of rules for "explaining" the "Heidegger affair," most of which prescribe a close textual reading and the careful maintenance of the specific form in which the affair is represented: *an unheimliche*. Once these rules are adopted, Lyotard suggests, the affair can be accounted for within the widest possible context, without eliminating important aspects or reducing it to any one particular critical method.

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"In the past two decades, the 'movement' of deconstruction has had tremendous impact on a number of academic disciplines in the United States. However, its force has been rather limited in the field of philosophy, despite the fact that in Europe the practice of deconstruction emerged in the work of the philosophers. Within the context, Strategies of Deconstruction focuses on the early work of Jacques derrida, the French philosopher who launched the notion of deconstruction in *Speech and Phenomenon*, his study of Edmund Husserl, and in *Of Grammatology*, and whose philosophical reputation stems in no small part from his work on Husserl. In examining the philosophical import of Derrida's theories of reading text, and language, specifically as they relate to *Speech and Phenomenon*, J. Claude Evans makes careful reference to Husserl's own texts. His analysis indicates that there are many systematic irregularities in Derrida's study and that without those irregularities Derrida's conclusions cannot be substantiated."

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"Ni Voltaire, ni Diderot, ni Rousseau n'ont fait l'objet d'enquêtes systématiques relatives à leurs habitudes grammicales. Des tableaux comme celui que Deloffre a donné de la langue marivaudienne seraient pourtant fort utiles comme préalables à un commentaire stylistique ou même critique des œuvres de ces auteurs. La Langue de Rousseau voudrait contribuer à combler cette lacune pour le citoyen de Genève."