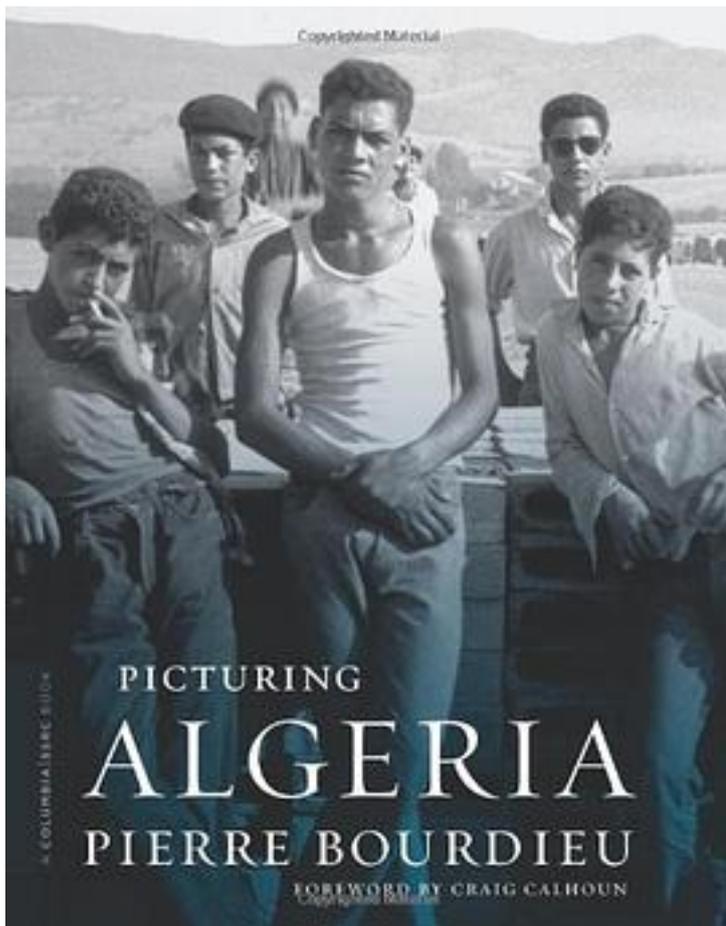


Picturing Algeria



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著者: Pierre Bourdieu

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As a soldier in the French army, Pierre Bourdieu took thousands of photographs documenting the abject conditions and suffering (as well as the resourcefulness, determination, grace, and dignity) of the Algerian people as they fought in the Algerian

War (1954--1962). Sympathizing with those he was told to regard as "enemies," Bourdieu became deeply and permanently invested in their struggle to overthrow French rule and the debilitating effects of poverty. Upon realizing the inability of his education to make sense of this wartime reality, Bourdieu immediately undertook the creation of a new ethnographic-sociological science based on his experiences -- one that became synonymous with his work over the next few decades and was capable of explaining the mechanics of French colonial aggression and the impressive, if curious, ability of the Algerians to resist it. This volume pairs 130 of Bourdieu's photographs with key excerpts from his related writings, very few of which have been translated into English. Many of these images, luminous aesthetic objects in their own right, comment eloquently on the accompanying words even as they are commented upon by them. Bourdieu's work set the standard for all subsequent ethnographic photography and critique. This volume also features a 2001 interview with Bourdieu, in which he speaks to his experiences in Algeria, its significance on his intellectual evolution, his role in transforming photography into a means for social inquiry, and the duty of the committed intellectual to participate in an increasingly troubled world.

作者介绍:

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标签

社会学

摄影

布迪厄

Photography

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政治

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评论

布迪厄早年在阿尔及利亚的纪实摄影，结合后来写作生涯里各种关于阿尔及利亚的研究文字、以及开头一篇长访谈，对照起来非常有看头，可以视为他社会学理论的实践起点。他的摄影比美国早期纪实摄影多了一层人类学、民族志和对殖民历史的理论反思，翻看的过程中不断想起Allan Sekula战后的实践。

莱卡和蔡司

布迪厄早年在阿尔及利亚展开“自学成才”式的人类学作品。前资本主义时代的农民由于受到现代经济的排挤，例如法国军队的强制性安家政策，农民不得不流入市场寻找活干，以至于必须要“脱根”。在阿尔及利亚说法语，甚至会比说母语给人更加入乡随俗，更积极的感觉，客观上也会带来更高的市场报酬。布迪厄的洞察就在于发现那些原本淳朴的农业社会的农民刹那间就变成人类学意义上的“经济魔鬼”。这本质上是一个传统农业社会与强制现代化之间是如何发生作用的社会学问题。新进入的以及强迫进入的金融经济要求农民有一种新的对待时间的态度以及理性的行为模式，但农民最初是由传统的经济秩序生成、塑造的倾向（dispositions）来对新的经济状况作出反应的。新的结构要求被传统的倾向所渗透，个体行动者策略性地使用新经济所强加的制约因素和机会。

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书评

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