In these original readings of Albert Camus' novels, short stories, and political essays, David Carroll concentrates on Camus' conflicted relationship with his Algerian background and finds important critical insights into questions of justice, the effects of colonial oppression, and the deadly cycle of terrorism and counterterrorism that characterized the Algerian War and continues to surface in the devastation of postcolonial wars today. During France's "dirty war" in Algeria, Camus called for an end to the violence perpetrated against civilians by both France and the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) and supported the creation of a multicultural, democratic Algeria. His position was rejected by most of his contemporaries on the Left and has, Ironically, earned him the title of colonialist sympathizer as well as the scorn of prominent political critics. Carroll rescues Camus' work from such criticism by employing the Albertian dimensions of his literary and philosophical texts and by highlighting novels and short stories that demonstrate his understanding of both the injustices of colonialism and the tragic nature of Algeria's struggle for independence. By refusing to accept that the sacrifices of innocent human lives can ever be justified, even in the pursuit of noble political goals, and by rejecting simple, absolute political solutions, "Carcas" argues that the coherence of Camus' thought can best be understood through a thorough understanding of the concepts of the "alors" and "revoll" as well as the relation between them. This book includes a detailed discussion of Camus' writing for the newspaper "Combat," a systematic analysis of Camus' discussion of the moral legitimacy of political violence and terrorism, a reassessment of the prevailing postcolonial critique of Camus' humanism, and a sustained analysis of Camus' most important and frequently neglected work, "L'Homme revolte" (The Rebel).
what sorts of political changes were necessary or possible. As Camus, then Sartre adopted the mantle of public spokesperson for his side, a historic showdown seemed inevitable. Sartre embraced violence as a path to change and Camus sharply opposed it, seeing it as a regression to barbarism. They then argued over whether it was possible after their break. Combining biography and intellectual history, philosophical and political passion, Camus and Sartre will fascinate anyone interested in 20th-century intellectual histories that tore them apart.

Camus and Sartre - Ronald Aronson - 2004-08-03
Until now it has been impossible to read the full story of the relationship between Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre. Their dramatic rupture at the height of the Cold War, like that conflict itself, demanded those caught in its wake to make a choice, either to join the factions already in place along a rather clear-cut ideological and tragic complexity. Now, using newly available sources, Ronald Aronson offers the first book-length account of the twenty-first century's most famous friendship and its end. Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre first met in 1943, during the German occupation of France. The two became fast friends. Intellectual as well as political allies, they grew famous overnight after Paris was liberated. As playwrights, novelists, philosophers, journalists, and editors, the two seemed to be everywhere and in command of the most important events and ideas of the day. They were, at once, public intellectuals and figures of intellectual authority. Yet, as their life stories ended up being told, they broke a promise to remain friends. Combining biography and intellectual history, philosophical and political passion, Camus and Sartre will fascinate anyone interested in 20th-century intellectual histories that tore them apart.

The Myth of Sisyphus And Other Essays - Albert Camus - 2012-10-19
One of the most influential works of this century, The Myth of Sisyphus and Other Essays is a crucial exposition of existentialist thought. Influenced by works such as Saint Jean and the novels of Kafka, these essays begin with a meditation on suicide. Sartre had already written his essay on the conjuncture of the war years, and his influence is felt in Camus’s discussion of the war’s meaning in life. With the Sisyphean myth, Albert Camus brilliantly puts a way out of despair, reaffirming the value of personal existence, and the possibility of life lived with dignity and authenticity.

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The A to Z of Existentialism - Stephen Michelman - 2010
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Phenomenology and Existentialism in the Twentieth Century - Anna-Teresa Tymieniecka - 2009-09-30
Phenomenology and existentialism transformed understanding and experience of the Twentieth Century to their core. They had strikingly different inspirations and yet the two waves of thought became merged as both movements flourished. The present collection of research devoted to these movements and their unfolding interaction is now especially revealing. The studies in this first volume to be followed by two succeeding ones, range from the predecessors of existentialism – Kierkegaard/Jean Wahl, Nietzsche, to the work of its adherents – Husserl, Scheler, Martin Buber, Karl Jaspers, Gabriel Marcel, Simone de Beauvoir, Albert Camus, and Maurice Merleau-Ponty, as well as thinkers influential to its development such as Wilhelm Dilthey, Henri Bergson, Edmund Husserl, and Max Scheler.

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The Themeatics of Commitment - Peter Newble - 2014-07-14
Viewing thematic writing as the differentiation and elaboration of cultural knowledge, P. M. Cryle applies this new literary criticism to the commitment of specific texts to literary culture. Originally published in 1985. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

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The Spectrum of Political Engagement - David L. Schalk - 2015-03-08
Does it marry, artists, philosophers, writers, and others who are usually classified as intellectuals leave the ivory tower to “dirty their hands” in the political arena? Is an effort to illuminate the intellectuals’ struggle to come to grips with the issues raised by political involvement, David Schalk examines the life and thought of five intellectuals engages in France during the period between 1920 and 1945. From communist to fascist, these figures—Paul Nizan, Jean-Paul Sartre, Emmanuel Mounier, Julien Benda, and Robert Brasillach—cover the full political spectrum, and Professor Schalk studies their diverse reactions to the social, political, and economic tensions of the interwar period. Broadly defining “engagement” as political involvement that is voluntary, conscious, and freely chosen, usually by intellectuals, the author poses the intellectual’s dilemma in the following terms: “When we are engaged,” he writes, “we fear that we are devaluing our highest values; when we are not, we worry that we have become, in Paul Nizan’s trenchant phrase, mere chiens de garde [watchdogs].” He then explores the origins and the popularization of the concept of engagement in the early 1930s, the arguments used to denounce it and to defend it, its different manifestations, and finally its effects on the socio-political actuality of the world. Originally published in 1979. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.