
Review by Mark Orme, University of Central Lancashire.

2013 saw the centenary of the birth of Albert Camus (1913-1960) and, in France and elsewhere, the author of *L’Étranger, La Peste* and *La Chute* is currently enjoying a resurgence of interest and popularity. Indeed, Camus’s voice is all the more compelling in today’s era of global insecurity where the moral sensitivities apparent in his own lifetime are becoming even more of a pressing concern. It is against this interesting background that Robert Zaretsky’s new book on Camus appears, making a welcome contribution to studies examining the writer’s ongoing relevance in the modern world and its concomitant challenges and questions. This is not Zaretsky’s first book on Camus—his volume, *Albert Camus: Elements to a Life* was published by Cornell University Press in 2000—and it is clear that the author is well informed about his subject-matter. In fact, Zaretsky deserves a double accolade in producing an immensely readable and concise book, written in a highly accessible style.

In the first chapter, “Absurdity,” Zaretsky begins his analysis with an appreciation of Camus’s *cycle absurde*. Describing the key “philosophical” work from this period, *Le Mythe de Sisyphe*, as “a salvo of impressions, some intimate, others literary, all of them urgent and lucid” (p. 13), the author immediately shines a light on Camus’s empirical approach to philosophical inquiry. Throughout, Zaretsky weaves a useful biographical thread into his narrative, enabling the reader to situate Camus’s ideas within the context of the writer’s own autobiography. “Though young, Camus was a veteran of the absurd,” Zaretsky notes—a reference to the challenges faced by Camus, both personal and professional, throughout his formative years. Zaretsky’s scrutiny of appropriate secondary material is particularly apposite here, as is the primary material afforded by Camus’s personal diaries and correspondence, all of which is well marshaled to provide an insight into the private individual behind the public writer. In this section of the book, Zaretsky’s comments on Sisyphus are particularly insightful: in his resolve to highlight the mythological figure as the *héros absurde*, Camus, Zaretsky contends, is inclined to overlook “Sisyphus’s ploys and hoaxes, swindles and impostures—all of which loomed so large for the ancient Greeks” (p. 33). Equally noteworthy is Zaretsky’s discussion of the response to *Le Mythe* from philosophers such as A. J. Ayer and Thomas Nagel, both of whom identified perceived shortcomings in the essay’s philosophical argumentation. In such passages, Zaretsky is a useful arbitrator, guiding the reader through a maze of intellectual hurdles while retaining a somewhat stubborn admiration for his subject.
The notion of silence permeates much of Camus's work, and Zaretsky's analysis of this concept in the second chapter is a particularly strong section of the present volume. Recalling the silence that pervaded the writer's formative years with the figure of the silent mother playing a pivotal role in Camus's thinking and throughout his work in general, Zaretsky skilfully uses this idea to chart the young Albert's intellectual development. Commenting on Camus's early experiences of journalism, when he witnesses the humanitarian effects of colonial injustice, Zaretsky observes how "his earlier perception of silence as a condition crucial to self-understanding is overtaken by the recollection that silence also serves political and ideological ends" (p. 70). This preoccupation in turn ignites Camus's lifelong concern for justice on behalf of those lacking the means to voice their anxieties for themselves; or, as Zaretsky calls them, "the voiceless ones, silenced by administrative fiat and codified violence" (p. 71).

This chapter of the book proceeds to study expressions of silence in Camus's life and work, embracing the intellectual fall-out following the hostile reception of Camus's L'Homme révolté and the accompanying split with sometime companion Jean-Paul Sartre; the association of natural silence and moral distress ("silence not only reflected a kind of inhuman majesty but also collaborated in forms of human injustice," Zaretsky observes [p. 76]); the short story "Les Muets", from L'Exil et le royaume, which portrays the devastating consequences of silence as a psychological barrier to dignity; and the Algerian War of Independence, where Camus's ensuing silence over the conflict in his homeland overwhelms him both personally and professionally. "In effect," observes Zaretsky, "his position on Algeria had returned to the world of Aeschylean tragedy" (p. 115).

In chapter three, "Measure," Zaretsky concerns himself with what, in his response to Camus's own rebuttal of Francis Jeanson's critical review of L'Homme révolté, Sartre perceives to be a rather nebulous concept. [2] Camus's interest in Greek mythology is well known and, here, Zaretsky usefully recalls the writer's fascination with Greek mythological figures such as Prometheus, representing a conduit for exploring Camus's interests in freedom and responsibility, whence the notion of measure, or moderation. Camus's early lyrical essays, with their sensual excess, are also analysed, making way for his journalistic writings which temper such excess with colonial reality.

The theme of "Fidelity" provides the fulcrum for the following chapter. Quoting the philosopher André Comte-Sponville's claim that fidelity is the one virtue that makes the others possible, Zaretsky examines the notion in relation to Camus's wartime journalism, where loyalty to moral principles risked being compromised by the ambiguities of socio-political reality. Of particular interest in this section is the passage acknowledging Camus's enthusiasm for Montaigne, the sixteenth-century writer whose reflections on morality and death find resonance in Camus's Chroniques algeriennes (1958) and his associated call, beginning in his editorials for Combat in the context of the Second World War, for politics to be imbued with morality. As Zaretsky sees it, "Camus was exceptional in remaining faithful to an ethical stance that Montaigne would have recognized" (p. 131). Equally, Camus's fidelity to the mentality of a death penalty abolitionist is comprehensively examined: culminating in the 1957 essay "Reflections sur la Guillotine", Camus's lifelong campaign against capital punishment is one of the writer's moral standards—even though, as Zaretsky rightly chronicles, his public dispute with François Mauriac over the purge trials and executions did shake this conviction to its very foundations.

Zaretsky's final chapter, "Revolt", puts another key Camusian concept under the spotlight. Making reference to Mohamed Bouazizi, the Tunisian grocer who set fire to himself in December 2010 in protest of his perceived unjust treatment at the hands of corrupt leaders, Zaretsky situates the notion of revolt in a contemporary context where an assault on human dignity continues to attract acts of defiance and rebellion. "Mohamed Bouazizi had most probably not read Camus", Zaretsky concedes. "But if he had, would he have disputed the claim that suicide is tantamount to acceptance of the way things are—a gesture of despair?" (p. 149). Zaretsky also trawls through the controversial claims of whether the ends of revolutionary campaigns can ever be used to justify morally ambiguous means—a
key theme of *L’Homme révolté*—and concludes that Camus was a “peculiar sort of revolutionary, less a Proudhonian, or a Marxist, than a moralist” (p. 161).

In the final analysis, Zaretsky’s book amounts to a very worthwhile addition to the ongoing debate surrounding Camus’s intellectual credentials as the twenty-first century progresses. Sensitive to the claims that Camus may have often “played to the gallery” (“[c]elebrity might have been thrust on him”, Zaretsky notes in his Epilogue, “but Camus was not an accidental public intellectual” (p. 185)), Zaretsky concludes that Camus remains a beacon of moral optimism in an era of moral uncertainty. As such, this little book, filled with well-argued content, is highly recommended to all readers who share an interest in the history of ideas and the links between philosophy, morality and politics. Meticulously researched using up-to-date secondary sources and written with useful notes and index (notwithstanding a couple of unfortunate slips in the text when the writer erroneously details the date and place of Camus’s death (pp. 88 and 110)), Zaretsky’s work provides a useful and timely re-evaluation of a writer wedded to, and torn by, the dilemmas of his— and our— time.

**NOTES**


Mark Orme
University of Central Lancashire
MPOrme@uclan.ac.uk

Copyright © 2014 by the Society for French Historical Studies, all rights reserved. The Society for French Historical Studies permits the electronic distribution of individual reviews for nonprofit educational purposes, provided that full and accurate credit is given to the author, the date of publication, and the location of the review on the H-France website. The Society for French Historical Studies reserves the right to withdraw the license for edistribution/republication of individual reviews at any time and for any specific case. Neither bulk redistribution/ republication in electronic form of more than five percent of the contents of H-France Review nor re-publication of any amount in print form will be permitted without permission. For any other proposed uses, contact the Editor-in-Chief of H-France. The views posted on H-France Review are not necessarily the views of the Society for French Historical Studies.

ISSN 1553-9172
As Robert Zaretsky’s celebration of the Nobel laureate’s all-too-short life testifies, this was a recurring motif: against a Mediterranean backdrop, an abiding concern for humanity’s plagued and voiceless. Both principle and place provide pivotal moorings for Camus, rather more than as the decontextualised meme he has become: “I know of only one duty, and that is to love; I rebel; therefore I exist,” etc. His lapidary phrasemaking may lend itself to internet bowdlerising, but as A Life Worth Living emphasises, he should be remembered as a leading 20th-century intellectual, not simply humanism’s favourite quote generator. A life worth living. Albert Camus and the Quest for Meaning. Robert Zaretsky. The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Massachusetts, and London, England 2013. Meaning. Robert Zaretsky. Pages cm. Includes bibliographical references and index. ISBN 978-0-674-72476-1. (hardcover : alk. paper) 1. Camus, Albert, 1913–1960. Robert Zaretsky. In his Nobel Prize acceptance speech, Albert Camus declared that a writer’s duty is twofold: “the refusal to lie about what one knows and the resistance against oppression.” These twin obsessions help explain something of Camus’ remarkable character, which is the overarching subject of this sympathetic and lively book. Reviews: “Zaretsky once again gives us a concentrated, wholly enlightening and insightful study on the life of this complicated writer and man. If A Life Worth Living is more heartfelt appreciation than rigorous evaluation, it is a welcome reanimation of a deeply compelling writer, and one that ably ties together various strands of Camus’ thought and action.” - Ian Marcus Corbin, The American Conservative. More reviews and info. SHARE. SHARE.