This article seeks to lay bare the central epistemological and theoretical principles that undergird Bourdieu's work by dissecting the analyses proposed in his book The State Nobility: Elite Schools in the New Mode of Domination (1989, transl. 1996). It is argued that this study offers not only a powerful and generalizable theoretical model of class rule in advanced society. It also contains lucid exemplifications of Bourdieu's core concepts and concerns, his theory of modes of domination and their specific contradictions, his rethinking of the "ontological correspondence" between agent and structure, and his views on the role of reason and intellectuals in history. It is suggested that Bourdieu's reconceptualization of the state as ultimate fetish and supreme symbolic power extends and renews his theory of cultural capital in a way that makes it directly pertinent to political sociology.

Bordieu's theory of the sociology of literature makes sense only if understood as an integral part of a global vision concerning sociology as such. This idea could gain an illustration through the examination of the two main concepts, specific to the bourdieusian theory, habitus and field. In his
article, the author tries to demonstrate these connections, both historically and logically.

Class and Taste: Bourdieu's Contribution to the Analysis of Social Structure and Social Space
Max Koch
Freie Universität Berlin

Abstract

The article offers a critical examination of Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social structure and social class. In order to mark differences in the current sociological discussion of social inequalities his epistemological attitude is emphasized first. In the second part I will comment on both the theoretical constructions of social space and social class and the possibilities to handle his attempt within empirical research on the social structure. Referring to Germany, I would like to present empirical results of recent research projects. It is argued that there is homology—in the sense of a "relative autonomy"—of the objective space of social positions and the symbolic space of lifestyles in Germany.

Bourdieu's Impact on the Anthropology of Suffering
Arthur Kleinman
Harvard University

Abstract

Pierre Bourdieu has influenced anthropologists of health and medicine in a number of ways.

The paper centers on his consequential engagement in developing a social theory of suffering that relates it to the workings of social power. La Misere du Monde advances the social analysis of suffering and contributes to the construction of a new object of enquiry: social suffering. Bourdieu also frames sociosomatic processes in a broad, interactive model of habitus, habitat and habitual behavior. That neither he nor any social theorist succeeds in explaining how sociosomatic processes actually work so that bodies become historicized and illnesses naturalized (normalized) is not only a limitation of his program but of the entire field of medical anthropology. This absence of the elaboration of social theory to the means of interaction of body, self and society must itself become the object of enquiry if social theory is to go beyond the simple assertion of a dialectic to generate studies of that process of social experience.
Cultural Changes in a Norwegian Urban Community: Applying Pierre Bourdieu's Approach and Analytical Framework
Lennart Rosenlund
Hogskolen i Stavanger, Norway

Abstract

The article focuses upon problems which the researcher is confronted with when studying a specific community or a city: the need for research designs and methodological approaches capable of treating the community as a complex totality with a certain character. A methodological re-reading of Pierre Bourdieu's major work Distinction is proposed. This contains Bourdieu's conceptual framework "at work" in making sense of the French society, treated as "one particular case of the socially possible." It is argued that the same framework can be utilized in making sense of the particularities and regularities of other communities. Bourdieu's uses of research methods are briefly examined and the technique of correspondence analysis is described in brief. This technique is utilized to construct the local social space of the city studied. Further, the same technique is used to make a provisional mapping of the local space of lifestyles. The results indicate the concepts of volume of capital and composition of capital have a general validity, both in describing the social structure of the community and in understanding the social processes by which the space of lifestyles is being shaped.

Intellectuals and the Internationalization of Ideas: An Interview with M'hammed Sabour
Pierre Bourdieu
Collège de France

Abstract

Pierre Bourdieu (b. 1930) is considered to be one of the greatest social scientists of this century. During his long academic career of nearly four decades, Bourdieu has produced extensive theoretical and empirical works in fields ranging from anthropology, philosophy and sociology to education, art and culture. As a student of the French structuralist school of the 1950s, Bourdieu began to distance himself from it during the 1960s and built up his own sociological thought during the following two decades. He has worked for a more analytical and critical conception where theoretical rigour is matched by profundity of empirical analysis. To this end, he engaged in developing a conceptual sociological methodology to deal with social phenomena over a broad range. Without totally rejecting American sociology or overestimating French sociology, he achieved a critical distance from both of them and elaborated his authentic conception of this domain. Today this can be seen in more than thirty books and hundreds of articles, where Bourdieu has established himself as one of the masters of modern sociological thinking. There are those who disagree with his sociological
perceptions, but the increasing use of his theories, the wide reference to his works, and the translation of his books into many languages demonstrate the growing interest in his thinking and the consolidation of his position in the field of contemporary social sciences. In the following interview he gives his assessment of the vocation of sociology, the symbolic power and domination, the role of intellectuals in society, the process of cultural globalization and position of small countries in the European integration.

Notes on Contributors

M'hammed Sabour
is an Associate Professor of Sociology and an Adjunct Professor of Sociology of Culture at the University of Joensuu, Finland. He has done extensive research and published on topics such as: civil sociology, social change, function of intellectuals, academic women, democracy of decision-making in developing society, French sociology, Education in North Africa and the Arab world. Presently he is working on a theme related to the processes of globalization and cultural diversity and especially the role of the intelligentsia of small and peripheral countries in this process.

Loïc J.D. Wacquant
is an Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Berkeley, and a Research Associate at the Centre de sociologie européenne du Collège de France. He is co-author, with Pierre Bourdieu, of An Invitation to Reflexive Sociology and of the forthcoming Urban Outcasts. His interests include urban marginality, violence and the body, culture and the economy, and the carceralization of social policy in advanced societies. This coming year he will be a Fellow at the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin.

Louis Pinto

Max Koch
was born in Frankfurt/Main and studied at the Free University Berlin. His work focuses on sociological theory, social inequality and development. His research projects have focused on social and economic relations in Chile during the Pinochet dictatorship as well as recent shifts in the European labor market and social exclusion tendencies.
**Arthur Kleinman**
Maude and Lillian Presley Professor of Medical Anthropology, Professor of Psychiatry, and Chairman, Department of Social Medicine, Harvard Medical School, and Professor of Social Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University, has conducted cross-cultural research since 1968 on illness experience and health care in Chinese society. The author of more than 150 articles, author of 5 books, and editor or co-editor of 15 volumes, Kleinman most recently has directed the World Mental Health Report, supported by Carnegie Corporation, MacArthur and Rockefeller Foundations and the Milbank Fund; he has been a member of the Steering Committee of the APA-NIMH Taskforce on Culture and Psychiatric Diagnosis, and Co-Chair of the Committee on Culture, Health and Human Development, Social Science Research Council. In 1976 he founded the journal Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry, which he edited for a decade. His major books include Patients and Healers in the Context of Culture (1980) for which he won the Wellcome Medal of the Royal Anthropological Institute; Social Origins of Distress and Disease, The Illness Narratives: Suffering, Healing and the Human Condition (1988); Rethinking Psychiatry: From Cultural Category to Personal Experience (1988); and Writing at the Margin: Discourses Between Anthropology and Medicine (in press 1995).

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**Pierre Bourdieu**
is professor of sociology at the College de France. He has extensively published in the field of culture, anthropology, sociology and philosophy. Some of his main publications are The Algerians (Beacon, 1962); Travail et travailleurs en Algerie (Mouton, 1963) (with A. Darbel, J.-P. Rivet and C. Seibel); Le deracinement. La crise de l'agriculture traditionnelle en Algerie (Editions de minuit) (with A. Sayad); Outline of a Theory of Practice (1977, Cambridge University Press); Reproduction in Education, Society and Culture (1977, Sage) (with J -C. Passeron); Distinction: A Social Critique of the