

Fig. 1-the photo at the top right is from a Polonaise at an cadet-ball in Tønsberg, at the Club in 1953. The two characters indicated by red dots will marry each other in the coming year. At this point she is 21 and he is 22 years. She would keep the letters from him, bundled with a red ribbon (she also numbered them). Left: the list of letters he wrote to her during a period of six months. The stamping relate to public matters: the Red Cross, the Blind- and Cancer Associations. A reminder on Xmas mail. Two military invitations to her.
As I was reading through 43 love-letters in an afternoon-Monday 26th February 2024 after a long lunch break with Lars Johnsen, Eivind Røssaak, Siv Frøydis Berg and Marius Wulfsberg-I tok two snapshots of the letter-bundles under study: one after lunch (Fig.2) featuring a the love-letter correspondence from the early/mid 1950s, another (Fig. 1) as I was closing up after my work-day at the NLN. Where the lunch had covered topics as Lacan's 'quarter turn', desiring machines, programming language, Goethe's Faust Part 2, and Kvitleik by Jon Fosse, my errand was rather simple.

I found that the bundles of letters that I have in my keep-working on a private archive, at my NLN residency-were transformed: in the morning they were a) elements of a sum [Fig. 2], in the afternoon b) a sum of elements [Fig. 1]. What is the difference? What is the difference that makes the difference between the two photos? The snapshot from the afternoon contains more information and more layers: the work supplied during the day became integrated into the collection; the work features in the composition. Where the photo


Fig. 2- The bundles of correspondence kept in store by the bride to be from 1953, throughout her life. The letters from her husband to be, wooing her. provides an overview, the work is understated.

Fig. 1 is in part the same as Fig. 2 (letter-bundles). But it also features similar elements (selected envelopes and invitations on display). The photo yields a different sort of information (photos are mentioned in some letters, but they are rare). And the smart-sheet with the list of letters is other: there is no mention of a letter-list in the collection, there are no lists to be found in the collection, and the kind of technology used to set up the list did not exist (or was not available) in 1953. Hence the paradox: where the elements of a sum can simply be bundled (the collection is then complete), but the sum itself is not complete. It is uninformed.

This is the paradox: we use the sum for accountancy, but we do not account for the sum. Or, we do not routinely/automatically account for the
sum. Or, the impact the sum has on the organisation of the elements. As long as what is being summed are not numbers they are ac/countable in a variety of ways: they are ac/countable in aspects that are same, similar, different and other. Which means that-in order to be informed-a sum has to be accounted for in terms of sameness, similarity, difference and otherness. Then the count is, in that sense, completed. Within a sum, a constraint: another level of accounting.

The approach attempted here is proposed out of convenience: instead of discussing what a whole might be-in relation to its parts-we can discuss sums. Sums that are worked out/informed, and sums that are summary/uninformed. As an alternative approach, it is free of a certain kind of presupposition: namely, that parts are somehow assumed to precede the whole. The price is a puzzle. Indeed, what is the nature of the whole adding to the parts, tops them with a ghostly organisation (Gestalt) and (as by a stroke of magic) makes the whole tick in a way that the parts cannot?

Indeed, in the light of the present, we might have a pseudo-problem revealed here (and, for that matter, a sensationally resilient one). How can one assert that the letters read, annotated, analysed and logged in the afternoon of February $26^{\text {th }}$, are 43 in number? We are already start to hesitate, since there are a couple of postcards in the collection. There are a variety of stamps from different places in the world-and in Norway-the stamping of the postal services, carry a variety of public messages, an occasional photo, a time-range with dates, from June 4th to December 16 ${ }^{\text {th }} 1953$.

What exactly have we counted if sum does not result in anything else than a quantity of 43 ? But 43 of what? Letters, for sure! But surely the letters from 1953 surely cannot be swapped for letters from 1954, or 1955 ? So, we are not only talking about letters, but these letters-numbered by the addressee - into a sum ordered by date: not only a sum, but an ordered sum. This order ties up with one of the most difficult decisions that she made in her life: whether/not to marry (as she was in the middle of an education), and whether/not to marry this man who wrote so profusely to her.

After they married she wrote 71 diaries featuring the twists and turns of her life with him. The same question again: 71 of what? There are 71 elements lined up. The sum of 71 volumes imposing its weight on each one: they are the same in that they are numbered volumes with dated entries. They are similar in their day to day concern with the quotidian/mundane matters in the household of wife-and-husband team, on a diplomatic mission abroad in the service of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, living in 12 different places over a period from 1961-1999. Their binding/make is different.

They are other, in the sense that he-at one point-chose his own ambition over his love for her, in a matter of factly way, duly recorded in her diary (1986). After his retirement in 1999, he spent the rest of his life attempting to amend for a choice which he took to metaphysical proportions, as it was unavailable in her relationship to him. The 43 letters features the tangled promise that would bind them to each other in matrimony. 32 years later he would break that promise. In brief: on the


Fig. 3-Goethe's Faust, Part 2. Title page from the first edition in 1832. The year after his death.
horizon of a sum we find an accountancy of a different kind. It involves human judgement, and how it fares through the twists and turns of a lifetime.

In his love-letters he makes a number of attempts of providing an explanation for his own person. Growing up in what he saw as a rotten branch of an old family, he was bereft of a normal upbringing. He surrounded himself with a shell, and struggled in some sense to become, in his own words, fully human. He felt that she could help him to that end. His shell, however, would serve him in keeping his family safe. It would also provide him with excellent skills as a diplomat. The sum is a world unto itself that fictionally contains its own reality.

