr. Lionnais who we are told is a capable initiate in these mysteries and who thus finds himself to have troubled the sleep of some Parisians. At least it is in this light that he was proposed to us by

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qui, grand expert en ces jeux où il ne voit pas le moindre objet où mettre à l'épreuve son agilité dialectique, et non moins érudit en ces publications réservées où on les cultive, peut être suivi quand il avance que sa donnée est originale. La voici.	by Raymond Queneau, who, being a great specialist in the games in which he finds no obstacle in putting to test his dialectical agility, and no less erudite in the publications reserved to their cultivation, can be followed when he affirms that its data is original. Lo:	Raymond Queneau who, great expert in these games where he does not see the least object where to put to the test his dialectical agility, and no less erudite in those reserved publications where they are cultivated, may be followed when he advances that his data is original. Here goes.
<i>Le problème des douze pièces</i>	<i>The problem of the twelve pieces</i>	<i>The problem of the twelve pieces</i>
Sur douze pièces d'apparence semblable, l'une que nous dirons mauvaise, se distingue par une différence de poids, imperceptible sans appareil de mesure, différence dont il n'est pas dit qu'elle soit en plus ou en moins.	Amongst twelve pieces of similar appearance, one, which we shall call bad, distinguishes itself by a difference in weight, imperceptible without a measuring apparatus, a difference of which it is not said if it is of more or less weight.	We have twelve pieces of similar appearance, one among which we shall say is bad, and distinguishable by a difference in weight which is imperceptible without the use of a measuring device: a difference of which it is not said whether it is more or less.
On demande de trouver cette pièce parmi les autres en trois pesées en tout et pour tout, pour lesquelles on dispose du seul instrument d'une balance à deux plateaux, à l'exclusion de tout poids-étalon ou de tout autre tare que les pièces en cause elles-mêmes.	We are solicited to find this piece amongst the others, in a total of three weighings, having as our instrument a scale with two plates, excluding any weight of serving us as a standard or any other gadget other than the pieces in question.	We are asked to find this piece among the others in three weighings, all in all, for which the only instrument we have the use of is a balance with two scales, to the exclusion of any weight measures or any tare other than the pieces in question themselves.
La balance qu'on nous donne ici comme appareil, jouera pour nous comme support d'une forme logique, que nous appelons [85] forme de la suspicion ambiguë, et la pesée nous montrera sa fonction dans la	The scale which is provided to us as an apparatus will function, for us, as the support of a logical form, to which we refer [85] as the form [86] of ambiguous suspicion, and the weighing will show us its	The balance that we are given here as the apparatus, will play for us as the support of a logical form, that we can call [85] the form of ambiguous suspicion, and the weighing will show us its function in thought. <sup>1</sup>

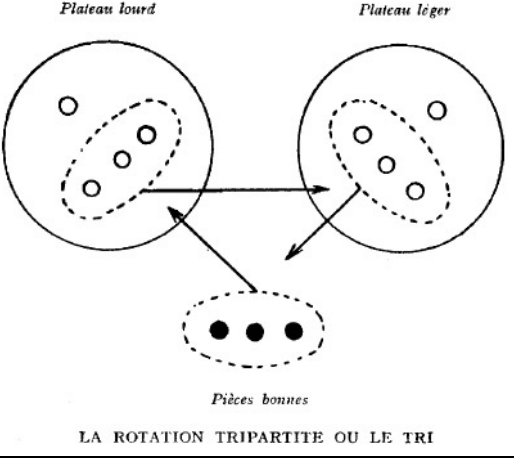
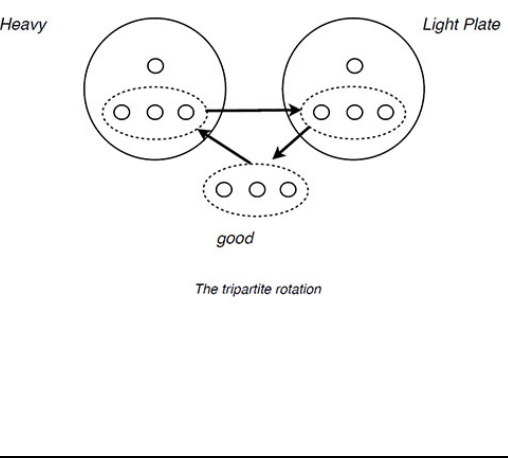
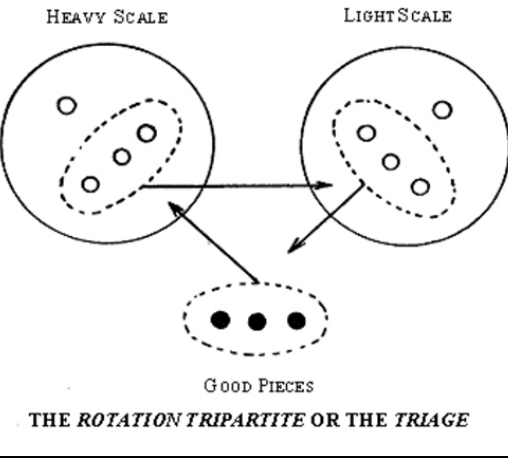
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<p>pensée<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>1. L'étude ici développée prend sa place dans les analyses formelles initiales d'une <i>logique collective</i>, à laquelle se référait déjà le morceau publié dans le numéro précédent des <i>Cahiers d'Art</i> sous le titre : Le temps logique et l'assertion de certitude anticipée. (repris in <i>Écrits</i> Éd. du Seuil, 1966, p.197-213)</p> <p>La forme ici développée, quoiqu'elle comporte la succession, n'est point de l'ordre du temps logique et se situe comme antérieure dans notre développement. Elle fait partie de nos approches exemplaires pour la conception des formes logiques où doivent se définir les rapports de l'individu à la collection, avant que se constitue la classe, autrement dit avant que l'individu soit spécifié. Cette conception se développe en une logique du sujet, que notre autre étude fait nettement apercevoir, puisque nous en venons à sa fin à tenter de formuler le syllogisme subjectif, par où le sujet de l'existence s'assimile à l'essence, radicalement culturelle pour nous, à quoi s'applique le terme d'humanité.</p>	<p>function in thought.*</p> <p>*Footnote to this section: The study developed here situates itself within the initial formal analyses of a collective logic, to which it was already referred in a text published in the previous number of the '<i>Cahiers D'Art</i>', under the title of 'Logical Time and the Assertion of Anticipated Certainty'. (reprinted in <i>Écrits</i> Éd. du Seuil, 1966, p.197-213)</p> <p>The form developed here, although it compares succession, is not of the order of logical time and situates itself as being prior to it in our development. It is part of our exemplary approaches to the conception of logical forms in which the relations of the individual to the collection must be defined, before a class is constituted, that is, before the individual is specified. This conception is developed within a logic of the subject which our other study allows us to distinctively discern, given that, at the end of the text, we have even tried to formulate the subjective syllogism through which the subject of existence assimilates himself to the essence, which is, for us, radically cultural, to which one applies the term humanity.</p>	<p>1.The study developed here takes its place in the initial formal analyses of a collective logic, to which refers the piece already published in the preceding number of the <i>Cahiers d'Art</i> under the title: 'Logical Time and the Assertion of Anticipated Certainty'. (reprinted in <i>Écrits</i> Éd. du Seuil, 1966, p.197-213)</p> <p>The form developed here, although it constitutes the succession, is not of the order of logical time and is situated anterior in our development. It belongs to our exemplary approaches for the conception of logical forms where must be defined the rapports of the individual to the collective, before the constitution of the class, in other words before the individual is specified. This concept develops from it a logic of the subject, that our other study clearly demonstrates, since we come in it to attempt at the end to formulate the subjective syllogism, by which the subject of existence assimilates himself to essence, radically cultural for us, to which applies the term of humanity.</p>
<i>Solution du problème</i>	<i>Solution of the problem</i>	<i>Solution of the problem</i>
<p>Ce problème requiert une invention opératoire des plus simples, et tout à fait à la mesure de l'esprit humain. Nous doutons pourtant qu'elle soit à la portée de cette mécanique dont le nom de « machine à penser » exprime assez la merveille. C'est</p>	<p>This problem requires an operational invention of the utmost simplicity and which is totally within the reach of human spirit. We doubt, nevertheless, that it is within the reach of the mechanics whose wonder the name "thinking machine"</p>	<p>This problem requires an operational invention of the greatest simplicity, and wholly in the measure of the human spirit. We however doubt that it lies within the reach of that mechanism whose name of "machine for thought" expresses the</p>

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qu'il y aurait beaucoup à dire sur l'ordre des difficultés qu'opposent respectivement à l'esprit les formes développées du jeu des nombres, et les formes les plus simples dont c'est une question de savoir si elles contiennent implicitement les autres.	expresses very well. There would be much to say about the order of the difficulties opposed to spirit, respectively, by the forms developed in the game of numbers and by the simplest forms in which the question is to know if one contains implicitly the other.	marvel well enough. It is that there would be much to say on the order of the difficulties that oppose, respectively, the spirit and the developed forms of the play of numbers, and the simplest forms of which it is a question of knowing whether they implicitly contain the others.
Pour qui donc voudra s'essayer à résoudre notre problème, précisons ici que ses conditions doivent être prises à la rigueur, – c'est-à-dire que tout résultat constaté lors de la mise en balance de 2 pièces ou de 2 groupes de pièces (toujours évidemment en nombre [1] égal), compte pour une pesée, soit que les plateaux s'équilibrent ou que l'un d'eux l'emporte	Thus, to whoever wants to experiment the resolution of our problem, let us clarify here that its conditions must be rigorously accepted - that is, that any result that is found, when one puts 2 pieces or 2 sets of pieces (always, evidently, in equal number), will count as one weighing, no matter if the plates remain balanced or if one of them prevails.	For which we would therefore wish to attempt to solve our problem. Let us specify here that its conditions must be taken with rigour, – which is to say that any result noted at the time of the setting in balance of 2 pieces or of 2 groups of pieces (always evidently in equal number), constitute a weighing, whether the scales balance or one of them prevails.
Cette remarque a pour but que le chercheur, quand il en sera au moment, semble-t-il inévitable, où la difficulté lui paraîtra sans issue, ne tergiverse pas à supposer, par exemple, qu'un double essai, se rapportant au même temps opératoire, puisse être tenu pour une seule pesée, mais bien plutôt qu'animé de la certitude que la solution existe, il persévère au fond de l'impasse jusqu'à en découvrir la faille. [86] Qu'il nous rejoigne alors pour en considérer avec nous la structure. Guidons, en l'attendant, le lecteur plus docile.	This observation aims at making sure that the enquirer, when he finds himself in the apparently inevitable moment in which the difficulty will present itself, do not tergiversate, presuming, for example, that a double attempt, referring himself to the same operational time, can be counted as only one weighing, but that, rather, animated by the certainty that there is a solution, persevere at the depths of the impasse until he finds its flaw[86]. Let him join us then to consider with us its structure. Let us guide, for now, the more docile reader.	The purpose of this remark is that the researcher – when he would be at that point, it seems inevitable, where the difficulty will appear to him without exit – does not tergiversate to suppose, for example, that a double assay, referring to the same operational time, can be held for one weighing only; but rather that animated by the certitude that the solution exists, he perseveres with the impasse after all till he discovers the fault. [86] Thus it joins us for us to consider it along with its structure. Let's guide, in the mean time, for the more docile reader.
(390)Le petit nombre des épreuves	The small amount of proofs allowed orders	[390] The small number of trials permitted,

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<p>permises commande de procéder par groupe. Le rappel de la donnée que la présence de la mauvaise pièce est certaine parmi les 12, pourrait nous dissuader de les répartir d’abord par moitié dans les plateaux : cette donnée, en effet, pour rendre certain que l’un des groupes de 6 l’emportera sur l’autre, diminuera d’autant l’intérêt d’une telle épreuve. Ce raisonnement pourtant se révélera n’être qu’approximatif.</p>	<p>that one should proceed in groups. The remembering of the assured presence of the bad piece amongst the 12 could dissuade us from initially dividing them in half between the plates: this remembrance, in effect, making it certain that one of the groups of 6 will weigh more than the other, could lower our interest in such a proof. But this reasoning will reveal itself to be merely approximative.</p>	<p>command us to proceed by groupings. To recall the given datum – that the presence of the bad piece is certain amongst the 12 – could dissuade us to initially distribute the pieces in half between the scales: this given, in effect, by making certain that one group of 6 will necessarily prevail over the other, diminishes thereby the interest of such a trial. This reasoning, however, will prove to be only approximate.</p>
<p>La justification véritable du procédé qui réussit, est que la pesée dans une balance à deux plateaux a trois issues possibles, selon qu’ils se font équilibre ou que l’un ou l’autre l’emporte. Certes, dans le cas de leur déséquilibre, rien ne nous fait reconnaître de quel côté est l’objet qu’il faut en rendre responsable. Néanmoins nous serons fondés à opérer selon une distribution tripartite, forme que nous retrouvons sous plus d’une incidence dans la logique de la collection.</p>	<p>The true justification of the successful procedure is that the weighing in a scale with two plates has three possible results, according to their equilibrium or to the prevailing of one over the other. It is true that, in the case of their unbalance, nothing reveals to us on which side is the object which is responsible for this unevenness. Still, we have legitimate reasons to operate according to a tripartite distribution, a form whose incidence we find more than once in the logic of collection.</p>	<p>The veritable justification of the process which succeeds is that the weighing in a balance with two scales has three possible results, depending on whether the scales balance or that one or the other tips. Certainly, in the case of their imbalance, nothing makes us recognize on which side the object that one must render responsible for it is. Nevertheless we will be entitled to operate according to a tripartite distribution, a form that we re-find under more than one incidence in the logic of the collection.</p>
<p><i>La première pesée et le problème des quatre</i></p>	<p><i>The first weighing and the problem of the four</i></p>	<p><i>The first weighing and the problem of the four</i></p>
<p>Extraits de nos douze pièces, mettons donc en balance deux groupes de quatre.</p>	<p>Taken from the set of 12 pieces, therefore, let us place in the scale two groups of four.</p>	<p>Extracted from our twelve pieces, let us, thus, put in balance two groups of four.</p>
<p>Le cas de leur équilibre nous laisse à trouver la mauvaise pièce parmi les quatre</p>	<p>The situation of equilibrium between them allows us to locate the bad piece amongst</p>	<p>The case of their balance leaves us to find the bad piece among the four remaining: a</p>

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restantes. Problème dont la solution paraîtra facile en deux pesées, encore qu'il faille la formuler sans précipitation.	the other four. A problem whose solution seems easy in two further weighings, though it is convenient to formulate it without precipitation.	problem whose solution will easily appear in two weighings; still it is necessary to formulate it without haste.
Précisons qu'à la deuxième pesée nous mettrons dans chaque plateau une et une seule de ces quatre pièces. Les plateaux s'équilibrent-ils ? Les deux pièces sont donc bonnes, et l'une d'elles, opposée en une troisième pesée à l'une quelconque des restantes, ou bien manifestera en celle-ci la mauvaise pièce, ou permettra de la situer par élimination dans l'ultime non éprouvée.	Let us clarify that, in the second weighing, we shall place in each plate one and only one piece. Did the plates remain in balance? In this case, the two pieces are good, and one of them, opposed to one of the remaining ones, in a third weighing, will either bring into evidence the bad piece or will allow us to situate it, through elimination, as the last one which was not tested.	We specify that at the second weighing we will put in each scale one and only one of these four pieces. Do the scales balance each other? Then both the pieces are good, and one of them, opposed in a third weighing to any of the remaining pieces, will either expose therein the bad piece, or, by elimination, will permit its situation as the final untried piece.
L'un des plateaux au contraire l'emporte-t-il à la deuxième pesée ? La mauvaise pièce est parmi les deux mises en balance, et les deux pièces restantes, étant dès lors certainement bonnes, la situation, semblable à celle du cas précédent, sera résolue de la même façon, c'est-à-dire en comparant entre elles une pièce de chaque groupe.	One of the plates gets, on the contrary, more heavy in the second weighing? The bad piece will be amongst the two sets in the scale, so that the remaining two pieces are surely good, the situation, similar to the one of the previous case, will be solved in the same manner, that is, comparing between them one piece of each group.	On the contrary does one of the scales tip over at the second weighing? The bad piece is among the two set in balance, and the two remaining pieces are then certainly good: the situation similar to that of the previous case will be resolved in the same way, namely, by comparing between them a piece from each group.
Le développement du problème montrera qu'il n'est pas vain de remarquer ici que ce procédé résout un problème qu'on peut considérer [87] comme autonome : celui de la pièce mauvaise à détecter entre quatre par le moyen de deux pesées, soit le problème immédiatement inférieur au nôtre. Les huit pièces intéressées dans notre première pesée, ne sont en effet nullement intervenues dans la recherche de	The development of the problem will show that it is not superfluous to signalize here that this procedure solves a problem that can be considered [87] autonomous that of the bad piece being detectable between the four, through two weighings, that is, the problem immediately inferior to ours. The eight pieces implicated in our first weighing did not intervene at all, in effect, in the search for the bad piece amongst the other	The development of the problem will show that it is not pointless to remark here that this process converts into a problem we can consider [87] to be autonomous: that of detecting the bad piece amongst four, through two weighings, which is the problem immediately inferior to ours. The eight pieces involved in our first weighing do not in effect intervene in the search for the bad piece among the four remaining.

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la mauvaise pièce parmi les quatre restantes.	four.	
<i>Le hic de la difficulté et la suspicion divisée</i>	<i>The x of the difficulty and the divided suspicion</i>	<i>The problem of the difficulty and the divided suspicion</i>
Revenons maintenant à cette première pesée pour envisager le cas où l'un des groupes de quatre mis en balance, l'emporte.	Let us return now to this first weighing to consider the case in which one of the two groups of four pieces in the scale is heavier.	Let us now return to that first weighing to consider the case where one of groups of four in balance, prevails.
Ce cas est le hic de la difficulté. Apparemment il nous laisse la mauvaise pièce à détecter entre huit, et à le faire en deux pesées, après que ces deux pesées se soient montrées tout juste suffisantes pour la détecter entre quatre.	This case is the x of the problem. Apparently, it leaves us to detect the bad piece amongst the eight ones and it leaves us to do so in two weighings, after these two weighings having shown themselves sufficient to detect the piece amongst four ones.	In this case lies the problem of the difficulty. Apparently it leaves us to detect the bad piece amongst eight, and to do so in two weighings, after these two weighings were shown to be just sufficient to detect it amongst four.
Mais si la pièce mauvaise reste bien à reconnaître entre huit, la <i>suspicion</i> , dirons-nous, qui pèse sur chacune d'elles, est d'ores et déjà <i>divisée</i> . Et nous touchons ici à une dialectique [2] essentielle des rapports de l'individu à la collection, en tant qu'ils comportent l'ambiguïté du trop ou du trop peu.	But though the bad piece remains to be recognized between the eight, the suspicion, shall we say, that falls upon each one of them soon becomes divided. And here we touch upon an essential dialectics of the relation between the individual and the collection, insofar as they comport the ambiguity of the more or the less.	But if the bad piece remains to be recognized amongst the eight, the suspicion, shall we say, that weighs on each of them, is now already divided. And here we touch upon an essential dialectic of the the relations of the individual to the collective, in as much as they involve the ambiguity of too much or too little.
Dès lors le résultat de la deuxième pesée peut se formuler comme suit :	Therefore, the result of the second weighing can be formulated as follows:	Consequently, the outcome of the second weighing may be formulated as follows:
<i>Les pièces qui sont dans le plateau le plus chargé, ne sont suspectes que d'être trop lourdes ; celles qui sont dans le plus léger, ne sont suspectes que d'être trop légères.</i>	<i>The pieces which are on the heaviest plate are only suspected of being heavier; those which are only suspected of being too light.</i>	<i>The pieces that are in the heavier scale are suspected only of being too heavy; those in the lighter, are suspected only of being too light.</i>

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<i>La rotation tripartite ou le tri</i>	<i>The tripartite rotation or 'the tri'</i>	<i>The rotation tripartite or the triage</i>
Telle est la racine de l'opération qui permet de résoudre notre problème et que nous appellerons la <i>rotation tripartite</i> , ou encore par calembour avec son rôle de triage, le <i>tri</i> .	Such is the root of the operation which allows us to solve our problem, and which we shall call the <i>tripartite rotation</i> , or in a pun with its function of screening [trriage], the <i>tri</i> .	Such is the root of the operation that permits the solution of our problem, which we shall call the <i>tripartite rotation</i> , or again, as a pun on its role of sorting, the <i>trriage</i> .
Cette opération nous apparaîtra comme le nœud dans le développement d'un drame, qu'il s'agisse du problème des douze, ou, comme nous le verrons, de son application à des collections supérieures. La troisième pesée ici, comme dans les autres cas toutes les pesées qui suivent, ne feront figure après elle que de dénouement liquidatif. [88]	This operation will seem to us the knot in the development of a drama, be it the problem of the twelve, be it, as we will see, in its application to superior collections. Here, the third weighing, just as, in other cases, in all the following weighings, will be figured by it solely as a liquidating outcome. [88]	This operation will appear to us as the knot in the development of a drama, that concerns the problem of the twelve, or, as we shall see, its application to higher collections. The third weighing here, as in all the other cases of weighings that follow, will make figure after it only a liquefying resolution. [88]
Voici le schéma de cette opération :	Here is the scheme of this operation :	Here is the schema of this operation:
		
On voit qu'on y fait intervenir trois pièces déjà déterminées comme bonnes, telles	We see that three pieces, already determined as good, were made to	We see that this involves three pieces already identified as good, so that in effect



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qu'en effet elles nous sont fournies, autre résultat de la première pesée, dans les quatre pièces restantes, – puisque la mauvaise pièce est certainement parmi les huit incluses dans la pesée.	intervene, just as in fact they were provided to us, another result of the first weighing, within the four remaining pieces - since the bad piece is certainly within the eight included in the weighing.	they are provided to us, another result of the first weighing, in the four unweighed pieces – since the bad piece is certainly among the eight included in weighing.
Il existe d'ailleurs une forme de l'opération qui ne fait pas intervenir ces pièces, – et procède par redistribution des seules pièces déjà en balance, après exclusion de certaines. Mais quelle que soit l'élégance d'une telle économie des éléments, je me tiendrai à l'exposé de la forme ici représentée pour plusieurs raisons, à savoir :	There exists, on the other hand, a form of this operation which does not make these pieces intervene - and proceeds by the redistribution only of the pieces already in the scale, after the exclusion of some of them. But, whatever the elegance of this economy of elements might be, I shall keep to the exposition of the form represented above - for several reasons:	There exists on the other hand a form of the operation that does not involve these pieces – and proceeds by the redistribution of only the pieces already in balance, after excluding certain of them. But whatever be the elegance of such an economy of the elements, I will take up the presentation of the form represented here for several reasons, namely:
1° que la distribution tripartite des éléments dans l'épreuve qui précède immédiatement l'opération, donne nécessairement un nombre d'éléments, épurés de la suspicion, toujours plus que suffisant pour que cette forme soit applicable dans l'extension <i>ad indefinitum</i> que nous donnerons de notre problème, et plus largement encore, on le verra, avec le complément essentiel que nous allons lui apporter ;	1st) because the tripartite distribution of the elements in the test which immediately precedes the operation necessarily provides a number of elements which, purified of suspicion, are always more than sufficient so that this form can be applicable in the extension <i>ad indefinitum</i> which we shall give our problem and, even further, as we shall see, in the essential complement that we shall bring to it.	1. That the tripartite distribution of elements in the trial that immediately precedes the operation, necessarily gives a number of elements, cleared of suspicion, always more than sufficient so that this form is applicable in the infinite extension that we may give to our problem, and still more broadly, which we will see, with the essential complement that we set out to bring it;
2° que cette forme de l'opération est plus maniable mentalement pour ceux qui ne se sont point rompus à la concevoir en se soumettant à l'épreuve de sa trouvaille ;	2nd) because this form of the operation is more manageable mentally by those who are are yet accustomed to conceive it by subjecting themselves to the proofs of their findings.	2. That this form of the operation is more mentally manipulable for those who are not used to conceive of it as submitting themselves to the trial of its discovery;
3° qu'enfin une fois résolue par la pesée qui la conclut, elle laisse la moindre complexité	3rd) because, lastly, once resolved by the weighing that concludes it, it is the one	3. That finally, once resolved by the weighing which concludes it, it permits the

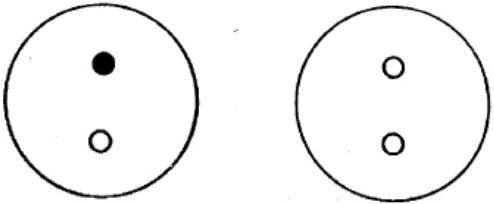
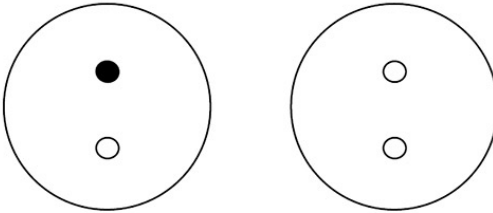
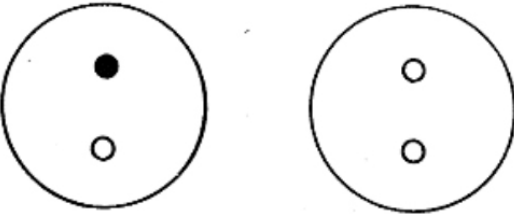
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aux opérations liquidatives. [89]	which leaves less complexity to the liquidating operations. [89]	least complexity in the liquidating operations. [89]
Notre <i>rotation tripartite</i> consiste donc en ceci : [3]	Our <i>tripartite rotation</i> consists, thus, of the following:	Our <i>tripartite rotation</i> consists in this:
Qu'on substitue trois pièces bonnes à trois pièces quelconques du plateau, par exemple, le plus chargé, – puis les trois pièces extraites de ce plateau à trois pièces prises dans le plateau le plus léger, lesquelles dès lors resteront exclues des plateaux.	Of putting three good pieces in the place of three indistinct pieces of the heavier plate, for example, and then using the three extracted pieces of this plate to substitute three pieces removed from the lighter plate, which, from then on, will be removed from both plates.	That we substitute three good pieces for any three pieces whatsoever on the scale – for example, the heavier one – and then substitute the three pieces taken from this scale for three pieces from the lighter scale, which last three thenceforth remain excluded from the scales.
<i>(391)La deuxième pesée et la disjonction décisive</i>	<i>The second weighing and the decisive disjunction</i>	<i>[391] The second weighing and the decisive disjunction</i>
Il suffit de constater en une deuxième pesée l'effet de cette nouvelle distribution, pour pouvoir en conclure selon chacun des trois cas possibles les résultats suivants :	One have only to realize, in a second weighing, the effect of this new distribution in order to conclude, according to each one of the three possible cases, on the following results:	It suffices to note in a second weighing the effect of this new distribution, to be able to conclude according to each of the three possible cases the following results:
<i>Premier cas</i> : les plateaux s'équilibrent. Toutes les pièces y sont donc bonnes. La mauvaise se trouve alors <i>parmi les trois pièces</i> exclues du plateau qui s'avérait le plus léger à la première pesée, et comme telle on sait qu'elle ne peut être <i>qu'une pièce plus légère que les autres</i> .	<i>First case</i> : the plates are balanced. All the pieces are therefore good ones. The bad one will be found, in this case, amongst the three excluded pieces from the plate which showed itself lighter in the first weighing and, as such, we know that it can <i>only be a piece lighter than the others</i> .	<i>First case</i> : The scales balance. All the pieces there are therefore good. The bad piece is then to be found among the three pieces excluded from the scale which proved to be lighter in the first weighing, and as such we know <i>that it can possibly be only a piece lighter than the others</i> .
<i>Deuxième cas</i> : changement de côté du plateau qui l'emporte. C'est alors que la mauvaise pièce a changé de plateau. Elle se trouve donc <i>parmi les trois</i> qui ont quitté le plateau qui s'avérait le plus lourd à la	<i>Second case</i> : shift of which plate is the heaviest. In this situation, the bad piece has changed plates. It should be found, therefore, <i>amongst the three pieces</i> which left the plate that revealed itself the	<i>Second case</i> : There is a change in the side of the scale that tips. This means then that the bad piece has changed sides. It is therefore to be found <i>among the three</i> that left the scale which had proven to be heavier in the

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première pesée, et comme telle on sait qu'elle ne peut être qu'une pièce, plus lourde que les autres.	heaviest in the first weighing. As such, we know that it can only be a <i>piece heavier than the others</i> .	first weighing, and as such we know it can only be a <i>piece heavier than the others</i> .
<i>Troisième cas</i> : la balance reste inclinée du même côté qu'à la première pesée. C'est que la mauvaise pièce se trouve <i>parmi les deux</i> qui n'ont pas bougé. Et nous savons en outre que, si c'est la pièce demeurée dans le plateau le plus lourd, il ne peut s'agir que d'une pièce plus lourde, si c'est l'autre, ce ne peut être qu'une pièce plus légère que les autres.	<i>Third case</i> : the balance remains uneven as it was after the first weighing. In this case, the bad piece remains <i>amongst the two</i> which were not moved. And we also know that, if it is the piece that remained in the heaviest plate, it is a <i>heavier piece</i> , and if it is the other, then it must be a <i>piece lighter than others</i> .	<i>Third case</i> : The balance remains tilted on the same side as on the first weighing. This means that the bad piece is to be found <i>among the two</i> which did not move. And we know moreover that, if it is the piece that remained in the heavier scale, it can only be the question of a heavier piece, and if it is otherwise, it can only be a <i>piece lighter than the others</i> .
<i>La troisième pesée dans les trois cas</i>	<i>The third weighing in the three cases</i>	<i>The third weighing in the three cases</i>
Mené à ce degré de disjonction, le problème n'offre plus de résistance sérieuse.	Taken to this degree of disjunction, the problem no longer offers a serious resistance.	Led to this degree of disjunction, the problem no longer offers serious resistance.
Une pièce en effet, dont on a déterminé dès lors qu'elle doit être plus légère dans un cas, plus lourde dans l'autre, sera détectée entre trois, en une pesée qui mettra en balance deux d'entre elles où elle apparaîtra sans ambiguïté, faute de quoi elle s'avère être la troisième. [90]	In effect, a piece, which has already been determined as being lighter, in one case, heavier, in the other, will be identified amongst three, in a weighing that will place in the plates two of them, and in which it shall appear without ambiguity; otherwise, it will reveal itself to be the third one. [90]	One piece, in effect which we determined when it should be lighter in one case, heavier in the other, will have to be detected amongst three, in a weighing which will set in balance two of them where it appears without ambiguity, otherwise it proves to be the third. [90]
Pour le troisième cas, nous n'avons qu'à réunir les deux pièces suspectes dans un même plateau et à garnir l'autre de deux quelconques des autres pièces, épurées dès lors de toute suspicion, pour que la pesée désigne la mauvaise pièce. En effet le plateau des pièces suspectes se manifestera sûrement ou comme plus chargé ou comme	Regarding the third case, we have only to bring together the two suspected pieces within the same plate and put on the other plate any two good pieces, which are already beyond suspicion, so that the weighing will present to us the bad piece. Indeed, the plate with the suspected pieces will manifest itself, either as heavier or as	For the third case, we have only to bring together the two suspected pieces in the same scale and to furnish the other scale with any two from among the other pieces which have all been cleared of any suspicion, so that the weighing designates the bad piece. In effect the scale with the suspect pieces will surely turn out to be

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plus léger que l'autre, car il porte sûrement ou bien une pièce trop lourde ou bien une pièce trop légère, et nous saurons donc laquelle incriminer, pour peu que nous n'ayons pas perdu de vue l'individualité de chacune, autrement dit de quel plateau de la deuxième pesée elle provient.	lighter than the other, for it surely contains a piece that is either too heavy or too light, so we will know which one of them to incriminate, even if we have lost from sight the individuality of each of them, or, to put it differently, from which plate of the second weighing it came from.	either heavier or lighter than the other, because it surely carries either a piece too heavy or a piece too light, and we will thus know which one to arraign, in that we have not lost sight of the individuality of each, in other words from which scale of the second weighing it is drawn.
Voici donc le problème résolu.	And thus is the problem solved.	Here thus the problem is solved.
<i>La collection maxima accessible à n pesées</i>	<i>The maximal collection accessible to n weighings</i>	<i>The maximum collection accessible to n weighings</i>
Pouvons-nous dès lors déduire la règle qui, pour un nombre déterminé de pesées, nous donnerait le nombre maximum de pièces entre lesquelles ces pesées permettraient d'en détecter une et une seule, caractérisée par une différence ambiguë, – autrement dit la raison de la série des collections maxima, déterminées par une admission croissante de pesées ?	Could we deduce, from this, the rule that, once determined the number of weighings, would give us the maximal number of pieces amongst which these weighings would allow us to detect one, and only one, characterized by an ambiguous difference - in other words, the ration of the series of maximal collections determined by an increasing acceptance of weighings?	Can we consequently deduce the rule which, for a given number of weighings, would give us the maximum number of pieces amongst which those weighings would permit to detect from them one and only one piece, characterized by an ambiguous difference, – in other words the reason for the series of the maximum collections, determined by an increasing admission of weighings?
Nous pouvons voir en effet que si deux pesées sont nécessaires pour détecter la mauvaise pièce dans une collection de quatre, et si trois nous permettent de résoudre le problème des douze, c'est que deux pesées sont encore suffisantes pour trouver la pièce entre huit, dès lors qu'une première pesée y a réparti deux moitiés,	In effect, we can see that, if two weighings are necessary to identify the bad piece in a collection of four, and if three allow us to solve the problem of the twelve pieces, this is because the two weighings remain enough to discover the piece amongst eight, given that a first weighing divided the halves between which the suspicion of	We can see in effect that if two weighings are necessary to detect the bad piece in a collection of four, and if three weighings permit the solution to the problem of the twelve, it is that two weighings are still sufficient to find the piece amongst eight, since a first weighing distributed two halves there, between which is divided the

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entre lesquelles se divisent la suspicion de l'excès et celle du défaut. On éprouvera facilement qu'une application adéquate de la rotation tripartite permet d'étendre cette règle aux collections supérieures, et que quatre pesées résolvent aisément le problème pour 36 pièces, et ainsi de suite, en multipliant par 3 le nombre N des pièces chaque fois qu'on accorde une unité de plus au nombre n des pesées permises. [4]	excess and lack is divided. We shall easily confirm that an adequate application of the tripartite rotation allows us to extend this rule to superior collections, and that four weighings could easily solve the problem of 36 pieces, and so, successively, multiplying by 3 the number N of pieces, every time we attribute one more unity to the number n of allowed weighings.	suspicion of excess and that of deficit. One will test easily that an adequate application of the tripartite rotation makes it possible to extend this rule to larger collections, and that four weighings easily solve the problem for 36 pieces, and so on: in multiplying by 3 the number N of the pieces each time that one grants a unit more to the number n of the permitted weighings.
En formulant N comme égal à 4 fois $3^{n-2}$ , déterminons nous le nombre maximum de pièces qui soit accessible à l'épuration de n pesées ? Il suffira d'en tenter l'épreuve pour constater que le nombre est en fait plus grand, et que la raison en est déjà manifeste au niveau de notre problème. [91]	Formulating N as equal to 4 times $3^{n-2}$ , could we determinate the maximal number of accessible pieces to the depuration of n weighings? It is enough to attempt this to realize that the number, in fact, is bigger, and that the reason for this is already patent at the level of our problem. [91]	In formulating N as equal to 4 times $3^{n-2}$ , do we determine the maximum number of pieces which are accessible to the trial by n weighings? It shall suffice to try the proof of it to note that the number is in fact larger, and that the reason for this is already manifest at the level of our problem. [91]
M. le Lionnais, soit qu'il ait obéi au précepte traditionnel qui ordonne que sachant dix on n'enseigne que neuf, soit par bienveillance ou malice, s'avère nous avoir fait la partie trop facile.	Mr. Le Lionnais, either because he obeyed the traditional precept which orders that, when one knows ten things, one should only teach nine, or because of his benevolence or malice, shows us having made things too easy for us.	Mr. Lionnais, be it so that he obey the traditional precept which ordains that knowing ten, one teaches only nine, either from goodwill or malice, proves that we have only made the too easy part.
Si sa donnée en effet nous a conduit à un procédé qui garde sa valeur, nous allons voir que la compréhension du problème resterait mutilée, pour qui n'apercevrait pas que trois pesées sont capables de détecter la mauvaise pièce non seulement entre douze, <i>mais entre treize</i> .	Though his data brought us, indeed, to a procedure which conserves its value, we shall see that the comprehension of the problem would be mutilated to those who did not perceive that three weighings are capable of detecting the bad piece not only amongst twelve pieces, <i>but amongst thirteen</i> .	If this data has in effect led us to a process which keeps its value, we will see that the comprehension of the problem would remain mutilated, for those who would not see that three weighings are capable of detecting the bad piece not only amongst twelve, <i>but also amongst thirteen</i> .
Démonstrons-le donc maintenant.	We shall demonstrate it now.	Let us thus demonstrate it now.

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<i>Le problème des treize</i>	<i>The problem of the thirteen</i>	<i>The problem of the thirteen</i>
<p>Les huit premières pièces représentent bien tout ce qui peut être ici mis en jeu à la première pesée. Et dans le cas où elles sont toutes bonnes, cas que plus haut nous avons envisagé en premier, il restera cinq pièces, entre lesquelles deux pesées nous paraîtront insuffisantes à déterminer la mauvaise pièce, et le seraient vraiment, si à ce niveau du problème ces cinq pièces étaient les seuls éléments dont nous disposions.</p>	<p>The first eight pieces represent well everything that can be put into play in the first weighing. And, in the eventuality of them all being good pieces, a case which we have already contemplated above, there will be five pieces left, amongst which two weighings seem insufficient to determine the bad piece, and it would surely be insufficient, if, at this level of the problem, these five pieces were all that we could use.</p>	<p>The first eight pieces represent all that may be set into play here at the first weighing. And in the case where they are all good, a case that we considered earlier, there remain five pieces, among which two weighings appear insufficient to determine the bad piece, and would be so truly, if at this level of the problem these five pieces were the only elements at our disposal.</p>
<p>À examiner en effet le problème limité à deux pesées, il apparaît bien que le nombre de quatre pièces est le maximum accessible à leur portée. Encore pouvons-nous remarquer que trois pièces seulement peuvent y être effectivement mises à l'épreuve, la quatrième ne venant jamais sur un plateau, et n'étant incriminée dans le cas extrême que sur le fondement de la donnée qui certifie l'existence d'une mauvaise pièce.</p>	<p>Indeed, when we examine the problem limited only to two weighings, it becomes clear that four pieces are the maximal number accessible to them. We could also observe that only three pieces can be effectively put to test there, a fourth one never being placed in one of the plates and only being incriminated, in the extreme case, by the data which attests to the existence of a bad piece.</p>	<p>In examining the problem limited to two weighings, it appears that four is the number of maximum pieces available to their reach. Still we can note that only three pieces can be there effectively put to the trial, the fourth never making it onto a scale, and only being arraigned in the extreme case on the basis of the data which certifies the existence of a bad piece.</p>
<p>La même remarque vaudra pour ce groupe que nous sommes en train de considérer comme résidu dans le problème supérieur, (et vaudra seulement pour ce cas unique, car la détection d'une pièce par élimination lors d'une pesée où elle n'entre pas, telle qu'on l'observe dans d'autres moments possibles du problème, tient à ce que sa</p>	<p>The same observation is valid for the group which we are considering as the residuum of the superior problem (and it shall be valid only for this one case, because the detection of a piece by elimination, through a weighing that it is not involved, as we have observed in other possible moments of the problem, springs from the fact of its</p>	<p>The same will account for this group that we are in the course of regarding as residue in the above problem, (and it will hold only for this single case, because the detection of one piece by elimination from a weighing where it does not enter, such as is observed in the other possible moments of the problem, holds in that its presence in a</p>

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présence dans un groupe s'est effectivement manifestée lors d'une pesée antérieure).	presence in the group having manifested itself in a previous weighing.)	group is effectively manifested at the time of an earlier weighing).
Mais quand notre groupe de cinq pièces nous est donné comme résidu, le cas n'est pas semblable à celui de quatre pièces isolées. Car ici d'autres pièces ont été, par la pesée antérieure, reconnues pour bonnes, et une seule suffit pour changer la portée des deux pesées qui nous sont imparties. [92]	But, when our group of five pieces is presented as a left-over, the case is not similar to the one of the isolated four pieces. Here, other pieces, through a previous weighing, have been recognized as good, and only one is enough to modify the reach of the next two weighings that have been conceded to us. [92]	But when our group of five pieces is given as residue, the case does not resemble that of four pieces in isolation. Because: here some of the other pieces were, by the earlier weighing, recognized for good; and one alone suffices to change the scope of the two weighings that we are assigned. [92]
<i>La position par-trois-et-un</i>	<i>The 'by-three-and-one' position</i>	<i>The position by-three-and-on</i>
Qu'on veuille bien en effet considérer la figure suivante	Indeed, let us dignify the consideration of the following figure [93]:	We would indeed do well to consider the following figure:
 <p data-bbox="289 1110 611 1133">LA POSITION PAR-TROIS-ET-UN</p>	 <p data-bbox="890 1149 1115 1172">The 'by-three-and-one' position</p>	 <p data-bbox="1331 1143 1745 1166">THE POSTION BY-THREE-AND-ONE</p>
On voudra bien y reconnaître les deux plateaux de la balance, dans l'un d'eux sous la forme d'un rond plein la pièce bonne que nous introduisons, dans le même plateau l'une [5] des cinq pièces suspectes, et dans l'autre une couple encore de ces cinq pièces. Telle sera la disposition de notre	We will admit to recognize there the two plates of the scale, there being, on one of them, in the form of a filled circle, the good piece which we shall introduce in this plate together with one of the suspected pieces, and, on the other, a pair of these five suspected pieces. Such will be the	We would want at this point to recognize the two scales of the balance, in one of them in the form of a full circle is the good piece that we introduce, in the same scale one of the five suspected pieces, and in the other scale, a couple, again, of those five pieces. Such will be the disposition of our

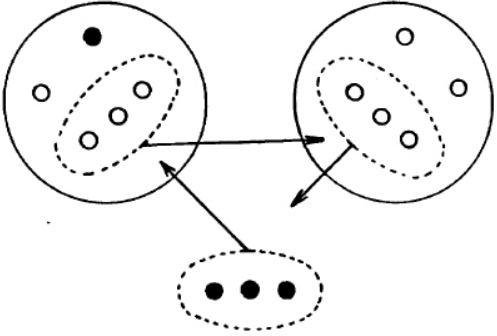
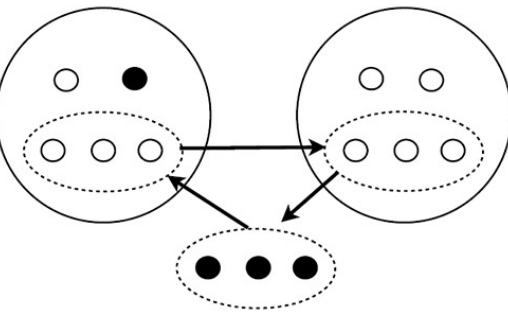
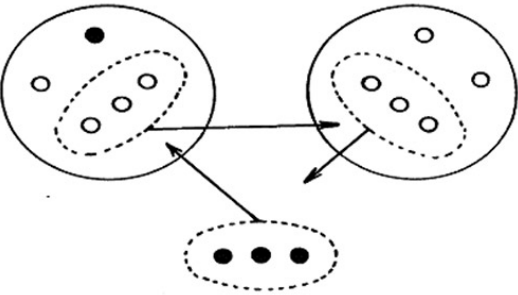
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deuxième pesée.	disposition of our second weighing	second weighing.
(393)Deux cas:	Two cases:	Two cases:
Ou bien ces plateaux se feront équilibre, et la pièce mauvaise sera à trouver parmi les deux restantes des cinq pièces, en une pesée qui la révélera dans l'une d'elles en l'éprouvant avec la même pièce bonne, qui ici nous suffit encore, faute de quoi il nous faudra la reconnaître dans l'ultime et non éprouvée.	Either these plates will be balanced, and the bad part will be found among the remaining two of the five pieces, in a weighing that will reveal it in one of them by testing it with the same good piece, which here is enough for us again, otherwise we will have to recognize it in the final and untried (piece).	Either these scales will balance, and the bad piece is to found between the two pieces remaining from the five, in a weighing that will reveal it in one of them in the trial with the same good piece, which here is still enough for us, otherwise we must recognize it in the final and untried piece.
Ou bien l'un des plateaux l'emporte, et nous retrouvons la suspicion divisée, mais ici de façon inégale : entre une seule pièce, suspecte dans un sens, et deux, qui le sont dans le sens opposé.	Either one of the plates will prevail, and we will realize that the suspicion is divided, but, here, in an uneven way: between a sole piece, suspected in one way, and two, suspected in the inverse way.	Or one of the scales tips, and we re-find divided suspicion, but here in an unequal fashion: between one sole piece, suspected in one sense, and two, which are in the opposite sense.
Il suffira alors que nous emprunions l'une des deux restantes, à ce moment assurées d'être bonnes, pour la substituer à la suspecte isolée, et que nous remplacions par cette dernière une des suspectes couplées, exécutant ainsi la plus réduite des rotations tripartites, ou <i>rotation triple</i> , pour que le résultat nous en soit immédiatement lisible en une troisième pesée :	It would be enough then that we take one of the two remaining pieces, from now on guaranteed as good pieces, and substitute it for the isolated suspected piece, and substitute one of the other suspected pieces from the other plate for this removed piece, executing the utmost reduced of the tripartite rotations, the <i>triple rotation</i> , so that the results become immediately visible in the third weighing:	It will then suffice that we borrow one of two remaining pieces, at this moment assured of being good, as substitute for the isolated suspect, and that we replace by this latter piece one among the suspected couple, executing thus the most reduced of tripartite rotations, or <i>triple rotation</i> , so that the result is immediately readable for us in a third weighing:
– soit que le même plateau l'emporte, manifestant la mauvaise pièce dans celle-ci des deux couplées qui n'a pas bougé ; [93]	- either the same plate will prevail, making it evident that the bad piece is the one of the pair of suspected pieces which was not moved. [93]	– either the same scale prevails, manifesting the bad piece in this one of the coupled two which did not move; [93]
– soit qu'il y ait équilibre, montrant que la mauvaise pièce est cette autre de la couple qui a été expulsée du plateau ;	- or there will be balance, showing that the bad piece is the other one from that same pair, the one that was expelled from the	– either there is balance, showing that the bad piece is that other one from the couple, the one which has been expelled from the



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	plate. [94] -	scale;
– soit que changeant le côté qui l’emporte, la mauvaise pièce soit l’isolée qui a changé de plateau.	or, in the case the prevalence alternates, the bad piece will be the isolated one which changed plates.	– either the side which tips over changes, the bad piece being isolated in that it has changed scales.
La disposition ici décisive, celle qui ordonne la pesée des trois pièces suspectes avec une pièce bonne, – nous la désignons comme position <i>par-trois-et-un</i> .	The decisive disposition here, the one which orders the weighings of the three suspected pieces together with a good piece, we designate it as a ‘ <i>by-three-and-one</i> ’ position.	The disposition is here decisive, that which orders the weighing of the three suspect pieces along with the good piece, – we designate it as <i>the position by-three-and-one</i> .
Cette position <i>par-trois-et-un</i> est la forme originale de la logique de la suspicion. L’on ferait une erreur en la confondant avec la rotation tripartite, bien qu’elle se résolve dans cette opération. Tout au contraire peut-on voir que seule cette position donne à l’opération sa pleine efficacité dans notre problème. Et de même qu’elle apparaît comme le ressort véritable pour le résoudre, seule elle permet aussi de révéler son sens authentique. C’est ce que nous allons démontrer maintenant.	This ‘ <i>by-three-and-one</i> ’ position is the original form of the logic of suspicion. We would make a mistake if we were to confuse it with the tripartite rotation, though it finds its solution through that operation. On the contrary, we can see that only this position gives the operation its full efficacy in our problem. And, in the same way as it appears as the true resource in its solution, only it allows for the revelation of its authentic sense. This is what we shall demonstrate now.	This position <i>by-three-and-one</i> is the original form of the logic of suspicion. One would make an error in confounding it with the tripartite rotation, although it resolves itself in this operation. On the contrary one can see that only this position gives to the operation its full effectiveness in our problem. And just as it appears as the veritable resort for the resolution, also only it permits the revelation of its authentic sense. That is what we will demonstrate now.
<i>Le problème des quarante</i>	<i>The problem of the forty</i>	<i>The problem of the forty</i>
Passons en effet au problème de quatre pesées pour rechercher à quel nombre de pièces va s’étendre leur portée, dans les mêmes conditions du problème.	Let us move now to the problem of four weighings, to find out up to which number of pieces its reach extends itself, keeping to the conditions of the problem.	We pass now to the problem of four weighings to seek how many pieces go to extend their scope, under the same conditions of the problem.
Nous apercevons aussitôt qu’une première	Quickly we realize that a first weighing can	We see immediately that the first weighing

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pesée peut envelopper avec succès non pas seulement deux fois douze pièces, selon la règle que suggérait la première résolution du problème dit des douze, mais bien deux fois treize pièces.	involve, with success, not only two times twelve pieces, but, according to the rule suggested by the first resolution of the so-called problem of the twelve, also two times thirteen pieces.	can successfully account for not only twice twelve pieces, according to the rule suggested by the first resolution of the problem we call that of the twelve, but twice thirteen pieces as well.
Que le déséquilibre y apparaisse, en effet, la rotation tripartite, opérée avec l'apport de neuf pièces bonnes, est capable de détecter entre les 26 de la première pesée la mauvaise pièce en trois pesées.	Indeed, in the appearance of the unbalance, the operation of the tripartite rotation, using nine good pieces, is capable of detecting amongst the 26 pieces of the first weighing the bad piece in another three weighings.	When the imbalance appears there, in effect, the tripartite rotation, operated with the contribution of nine good parts, is able to detect amongst the 26 of the first weighing the bad piece in three weighings.
La pesée après le <i>tri</i> les disjoint en effet en deux groupes de neuf, de suspicion univoque, dans le cas de laquelle une troisième pesée de trois contre trois, manifestera la présence de la mauvaise pièce, soit dans l'un de ces groupes, soit dans celui des trois restantes, ou, quel qu'il soit, isolera enfin une quatrième et dernière pesée, et en un groupe de huit, de suspicion divisée, où nous savons déjà trouver la pièce en deux pesées.	The weighing after the <i>tri</i> will separate the pieces into two groups of nine pieces of univocal suspicion, in which case a third weighing of three against three will shed light on the bad piece, be it in one of these groups, be it in the three remaining pieces, or, in any case, it will be isolated by a fourth and last weighing, and, in a group of eight, of divided suspicion, in which we already know how to find the piece in two weighings.	The weighing after the triage will in effect disjoin them into two groups of nine, of univocal suspicion, in which case a third weighing of three against three will manifest the presence of the bad piece, either in one of these groups, or in the three remaining, or, whatsoever it be, will isolate it finally in a fourth and last weighing, and in a group of eight, of divided suspicion, where we already know how to find the piece in two weighings.
Mais les 26 premières pièces se sont-elles avérées bonnes, il nous reste trois pesées, et c'est ici que la position <i>par-trois-et-un</i> va démontrer sa valeur. [94]	But, having revealed themselves good all the 26 first pieces, we will be left with three weighings, and that is when the 'by-three-and-one' position will demonstrate its value. [94]	But if the first 26 pieces prove to be good, there remain to us three weighings, and it is here that the position by-three-and-one will demonstrate its value. [94]
Pour remplir le champ d'un nouveau <i>tri</i> , elle nous indiquera en effet d'engager non pas seulement quatre contre quatre pièces, comme le suggère l'étude du cas des trois pesées, mais cinq contre quatre pièces, complétées par une pièce bonne. Après les	To occupy the field with a new <i>tri</i> , it will indicate us, indeed, that we should put into play not only four pieces against four, as the study of the case of the three weighings suggests, but five pieces against four pieces complemented by a good piece. After the	To replenish the field with a new triage, we will in effect be required to engage not only four pieces against four, as suggested by our study of the case of the three weighings, but five against four pieces, complemented by a good piece. After the preceding

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demonstrations [6] qui précèdent, la figure suivante suffira à démontrer la solubilité de la position des neuf pièces, quand la mauvaise s’y révèle par le déséquilibre des plateaux.	preceding demonstrations, the following figure will be enough in the demonstration of the possibility of solving the position of the nine pieces, when the bad piece is revealed by the unbalance of the two plates.	demonstrations, the following figure will suffice to demonstrate the solubility of the position of the nine pieces, when the bad piece is revealed there by the imbalance of the scales.
On voit ci-dessous, le schéma du tri, qui à l’épreuve de la troisième pesée révélera dans quel groupe de trois suspectes est la mauvaise pièce, une quatrième suffisant à l’isoler dans tous les cas.	Next we see the tri scheme, which, in the proof of the third weighing, will reveal in which group of three suspected pieces the bad piece is, being enough to have a fourth one to isolate it in the totality of cases.	We see below, the schema of the triage, which with the trial of the third weighing will reveal in which group of three suspects is the bad piece, a fourth sufficing to isolate it in any case.
duits dès lors que nous sommes à la marge de deux pesées, nous agirons comme au niveau correspondant du problème des treize en mettant trois nouvelles pièces suspectes à deux contre une en balance avec l’aide d’une pièce bonne, et faute d’y voir se révéler la présence recherchée (et dès lors isolable à la pesée suivante), il nous restera une pesée pour éprouver encore une pièce, et pouvoir même désigner la pièce mauvaise dans une autre ultime sur le seul fondement de la donnée que cette pièce existe.	But, if the balance of the plates makes it evident that the bad piece is still not there, we who will be reduced, after this, to the margin of two weighings, shall act as in the correspondent level of the problem of thirteen pieces, placing three new suspected pieces on the scale, two against one, with the help of a good piece, and, not witnessing the revelation of the presence of the sought one (which can therefore be isolated in the next weighing), there will be yet one weighing to test yet another piece, until we will manage to designate the bad piece in another, final weighing, solely based on the data that such a piece does exist.	But the balance of the scales makes it manifest that the bad piece is not yet there; and since we are reduced to the margin of two weighings, we shall act as on the level corresponding to the problem of the thirteen by putting three new suspect pieces in balance, two against one, with the aid of a good piece, and for want of seeing there the revelation of the presence sought for (and consequently isolable with the following weighing), there will remain for us a weighing to again test a piece, and be able to even designate the bad piece in an ultimate other on the sole basis of the given datum that this piece exists.
D’où résultera qu’à l’épreuve de quatre pesées :	From this it will result that, in the proof of four weighings:	From where will result that by the attest of the four weighings:
26+9+3+1+1 = 40 pièces sont accessibles.	26+9+3+1+1= 40 accessible pieces.	26+9+3+1+1 = 40 pieces are accessible

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 <p data-bbox="220 641 693 682">LE TRI COMPLÉTÉ SUR LA POSITION PAR-TROIS-ET-UN (en noir, les pièces introduites comme bonnes)</p>	 <p data-bbox="798 673 1218 698">The tri completed in the 'by-three-and-one' position</p>	 <p data-bbox="1365 600 1764 673">THE COMPLETED TRIAGE BASED ON THE POSITION BY-THREE-AND-ONE (IN BLACK, THE PIECES INTRODUCED AS GOOD)</p>
[95]	[95]	[95]
La règle générale de la conduite des opérations	The general rule of the conduction of operations	The general rule for the conduct of the operations
À reproduire la même recherche pour un nombre supérieur de pesées, on verra se dégager la règle qui ordonne la conduite des opérations pour cette recherche. C'est à savoir :	[96] If we reproduce the same investigation with a superior number of pieces, we will see the appearance of the rule which orders the conduction of operations of this investigation. It is:	To reproduce the same research for a higher number of weighings, we will see emerge the rule which orders the conduct of the operations for this research. It is namely:
Mettre en jeu le <i>tri</i> si la mauvaise pièce révèle sa présence parmi celles qu'enveloppe la première pesée. Sinon :	To bring into play the <i>tri</i> , if the bad piece reveals its presence amongst the ones involved in the first weighing. If that is not the case:	To set in play the <i>trriage</i> if the bad piece reveals its presence among those which are covered in the first weighing. If not:
Introduire la position <i>par-trois-et-un</i> , dès qu'on dispose d'une pièce bonne, c'est-à-dire, dans les conditions ici posées dès l'ordonnance de la deuxième pesée, et la renouveler pour toutes les pesées qui suivent, jusqu'à ce que la mauvaise pièce révèle sa présence dans l'une d'elles.	To introduce the ' <i>by-three-and-one</i> ' position, given that we have the access to a good piece, that is, in the conditions here exposed, with the ordering of the second weighing, and to renew it in all the following weighings, until the bad piece reveals its presence in one of them	To introduce the position <i>by-three-and-one</i> , as soon as one has the provision of a good piece, i.e., under the conditions posed here since the ordering of the second weighing, and its renewal for all the weighings that follow, until the bad piece reveals its presence in one of them.

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Mettre alors en jeu la <i>rotation tripartite</i> , qui est le moment de virage de toute l'opération. La position <i>par-trois-et-un</i> s'isole dans un des groupes, dont le <i>tri</i> opère la disjonction.	To apply then the <i>tripartite rotation</i> , which is the decisive moment of the whole operation. The ' <i>by-three-and-one</i> ' position isolates itself in one of the groups, whose disjunction is operated by the <i>tri</i> .	To then put in play the <i>tripartite rotation</i> which is the turning point for the entire operation. The position <i>by-three-and-one</i> isolates itself in one of the groups, among whom the <i>triage</i> effects disjunction.
Si la pesée qui conclut ce <i>tri</i> repère la pièce dans le dit groupe, seul cas complexe à résoudre, répéter sur lui le <i>tri</i> , avec la même possibilité que se maintienne la position <i>par trois-et-un</i> , et la même indication pour la résoudre, jusqu'à épuisement.	If the weighing which concludes this <i>tri</i> identifies the piece in the referred group, the only complex case to be solved, then to repeat in it the <i>tri</i> with the same possibility that we might maintain the <i>by- three-and-one</i> ' position and the same indication to resolve it to exhaustion.	If the weighing which concludes this <i>triage</i> locates the piece in the said group, the only case which is complex to solve, repeat the <i>triage</i> on it, with the even possibility that the position <i>by-three-and-one</i> is maintained, and likewise, the indication for the solution, until exhaustion.
Quelques règles supplémentaires devraient être ajoutées pour conduire la recherche sur une collection quelconque, c'est-à-dire non-maxima.	Some supplementary rules should be added regarding the condition of investigating any collection whatsoever, that is, a collection that is not maximal.	Some supplementary rules should be added to guide the research on an unspecified collection, that is to say, non-maximum.
<i>(393)La raison de la série des collections maxima</i>	<i>The ratio of the series of maximal collections</i>	<i>[393] The reason for the series of the maximum collections</i>
Mais ces règles-ci nous permettent de voir que cinq pesées pourront atteindre au maximum :	But these rules allow us to see that five weighings can reach, maximally:	But these rules enable us to see that five weighings will be able to attain a maximum of:
1+1+3+9+27+80 = 121 pièces ;	1+ 1+ 3+9 +27 +80 = 121 pieces;	1+1+3+9+27+80 = 121 pieces;
– que six pesées atteindront :	- six weighings will reach:	– that six weighings will attain:
1+1+3+9+27+81+242 = 364 pièces (chiffre singulier),	1+ 1+ 3 +9 +27 +81 +242 = 364 pieces (singular number),	1+1+3+9+27+81+242 = 364 pieces (a singular figure)
et ainsi de suite : [96]	and so successively: [96]	, and so on: [96]
– que, sous une forme algébrique, la vraie	- and that, in the algebraic form, the true	– that, in an algebraic form, the true

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formule, cherchée plus haut, de $n^*$ sera telle que : *should read N, (misprint in text)	formula of $n^*$ anteriorly sought will be such that: *should read N	formula, sought above, N will be such that:
$n^* = 1+1+3+3^2+3^3+\dots+(3^{n-1}-1)$ *should read N (misprint in text)	$n^* = 1+ 1+ 3+ 3^2+ 3^3+\dots+(3^{n-1}-1)$ *should read N	$N = 1+1+3+3^2+3^3+\dots+(3^{n-1}-1)$
ou bien :	or:	or:
$n^* = 1+3+3^2+3^3+\dots+3^{n-1}$ , *should read N (mispint in text)	$n^* = 1+3+ 3^2+ 3^3+\dots+ 3^{n-1}$ , *should read N	$N= 1+3+3^2+3^3+\dots+3^{n-1}$ ,
où l'on voit que chaque nombre N, correspondant à un nombre n de pesées, s'obtient en multipliant le nombre N', correspondant à (n-1) pesées, par 3 et en ajoutant une unité à ce produit.	In which we see that each number N which corresponds to a number n of weighings is obtained through the multiplication of the number N', which corresponds to (n-1) weighings, by three, adding a unity to this product.	where we see that each number N, corresponding to a number n of weighings, is obtained by multiplying the number N', corresponding to (n-1) weighings, by 3 and by adding a unit to this product.
Cette formule exprime avec une évidence parfaite la puissance tripartitrice de la balance à partir de la deuxième pesée, et comme telle nous manifeste par son seul aspect que les opérations ont été ordonnées de façon qu'elles combent tout le champ numérique offert à cette puissance.	This formula expresses in perfect evidence the tripartite power of the scale after the second weighing and, as such, brings to light, by its mere aspect, that the operations were ordered in such a way as to fill all the numeric field offered by this power.	This formula expresses with a perfect obviousness the tripartitive power of the balance starting from the second weighing, and as such manifests to us by its aspect alone that the operations have been ordered so that they fill the entire numerical field offered to this power.
Cette confirmation est spécialement importante pour les premiers nombres de la série, en ce qu'elle démontre leur adéquation à la forme logique de la pesée, et particulièrement pour le nombre treize, pour autant que l'apparent artifice des opérations qui nous l'on fait déterminer, pouvait nous laisser dans le doute, soit sur ce qu'un nouveau joint permît de le	This confirmation is specially important to the first numbers of the series, because they demonstrate their adequacy to the logical form of the weighing and, particularly, to the number thirteen, insofar as the apparent artifice of the operations which made us determine it could leaves us in doubt, be it regarding of a new juncture allowing to surpass it, be it regarding the	This confirmation is especially important for the first numbers of the series, in that it demonstrates their adequation to the logical form of the weighing, and particularly for the number thirteen, in as much as the apparent artifice of the operations which we make ourselves determine, could leave us in the doubt, either about what new joint made it

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dépasser, soit sur ce qu'il laissât vide une marge fractionnelle sous la dépendance de quelque discontinuité irréductible dans l'arrangement d'opérations d'aspect dissymétrique.	fact that it leaves empty a fractioned margin in the dependency of some irreducible discontinuity in the arrangement of the operations of dissymmetrical aspect.	possible to exceed it, or about what it might leave empty as a fractional margin under the dependence of some irreducible discontinuity in the arrangement of operations of dissymmetrical aspect.
<i>Le sens du nombre treize</i>	<i>The meaning of the number thirteen</i>	<i>The sense of the number thirteen</i>
Dès lors le nombre treize montre son sens comme exprimant la position <i>par-trois-et-un</i> , – et non pas certes parce qu'il s'écrit avec ces deux chiffres : ce n'est là que pure coïncidence, car cette valeur lui appartient indépendamment de sa référence au système décimal. Elle tient à ce que treize représentant la collection que déterminent trois pesées, la position <i>par-trois-et-un</i> exige pour son développement trois épreuves :	Therefore, the number thirteen shows its meaning as expressed in the ' <i>by-three-and-one</i> ' position - and not, certainly, because it is written with these two figures: this is not more than mere coincidence, for this value pertains to it, independently of its reference in the decimal system. It follows from thirteen representing the collection determined by three weighings, the ' <i>by-three-and-one</i> ' position demands in its development three proofs:	Consequently the number thirteen shows its sense in expressing the position by- <i>three-and-one</i> , – and certainly not because it is written with these two figures: there is nothing but pure coincidence there, because it took on this value independently of its reference to the decimal system. It holds in that thirteen representing the collection which three weighings determine, the position by- <i>three-and-one</i> requires for its development three trials
une première pour pouvoir fournir l'individu épuré de la suspicion, la seconde qui divise la suspicion entre les individus qu'elle inclut, une troisième qui les discrimine après la <i>rotation triple</i> . (Ceci à la différence de l'opération du <i>tri</i> qui n'en exige que deux). [97]	the first, so it can provide the individual purified of suspicion, the second, which divides the suspicion between the individuals that it includes, and a third which discriminates them, after the <i>triple rotation</i> . (This is done differently than in the <i>tri</i> operation, which demands only two). [97]	A first to be able to furnish the individual purified of suspicion, the second which divides the suspicion amongst the individuals that it includes, a third which dis-incriminates them after the <i>triple rotation</i> . (Herein its difference from the operation of the <i>triage</i> in that it requires only two of them.) [97]
<i>La forme logique de la suspicion</i>	<i>The logical form of suspicion</i>	<i>The logical form of suspicion</i>
Mais à la lumière de la formule de N, nous pouvons encore avancer dans la	[98] But, in light of the formula for N, we can advance further in the comprehension	But in the light of the formula of N, we can advance further into the comprehension of

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compréhension de la position <i>par-trois-et-un</i> comme forme logique, – en même temps que démontrer que dans notre problème, la donnée, quoique contingente, n’est pas arbitraire.	of the ‘ <i>by-three-and-one</i> ’ position and, at the same time, demonstrate that, in our problem, the data, though contingent, is not arbitrary.	the position <i>by-three-and-one</i> as a logical form, – at the same time as to show that in our problem, the given datum, though contingent, is not arbitrary.
Si le sens de ce problème se rapporte à la logique de la collection, où il manifeste la forme originale que nous désignons du terme de suspicion, c’est que la norme à laquelle se rapporte la différence ambiguë qu’il suppose, n’est pas une norme spécifiée ni spécifiante, elle n’est que relation d’individu à individu dans la collection, – référence non à l’espèce, mais à l’uniforme. [8]	If the sense of this problem is related to the logic of collection, in which it manifests the original form which we designated by the name of suspicion, it is because the norm with which the ambiguous difference that it supposes relates itself is not a specified nor a specifying rule, but only a relation of individual to individual within the collection - a reference not to the species, but to uniformity.	If the sense of this problem relates to the logic of the collection, where it manifests the original form by which we designate the term of suspicion, it is that the norm to which the ambiguous difference that it supposes refers itself, is neither a specified nor a specifying norm, it is only a relation of individual to individual in the collection, – reference not to the species, but to the uniform.
C’est ce qu’on met en évidence, si, restant donné que l’individu porteur de la différence ambiguë est unique, on supprime la donnée de son existence dans la collection, pour la remplacer par l’appoint d’un individu étalon, donné hors de la collection.	This is what is made clear when, remaining given that the individual who carries this ambiguous difference is unique, one suppresses the data of his existence in the collection, so as to substitute him for the concourse of a standard individual, given outside of the collection.	It is what one places in evidence, if, it remaining given that the individual bearer of the ambiguous difference is unique, one suppresses the given datum of his existence within the collection, to replace it with the addition of an individual standard, given outside of the collection.
On peut être alors surpris de constater que rien strictement n’est changé dans les formes, ni dans les chiffres, que déterminera la nouvelle donnée appliquée à notre problème.	Thus, we can be surprised to realize that rigorously nothing was modified in the forms nor in the numbers to be determinate by the new data applied to our problem.	One can then be surprised to note that nothing strictly is changed in the forms, nor in the figures, that will determine the new given applied to our problem.
Certes ici les pièces devant être éprouvées jusqu’à la dernière, aucune ne pourra être tenue pour mauvaise en position de résidu externe à la dernière pesée, et la portée de	Here, certainly, the pieces having to be tested up to the last one, none could be taken for the bad one in the position of the residuum of the last weighing, and the	To be sure, now, none of the pieces to have been tried up front until the last will be able to be held for bad in the position of external residue upto the last weighing, and the



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cette pesée en sera diminuée d'une unité. Mais la pièce-étalon, pour ce fait que nous pourrions en disposer au départ, nous permettra d'introduire la position <i>par-trois-et-un</i> dès la première pesée et accroîtra d'une unité le groupe inclus dans celle-ci. Or la donnée de cette pièce, qui paraît d'un si grand prix à notre intuition formée à la logique classificatoire, n'aura absolument aucun autre effet.	reach of this weighing will be diminished by one unit. But the standard-piece, since we can make use of it since the beginning, will allow us to introduce the ' <i>by-three-and-one</i> ' position since the first weighing and this will augment in one unit the group that is included in it. Well, the datum of this piece, which seems of such great value to our intuition, formed in the classificatory logic, will have absolutely no other effect.	scope of this weighing will be diminished by it by a unit. But the piece-standard, by virtue of the fact that we will be able to dispose of it from the outset, will enable us to introduce the position by <i>three-and-one</i> since the first weighing and will increase by a unit the groups included in it. But the givenness of this piece, which appears as so much of a grand prize to our intuition formed with the classificatory logic, will absolutely not have any other effect.
En quoi se manifeste que l'uniformité des objets de la donnée dans notre problème, ne constitue pas une classe, et que <i>chaque pièce doit être pesée individuellement</i> .	Through this, it becomes evident that the uniformity of the object of our problem's data does not constitute a class, and that <i>each piece must be weighed individually</i> .	What this manifests is that the uniformity of the objects of the given datum in our problem does not constitute a class, and that <i>each piece must be weighed individually</i> .
Quel que soit en effet le nombre des individus en cause dans notre problème, le cas exige d'être ramené à ce que révèle la pesée <i>unique</i> : à la notion absolue de la différence, racine de la forme de la suspicion.	Indeed, whatever the number of individuals at the cause of our problem, the case demands to be reduced to that which is revealed by the <i>unique</i> weighing: to the absolute notion of difference, root of the form of suspicion.	Whatever in effect be the number of individuals in question in our problem, the case requires to be brought about so that the <i>unique</i> weighing is revealed: with the absolute notion of the difference, the very root of the form of suspicion.
Cette référence de l'individu à chacun de tous les autres est l'exigence fondamentale de la logique de la collection, et notre exemple démontre qu'elle est loin d'être impensable. [98]	This reference of the individual to each one of the others is the fundamental requirement of the logic of collection, and our example demonstrates that it is far from unthinkable. [98]	This reference of the individual to each one of all the others is the fundamental requirement of the logic of the collection, and our example demonstrates that it is far from being unthinkable. [98]
<i>La balance du jugement dernier</i>	<i>The scale of Judgement Day</i>	<i>The balance of the Last Judgement</i>
Pour l'exprimer dans le registre d'un rêve	To express it in the register of a dream	To express it in the register of a dream

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<p>qui hante les hommes, celui du Jugement dernier, nous indiquerons qu'à fixer à mille milliards le nombre des êtres qu'impliquerait cette grandiose manifestation, et sa perspective ne pouvant être conçue que de l'âme en tant qu'unique, la mise à l'épreuve de l'un par tous les autres selon la pure ambiguïté de la pesée que nous représentent les figures traditionnelles, s'effectuerait très au large en 26 coups, et qu'ainsi la cérémonie n'aurait nulle raison de traîner en longueur.</p>	<p>which obsesses men, the Judgement Day, we shall indicate that, fixing in the trillions the number of beings which this grandiose manifestation would imply, and only being able to conceive its perspective from the soul as unique, the testing of one for all the others, according to the pure ambiguity of the weighing which represents for us the traditional figures, would take effect, with room, in 26 stages, and therefore the ceremony would have no reason to prolong itself for too long time</p>	<p>which haunts men, that of the Last Judgement, we will indicate that to fix at thousand billion the number of the beings which this imposing manifestation would implicate, and its prospect only being able to be conceived by the soul in so much as it is unique, the putting to the test of the one by all the others according to the pure ambiguity of the weighing which represents to us traditional figures, would effectuate to something huge in 26 strokes, and that thus the ceremony would not have any reason to drag in length.</p>
<p>Nous dédions cet apologue à ceux pour qui la -synthèse du particulier et de l'universel a un sens politique concret. Pour les autres, qu'ils s'essaient à appliquer à l'histoire de notre époque les formes que nous avons démontrées ici.</p>	<p>We dedicate this apologue to those for whom the synthesis of the particular with the universal had a concrete political sense. As for the others, let them strive in applying to the history of our time the forms we have demonstrated here.</p>	<p>We dedicate this apologue to those for whom the synthesis of the particular and the universal has a concrete political sense. For others, that they try to apply to the history of our epoch the forms that we have demonstrated here.</p>
<i>Le phénomène du nombre et le retour à la logique</i>	<i>The phenomenon of number and the return to logic</i>	<i>The phenomenon of the number and the return to logic</i>
<p>En cherchant à nouveau dans les nombres une fonction génératrice pour le phénomène, nous paraissions retourner à d'antiques spéculations que leur caractère approximatif a fait rejeter par la pensée moderne. C'est qu'il nous paraît justement que le moment soit venu de retrouver cette valeur phénoménologique, à condition d'en</p>	<p>By searching again in numbers for a generative function of the phenomena, we seem to return to the ancient speculations whose approximative character led them to be rejected by modern thought. And it seems to us, precisely, that the time has come to recuperate this phenomenological value, under the condition that its analysis</p>	<p>By seeking anew in the numbers a generating function for the phenomenon, we would seem to return to antique speculations whose approximate character has been rejected by modern thought. It is that it precisely appears to us that the moment has come to re-find this phenomenological value, upon condition</p>

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<p>pousser à l'extrême rigueur l'analyse. Sans doute y apparaîtra-t-il des singularités qui, pour n'être pas sans analogie de style avec celles qui se manifestent dans la physique, voire dans la peinture ou dans le nouveau style des échecs, déconcerteront les esprits, là où leur formation n'est qu'habitude, en leur donnant le sentiment d'une rupture d'harmonie, qui irait à dissoudre les principes. Si précisément nous suggérons qu'il faille opérer un retour à la logique, c'est pour en retrouver la base, solide comme le roc, et non moins implacable, quand elle entre en mouvement. [99]</p>	<p>should be pursued in extreme rigor. Probably, singularities will appear which, though they are not without a stylistic analogy to those manifested in physics, or even in painting, or in the new style of chess, will disconcert the spirits, there where their formation is not more than habit, giving them the sensation of a break in harmony that would come to dissolve its principles. If we suggest that one must realize a return to logic, it is to reencounter its basis, solid as a rock, and no less implacable when it enters into movement. [99]</p>	<p>that from it we impel the analysis with the utmost rigour. Undoubtedly singularities will appear there which – not to be without an analogy of style with what appears in physics, or for that matter in painting or the new style of chess – will disconcert spirits, there where their formation is only use, in their giving the feeling of a rupture of harmony, which would dissolve the principles. If we suggest precisely that it is necessary to operate a return to logic, it is to re-find the base, solid like a rock, and not any the less implacable when it enters into motion. [99]</p>
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