
L Opium Des Intellectuels

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Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series
Intellectuals in Twentieth-Century France
Theory and Politics / Theorie und Politik
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Intellectuals and Politics in Post-War France

LONDON CHACE

After the Deluge

University of Chicago Press

In France, perhaps more so than anywhere else, intellectual activity is a way of life embraced by the majority of society, not just a small group of élite thinkers. And because French thought has also shaped the Western world, Sudhir Hazareesingh argues in *How the French Think*, we cannot hope to understand modern history without first making sense of the French mind-set.

Hazareesingh traces the evolution of French thought from Descartes and Rousseau to Sartre and Derrida. In the French intellectual tradition, he shows, recurring themes have pervaded nearly every aspect of French life, from the rhetorical flair once embodied by the philosophes to the country's modern embrace of secularism. Sweeping aside generalizations and easy stereotypes, Hazareesingh offers an erudite portrait of the venerated tradition of French thought and the people who embody it.

The Opium of the Intellectuals Cornell

University Press Aron (b. 1905) was a prominent political and social theorist in France after World War II. In his 1955 *Opium des intellectuels*, published by Calmann Levy, he identifies three myths of radical thought as the Left, the Revolution, and the Proletariat. Appended is his 1956 defense of the work, *Fanaticism, Prudence, and Faith*, modified slightly from the translation that appeared in *Marxism and the Existentialists* (Simon and Schuster, 1970). There is no index or bibliography. Annotation copyrighted by Book News Inc., Portland, OR

Scepticism in the Eighteenth Century: Enlightenment, Lumières, Aufklärung Anthem Press

Uncivil War is a provocative study of the intellectuals who confronted the loss of France's most prized overseas possession: colonial Algeria. Tracing the intellectual history of one of the most violent and pivotal wars of European decolonization, James D. Le Sueur illustrates how key figures such as Albert Camus, Jean-Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir, Germaine Tillion, Jacques Soustelle, Raymond Aron, Claude

Lévi-Strauss, Albert Memmi, Frantz Fanon, Mouloud Feraoun, Jean Amrouche, and Pierre Bourdieu agonized over the "Algerian question." As Le Sueur argues, these individuals and others forged new notions of the nation and nationalism, giving rise to a politics of identity that continues to influence debate around the world. This edition features an important new chapter on the intellectual responses to the recent torture debates in France, the civil war in Algeria, and terrorism since September 11.

Absent Minds Routledge

Madame de Pompadour's famous quip, 'Après nous, le déluge,' serves as fitting inspiration for this lively discussion of postwar French intellectual and cultural life. Over the past thirty years, North American and European scholarship has been significantly transformed by the absorption of poststructuralist and postmodernist theories from French thinkers. But Julian Bourg's seamlessly edited volume proves that, historically speaking, French intellectual and cultural life since World War Two has involved much more than a few infamous figures and

concepts. Motivated by a desire to narrate and contextualize the deluge of 'French theory, ' After the Deluge showcases recent work by today's brightest scholars of French intellectual history that historicizes key debates, figures, and turning points in the postwar era of French thought. Relying on primary and archival sources, contributors examine, among other themes: left-wing critiques of the Left, the internationalizing of thought, the institutional and affective conditions of cultural life, and the religious imagination. They revive neglected debates and figures, and they explore the larger impact of political quarrels. In an afterword, preeminent French historian Fran_ois Dosse heralds the arrival of a new generation, a historiographical sensibility that brings fresh, original perspectives and a passion for French history to the contemporary French intellectual arena. After the Deluge adds significant depth and breadth to our understanding of postwar French intellectual and cultural history.

The Anthem

Companion to Raymond Aron A&C Black
 Die Soziologie wissenschaftlichen Ruhms ist weitgehend unerforscht. Ein Versuch, ihn mit behavioristischen Methoden für die Politikwissenschaft zu analysieren, den Somit und Tanenhaus unternahmen, zählt zu den Faktoren, die wissenschaftlichen Ruhm bedingen: originelle Ideen, Beiträge zur Systematisierung, Anregung wissenschaftlicher Forschung, Publikation vielgebrauchter Lehrbücher und organisatorische Fähigkeiten. Carl Joachim Friedrich wurde bei dieser Analyse - obwohl ihr gelegentlich ein behavioristisches bias nachgesagt wurde - von einem grossen Prozentsatz der inter viewten Politikwissenschaftler sehr häufig zu den bedeutendsten Gelehrten seines Faches gezählt. Einmalig war die Dauer der wissenschaftlichen Hoch schätzung, die er in einer Zeit einer immer kurzlebiger werdenden wissenschaftlichen Reputation genoss. Friedrich war neben Lasswell einer der wenigen, die sowohl vor 1945 als auch nach 1945

unter den 15 bedeutendsten Politikwissenschaftlern genannt wurden.! Es wird schwer sein, unter den fünf Voraussetzungen wissenschaftlicher Reputation einen einzelnen Grund für die Bedeutung C.J. Friedrichs herauszustellen. Neue Ideen entwickelte Friedrich - so umstritten manche (vor allem in der Totalitarismusforschung) gewesen sein mögen - besonders in der Erforschung des Konstitutionalismus, des Föderalismus und des Totalitarismus. Seine bekanntesten Beiträge zur Systematisierung der Forschungsergebnisse sind die Werke "Constitutional Government and Democracy" (1937 ff.) und "Man and His Government" (1963)
Paul Nizan W. W. Norton & Company
 Whether intellectuals are counter-cultural escapists corrupting the young or secular prophets leading us to prosperity, they are a fixture of modern political life. In *The Public Intellectual: Between Philosophy and Politics*, Arthur M. Melzer, Jerry Weinberger, and M. Richard Zinman bring together a wide variety of noted scholars to discuss

the characteristics, nature, and role of public thinkers. By looking at scholarly life in the West, this work explores the relationship between thought and action, ideas and events, reason and history.

Intellectuals in Politics

Rowman & Littlefield

The Age of Enlightenment has often been portrayed as a dogmatic period on account of the veritable worship of reason and progress that characterized Eighteenth Century thinkers. Even today the philosophes are considered to have been completely dominated in their thinking by an optimism that leads to dogmatism and ultimately rationalism. However, on closer inspection, such a conception seems untenable, not only after careful study of the impact of scepticism on numerous intellectual domains in the period, but also as a result of a better understanding of the character of the Enlightenment. As Giorgio Tonelli has rightly observed: "the Enlightenment was indeed the Age of Reason but one of the main tasks assigned to reason in that age was to set its own boundaries." Thus, given the growing number of

works devoted to the scepticism of Enlightenment thinkers, historians of philosophy have become increasingly aware of the role played by scepticism in the Eighteenth Century, even in those places once thought to be most given to dogmatism, especially Germany. Nevertheless, the deficiencies of current studies of Enlightenment scepticism are undeniable. In taking up this question in particular, the present volume, which is entirely devoted to the scepticism of the Enlightenment in both its historical and geographical dimensions, seeks to provide readers with a reevaluation of the alleged decline of scepticism. At the same time it attempts to resituate the Pyrrhonian heritage within its larger context and to recapture the fundamental issues at stake. The aim is to construct an alternative conception of Enlightenment philosophy, by means of philosophical modernity itself, whose initial stages can be found herein.

The Burden of Responsibility Oxford University Press

Ideas can define and transform society, but how healthy is intellectual

life today? In a period when Big Brother refers not to George Orwell but to a reality TV show, and when bright young things are developing gameshow formats rather than scribbling essays; when thinkers join think tanks to design short-term government policy rather than reflecting on and challenging the status quo, and when the ever growing number of graduates seem more interested in job prospects than academic endeavour, is intellectual life in terminal decline?

This book looks at the idea of the public intellectual, considering whether such thinkers are becoming an endangered species. It also looks at the legacy of relativism and ethical doubts about the pursuit of knowledge, and the effect of such developments on intellectual life. The final section considers the expansion of higher education and the changing role of the academic. Taken together, the essays in this collection form a comprehensive overview of the intellectual climate today, and the possibilities for the future. This volume was previously published as a special issue of the

journal *Critical Review of International Social and Political Philosophy* (CRISPP).

The Changing Role of the Public Intellectual

Cambridge Scholars Publishing
Bringing to light the essential philosophical role of Marxism within Merleau-Ponty's reinterpretation of transcendental phenomenology, this book shows that the realization of this project hinges methodologically upon a renewed conception of the proletariat qua universal class-specificity, that it rests upon a humanist myth of incarnation which, substantiated by Merleau-Ponty's notion of 'heroism', locates an objective historical purposiveness in the habituated organism of the modern subject. Foregrounding the phenomenological priority of history over corporeality in this way, Smyth's analysis recovers the 'militant' character of Merleau-Ponty's existential phenomenology. It thus sheds critical new light on his early thought, and challenges some of the main parameters of existing scholarship by disclosing the intrinsic

normativity of his basic methodological commitments.

European Liberty Basic Books

What did French intellectuals have to say about Gaullism, the Cold War colonialism, the women's movement, and the events of May '68? David Drake examines the political commitment of intellectuals in France from Sartre and Camus to Bernard-Henri Lévy and Bourdieu. In this accessible study, he explores why there was a radical reassessment of the intellectual's role in the mid 1970s-80s and how a new generation engaged with Islam, racism, the Balkan Wars and the strikes of 1995.

The Opium of the Intellectuals Yale University Press

Elie Kedourie was one of the twentieth century's most important and controversial historians of the Middle East. He redefined the landscape of the field by challenging the notion that the West's imperial domination of the region spawned nationalism in Arab countries. In a long career lecturing in politics at the London School of Economics, Kedourie inspired a generation of political scientists and

politicians. A dedicated scholar and meticulous teacher, he founded *Middle Eastern Studies*, a journal which, forty years after its launch, remains one of the leading publications in the field and a monument to his work. Bringing together some of the most distinguished figures in Middle Eastern studies, this collection evaluates Kedourie's contribution to Middle Eastern history and political thought and assesses the impact of his scholarly legacy. The volume contains a complete bibliography of his writing and was previously published as a special issue of *Middle Eastern Studies*.

The Public Intellectual Penguin

Annotation Describing actors, beliefs, institutions, and policies, this introduction interprets contemporary democratic politics in France and explores why and with what political consequences so many people in France experience globalization as a harbinger of national decline. Special attention is paid to the impact of historical legacies, WWII, and France's role in Europe. The author teaches law and political science at Dartmouth

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Knowing and History

Hachette

Using the lives of the three outstanding French intellectuals of the twentieth century, renowned historian Tony Judt offers a unique look at how intellectuals can ignore political pressures and demonstrate a heroic commitment to personal integrity and moral responsibility unfettered by the difficult political exigencies of their time. Through the prism of the lives of Leon Blum, Albert Camus, and Raymond Aron, Judt examines pivotal issues in the history of contemporary French society—antisemitism and the dilemma of Jewish identity, political and moral idealism in public life, the Marxist moment in French thought, the traumas of decolonization, the disaffection of the intelligentsia, and the insidious quarrels rending Right and Left. Judt focuses particularly on Blum's leadership of the Popular Front and his stern defiance of the Vichy governments, on Camus's part in the Resistance and Algerian War, and on Aron's

cultural commentary and opposition to the facile acceptance by many French intellectuals of communism's utopian promise. Severely maligned by powerful critics and rivals, each of these exemplary figures stood fast in their principles and eventually won some measure of personal and public redemption. Judt constructs a compelling portrait of modern French intellectual life and politics. He challenges the conventional account of the role of intellectuals precisely because they mattered in France, because they could shape public opinion and influence policy. In Blum, Camus, and Aron, Judt finds three very different men who did not simply play the role, but evinced a courage and a responsibility in public life that far outshone their contemporaries. "An eloquent and instructive study of intellectual courage in the face of what the author persuasively describes as intellectual irresponsibility."—Richard Bernstein, *New York Times*

L'opium des intellectuels Routledge
A richly textured work of history and a powerful

contribution to contemporary cultural debate, *Absent Minds* provides the first full-length account of 'the question of intellectuals' in twentieth-century Britain - have such figures ever existed, have they always been more prominent or influential elsewhere, and are they on the point of becoming extinct today? Recovering neglected or misunderstood traditions of reflection and debate from the late nineteenth century through to the present, Stefan Collini challenges the familiar cliché that there are no 'real' intellectuals in Britain. The book offers a persuasive analysis of the concept of 'the intellectual' and an extensive comparative account of how this question has been seen in the USA, France, and elsewhere in Europe. There are detailed discussions of influential or revealing figures such as Julien Benda, T. S. Eliot, George Orwell, and Edward Said, as well as trenchant critiques of current assumptions about the impact of specialization and celebrity. Throughout, attention is paid to the multiple senses of the term 'intellectuals' and to

the great diversity of relevant genres and media through which they have communicated their ideas, from pamphlets and periodical essays to public lectures and radio talks. Elegantly written and rigorously argued, *Absent Minds* is a major, long-awaited work by a leading intellectual historian and cultural commentator, ranging across the conventional divides between academic disciplines and combining insightful portraits of individuals with sharp-edged cultural analysis.

Merleau-Ponty's

Existential

Phenomenology and the Realization of Philosophy

Springer Science & Business Media

The fact that Picasso joined the French Communist Party in 1944 and remained a loyal member to the end of his long life presents puzzling contradictions. How can the image of him as a protean genius be reconciled with his membership in a repressive political organization that maintained an authoritarian hold on its artistic community and all but obliterated the freedom of the creative mind? How could the creator of *Guernica*,

lauded at that time as the champion of civilian victims of totalitarian aggression, support the policies of the Soviet Union? This stimulating book is the first comprehensive examination of Picasso's political commitment, his motivations to join the French Communist Party, and his contributions as an active member. Gertje R. Utley assesses the impact communism had on the artist's life and explores how Picasso's political beliefs and the doctrines of the Communist Party affected his artistic production. Utley provides the first account in English of the intricate relations between the French Communist Party and its artists in the years immediately following the Liberation. She then examines in detail the role Picasso played within the Communist agenda, his financial and moral support, his active participation at Party events, and his artistic endorsement of the Party's most important ideological positions during the Cold War years. Addressing Picasso's unfailing loyalty in the face of both the Party's untenable political positions and the

opposition within the Party to his art, this book offers new insight into aspects of the artist's thought and art that have been little considered before.

Transatlantic Intellectual Networks, 1914-1964

Springer

Raymond Aron is an exceptional figure among twentieth-century sociological and political thinkers. The book focuses on the sociological work of this author of the century, who analyzed his age both in its grand-scale political and socio-economic traits and in the complex social ramifications of its day-to-day life. Aron experts from a total of seven countries examine Aron's sociology in detail starting with his road from philosophy to sociology not least under the impression of the Great Depression and its aftermath, especially the rise of National Socialism in Germany. His epistemological studies on the limits of objective knowledge in history and the social sciences in which he moves away from Durkheim's approach and instead adopts Max Weber's sociology of understanding are

analysed. This acknowledgment of the limits of knowledge laid the foundations for Aron's liberalism and humanism. His sociology of industrial society as an economy of economic growth in its market economy and planned economy versions, its social stratification, his criticism of the Marxist concept of social class, the structure of the ruling elites and the pluralistic and one-party, totalitarian political regimes are presented, as is Aron's analysis of the dialectic of modern society between the idea of equality and the authority structures in the state and the economic process. This is accompanied by Aron's lifelong criticism of those intellectuals above all in the pluralist and liberal democracies who hope that a messianic ideology will abolish all social contradictions. Aron's sociology of international relations in the age of industrial society and globalization, which for Aron brought about the dawn of universal history, complete the overview of Raymond Aron's sociological work.

L'opium Des Intellectuels
Oxford University Press,
USA
Raymond Aron

(1905-1983) fut non seulement un spectateur engagé, témoin de l'histoire du XXe siècle, mais aussi un acteur majeur du combat qui opposa la démocratie au totalitarisme, un pédagogue de la liberté qui contribua à éclairer l'opinion française sur les dangers des idéologies. La grandeur d'Aron se situe dans cet héroïsme de la volonté qui ne renonce ni à l'action politique, quand bien même elle affronte l'absurde, ni à la vérité, quand bien même elle est partielle, ni à une certaine nécessité de la Raison, quand bien même il sait l'histoire tragique. Aron reste ainsi notre contemporain. Parce qu'il a pensé la démocratie dans toutes ses dimensions, la guerre et les défis qu'elle lance aux sociétés modernes, la liberté politique et les adversaires mortels qu'elle engendre. Parce que, averti par la débâcle des années 30, il n'a cessé de pointer les risques d'une décadence de l'Europe et d'une marginalisation de la France.

Picasso Transaction Publishers

The twelve essays in this book – by scholars from the U.S., France, Germany, the Netherlands

and the Czech Republic – offer new transnational perspectives in transatlantic historical, literary, and cultural studies. They explore the special role of American and European intellectuals as agents of transatlantic cultural transfer, and examine the mechanisms and instruments through which artists, writers and intellectuals communicated across oceans and national borders, in the half century between 1914 and 1964. Their focus is on transatlantic networks and the instruments of culture through which such networks become operative as sites of cross-cultural exchange, circulation and interaction: magazines, cafés, publishing houses, book fairs, agents, translators, and mediators – and last but not least, transatlantic personal friendships. Contending that the dynamics of transatlantic cultural transfer need to be understood as reciprocal and multi-directional, they also exemplify the shift within transatlantic intellectual history from a traditional concern with European-U.S. relations to a multidirectional, triangular exploration of

cultural, political and intellectual relations between Europe, the United States, and Latin America.

Raymond Aron Springer Throughout the twentieth century, scholars, artists and politicians have accused each other of "historicism." But what exactly did this mean? Judging by existing scholarship, the answers varied enormously. Like many other "isms," historicism could mean nearly everything, to the point of becoming meaningless. Yet the questions remain: What made generations of scholars throughout the humanities and social sciences worry about historicism? Why did even

musicians and members of parliament warn against historicism? And what explains this remarkable career of the term across generations, fields, regions, and languages? Focusing on the "travels" that historicism made, this volume uses historicism as a prism for exploring connections between disciplines and intellectual traditions usually studied in isolation from each other. It shows how generations of sociologists, theologians, and historians tried to avoid pitfalls associated with historicism and explains why the term was heavily charged with emotions like anxiety,

anger, and worry. While offering fresh interpretations of classic authors such as Friedrich Meinecke, Karl Löwith, and Leo Strauss, this volume highlights how historicism took on new meanings, connotations, and emotional baggage in the course of its travels through time and place.

Elie Kedourie's Approaches to History and Political Theory

Springer Science & Business Media
In Bible and Sword
Barbara Tuchman provides a stirring account of the religious, cultural and political motives which led to the British conquest of the Holy Land in 1917 and to the Balfour Declaration.

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