Dorothea Lange in 1936

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dorothea Lange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Born</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Died</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nationality</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dorothea Lange (May 26, 1895 – October 11, 1965) was an influential American documentary photographer and photojournalist, best known for her Depression-era work for the Farm Security Administration (FSA). Lange’s photographs humanized the tragic consequences of the Great Depression and profoundly influenced the development of documentary photography.

**Early life**

Born of second generation German immigrants on May 26, 1895, in Hoboken, New Jersey, Dorothea Lange was named Dorothea Margaretta Nutzhorn at birth. She dropped her middle name and assumed her mother’s maiden name after her father abandoned the family when she was 12 years old, one of two traumatic incidents in her early life. The other was her contraction of polio at age seven which left her with a weakened right leg and a permanent limp. "It formed me, guided me, instructed me, helped me and humiliated me," Lange once said of her altered gait. "I've never gotten over it, and I am aware of the force and power of it."[3]

**Career**

Lange was educated in photography in New York City, in a class taught by Clarence H. White. She was informally apprenticed to several New York photography studios, including that of the famed Arnold Genthe. In 1918, she moved to San Francisco, and by the following year she had opened a successful portrait studio.[2] [4] She lived across the bay in Berkeley for the rest of her life. In 1920, she married the noted western painter Maynard Dixon, with whom she had two sons.[5] One, born in 1925, was named Daniel Rhoades Dixon. The second child, born in 1929, was named John Eaglesfeather Dixon.

With the onset of the Great Depression, Lange turned her camera lens from the studio to the street. Her studies of unemployed and homeless people captured the attention of local photographers and led to her employment with the federal Resettlement Administration (RA), later called the Farm Security Administration (FSA).

In December 1935, she divorced Dixon and married agricultural economist Paul Schuster Taylor, Professor of Economics at the University of California, Berkeley.[5] Taylor educated Lange in social and political matters, and together they documented rural poverty and the exploitation of sharecroppers and migrant laborers for the next five
years — Taylor interviewing and gathering economic data, Lange taking photos.

From 1935 to 1939, Lange's work for the RA and FSA brought the plight of the poor and forgotten — particularly sharecroppers, displaced farm families, and migrant workers — to public attention. Distributed free to newspapers across the country, her poignant images became icons of the era.

Lange's best-known picture is titled "Migrant Mother." The woman in the photo is Florence Owens Thompson. The original photo featured Florence's thumb and index finger on the tent pole, but the image was later retouched to hide Florence's thumb. Her index finger was left untouched (lower right in photo).

In 1960, Lange spoke about her experience taking the photograph:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{I saw and approached the hungry and desperate mother, as if drawn by a magnet. I do not remember how I explained my presence or my camera to her, but I do remember she asked me no questions. I made five exposures, working closer and closer from the same direction. I did not ask her name or her history. She told me her age, that she was thirty-two. She said that they had been living on frozen vegetables from the surrounding fields, and birds that the children killed. She had just sold the tires from her car to buy food. There she sat in that lean-to tent with her children huddled around her, and seemed to know that my pictures might help her, and so she helped me. There was a sort of equality about it.}
\end{align*}
\]

According to Thompson's son, Lange got some details of this story wrong, but the impact of the picture was based on the image showing the strength and need of migrant workers.\[6\]
Children at the Weill public school in San Francisco pledge allegiance to the American flag in April 1942, prior to the internment of Japanese Americans.

In 1941, Lange was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for excellence in photography. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, she gave up the prestigious award to record the forced evacuation of Japanese Americans to relocation camps, on assignment for the War Relocation Authority (WRA). She covered the rounding up of Japanese Americans and their internment in relocation camps, highlighting Manzanar, the first of the permanent internment camps. To many observers, her photograph of Japanese-American children pledging allegiance to the flag shortly before they were sent to internment camps is a haunting reminder of this policy of detaining people without charging them with any crime or affording them any appeal.\[7\]

Her images were so obviously critical that the Army impounded them.\[8\] Today her photographs of the internment are available in the National Archives on the website of the Still Photographs Division, and at the Bancroft Library of the University of California, Berkeley.

In 1945, Lange was invited by Ansel Adams to accept a position as faculty at the first fine art photography department at the California School of Fine Arts (CSFA). Imogen Cunningham and Minor White joined as well.\[9\]

In 1952, Lange co-founded the photographic magazine *Aperture*. Lange and Pirkle Jones were commissioned in the mid-1950s to shoot a photographic documentary for *Life* magazine of the death of Monticello, California and of the displacement of its residents by the damming of Putah Creek to form Lake Berryessa. The magazine did not run the piece, so Lange devoted one whole issue of *Aperture* to the work. The photo collection was shown at the Art Institute of Chicago in 1960.\[10\]

In the last two decades of her life, Lange's health was poor. She suffered from gastric problems, including bleeding ulcers, as well as post-polio syndrome — although this renewal of the pain and weakness of polio was not yet recognized by most physicians.
Death

Lange died of esophageal cancer on October 11, 1965, age 70. She was survived by her second husband, Paul Taylor, two children, three stepchildren, and numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Legacy

In 1972 the Whitney Museum used 27 of Lange's photographs in an exhibit entitled Executive Order 9066. This exhibit highlighted the Japanese Internment during World War II.

On May 28, 2008, California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger and First Lady Maria Shriver announced Lange's induction into the California Hall of Fame, located at The California Museum for History, Women and the Arts. The induction ceremony took place on December 15 and her son accepted the honor in her place.

References


Further reading

• Geoffrey Dunn, "Untitled Depression Documentary" 1980
• Linda Gordon, Dorothea Lange, Encyclopedia of the Depression
• Linda Gordon, Paul Schuster Taylor, American National Biography
• Jayne McKay and Daniel Dixon, DVD(2008),Maynard Dixon Art and Spirit, (http://www.maynarddixondoc.com)
• http://dorothealange.posterous.com/blog-post-title-4536
**External links**

- [Oakland Museum of California - Dorothea Lange](http://www.museumca.org/global/art/collections_dorothea_lange.html)
- [Online Archive of California: Guide to the Lange (Dorothea) Collection 1919-1965](http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/r3f59n5wt/)
- [Dorothea Lange](http://www.moma.org/collection/artist.php?artist_id=3373) at the Museum of Modern Art
- [Photo Gallery of Dorothea Lange at the library of congress](http://www.loc.gov/pictures/search/?q=dorothea+lange&st=gallery)
- [Dorothea Lange on The California Museum's California Legacy Trails](http://www.californiamuseum.org/trails/)
- [Dorothea Lange - "A Photographers Journey" - Exhibition at Gendell Gallery](http://artseal.ypguides.net/page/15klg/Figurative_Portraiture_Special_Exhibits/Dorothea_Lange.html)
- [1964 oral history interview with Lange](http://www.aaa.si.edu/collections/oralhistories/transcripts/lange64.htm)
- "Migrant Mother" as an iconic image ([http://www.press.uchicago.edu/Misc/Chicago/316062.html](http://www.press.uchicago.edu/Misc/Chicago/316062.html)) -- excerpt from a book
- A discussion of "Migrant Mother" and the questions of photographic ethics it raises ([http://www.alscotts.com/?page_id=348](http://www.alscotts.com/?page_id=348))
- [Article About Migrant Mother: The True Story](http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/mag/2006/04/30/stories/2006043000380500.htm)
- The 'Other' Migrant Mother photograph ([http://www.openphotographyforums.com/art_MICHAEL_STONES_001.php](http://www.openphotographyforums.com/art_MICHAEL_STONES_001.php))
- [Dorothea Lange: "Fotógrafa del pueblo" (http://espacinsular.org/spip.php?article4080) "en español](http://espacinsular.org/spip.php?article4080)
- [Pledge of allegiance at Rafael Weill Elementary School a few weeks prior to evacuation](http://freedomvoices.org/langepx/wra78.htm), April, 1942. N.A.R.A.; 14GA-78 From the National Archive and Records Administration taken for the War Relocation Authority courtesy of the Bancroft Library. Published in Image and Imagination, Encounters the Photography of Dorothea Lange, Edited by Ben Clarke, Freedom Voices, San Francisco, 1997
- [Dorothea Lange in the Encyclopedia of Gratitude](http://encyclopediaofgratitude.tumblr.com/post/4691092621/dorothea-lange-honest-images)
Article Sources and Contributors


Image Sources, Licenses and Contributors


License

Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported
http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/