

ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ ΦΩΤΟΓΡΑΦΙΑΣ Ι  
Ο ΠΡΩΤΟΣ ΑΙΩΝΑΣ

x

DOC

το φωτορεπορτάζ

Φωτογραφία νέων πριν την έλευση ΜΜΕ με φωτογραφική εικονογράφιση



George Barnard, Πυρκαγιά σε εργοστάσιο, Oswego, NY 1853



Φωτογραφία νέων πριν την έλευση ΜΜΕ με φωτογραφική εικονογράφηση



Roger Fenton, Crimea – Valley of Death, 1855

Φωτογραφία νέων πριν την έλευση ΜΜΕ με φωτογραφική εικονογράφηση



Timothy O'Sullivan, Νεκροί στρατιώτες, Gettysburg 1863



Από την δεκαετία του  
1930

Ευρεία κυκλοφορία  
ΜΜΕ

εικονογραφημένα με  
φωτογραφικές  
εικόνες

BIZ (Berliner  
Illustrierte Zeitung)

1929

Φωτογραφία  
εξώφυλλου Martin  
Munkacsi: Η χαρά  
για το τέλος της  
σχολικής χρονιάς



# INTERNATIONALE AUSSTELLUNG DES DEUTSCHEN WERKBUNDS

Δεκαετία του  
1930, Γερμανία

Bauhaus –  
Πρωτοποριακό  
Design,  
Γραφικές Τέχνες,  
Διαφήμιση και  
MME

Διεθνής Έκθεση  
του Γερμανικού  
Werkbund,  
Στουτγάρδη 1929

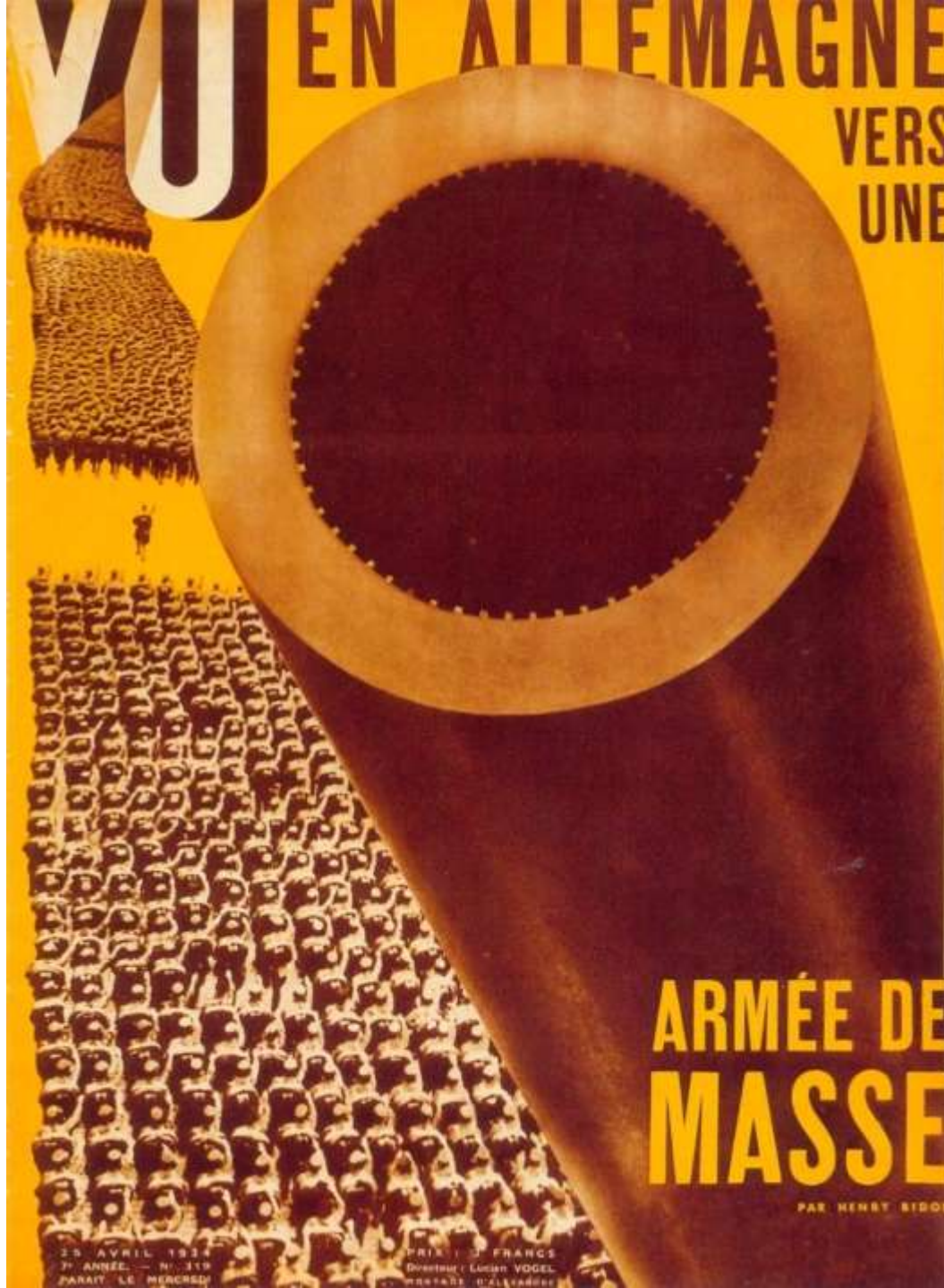




Δεκαετία του  
1930, Γαλλία

Μοντέρνο  
κίνημα –  
Πρωτοποριακό  
Design,  
Γραφικές Τέχνες,  
Διαφήμιση και  
ΜΜΕ

Παρίσι, VU  
Εξώφυλλο  
Alexander  
Lieberman, 1934





Δεύτερος Παγκόσμιος Πόλεμος, ευρεία διάδοση και καθιέρωση του φωτορεπορτάζ



Roger Capa, D-Day, Νορμανδία 6 Ιουνίου 1944



Δεύτερος Παγκόσμιος Πόλεμος – Eugene Smith, Οκίναβα 1945





Από τα μέσα του 20<sup>ου</sup> αι. – σύγχρονο φωτορεπορτάζ



Henri Cartier-Bresson, Απελευθέρωση, Dessau 1945



Από τα μέσα του 20<sup>ου</sup> αι. – σύγχρονο φωτορεπορτάζ



Eliott Erwitt, Συνάντηση των Προέδρων ΗΠΑ και Σοβιετικής Ένωσης, Μόσχα 1959

## Σύγχρονο φωτορεπορτάζ



Don Mc Cullin, Βυρηττός 1976

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=749qwPhPrxo>

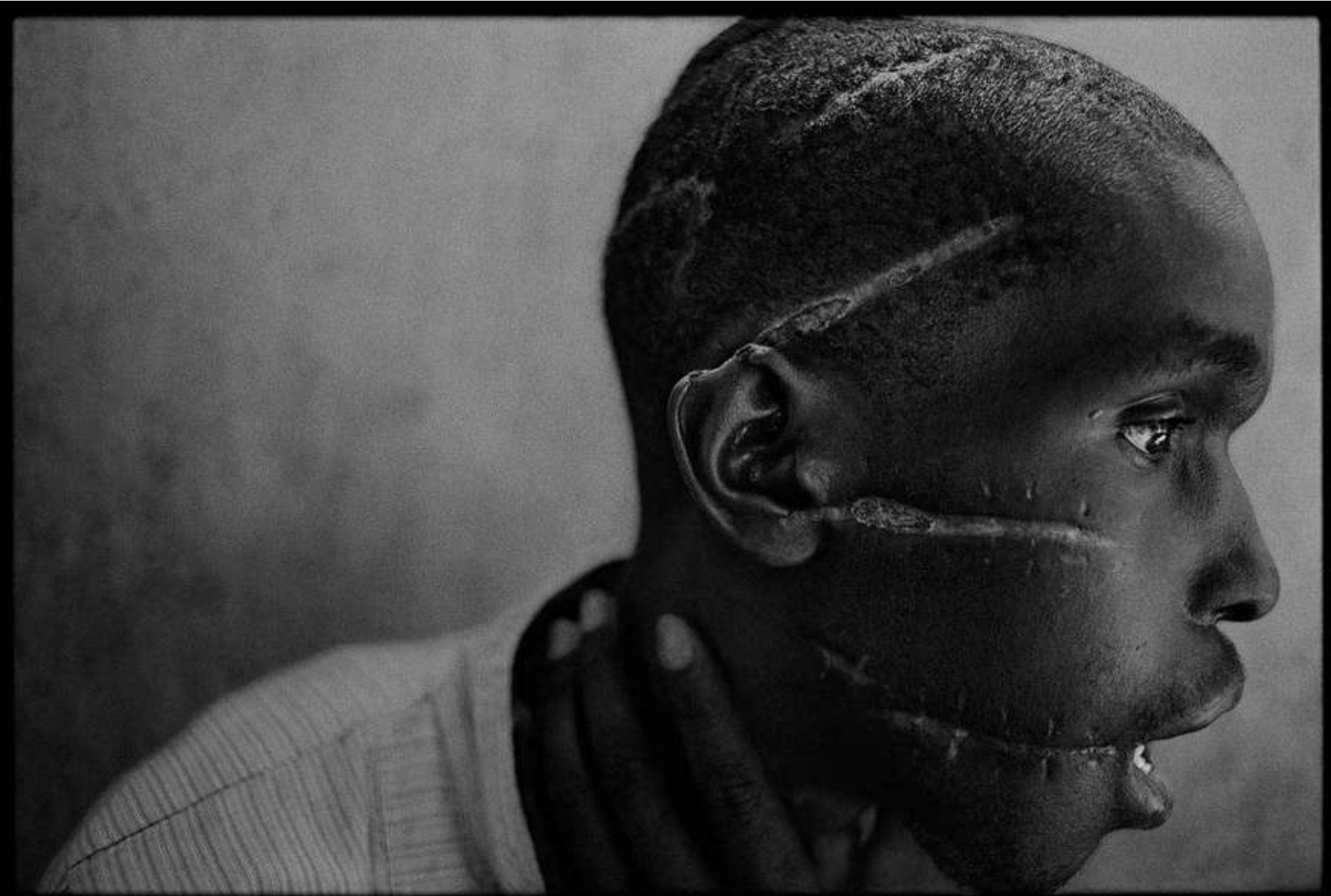


Σύγχρονο φωτορεπορτάζ



Abbas, κηδεία παλαιστίνιου αγωνιστή, Ιερουσαλήμ 1995

Σύγχρονο φωτορεπορτάζ



James Nachtwey, Άνθρωπος της φυλής Hutu, Rwanda 1994





Chien-Chi Chang, Πρόσφυγες σε φυγή από την Οδησό προς τα πολωνικά σύνορα,  
Mostyska, Ουκρανία 4/3/2022

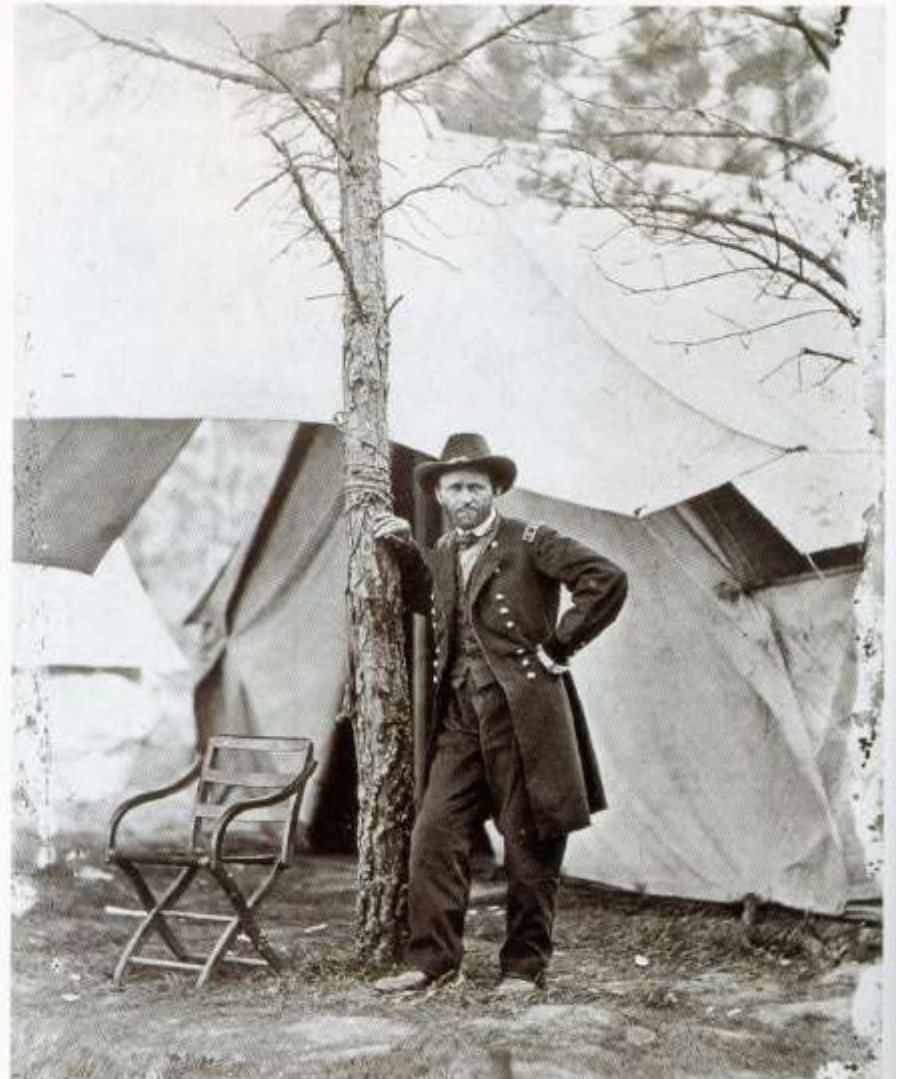
Φωτορεπορτάζ,  
οι προϋποθέσεις



Έως τα τέλη του 19<sup>ου</sup> αιώνα: αδυναμία ταυτόχρονης εκτύπωσης κειμένου και φωτογραφικών εικόνων



Wood engraving from *Harper's Weekly* of Union General



Photograph on which engraving was based by Timothy O'Sullivan

HARPER'S WEEKLY, 16/7/1864, εξώφυλλο με τον μετέπειτα Στρατηγό Grant σε ξυλοτυπία, από φωτογραφική εικόνα του Timothy O'Sullivan

# Προϋποθέσεις για την φωτοειδησεογραφία: (α) το ράστερ (Halftone Process)



Δεκαετία του 1880, επινόηση του ράστερ:

Μετάφραση τών  
συνεχών τόνων της  
φωτογραφικής  
εικόνας σε σύστημα  
ανάγλυφων κουκίδων  
διαφορετικού  
μεγέθους για την  
ταυτόχρονη  
εκτύπωση εικόνων  
και κειμένων στα  
κυλινδρικά πιεστήρια



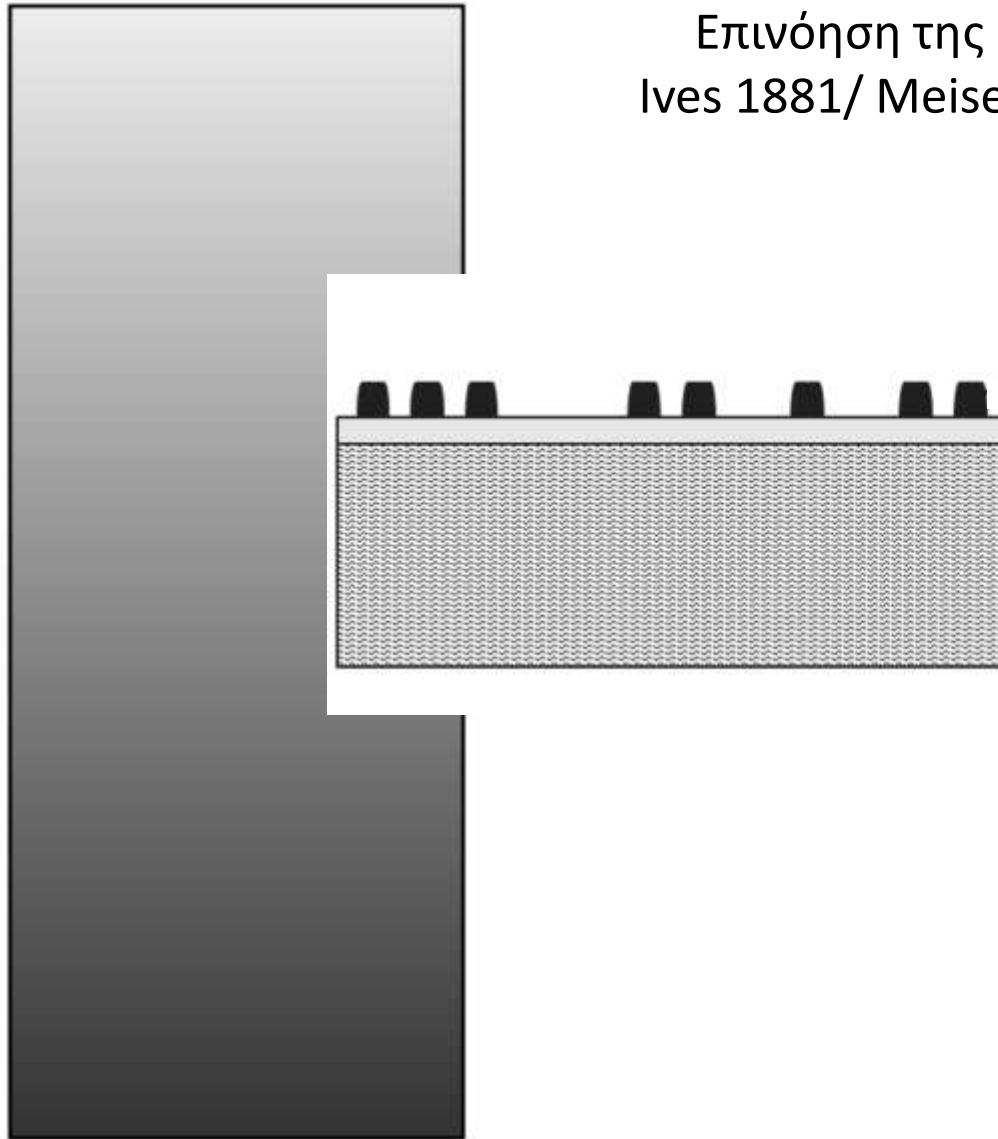
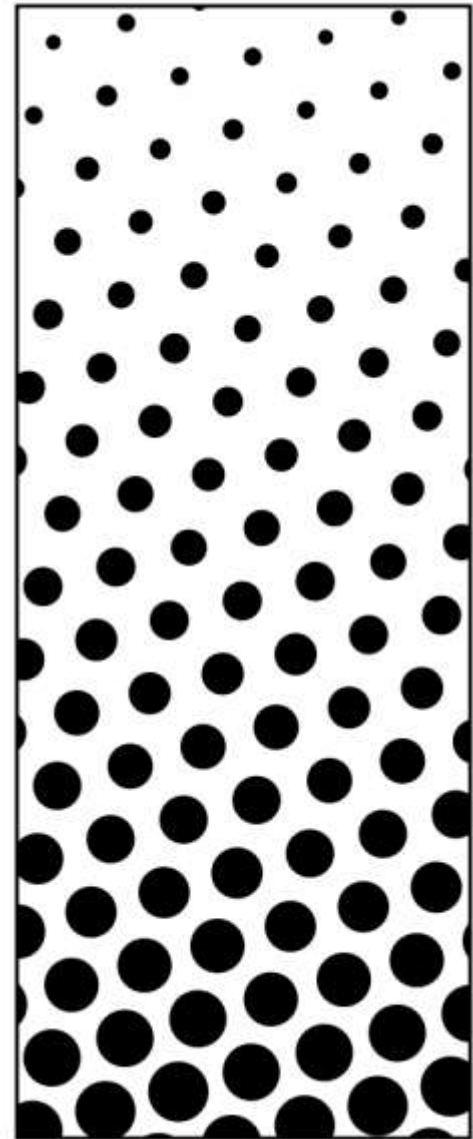
Κύλινδρος πιεστηρίου

Halftone Process/  
Ράστερ

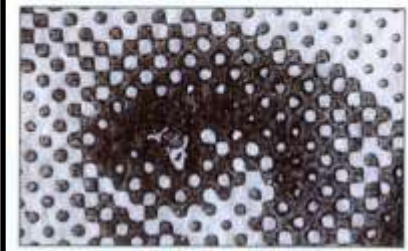
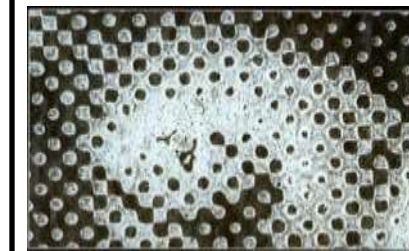
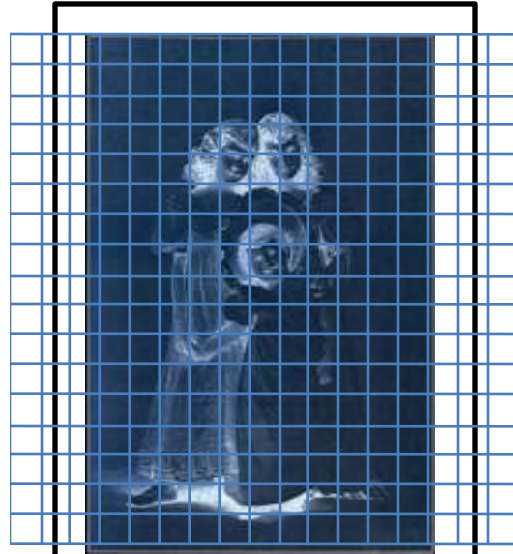


Το ράστερ (Halftone Process): μετάφραση περιοχών συνεχούς τονικής διαβάθμισης σε σύστημα ανάγλυφων κουκίδων διαφοροποιημένου μεγέθους (μικρές κουκίδες = φώτα, μεγάλες κουκίδες = σκιές)

Επινόηση της μεθόδου:  
Ives 1881/ Meisenbach 1882



Το ράστερ, δεκαετία 1880: μετάφραση συνεχούς τονικής διαβάθμισης εικόνων σε συστήματα ανάγλυφων κουκίδων διαφοροποιημένου μεγέθους



Πρωτότυπη  
εικόνα  
συνεχούς  
τονικής  
διαβάθμισης

Αναφωτογράφιση (παραγωγή  
αρνητικού) με την παρεμβολή  
πλέγματος διασταυρωνόμενων  
γραμμών εμπρός από την  
εικόνα

Εκτύπωση του αρνητικού σε  
πλάκα με ζελατίνα  
εμποτισμένη με διχρωμικό  
κάλιο για την παραγωγή του  
ράστερ (ανάγλυφο)



# Ράστερ για την εκτύπωση φωτογραφικών εικόνων μαζί με στοιχεία κειμένου



Εκτύπωση με ράστερ 150 lpi  
(lines per inch)



Μεγέθυνση 40x



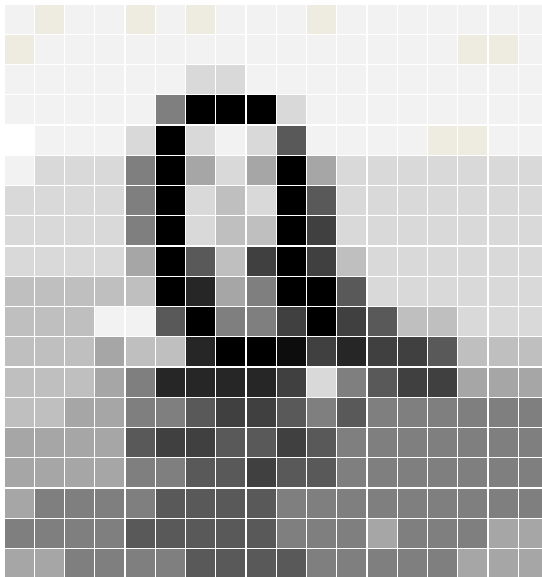
Εκτύπωση με ράστερ 400 lpi  
(lines per inch)



Μεγέθυνση 40x

Σήμερα: pixels/dots per inch (ppi/ dpi) δείκτης ποιότητας για την εκτύπωση φωτογραφικών εικόνων

Μέγεθος εικόνας: 324 px  
Ανάλυση εκτύπωσης: 9 dpi



2" (= 5 cm)

← 18 Pixels →

Μέγεθος εικόνας: 360.000 px  
Ανάλυση εκτύπωσης: 300 dpi



2" (= 5 cm)

← 600 Pixels →









Απαρχές του  
 φωτορεπορτάζ,  
 τέλη 19<sup>ου</sup> αιώνα:  
 δημιουργία των  
 πρώτων  
 εικονογραφη-  
 μένων περιοδικών  
 νέων μέσα από  
 την χρήση ράστερ  
 για τις εικόνες



RECEIVING ROOM: "THE GALE."



RECEIVING ROOM: "THE GALE."



RECEIVING ROOM: "THE GALE."



RECEIVING ROOM: "THE GALE."



RECEIVING ROOM: "THE GALE."



RECEIVING ROOM: "THE GALE."



RECEIVING ROOM: "THE GALE."



OUR PENAL



OUR PENAL



OUR PENAL



OUR PENAL

*The Illustrated  
 American, 1890*

JOLIEF STATE  
 BEHIND PRISON BARS: A VISIT BY OUR

Μέσα 20<sup>ου</sup> αιώνα

Μεσοπολεμική  
Γερμανία,  
καθιέρωση του  
εβδομαδιαίου  
περιοδικού νέων

50. Jahrgang Nr. 13  
1. April 1943  
Verlag Knorr & Hirth  
Kommunikationsdruck  
München

# Münchener Illustrierte Presse

Preis: 20 Pfennig  
Eigentümer: Dr. Siegfried Lemm, München 19, 16.  
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Postamt: Dr. Siegfried Lemm, München 19, 16.  
Telefon: Dr. Siegfried Lemm, München 19, 16.



Der Führer bei einer Lagebesprechung im Osten

Gen. vord. Generalfeldmarschall von Kleist, daneben der Chef des Generalstabes des Heeres, General Air Infanterie Zeitzler, links von Führer Generalobst. Rauff.

*Münchener  
Illustrierte Presse,  
Απρίλιος 1943*





Προϋποθέσεις του φωτορεπορτάζ: (β) στεγνή πλάκα ζελατίνας και χρήση του φιλμ  
(επιστρώσεις μεγάλης φωτοευαισθησίας και φορητές μηχανές)



Sam Shere, Η καταστροφή του Hindenburg, New Jersey, ΗΠΑ 1937



Οι ίδιες προϋποθέσεις καθιστούν εφικτή, από το 1888, την επιτυχία της Kodak: στεγνή πλάκα ζελατίνας και εισαγωγή του φιλμ (ικανοποιητικά φωτοευαίσθητες επιστρώσεις για χρήση σε φορητές μηχανές)



Εικόνα Kodak

Αγνώστου,  
ΗΠΑ 1890

Προϋποθέσεις της φωτοειδησεογραφίας:  
Φορητές μηχανές ποιότητας από τις αρχές του 20<sup>ου</sup> αιώνα



Ermanox, 1920



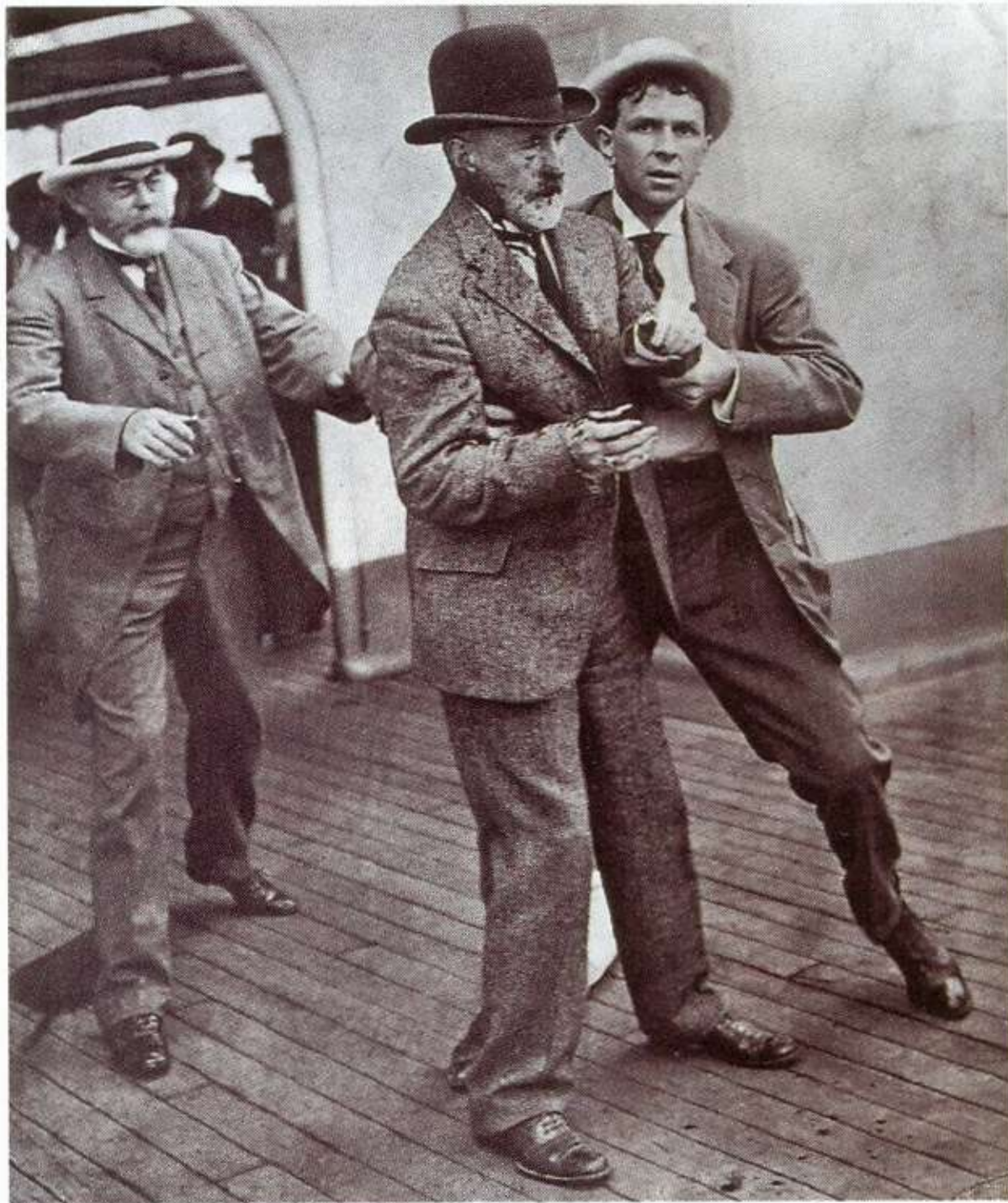
Leica, 1924



Αρχές 20<sup>ου</sup> αιώνα

Επαγγελματικές φορητές  
μηχανές και 'γρήγορες'  
(ικανοποιητικά  
φωτοευαίσθητες)  
επιστρώσεις για πλάκες ή/και  
φιλμ

William Warneke, Απόπειρα  
δολοφονίας του Δήμαρχου  
Gaynor, Ν.Υόρκη 1910



Αρχές 20<sup>ου</sup> αιώνα, επαγγελματικές φορητές μηχανές και 'γρήγορες' (ικανοποιητικά φωτοευαίσθητες) επιστρώσεις για πλάκες ή/και φιλμ



Weegee, Απόπειρα ληστείας, ένας νεκρός, Ν.Υόρκη δεκαετία 1930



Προϋποθέσεις του φωτορεπορτάζ: (γ) μεγάλη κυκλοφορία εικονογραφημένων ΜΜΕ (εβδομαδιαία περιοδικά και ημερήσιες εφημερίδες) για την διάδοση της πληροφορίας στην κοινή γνώμη

Οι ευρωπαϊκές εφημερίδες απελευθερώνονται κατά τον 19<sup>ο</sup> αιώνα από προγενέστερους περιορισμούς κρατικής λογοκρισίας και αυξάνουν την κυκλοφορία τους με ιλιγγιώδεις ρυθμούς: στο Παρίσι η *La Presse* στη δεκαετία του 1830 φτάνει σε κυκλοφορία τα 20.000 φύλλα, ενώ στο Λονδίνο το 1850 οι *Times* κυκλοφορούν με 50.000 φύλλα, το 1870 η *Daily Telegraph* με 240.000 και το 1900 η *Daily Mail* με 1.000.000 αντίτυπα την ημέρα.

Έως τις αρχές του 19<sup>ου</sup> αιώνα οι εφημερίδες τυπώνονταν όπως τα βιβλία σε επίπεδα χειροκίνητα ξύλινα πιεστήρια. Το 1814 η αγγλική εφημερίδα *The Times* εγκαινιάζει τη χρήση του ατμοκίνητου κυλινδρικού πιεστηρίου με δυνατότητα παραγωγής 1100 σελίδων ανά ώρα. Το 1884 οι μηχανές αυτές γίνονται ηλεκτροκίνητες με δυνατότητα εκτύπωσης, κοπής και διπλώματος εκατοντάδων χιλιάδων φύλλων μέσα σε λίγες ώρες.

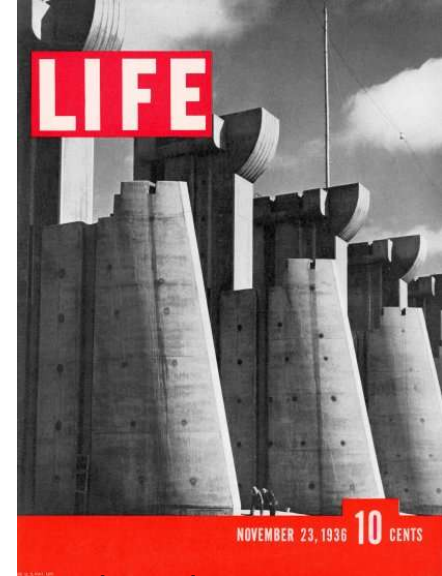
ΜΜΕ: Εφημερίδες για φωτορεπορτάζ επικαιρότητας από τις αρχές του 20<sup>ου</sup> αιώνα



Carl Mydans, Στο τρένο προς το Stamford, Connecticut, 1963



ΜΜΕ: Το σύγχρονο εβδομαδιαίο περιοδικό νέων στην Ευρώπη και στις ΗΠΑ από την περίοδο του μεσοπολέμου

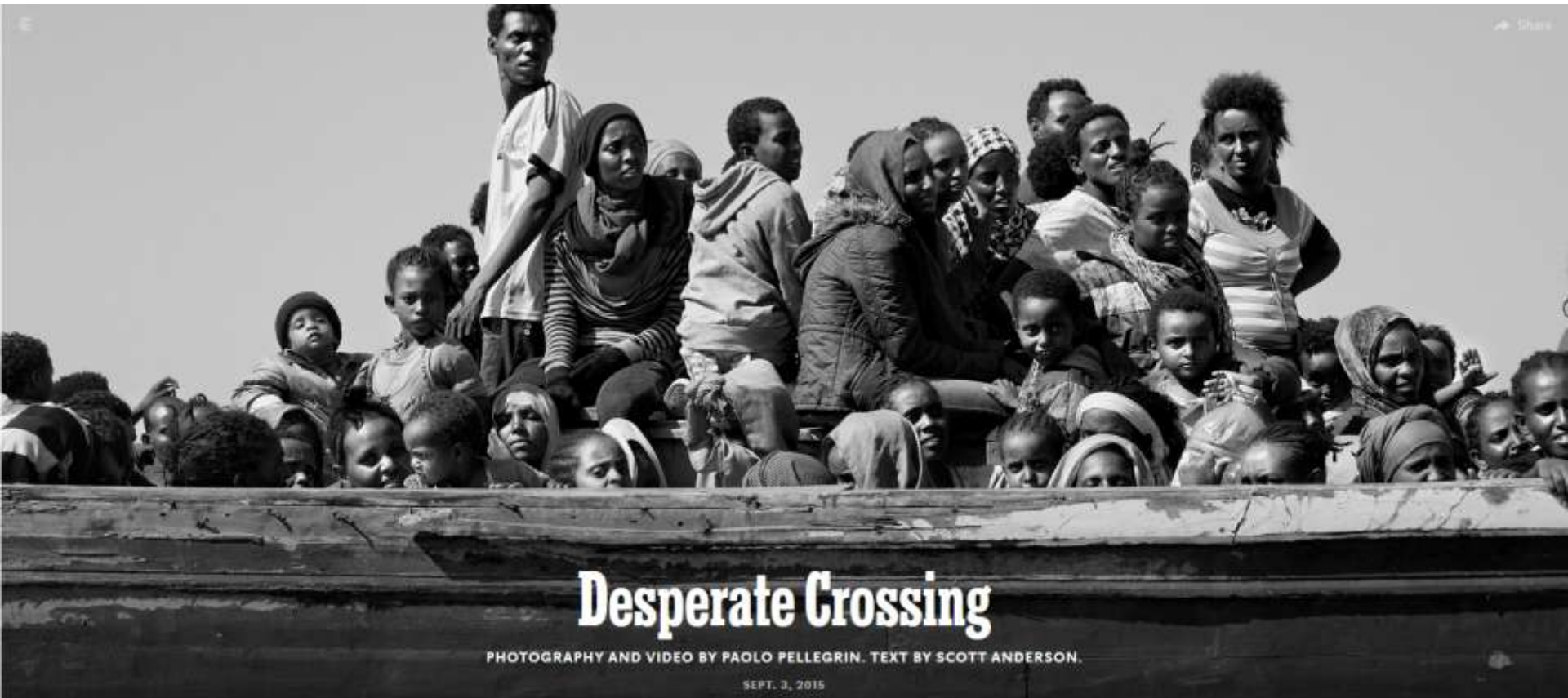


Δεκαετία 1930 – Münchner Illustrierte Presse/ Vu/ Life



Σήμερα – Der Spiegel/ L'Espresso / Time

Έντυπο ή ψηφιακό περιοδικό νέων, παρουσίαση και ανάλυση ευρύτερων κοινωνικο-οικονομικών ζητημάτων από τις αρχές του 20<sup>ου</sup> αι. έως σήμερα



Paolo Pellegrin, New York Times, φωτογραφικό ντοκιμαντέρ για οικονομικούς μετανάστες στο πέρασμά τους από την Λιβύη στην Ιταλία  
Scott Anderson, κείμενο (2015)

[http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/09/03/magazine/migrants.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/09/03/magazine/migrants.html?_r=0)

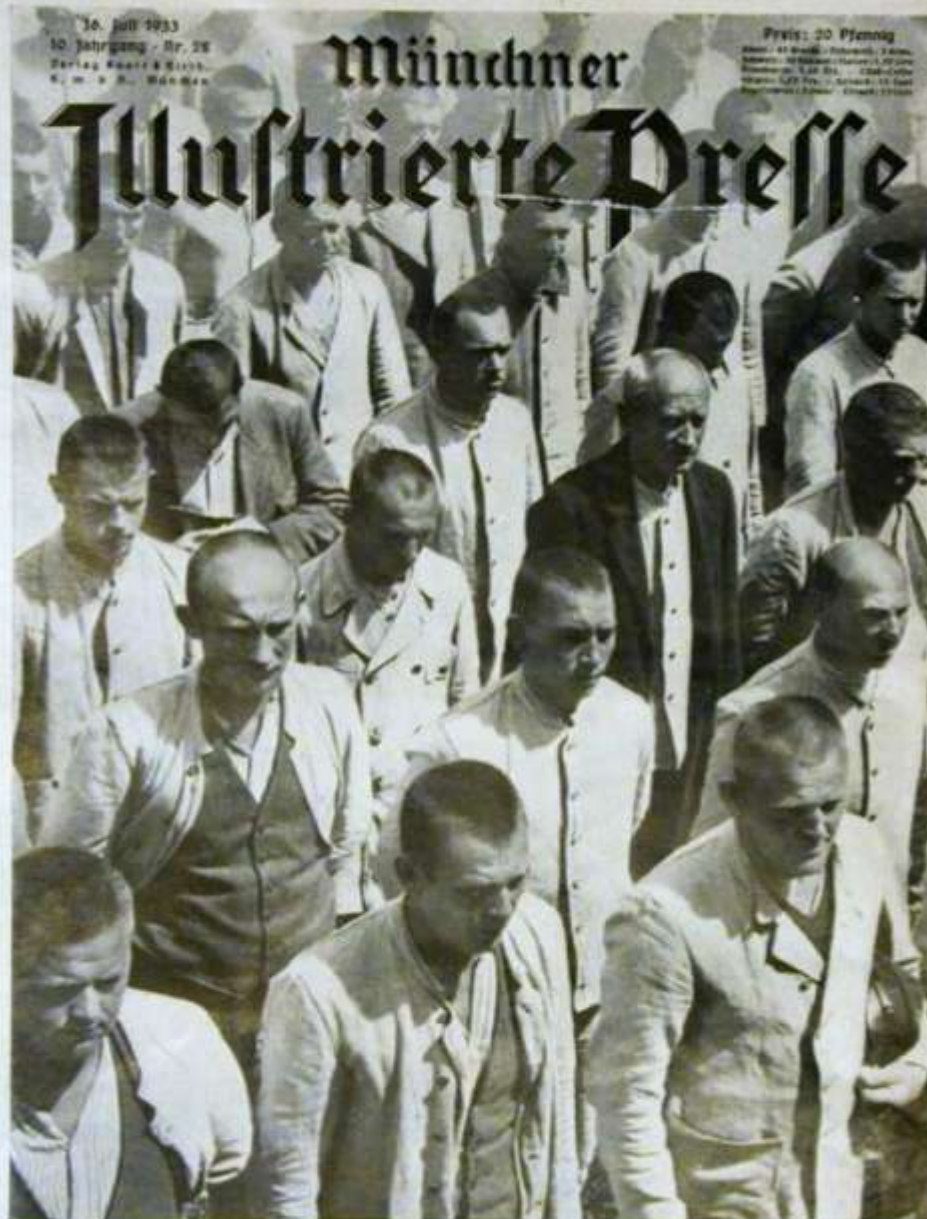


DOC

Το φωτογραφικό δοκίμιο – ένας ενδιάμεσος χώρος μεταξύ  
φωτογραφικού ντοκιμαντέρ και φωτορεπορτάζ

Περίοδος  
μεσοπολέμου,  
εισαγωγή του  
φωτογραφικού  
δοκίμιου από τα  
εβδομαδιαία  
περιοδικά νέων

Κέντρα  
σοφρωνισμού για  
γερμανούς  
πολίτες  
σοσιαλιστικής  
ιδεολογίας,  
*Münchner  
Illustrierte Presse*,  
Ιούλιος 1933



Frühappell im Erziehungslager  
Erziehungslager für gemeinwohlgefährdende politische Häftlinge



20<sup>ος</sup> αιώνας,  
φωτογραφικό  
δοκίμιο για την  
οργάνωση της  
πληροφορίας στα  
εβδομαδιαία  
περιοδικά νέων

TIME 1/2011,  
*The Fragile  
Progress in  
Afghanistan*

Φωτογραφίες  
James Nachtwey



WORLD

# FINISHING THE JOB IN AFGHANISTAN. NEEDED: SECURITY, DEVELOPMENT AND A STABLE PAKISTAN

BY JOE KLEIN

**I**N EARLY DECEMBER, U.S. AMBASSADOR Karl Eikenberry attended a *shura* in the Zhari district of Afghanistan's Kandahar province for the first time. "I've been to all 34 of Afghanistan's provinces, but I've never been here before, because the Taliban prevented it," he told the local elders. "A year ago, I would never have believed we could have this meeting, so I congratulate you on your courage."

Zhari district is in the heart of the Taliban homeland, an area so dangerous that the district governor's office, where we were meeting, is located within the local U.S. military base, Forward Operating Base Wilson. This was one of the first *shura* meetings there, since many of the elders had been too intimidated (or committed to the Taliban) to gather publicly before. But NATO coalition troops had successfully cleared the area over the last three months; significant weapons caches and bomb-making factories had been found. The fighting had been fierce at times, extended firefights of a sort that is rare in this hit-and-run war. Now the situation had moved west, as the Taliban were pushed from their ancestral home. There were still violent incidents—suicide bombs, suicide attacks, an occasional sniper—but the area was safe enough for markets to begin reopening, and hundreds of Afghan civilians were now willing to work for 15 a day on local development projects. In the past, they had been too frightened of Taliban retribution to work for the Americans.

I had first visited the district in April, embedding with U.S. troops in the nearby town of Senjaray, and the progress was remarkable. The Afghan National Army (ANA) had arrived in force and was conducting joint patrols with the U.S. forces—although most of the ANA troops were non-Pashtun, from the north and west, and needed interpreters to communicate with the townspeople just as the Americans did. Still, I walked several patrols with the joint forces, and we were able to enter areas that had been off-limits to U.S. troops in April.

And now, in the district governor's office, I was witnessing the first stirrings of local governance—which mostly consisted of the elders' demanding assistance from the U.S. government. Some of the demands were reasonable: the elders wanted reparations for the damage done to local homesteads in the fighting. They also wanted major improvements to the local irrigation system, which channels water from the Arghandab River into the rest of the valley, a particularly fecund agricultural area. Those projects were already under way.

But the elders, especially several large absentee landholders from Kandahar city, were looking for more paved roads, electricity, cold-storage facilities for their crops. Eikenberry listened patiently to the requests and promised to do what he could. Earlier, at Kandahar airport, he had listened to demands for elaborate improvements to the civilian aviation facilities there. The ambassador listens to hundreds of similar requests throughout



the country every day, which raises several crucial questions: After 10 years of fighting a war that now costs the U.S. upwards of \$100 billion—\$1 million per soldier—per year, where do we draw the line? Once we've cleared the Taliban from an area, what remaining responsibilities do we have—and what should the Afghans be doing for themselves? Do we really need to provide cold-storage facilities to the world's fourth poorest country? Given the sour U.S. economy and budget deficits, what to do about Afghanistan looms as a major domestic policy issue for President Barack Obama this year.

SINCE RETURNING FROM AFGHANISTAN, I've posed the "cold storage" question to several senior military, diplomatic and White House officials. It is a convenient litmus test for the larger questions: What is our long-term strategic purpose in Afghanistan? How much longer are we going to stay there? How much more money are we going to spend? There are strong arguments on both sides. "Yes, absolutely, we should provide cold-storage facilities," a senior military official told

me. "They're shipping pomegranates from Kandahar airfield now. They need places to store them before shipment." (Afghan pomegranates have assumed an almost mythic value among U.S. officials, since they're the most valuable cash crop after opium poppies and a suitable replacement for them; the late Richard Holbrooke, Obama's special envoy for Afghanistan and Pakistan, was obsessed with them.)

"But how do you make things cold?" an Administration official responded. "In order to provide cold storage, you need an electric power supply, which they don't have in Kandahar province. So do we build that too? You need transportation facilities. We're spending nearly twice as much on Afghanistan as we're spending on Homeland Security. We are going to have a serious budget discussion this year, including the Pentagon budget. We have to look closely at our priorities."

Despite such disagreements, there is surprising unanimity about the military portion of the Afghan endgame, especially after the successes of the past six months. Within two or three years—certainly by the end of 2013—the vast

**SHADE**  
The shadow of a Black Hawk helicopter as it lifts off in Helmand province. Expect only a minuscule drawdown of U.S. troops this year.

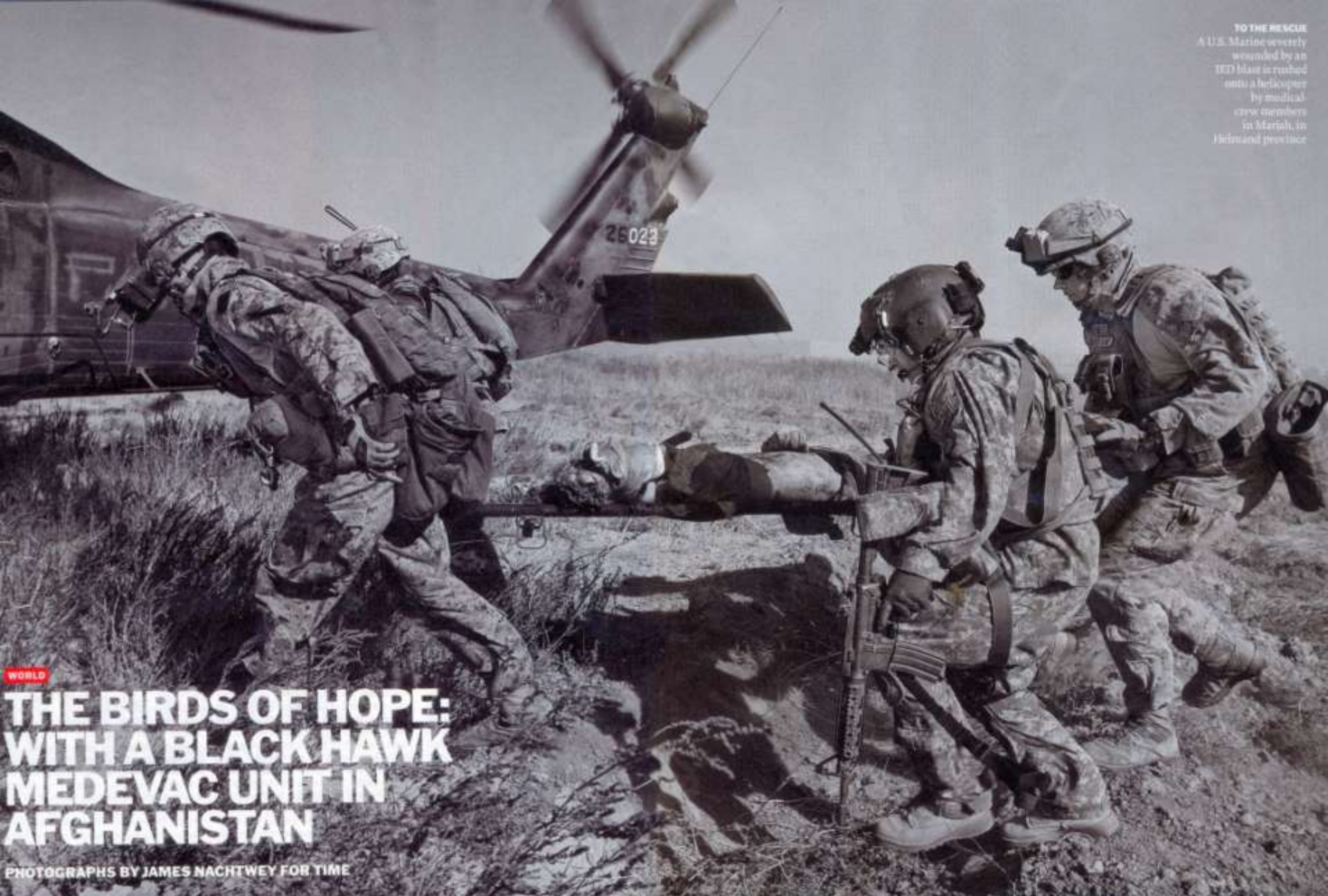
majority of U.S. troops in Afghanistan will depart. There will be a continuing NATO presence, perhaps 25,000 (mostly U.S.) troops, to train, equip and provide logistics for the Afghan National Security Forces and to continue special operations against the Taliban and al-Qaeda in both Afghanistan and northern Pakistan. Kandahar and Bagram air bases will stage the operations and remain under NATO control for the foreseeable future.

This process will begin, on schedule, in July 2011. It will start, Administration officials say, with a formal statement from President Obama—a statement similar to his announcement in March 2009 that major U.S. combat operations would end in Iraq by September 2010 and that U.S. troop levels would be reduced to 50,000. In this case, the troop withdrawals will be minuscule at first. General David Petraeus will have all of 2011 to solidify the gains NATO troops have made in the south this past year and attempt to stabilize the other main Taliban stronghold, in eastern Afghanistan. The Administration would like to see significant numbers of troops return home in 2012, which is, perhaps not coincidentally, the year of Obama's re-election campaign; Petraeus would like them to stay on for at least another year.

But even if Afghanistan can be stabilized militarily by Election Day in 2012—an enormous if—the situation could quickly unravel if the government of President Hamid Karzai remains as corrupt and incompetent as it is now and if Afghanistan's neighbors India and Pakistan continue to see it as a pawn in their never-ending enmity. Whether the U.S. should even address those long-term questions is the quiet fault line in the current Afghanistan-policy debate.

NO ONE IN THE ADMINISTRATION WHO follows Afghanistan closely believes we can simply "get out," as critics propose. The U.S. has significant national-security interests in the region. The first, oft-stated, is to prevent al-Qaeda from returning to a Taliban-controlled Afghanistan and using it as a safe haven. But that isn't nearly as important as the problem next door in Pakistan, with a wobbly civilian government that has more than 80 nuclear weapons and a history of military coups, some of which have been led by Islamists. Obama signaled his awareness of this larger issue in an interview with me just before the 2008 election: he said that Afghanistan was part of a regional problem and that he wanted to send a special envoy to sort out the problems between India and Pakistan, especially the dispute over Kashmir. The Indians, ever-jalous regard-





**TO THE RESCUE**  
A U.S. Marine severely wounded by an IED blast is rushed onto a helicopter by medical crew members in Marjah, in Helmand province

**WORLD**  
**THE BIRDS OF HOPE:  
WITH A BLACK HAWK  
MEDEVAC UNIT IN  
AFGHANISTAN**

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES NACHTWEY FOR TIME

A US Marine severely wounded by a IED blast is rushed into a helicopter by medical crew members in Marjah, in Helmand province



**LIFE STRUGGLE**  
The Marine is treated by medevac crew members inside the Black Hawk helicopter. He survived the IED blast but lost both of his legs

The Marine is treated by the medical crew inside the helicopter. He survived the blast, but lost both of his legs





**HELPING HANDS**  
A medevac crew  
treats an Afghan  
man injured  
after his truck  
rolled over in an  
irrigation ditch in  
Helmand province

A medical crew treats an Afghan man injured after his truck rolled over in an irrigation ditch in Helmand province



**IN HARM'S WAY**  
The two Afghan children wounded in the incident are treated on their way to Camp Dwyer by medevac crew members

The two Afgan children wounded in the incident are treted on their way to Camp Dwyer by medical crew members



## Φωτοειδησεογραφία

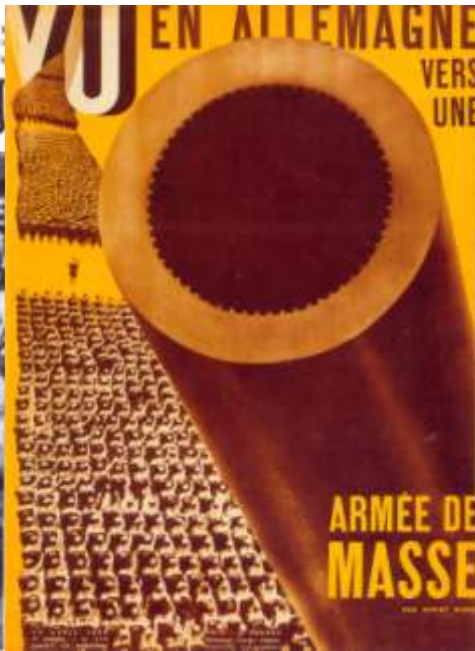
Το φωτογραφικό δοκίμιο μέσα από τα εικονογραφημένα περιοδικά νέων

Μεσοπολεμική Γερμανία, σύσταση πρότυπων ΜΜΕ νέων με φωτογραφική  
εικονογράφηση – άμεση διάδοση στην υπόλοιπη Ευρώπη και ΗΠΑ

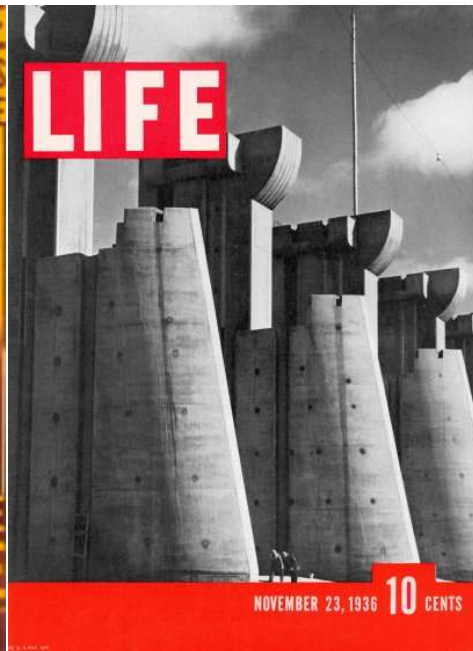
Εισαγωγή του φωτογραφικού δοκίμιου (Photo Essay)



*BIZ*, από το 1891



*VU*, απο το 1928



*LIFE*, από το 1936



*TIME*, από το 1923













*Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung* 1931



Der Fallschirm hat sich geöffnet:  
„Dieser Augenblick war entscheidend: Der Fallschirm hatte sich in 200 m Höhe entfaltet. Wenn das Scheitern bewies, daß er sich geöffnet hatte.“

Το αλεξίπτωτο άνοιξε: αυτή ήταν η αποφασιστική στιγμή, το αλεξίπτωτο ξεδιπλώθηκε εντελώς 200 μέτρα πριν το έδαφος



*Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung* 1931



„Meine Frau unten auf dem Flugfeld in dem Augenblick, in dem ich aus dem Flugzeug springe.“

Η γυναίκα μου κάτω στο αεροδρόμιο την στιγμή που πέφτω από το αεροπλάνο

*Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung* 1931



*Ende des Abenteuers.*

Το τέλος της περιπέτειας



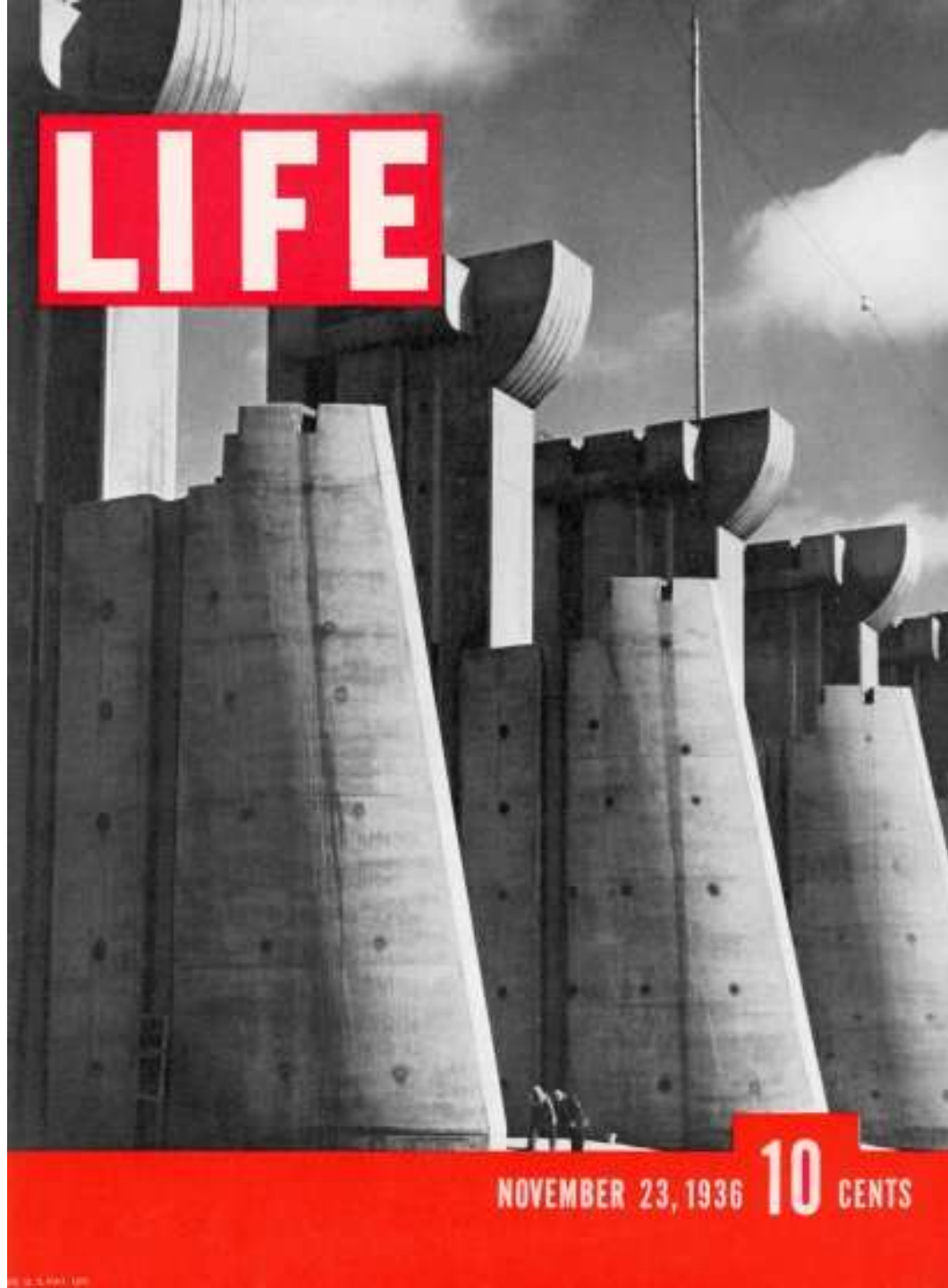
LIFE, ΗΠΑ, μεσοπολεμική περίοδος

Οργάνωση της πληροφορίας μέσα από το φωτογραφικό δοκίμιο  
(Photo Essay)

ΗΠΑ, *LIFE*  
Πρώτο τεύχος  
23/11/1936

Το νέο  
υδροηλεκτρικό  
φράγμα στην  
Montana

Φωτογραφίες  
Margaret Bourke-  
White







1/4 of Missouri River will run through this liner



Margaret Bourke-White, Wheeler, Montana 1936





Margaret Bourke-White, Workers blow off steam at night, Montana 1936



Margaret Bourke-White, Ruby's place, Montana 1936





In the Wild West town of Wheeler Frank Breznik is the law, Montana 1936



Margaret Bourke-White, Bar X, Montana 1936





Margaret Bourke-White, Ed's place, Montana



Margaret Bourke-White, Bar Finis, Montana 1936





Margaret Bourke-White, No beer sold to Indians, Montana 1936



Margaret Bourke-White, Life in the cowless cow towns is lush, but not cheap



Margaret  
Bourke-  
White, Major  
Clark Kittrell,  
n. 2 Man on  
the Dam  
Project



Margaret  
Bourke-White,  
T.B.Larkin, Head  
of the Dam  
Project







New West's hotspot is a town called "New Deal"

Margaret Bourke-White, Mrs Nelson washes in New Deal, Montana, with no running water







## 10,000 MONTANA RELIEF WORKERS MAKE WHOOPEE ON SATURDAY NIGHT

**T**his frontier has returned to the new country. But not with Jews. In the dusty towns which have grown up around the great U. S. work-relief project at Fort Peck, Montana, there are neither long-haired mobsters. But there is almost everything else the West once knew with the exception of the trigger-shootings: the bad men of the dusty towns are the modern gangster type of gun-waver. The saloons are as wide open as the old Bull's Head at Abilene. The drinks are as raw as they ever were at Uncle Ben Dorrill's. If the barbers aren't as tough as Billy the Kid they are

tough enough—particularly on pay day. Even the dancing has the old Cheyenne flavor. These taxi-dancers with the shuffed and dusty shoes loop around with their legs in something half way between the old barroom stomp and the lurching stroll of the college boys of Woodland. They will loop all night for a nickel a number. Pay is on the rebate system. The low bars his lady a few cent beer for a dime. She drinks the beer and the management refunds the nickel. If she can hold sixty beers she makes those dollars—and frequently she does.



THE LAW TIVES A GUN.

In the Wild West town of Wheeler, near Fort Peck, Montana, Frank Roosevelt (left) is the law. He used to be a traveling salesman in Atlantic City. His police brother, Bob Wilson, and Publisher Jerry Brunstetter.

## FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT HAS A WILD WEST

AND you are looking at it in the photographs on these nine pages. It is about as wild and about as far west as the Wild West which Franklin's cousin Theodore saw in the Klondike. Its stark towns, of which you see one opposite, are as wild open and as richly as gilded as gold or Holla's Delight. The only real difference is that Theodore's bonanza was the natural result of the Great Trek to the Pacific, whereas Franklin's is the natural result of \$110,000,000.

The \$110,000,000 is being spent on a work-relief project in North-eastern Montana. The project is an earthen dam—the world's largest—4,000 miles up the Missouri from St. Louis. The dam is intended to give work to Montana's unemployed and incidentally to promote the savings of money on the Missouri. Whether or not it will promote the savings of money is a question, but as a work-relief it is a spectacular success. It has paid wages to as many as 10,000 veterans, paroled farmers and other unemployed parents at a time.

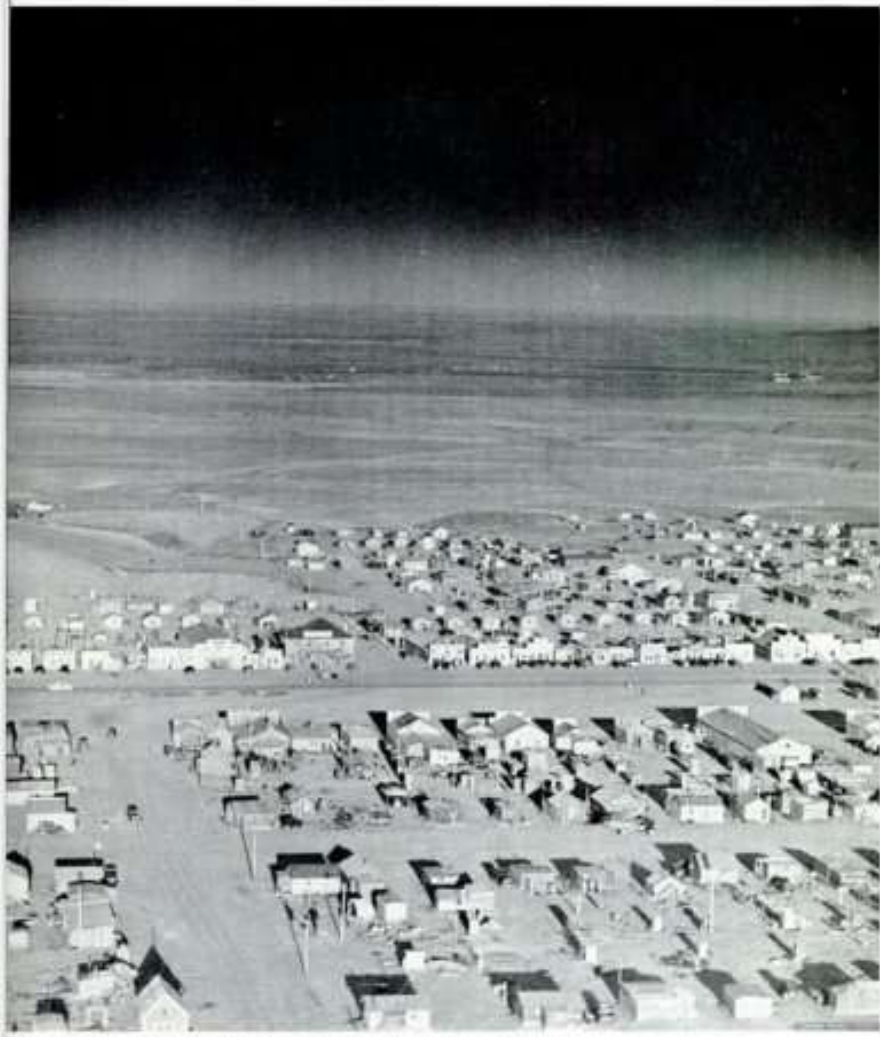
That it has also provided extraordinary work for a stark town population of barbers, quick shavers, lunch depots, radio mechanics, filling station operators and light-ering fellows is partly the army's fault. Army engineers, backed with a project they didn't want and had to accommodate, decided to put it through on a strictly business basis. They built a decent town for their workers called Fort Peck City, fully equipped with dormitories, hospital, sanitary equipment, etc., but they provided quarters only for the workers—not for all their families. For those quarters they charged rents which left the married worker without enough margin to support a second home for his family somewhere else. Consequently, to keep his family housed and to stay himself in for the winter freeze, the married worker and his friends moved a few miles off the reservation and built the shanty towns you see here.

There are six of them, short on sanitation, long on bars and only restrained by the kind of law you see at the top of this page. Wheeler, Montana, has 3,000 inhabitants and 60 small businesses of one kind or another—mostly another. A second is helpfully named New Deal. A third is Delano Heights. A few miles away are Square Deal, Park Grove and Wilson. The Red Light suburb is Happy Hollow. Margaret Boncke-Wilde's pictures enable you to observe at close range the habits and dimensions of their inhabitants.

Shot by the author with the camera used by one of the author's cameramen in the movie "The End of the Road" (see page 100).



TOWN IN WHEELER, MONTANA



ONE OF THE SIX SHANTY TOWNS ABOUT FORT PECK IN MR. ROOSEVELT'S WILD WEST



THE NEW DEAL'S NEW THROTTLE IS A WOOD-CUTTED "NEW DEAL"

THE COW TOWNS THAT GET ...

A relief project started the new Wild West. But you don't need a government loan to build a house there. For \$5 a month you can rent a fifty-foot lot in Wheeler from Joe Prater, the barber over in Glasgow, 80 miles away. Joe had the lot back to honor the warlike land on which slanty towns have sprouted. You throw back in a load of granite's bones, tin cans, crumpled papers and building paper and knock your shack together. That will set you back \$48 to \$72 more. You then try to live in it in weather which can hit across 20' one way and plus 100' the other.

...THEIR MILK FROM KEGS

Water in the cities of the new Wild West comes from wells, many of them shallow, some over-drawn—and at that it may cost you a cent a gallon. Sewage disposal is by the Clio tub system. Compulsory typhoid inoculation is non-existent. Fires are frequent—Wheeler has had 89 more so far this year. Nevertheless the workers have refused to move to the King's military barracks. Life in a hamlet is too expensive; life in the slanty towns too gay. When the Army tried compulsion they went to Montana's Senator Wheeler for whose their township was named. They won.



UNCLE SAM TAKES CARE OF THE INDIANS: THE LITTLE LADY, BEHOLD!



THE ONLY FIRE INSURANCE IN "NEW DEAL" ARE THE WOODEN ONES



LIFE IN THE STARLING COW TOWNS IS LOW BUT NOT CHEAP





LT. COL. Y. B. LARKIN IN 1906

## THE TIN CITY RODEOS . . .

COMPETITION between hot spots in the dusty towns of the 1906 Wild West is as keen as it is in New York. Rodeo town's place (below) is an old favorite which has held up. Ed's Place (opposite) is slipping. There are the customers are hitting against Ed's morals. But Ed is held in place. He knows that the game, one for Buckridge, and only twenty minutes a game. Bar X (below) is almost as popular as Ed's. Bar X is more than half that bar but that doesn't prevent the customers from drinking or the tax-drovers either.



BAR X



ED'S PLACE

This is the best bar. The only drink you can legally sell by the glass in Montana is beer and you can't sell that in Indiana. For the heavy liquor the customers go to another bar behind Ed's nearly a block. The bar is just as open.



WELDED BY THE WHEELS OF DEATH

The structure is one of the four great wheels which will carry the steel around Fort Pick. The four great wheels, all four carried on a single axle. With wheels to allow the steel to roll on the ground. The wheels are welded by the wheels of death.



THE NEW FORTIFIED TOWN SHOWS THE FORT PICK, THE FORT



ALL RUN THROUGH THE STEEL "LINER"

A steel worker at Fort Pick are building things like the structure shown here. They are building Wheeler and Tom Dool and the rest of the steel and iron.



BE 412 MILES BY ROAD FROM BRANNO, MONTANA

## . . . RUN ALL NIGHT

LIFE in Montana's No. 1 wild project is one long jousting slightly jugged by just this. One of its dusty towns has 10 all night saloons. The patrons are on night shift as well as day with the work that there is always someone yiffing for a whiskey or calling on the little ladies of Happy Hollow. College boys mingle with boys in the woods. Bill Stender, at the bottom of the page, is a Texas U. footballer who became for Billy Smith. He hopes to get to be a football star when he graduates but he is studying history and engineering just in case.



MAJOR CLARK KIFFITHELL IN No. 2



ED'S PLACE



BILLY'S

Billy, second from the left in the number of the town of Wheeler and its rich women. What the town is the Wheeler do for turned to good account. Bill (member of Texas U. the big show about) is hoping to condition, as for business.



THE pinkest outfit ever took to bronchodome, Foothill, as well as its  
 favored wagon. And the men crack hot heads in the all-out water of 1938  
 as quickly as in the alkali water of 1946. When the Fort Peck project  
 opened in 1933 the ranch of Montana began to rattle with second-hand  
 cars full of children, chairs, mattresses and tired women. Most of them  
 kept right on rolling toward some other hopeless hope. Some of them  
 perished in the dusty years around Fort Peck. There, their weary  
 passengers got jobs like Mrs. Nelson (right) who works New Deal with-  
 out receiving water, or tried their luck at landlording like the girls on the  
 preceding pages, or made money like Baby-bird on page 16, or gave  
 birth to children in some weather in a crowded 8 by 10-foot shack. The  
 many go unnamed women of New Deal and Wheeler. The girl of the bar  
 (left), who works as a waitress ("Annie"), takes her child to work with  
 her because she can't leave her at home. The one on the bar who has  
 mother kids with the waitress. The group on the right, it will be  
 noticed, resembles a stable recently moved to the Pioneer Mother of  
 the old frontier. No stables are reported at New Deal.



## MONTANA SATURDAY NIGHTS: FINIS



# ΗΠΑ – συστηματική παρουσίαση της φωτοειδησεογραφικής πληροφορίας μέσα από το πρότυπο του «φωτογραφικού δοκίμιου» έως σήμερα



LIFE 1948, *County Doctor*, φωτογραφίες Eugene Smith





Eugene Smith, Ernest Ceriani, Country Doctor, 1948



Το έργο του Eugene Smith – LIFE, *County Doctor*, Photo Essay, 1948





Το έργο του Eugene Smith – LIFE, *County Doctor*, Photo Essay, 1948



Eugene Smith

*LIFE, County  
Doctor, 1948*





Eugene Smith, LIFE, *County Doctor*, 1948

Eugene Smith

*LIFE, County  
Doctor, 1948*





# To έργο του Eugene Smith – LIFE, *County Doctor*, Photo Essay, 1948



THE SPARSELY SPACED BUILDINGS AND WIDE, TREELESS STREETS OF KNOXVILLE STAND ON A 7,000-FOOT PLATEAU BENEATH THE TOWERING, RUGGED MOUNTAINS.



THE DOCTOR AND FAMILY watch a parade in Knoxville. Currier holds 11-month-old Cary, while wife Bernice cradles 3-year-old Phyllis on the rail.

## COMMUNITY ABSORBS MOST OF HIS TIME

Knoxville lies on a 171-mile-high plateau on the edge of the Rockies. Twentieth and thirteenth-century travelers find the country beautiful, as does Currier, who also finds it advisable to keep watches to take chairs, blankets, an ax and a set of bones with him on trips to ranches in the hinterland. The town itself consists of about 120 small buildings, including the hospital (below), and a few old log cabins. Mrs. Currier, who came from rural Colorado, was already familiar with this environment and adjusted readily to it. She instinctively controls him to work out his talk—which can be longer than those of an urban physician—and has long since grown used to emergency at all hours and to the sudden collapse of her place to see a movie or play bridge. She has learned to accept all the pettiness of her husband's career except one. Even after four years of marriage, she is still unable to reconcile herself to the fact that his time is not his own. She and her two young sons must see him at unpredictable intervals, on special occasions (they or simply fall asleep waiting for him to finish his work.



THE HOSPITAL, one block away from Currier's home, is a neat white wooden building with three separate wards which can accommodate a total of 18 patients.



AFTER MIDNIGHT, after an operation which lasted until 2 a.m., Currier has a cup of coffee and cigars in the hospital kitchen before starting home. The nurses

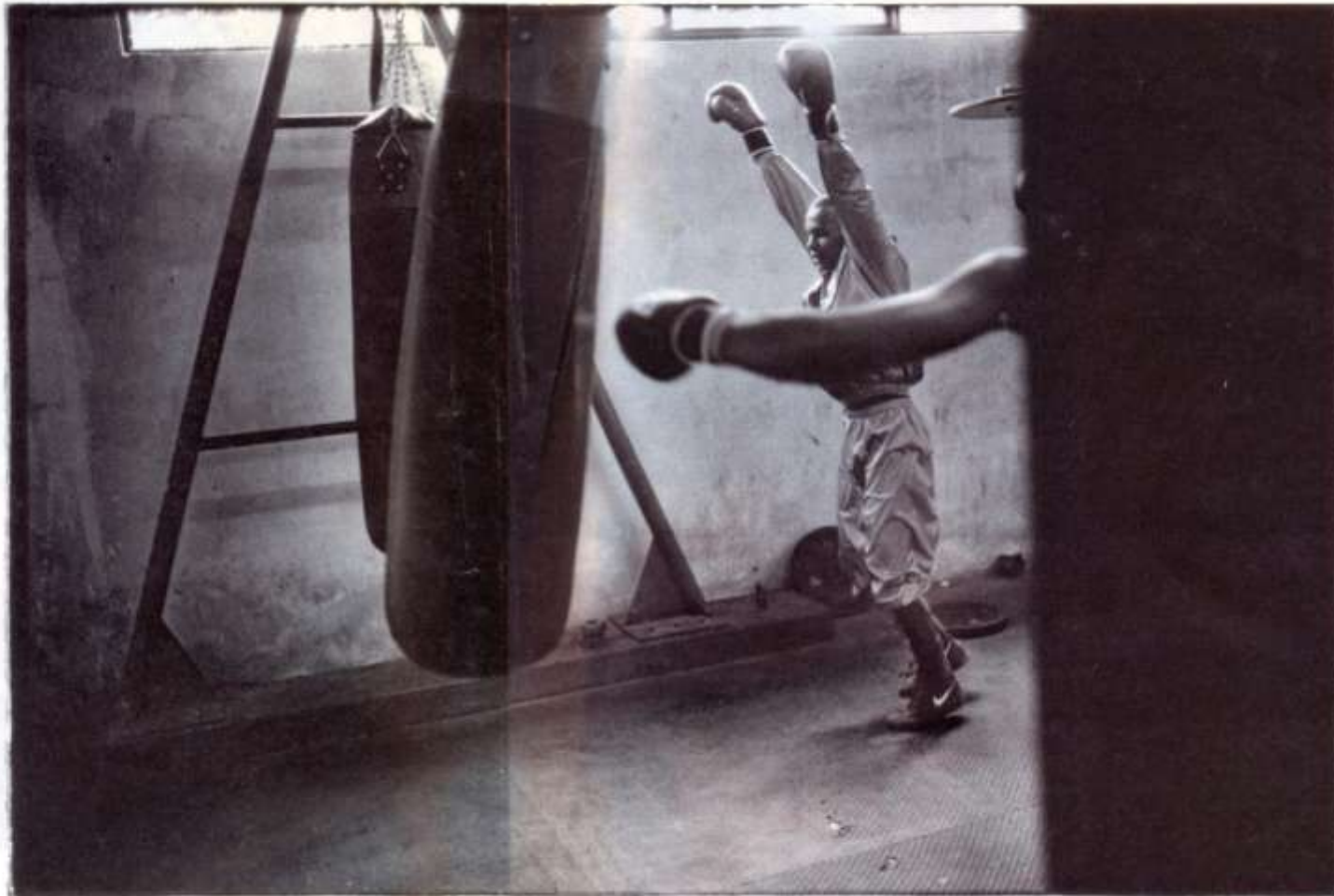
generally allow him to relax and rest, but because they are well aware that he means, they keep a potful of fresh coffee cooking for him at all times.

SUMMER JOURNEY  BOXING

# Prison Break

In Thailand, boxing gives convicts a fighting chance to punch their way out of jail—and create a new life free from crime.

BY HANNAH BEECH/BANGKOK



**CHAMPION MATERIAL** Ansat Ruenwong, who learned to box while in prison for robbery, won early parole in January 2007 because of his fighting prowess. Ansat is now a member of Thailand's Olympic team.



**Fight Club**

To view more photographs from the ring, go to [time.com/2008/journey](http://time.com/2008/journey)

Photographs for TIME by Philip Blenkinsop—NORR





**SECOND CHANCE** Siriporn (Samson) Thaveestak went to prison at age 17 for dealing drugs. After winning the World Boxing Council's light flyweight title while in jail—the first fighter ever to do so—she was granted early release from a 10-year sentence



**S**HE WAS ON FIRE. SHE WAS ON ice. When your whole body has been rubbed with menthol balm, it's hard to know whether you're hot or cold, but that sensory invigoration was just what Thailand's Siriporn (Samson) Thaveestak needed to take the Japanese girl. The venue for the World Boxing Council (WBC) light-flyweight world championship bout was the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces stadium in Phnom Penh, paint peeling, bleachers sweaty-slick with nervous punters, the smell of dope in the air. Samson's opponent had a career in advertising before turning

pro, but the Japanese knew how to punch efficiently and cleanly. With her pink boxing gloves, Samson hunkered down for 11 rounds. The boxing was workmanlike: jab, hook, upper cut, jab. No floating like a butterfly, barely a bee sting. When the fight was finally called on points in Samson's favor, the 25-year-old beamed briefly then spent the rest of her victory parade looking relieved. Boxing to Samson was a way out, just like selling methamphetamine was supposed to be a path away from poverty. Dealing "crazy medicine," as meth is known in Thailand, had landed her in jail. Boxing had freed her.

**'The one thing people in detention have a lot of is time. It's a good environment to dedicate yourself to boxing.'**

—WANCHAI ROUNJANONG, DIRECTOR OF THAILAND'S DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

If every global sport has a narrative, boxing's is a tale of redemption. With each teeth-jarring blow and flutter of foot comes potential salvation. Cassius Clay fought for black pride and transformed into Muhammad Ali. In an earlier era, Joe Louis had fanned Max Schmeling to expose the lie of Aryan supremacy. For others, boxing has offered a literal escape: Sonny Liston earned early parole from an armed robbery conviction because of his A bomb job.

Drug dealers in Thailand aren't supposed to get second chances. Some things Samson couldn't help, like being born into a dirt-poor family in the central Thai province of Lopburi. Then again, some Thai believe Buddhist karma deposits people in a slum for a reason. Samson's father left when she was little. Her mother died on the job, powering a stunt motorcycle up a Wall of Death. Some choices, though, were Samson's own, like dropping out of seventh grade and trying brightly colored tablets of crazy medicine. Using led to dealing. Dealing led to a 10-year prison

sentence at age 17. Four years in, Samson signed up for a new prison boxing program, partly to alleviate the boredom of life in jail, partly to learn how to defend herself from other inmates. Each day, she changed out of her orange jumpsuit and studied the sweet science in a makeshift gym located on the fringes of a factory where prisoners sewed clothes.

Calling her a quick study would be an understatement. In April 2002, less than three years after she first entered the ring, Samson won the vacant World Boxing Council's light flyweight title against a Japanese fighter. The contest was held in a Thai prison, and Samson entered the record books as the first world champion to claim her title in jail. Two months later, Samson was released early on parole for good behavior—a euphemism for having fought her way out of prison. Her accomplishment was just one of dozens of world boxing titles claimed by Thai. Steeped in a local tradition of kickboxing, known as the art of eight limbs, Thais have

seamlessly transferred that skill to international boxing. Eleven of the country's 17 Olympic medals have come courtesy of the sport. Since leaving prison Samson has defended her title three times, most recently in Phnom Penh on April 26 against the Japanese boxer. The date also

### Golden Gloves

Total Olympic boxing medals since the Soviet Union's breakup in 1991



Source: www.olympic.com

happened to be Samson's birthday. "I've really made it," she said after the bout, with more than a touch of wonderment in her voice. "I never thought my life would turn out like this."

With 170,000 people behind bars in a country of 65 million, Thailand has one of the highest incarceration rates in the world. The majority of prisoners are drug offenders, many first-time felons who in other countries might have gotten off with a warning or stint in rehab. Cells are so crowded that inmates are sometimes forced to sleep sideways instead of on their backs. In such an environment, any diversion is welcome. The Thai prison system began its formal nationwide boxing program five years ago, inviting both international and Thai kickboxing coaches to train inmates. "The one thing people in detention have a lot of is time," says Wanchai Rounjanong, director general of Thailand's Department of Corrections. "It's a good environment for dedicating yourself to boxing." The sport also provides postprison opportunities. "A lot of people have a hard time finding jobs after they are released," says Wanchai. "But in boxing, no one cares about your history."

### Lord of the Ring

THE SLAB OF CONCRETE HIDDEN BEHIND thick walls and loops of barbed wire at the Central Correctional Institute for Young Male Offenders may be the largest boxing gym in the world. For six hours each day, 160 who, lavishly tattooed, thoroughly badass-looking prisoners spar and attack punching bags with a single-minded determination that underlines how high the stakes are. Many gifted pugilists have been released early on parole. Those who are still incarcerated but have fewer than 42 months left of their sentences can box in outside fights and keep their prize money to buy prison perks, like shrimp chips or enough space to sleep on their backs. According to prison officials, not a single boxer released from detention there has landed back in jail, compared to at least a 10% recidivism rate among the prison's general population.

For all the sweat and testosterone, the young-offenders gym is a peculiar place, because it's missing the edge of aggression you would expect in a boxing ring, not to mention a prison. Inmates finish pummeling each other and then deferentially bring their hands together in the traditional Thai greeting. Voices are gentle. One of the best boxers, a banarawright nicknamed Black Lion who has already fought in 30 outside bouts, points out his favorite



**PRIZE FIGHT** *Siriporn Chaitabun, director of the Women's Correctional Institute for Drug Addicts, oversees a training session for her charges*

tattoo. It says "Mam." It's dedicated to his mother, though he's embarrassed that the English word is misspelled. "I have disappointed her for so long," he says. "I only finished first grade. I took drugs. Maybe with boxing and good focus, I can fix myself and make my mother proud."

Amnat Euenroeng can't make amends with his father. He didn't make it to his dad's funeral, because he was too high—on heroin or crazy medicine or something else, he can't remember. Of all the mistakes the 29-year-old has made—beating up his first grade teacher, snatching necklaces

and wallets, robbing houses of everything including their fittings—missing his father's cremation is his biggest regret. Amnat is the ninth of nine children. His parents sold pigs, and all his other siblings now sell pigs, but pigs just weren't Amnat's thing. So he stopped school in second grade and apprenticed himself to a Thai kickboxing gym. At 7 years old, he lost his first fight and cried from the pain in his ribs. He lost his second bout, too, but at least he stopped the tears from flowing. The years after that were a blur of highs and lows: well-aimed kicks that

placed him among the top kickboxers in the region, drug-fueled robbery sprees that landed him in jail three times.

Then, in 2006, Amnat decided to try his hand at international boxing. Having barely cracked a 15-year robbery sentence, he figured it would be a good way to pass time. A year later, Amnat had won a national title in the 108-lb (49 kg) light-flyweight division. Not coincidentally, he was paroled the day after that January 2007 fight—just two years and six months into his sentence. Last November, Amnat captured a bronze at the 2007 World Boxing

Championships in Chicago. He's now on the Thai Olympic boxing team, which has been training in Vietnam to avoid, as one coach puts it, "girls, nightclubs and other distractions." Amnat's Cuban coach Omar Fuentes rates the former prisoner a medal contender in Beijing. "The discipline and dedication that he got in prison are what account for his success," says Fuentes. "He's got more discipline than anyone else I've trained." Amnat is even more direct: "If I wasn't a champion, I'd still be in jail. That makes me try very hard."

The boxing narrative doesn't always end with redemption in the ring. Witness former world heavyweight champ Mike Tyson's slow-motion self-destruction: the rape conviction, the bizarre facial tattoo, the ear he chomped during a 1997 title fight most everyone knew he'd lose. Out of the ring, pugilists can be unprepared for the pitfalls of fame. Convict boxers are more vulnerable than most. A stranger comes and promises you a second chance—who would turn that down?

In Thailand, for women jailbird boxers, Chuwong (Eddy) Toonkit is your man. Eddy favors dark suits, even when the mercury rises near 104°F (40°C). His hair is dyed as black as his clothes. Eddy speaks English with an American twang and claims that Samson has about \$15,700 in the bank, courtesy of his promotional prowess. (Some boxing insiders have hinted that Samson's success owes more to Eddy's ability to land her big fights than any proven track record.) Eddy also says that since Thai's policy is not to pay for interviews, he won't allow Samson to talk to the magazine. Is this what Samson wants? "She trusts me on everything," he says. "I do everything for her." Asked, when Eddy isn't amused, what kind of savings she has, Samson says she has no idea. "Eddy knows all that," she says. And in Phnom Penh, the boxer admits she has no idea of the amount of the purse she just won. "Eddy doesn't tell me things like that," she whispers. "You'll have to ask him."

But for a girl who went to jail at 17, Samson's fairy tale continues. After her successful defense of her world title in Phnom Penh, the birthday girl went for dinner at the Thai ambassador's house. Imagine a convicted drug dealer dining with diplomats and generals. She gave a speech and teased up. So did the men in suits and uniforms.

#### Fighting to Live

THERE IS ANOTHER THAI EX-JAILBIRD BOXER who desperately wanted to be in Phnom Penh. Two years before Samson won her



**THE CONTENDERS** *Donates at a Bangkok prison live up for the opportunity to let their way to freedom*

first title, Wannee (Nongmai) Chaisena made headlines when she fought a world championship straw-weight (105 lbs., or 48 kg) bout while in jail. A prison hand cheered her on, but she succumbed to a technical knockout in the seventh round. The result wasn't surprising: Nongmai had only been boxing for a year and had never battled more than three rounds at a time before the championship contest (title fights are 10 rounds). Nevertheless, Nongmai was released 18 months early from prison.

Nongmai had been busted with hundreds of tablets of meth—her fourth arrest and third stint in jail. At 17, she had been working at a Toshiba TV factory and decided to put a little of her bonus toward a card game. A couple hours' diversion turned into a 10-day gambling spree. Somewhere along the way, someone convinced her to chase the dragon to stay alert. By the end, Nongmai had just 60 cents of her \$750 bonus left. Toshiba fired her for skipping work. Crazy medicine was what carried her through.

Now 29 years old, Nongmai knows she doesn't have much time left in her boxing career. Illness kept her from the Phnom Penh card, though she plans to fight again

in July. Nearly half of her friends from jail, she says, have ended up behind bars again. Others walk the streets instead of droling. Nongmai doesn't want the same fate. So she has taken her boxing earnings—Eddy is also her promoter—and bought a small convenience store in Bangkok. In the evening, she sells chicken satay to passersby, most of whom have no idea that the petite grillmaster happens to rate in the top echelon of the WBC rankings. Unlike Samson, with whom she's close, Nongmai knows exactly how much is in her bank account. In addition to the store, she has also purchased a flat-screen TV, oversize speakers and a motorcycle. Her dreams are just big enough to encompass a Honda Civic—in white.

There's a searching quality to Nongmai, in the way that she bounces her legs with frenetic energy, in the rapid up-and-down glance she uses to assess strangers. "When I was in prison, I had the gift of time, and I used it to train a lot," Nongmai says, wearing a shirt emblazoned with the phrase *suksu suk* (sweet). But now, it's more difficult. There are so many things to do. "Boxing got her this far—and for that she's grateful. But bouts end after 10 rounds. Life has a way of carrying on. ■



## Φωτοειδησεογραφία

Σημασία του έργου του φωτορεπόρτερ στο πλαίσιο της εικαστικής εξέλιξης του μέσου

ΗΠΑ, Weegee (Arthur/ Usher Fellig)

Το έργο του Weegee (Arthur/ Usher Fellig): οι πρώτες 'εικόνες για Tabloids'



Weegee, Η πρώτη τους δολοφονία, 1936





Weegee, Φιλονικία, Madison Square Garden (αχρονολόγητη)

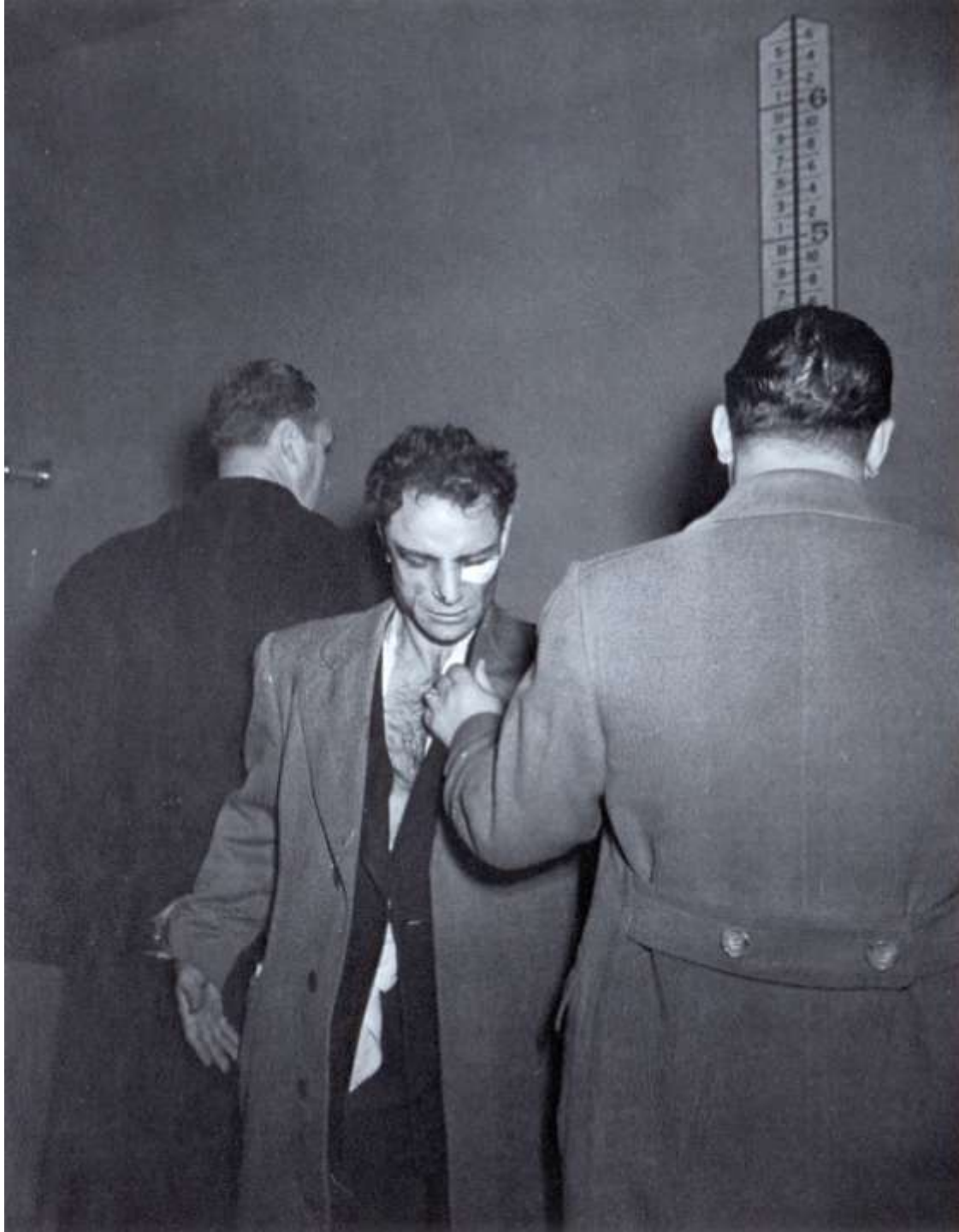


Weegee, Θύμα ατυχήματος σε σοκ (αχρονολόγητη)



Το έργο του  
Weegee  
(Arthur/ Uscher  
Fellig): οι  
πρώτες 'εικόνες  
για Tabloids'

Weegee,  
'Υπόπτος για τον  
φόνο  
αστυνομικού,  
1939





Weegee, Χωρίς τίτλο (αχρονολόγητη)





Weegee 1945



Weegee,  
Παραμονή  
Πρωτοχρονιάς  
1943





Weegee,  
Πάρτι, 1947



Weegee,  
αχρονολόγητη



## Φωτοειδησεογραφία

Σημασία του έργου του φωτορεπόρτερ στο πλαίσιο της εικαστικής εξέλιξης του μέσου

Γερμανία, Erich Salomon



Erich Salomon, Δίκη, Βερολίνο 1928





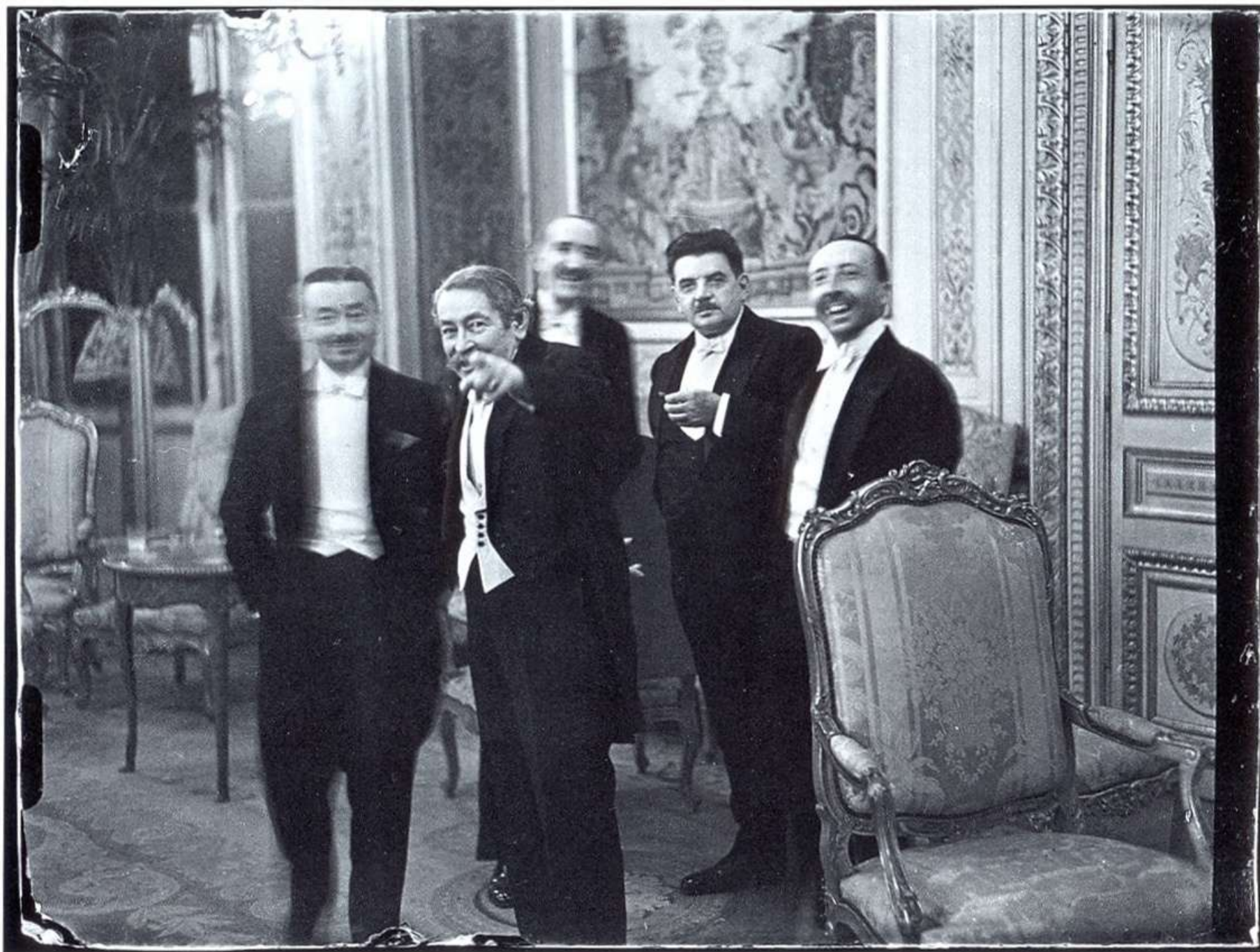
Erich Salomon, Συνάντηση Γάλλων και Γερμανών πολιτικών, Χάγη 1930





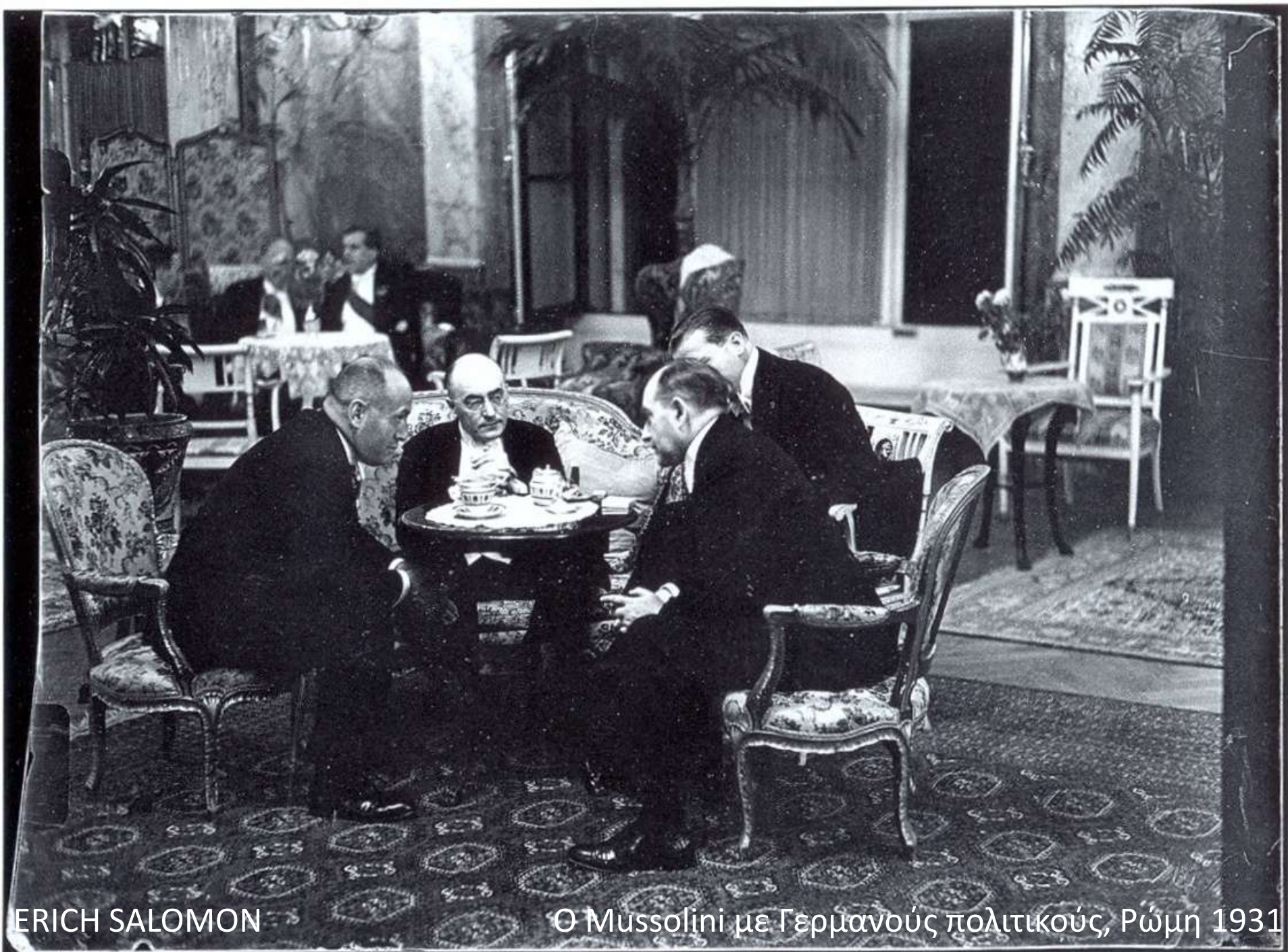
Erich Salomon, Ο Max Plank και ο Albert Einstein με τον Άγγλο πρωθυπουργό, 1931





Erich Salompn, Aristide Briand, Παρίσι 1931





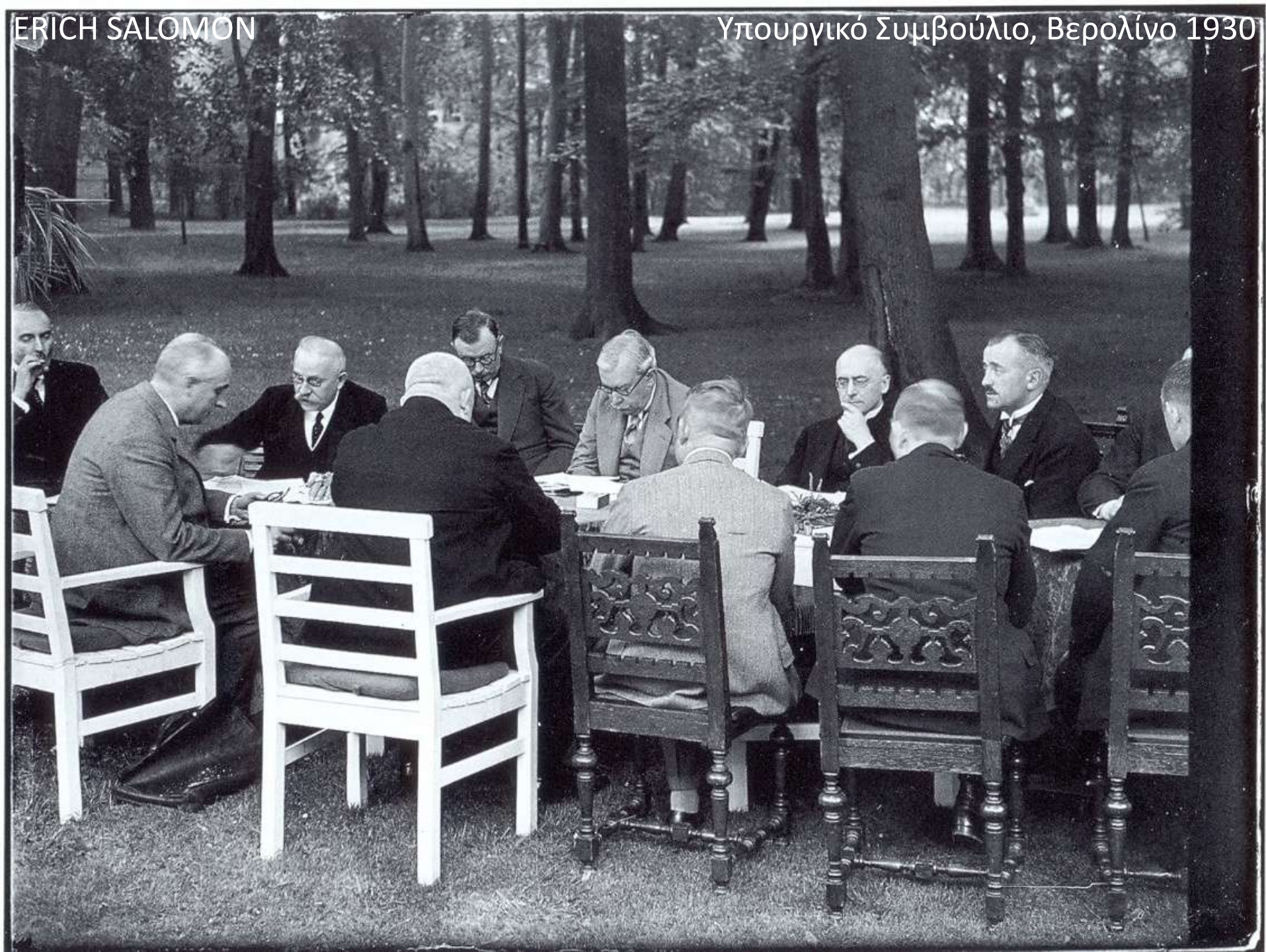
ERICH SALOMON

Ο Mussolini με Γερμανούς πολιτικούς, Ρώμη 1931



ERICH SALOMON

Υπουργικό Συμβούλιο, Βερολίνο 1930





Erich Salomon,  
Χάγη 1929

Αναμονή για το  
τέλος  
κυβερνητικής  
συνάντησης







Erich Salomon, Marlene Dietrich 1930





Erich Salomon, Richard Tauber, Λονδίνο 1937



Erich Salomon  
Pablo Casals,  
Παρίσι 1935







Erich Salomon, Wilhelm Furtwängler, Χάγη 1932



Φωτοειδησεογραφία και φωτογραφία δρόμου –  
μια κοινή οπτική αντίληψη

# Φωτοειδησεογραφία και φωτογραφία δρόμου



Cartier Bresson, Κυβερνητική κατάρρευση πριν την επέλαση του στρατού του Μάο, Shanghai 1948



Φωτοειδησεο-  
γραφία και  
φωτογραφία  
δρόμου



Cartier Bresson,  
Παρίσι 1932

Φωτοειδησεογραφία και φωτογραφία δρόμου



André Kertész, Παρίσι 1928



# Φωτοειδησεογραφία και φωτογραφία δρόμου



Robert Doisneau, Παρίσι 1950





Alfred Eisenstadt, St. Moritz 1932



Φωτοειδη-  
σεογραφία και  
φωτογραφία  
δρόμου – μια  
κοινή οπτική  
αντίληψη



Alfred  
Eisenstadt,  
Τέλος του  
πολέμου,  
Ν. Υόρκη 1945

Φωτοειδησεογραφία και φωτογραφία δρόμου –  
μια κοινή οπτική αντίληψη

Το έργο του Elliott Erwitt





Elliott Erwitt, Συνάντηση των Προέδρων ΗΠΑ και Σοβιετικής Ένωσης, Μόσχα 1959



Elliott Erwitt, New Jersey 1951





Elliott Erwitt, Colorado 1955



Elliott Erwitt, Παρίσι 1949



Eliott Erwitt,  
Παρίσι 1958





Eliott Erwitt, Νέα Υόρκη 1974





Elliott Erwitt, Νέα Υόρκη 2000

Eliott Erwitt,  
Αγγλία 1984







Elliott Erwitt, Las Vegas 1954



Elliott Erwitt, Las Vegas 1957





Elliott Erwitt, Metropolitan Museum, Νέα Υόρκη 1988



Eliott Erwitt, Αργεντινή 2001



## Δεύτερος Παγκόσμιος Πόλεμος

Φωτοειδησεογραφία στον ευρωπαϊκό και αμερικανικό χώρο:

πολεμικό φωτορεπορτάζ

Δεύτερος παγκόσμιος πόλεμος, πολεμικό φωτορεπορτάζ



Margaret Bourke-White, Απελευθέρωση, Buchenwald 1945



# Δεύτερος παγκόσμιος πόλεμος, πολεμικό φωτορεπορτάζ



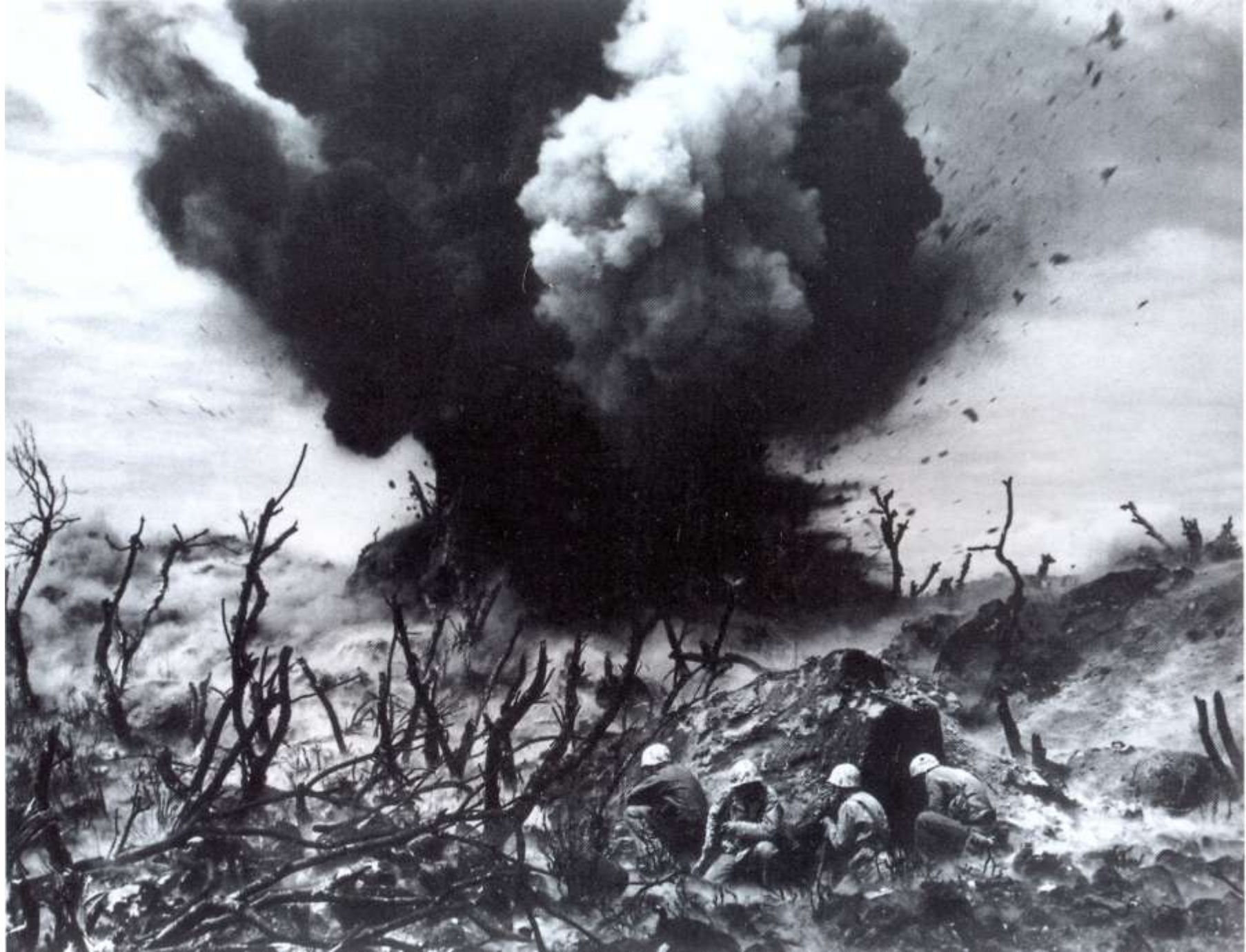
Dimitri Baltermants, Crimea 1942

Πολεμικό  
φωτορεπορτάζ



Ernst Haas,  
Επιστροφή  
αιχμαλώτου  
πολέμου, 1945





Eugene Smith, Iwo Jima, 1945



Joe Rosenthal,  
Iwo Jima 1945





Yevgeny Khaldei, Βερολίνο 1945

Πολεμικό φωτορεπορτάζ

Το έργο του Robert Capa (Endre Friedmann)



Ισπανικός  
εμφύλιος πόλεμος



Robert Capa,  
Barcelona 1936



Robert Capa, Καταλονία 1936





Robert Capa, Bilbao 1937



Robert Capa, Ισπανία - Αναχώρηση των διεθνών ταξιαρχιών, 1938





Robert Capa, Ισπανία - Αναχώρηση των διεθνών ταξιαρχιών, 1938

Το έργο του Robert Capa: Ισπανικός εμφύλιος πόλεμος



Robert Capa, Θάνατος ενός δημοκρατικού στρατιώτη, Ισπανία 1936



Το έργο του Robert Capa: Δεύτερος Παγκόσμιος Πόλεμος



Robert Capa, D-Day, Νορμανδία 6 Ιουνίου 1944



Robert Capa, D-Day, Νορμανδία 6 Ιουνίου 1944





Robert Capa, D-Day, Νορμανδία 6 Ιουνίου 1944



Robert Capa, D-Day, Νορμανδία 6 Ιουνίου 1944

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wISNDLNiNrg>



Robert Capa,  
Οπισθοχώρηση  
των Γερμανών,  
Παρίσι 1944





Robert Capa, Napoli 1943





Robert Capa, Chartres 1944



Robert Capa, Chartres 1944



Πολεμικό φωτορεπορτάζ

Το έργο του Eugene Smith

Eugene Smith,  
Μέτωπο,  
Ιούνιος 1944







Eugene Smith,  
Ετοιμοθάνατο  
παιδί, όρος  
Saipan 1944





Eugene Smith, Okinawa 1945



Eugene Smith,  
Νησιά  
Marshall 1944

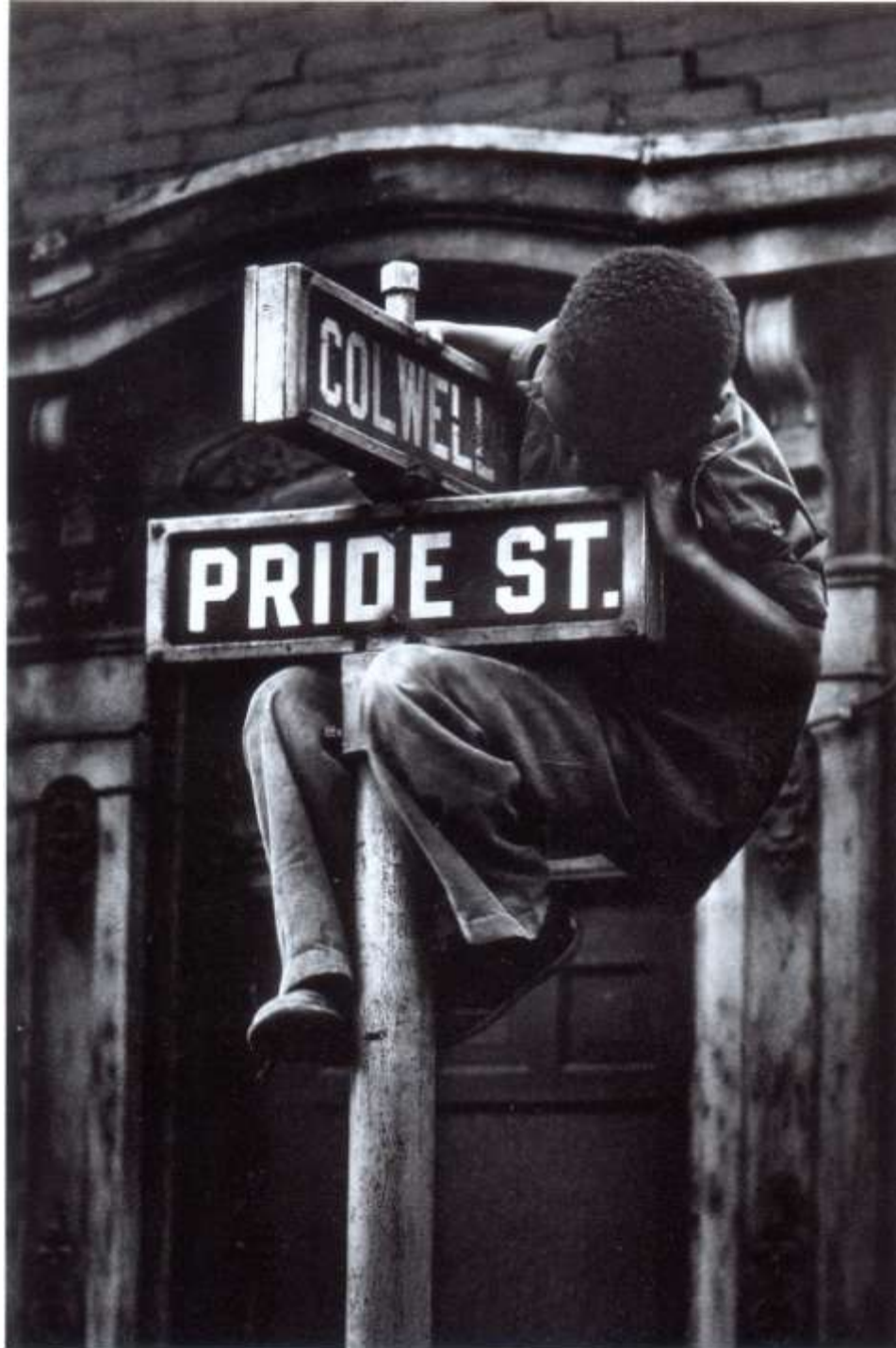


Eugene Smith, εικόνες μετά το τέλος του πολέμου





Eugene Smith, Ανθρακωρύχοι, Ουαλία 1950



Eugene Smith,  
Pittsburg 1955





Eugene Smith, Pittsburg 1955





Eugene Smith, Pittsburg 1955





Eugene Smith,  
Η κόρη του  
Juanita, 1958



Eugene Smith, Ναυάγιο του Andrea Doria, 1956



Eugene Smith, Photo Essays στο *Life*

Το έργο του  
Eugene Smith

LIFE, Spanish  
Village (1951)





Το έργο του  
Eugene Smith

LIFE, Spanish  
Village (1951)















Το έργο του Eugene Smith – Αφρική 1954



Eugene Smith, Albert Schweitzer, Lambarené 1954

Το έργο του  
Eugene Smith

Αφρική 1954



Eugene Smith,  
Lambarené 1954



Eugene Smith,  
Albert  
Schweitzer,  
Lambarené  
1954



## Το έργο του Eugene Smith – Ιαπωνία, Minamata 1972



Περιβαλλοντική μόλυνση από χημική βιομηχανία









Eugene Smith, Ιαπωνία, Minamata 1972







Eugene Smith, Ιαπωνία, Minamata 1972





Eugene Smith, Ιαπωνία, Minamata 1972



<https://vimeo.com/515708786>



Σύγχρονο φωτορεπορτάζ

Paolo Pellegrin



Paolo  
Pellegrin,  
Πόλεμος  
της  
Βοσνίας  
1996





Paolo Pellegrin, Κάιρο 2011



Paolo Pellegrin, Γάζα 2002





Paolo Pellegrin, Παλαιά Πόλη, Τρίπολη, Λιβύη 2002



Paolo Pellegrin, Κάιρο 2011





Paolo Pellegrin, πληγωμένος Hezbollah, Λίβανος 2006



Paolo Pellegrin, έποικιοι αρνούνται την απομάκρυνση από το σπίτι τους από τον ισραηλινό στρατό, Γάζα 2005





Paolo Pellegrin, Ιρακινοί πρόσφυγες, Δαμασκός, Συρία 2008



Paolo Pellegrin, Γάζα 2012



Paolo Pellegrin, Παλαιστίνη 2003 – 2009  
μεταξύ φωτορεπορτάζ, φωτογραφικού ντοκιμαντέρ και εικαστικού πειραματισμού



Γάζα 2009, αεροδρόμιο



Ανατολική Ιερουσαλήμ 2003, Παλαιστίνιοι διασχίζουν το διαχωριστικό τείχος





Γάζα 2009, Ισραηλινή επιχείρηση «Λιωμένο μολύβι»



Γάζα 2009





Ανατολική Ιερουσαλήμ 2003, Παλαιστίνιος διασχίζει το διαχωριστικό τείχος

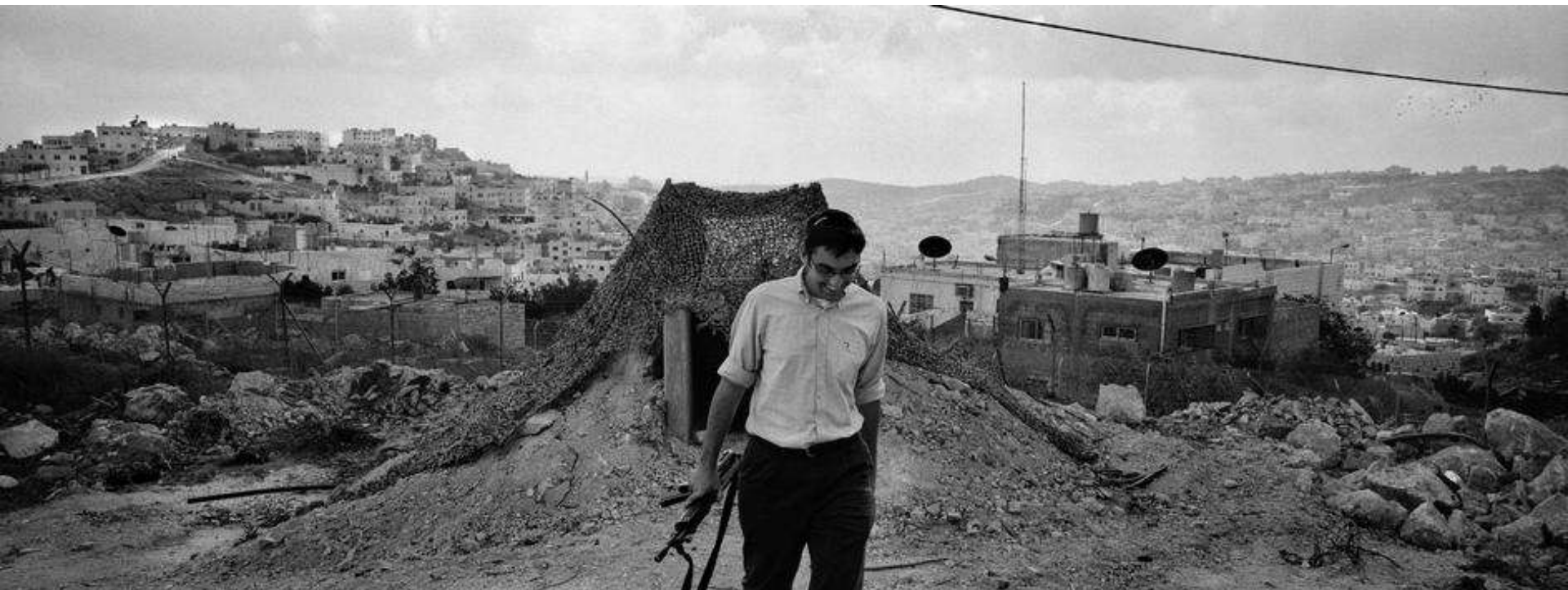


Ισραήλ, επικοισμός Har Homa, ανατολική Ιερουσαλήμ





Δρόμος με ηλεκτροφόρα καλώδια, Tulka'em, Δυτική Όχθη του Ιορδάνη



Αμερικανός έποικος, Kiryat Arba 2003





Γάζα 2009