

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Books

Adams, Ansel, and Dorothea Lange. *A Pageant of Photography*. 1940. *Internet Archive*, archive.org/details/csfmma_000108/page/n24/mode/2up. Accessed 1 Feb. 2021.

This is a book written by renowned American photographer Ansel Adams with a section from Dorothea Lange describing documentary photography. We used it to learn Lange's definition of "documentary photography" and to understand her view of the importance of photographic communication.

Lange, Dorothea, and Paul Schuster Taylor. *An American Exodus: A Record of Human Erosion*. 1939. *Internet Archive*, archive.org/details/americanexodusre0000lange. Accessed 12 Jan. 2021.

This is the primary work created by Dorothea Lange and her husband documenting the Great Depression, complete with primary source images and quotes from their subjects and a historical analysis of the time. We used it to understand the journey of Lange and Taylor through rural America and to view and incorporate many of her original photographs and field notes into our website.

Interviews

"The Making of a Documentary Photographer." Interview conducted by Suzanne Riess. *The Bancroft Library*, University of California, 1968, digitalassets.lib.berkeley.edu/roho/ucb/text/lange_dorothea__w.pdf. Accessed 1 Feb. 2021.

This is an interview with Dorothea Lange about her career as a photographer. We used it to understand Lange's frustration during her employment with the War Relocation Authority when her photographs of the Japanese internment camps were impounded by the US government.

Lange, Dorothea. "Oral history interview with Dorothea Lange." Interview conducted by Richard K. Doud. *Archives of American Art*, Smithsonian, 22 May 1964, www.aaa.si.edu/collections/interviews/oral-history-interview-dorothea-lange-11757. Accessed 4 Jan. 2021.

This is an interview with Dorothea Lange in which she discusses her decision to pursue photography, her work with the Farm Security Administration (FSA), and her interactions with her subjects. We used it to learn about the structure of the FSA and to understand Lange's personal connection to her work.

Journal

"The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians: Selected Testimonies from the Los Angeles and San Francisco Hearings." *Amerasia Journal*, vol. 8, 1981. *Taylor & Francis Online*, doi.org/10.17953/ amer.8.2.205840313t074750. Accessed 18 May 2021.

This is a journal article containing selected testimonies from Japanese-Americans who were interned in America during World War II as part of court hearings conducted after the war. We selected a quote from this source to illustrate the impact of internment on the Japanese from the voice of someone who lived through the tragic era. This enabled us to integrate an additional perspective into our site, the perspective of the Japanese-Americans themselves.

Magazine

Lange, Dorothea. "The Assignment I'll Never Forget: Migrant Mother." *Popular Photography*, Feb. 1960, eportfolios.macaulay.cuny.edu/lklichfall13/files/2013/09/Lange.pdf. Accessed 24 Jan. 2021.

This is a magazine article written by Dorothea Lange about the production and popularity of *Migrant Mother*. We used it because it told the story behind the *Migrant Mother* photo and demonstrated the passion behind Lange's photography.

Newspapers

Bolles, Blair. "Migrants Increasing, Says Miss Perkins, Urging Help for Them." *Evening Star* [Washington D.C.], 6 May 1940. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1940-05-06/ed-1/seq-2/. Accessed 12 Jan. 2021.

This is a newspaper article discussing Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and her advocacy for migrant workers. We used it to demonstrate how leaders in America became

concerned with their plight and how newspapers publicized this support in the hopes of making it more widespread.

Evening Star [Washington, D.C.]. 5 Apr. 1940. *Chronicling America: Historical American Newspapers*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1940-04-05/ed-1/seq-40/. Accessed 12 Jan. 2021.

This is a newspaper article about Eleanor Roosevelt's support for migrant workers. We used it to show how she pushed for relief, which was incredibly helpful given her political status and relationship with Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Faries, C. Belmont. "'Tracted Out' of Farms: Migratory Agricultural Workers Present New Problem." *Evening Star* [Washington D.C.], 26 Feb. 1939. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1939-02-26/ed-1/seq-27. Accessed 8 Jan. 2021.

This is an article about agricultural mechanization and its impact on small farmers. We used it to understand the forces pushing migrants out of the Great Plains, specifically the increased technology that reduced the demand for farm labor.

"Library Suggests Books on Modern Migrancy." *Evening Star* [Washington D.C.], 10 Nov. 1940, p. F7. *Chronicling America*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1940-11-10/ed-1/seq-87/. Accessed 8 Jan. 2021.

This is a newspaper article promoting books written about migrants from the Great Plains. We used a quote from this article on our "Capturing the Depression" page to explain the reasons why migrants traveled to California.

"Migrants Must Be Helped, Warning." *The Butler County Press* [Hamilton, Ohio], 22 Mar. 1940. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045012/1940-03-22/ed-1/seq-1/. Accessed 12 Jan. 2021.

This is a newspaper article advocating support for migrant workers, specifically those in California where new laws threatened to take relief away from 100,000 migrants. We used it to demonstrate how newspapers across the country were promoting relief efforts for displaced workers as a result of Lange's documentary photography.

"Stock Crash Greatest in History." *The Indianapolis Times*, 29 Oct. 1929. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82015313/1929-10-29/ed-1/seq-1/. Accessed 9 Jan. 2021.

This is a newspaper article from Black Tuesday, the day of the stock market crash in 1929. We included a photo of the newspaper on our "Early Career" page to demonstrate the magnitude of the nation's panic as the financial crisis began.

Roosevelt, Eleanor. "My Day." *New York World-Telegram* [New York], 10 Apr. 1940. *Oakland Museum of California*, dorothealange.museumca.org/image/my-day-by-eleanor-roosevelt-column-in-new-york-world-telegram-newspaper/A67.1940-ER-MyDay/?section=an-american-exodus-a-new-kind-of-book. Accessed 25 Jan. 2021.

This is an article by Eleanor Roosevelt in which she mentions Dorothea Lange, Paul Taylor, and their book, *An American Exodus*. We selected this newspaper clipping because it demonstrates how Lange and Taylor's book exposed the social ills previously unknown to the world to important figures, including Eleanor Roosevelt herself.

Photographs and Photographic Collections

Dorothea Lange Digital Archive. *Oakland Museum of California*, dorothealange.museumca.org/. Accessed 13 Dec. 2020.

This is an archive containing digital images of Dorothea Lange's photographs during the Depression and from Japanese internment camps. We used many of these images on our website to exhibit the variety within Lange's work, both in terms of time period but also in terms of composition, since some photographs focused on one or two individuals at a time, while others were taken of large crowds.

Dorothea Lange (1895-1965) - "A Photographer's Journey." *Gendell Gallery*, www.gendellgallery.com/dorothea-lange.html. Accessed 25 Jan. 2021.

This is a collection of Lange's photographs organized chronologically with a timeline of her life. We chose this source because it specifically highlighted Lange's photographs of faces and close up shots, which were much more evocative than shots from afar.

Dorothea Lange Gallery. Manzanar National Historic Site. *National Park Service*, www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery.htm?pg=58272&id=CA29BB4E-155D-4519-3E5456896E1C2E6C. Accessed 26 Jan. 2021.

This is a gallery containing some of Lange's photographs during the era of Japanese internment. We used some of these photos on our website to demonstrate the scenes that Lange witnessed and captured with her camera during this time period.

Dorothea Lange's Yakima Valley Photographs 1939. *University of Washington Archive*, depts.washington.edu/depress/Dorothea_Lange_collection.shtml. Accessed 25 Jan. 2021.

This is a collection of Dorothea Lange's photographs during the Depression in Yakima Valley, Washington. We selected this source because it provided photographs from a specific town Lange worked in and included details about how she framed the subjects in this town to portray the rural poverty they were facing.

Guide to the Lange (Dorothea) Collection 1919-1965. *Online Archive of California*, www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/ft3f59n5wt/admin/. Accessed 25 Jan. 2021.

This is a collection of Dorothea Lange's photographs. We selected this source because it provided us with hundreds of Lange's primary source personal photographs that were not distributed by the government. This includes Lange's early work as a portrait photographer and her later work in countries like Indonesia, Egypt, and Nepal.

Lange, Dorothea. *Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives*. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/pictures/related/?va=exact&co=fsa&st=grid&q=Lange%2C+Dorothea&fi=author&sg=true&op=EQUAL. Accessed 9 Jan. 2021.

This is a collection of digitized Lange photographs owned and published by the Farm Security Administration. We used these images on our website to demonstrate Lange's work, specifically of migrant workers in California during the depression.

Lange, Dorothea. *Migrant Mother*. *Library of Congress*, guides.loc.gov/migrant-mother/introduction. Accessed 9 Jan. 2021.

This is a collection of the 'Migrant Mother' photo series, some of Lange's most iconic photographs that serve as enduring symbols of the Depression. We selected this source because it contained several different shots of Florence Owens Thompson (the migrant

mother) and her family, as well as context behind the photo and Lange's own comments about her experience photographing Thompson.

Moore, John. *A US Border Patrol officer oversees a group of women and children who crossed the border from Mexico*. 2014. *AFP News Agency, France 24*, www.france24.com/en/20140803-usa-immigration-children-border-central-america-refugees-not-immigrants. Accessed 30 Jan. 2021.

This is a photograph of women and children at the US-Mexico border. We used it to illustrate the scenes captured by modern day documentary photographers, finding modern photos to be very similar to the photos of Dorothea Lange.

Pacific & Atlantic Photos, Inc. *Crowd of people gather outside the New York Stock Exchange following the Crash of 1929*. 1929. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/99471695/. Accessed 12 Jan. 2021.

This is a photograph of people in New York City after the stock market crash. We used this to illustrate the widespread shock at the onset of the Great Depression, foreshadowing the national panic during the decade-long recession.

Sloan, Graeme. *A U.S. Capitol Police officer stands guard during a protest outside of the U.S. Capitol building in Washington, D.C., U.S., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 2021*. 6 Jan. 2021. *NBC News*, NBCUniversal Media, www.nbcnewyork.com/news/local/fdny-gives-fbi-info-on-active-retired-members-at-us-capitol-riot/2821969/. Accessed 30 Jan. 2021.

This is a photograph of the insurrection at the Capitol on January 6, 2021. We used it on our impact page as an example of modern-day documentary photography, in which real street scenes are captured and shared for the sake of informing others.

Report

DeWitt, John L. *Final report, Japanese evacuation from the West Coast, 1942*. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1942. *US National Library of Medicine*, resource.nlm.nih.gov/01130040R. Accessed 16 Jan. 2021.

This is a report defending Japanese evacuation written by U.S. Army official John Dewitt. We used this to illustrate the strong racial tensions that led the U.S. government to persecute Japanese people during World War II.

Videos

Dorothea Lange — Under the Trees. National Educational Television, 1965. *PBS*, www.pbs.org/wnet/americanmasters/watch-dorothea-lange-under-the-trees-an-intimate-documentary-of-the-american-photographer-from-1965/15394/. Accessed 25 Jan. 2021.

This is a documentary created in 1965 about Dorothea Lange's work and her collaboration with MoMA to curate her own exhibit. We selected this documentary because it contained direct quotes from Lange since she was interviewed for the documentary.

Secondary Sources

Books

Acker, Kerry. *Women in the Arts: Dorothea Lange*. Chelsea House Publishers, 2004.

This is a book about Dorothea Lange and her contributions to art and society. We selected this book because it went into great detail about her life and accomplishments, especially her time working in the South and in Japanese Internment camps. The book provided many important quotes and captioned photographs both of Lange and taken by Lange.

Baldwin, Sidney. *Poverty and Politics: The Rise and Decline of the Farm Security Administration*. University of North Carolina Press, 1968. *Internet Archive*, archive.org/details/povertypoliticsr0000bald. Accessed 1 Feb. 2021.

This is a book about the history of the Farm Security Administration. We used it to understand the reasons for the creation of the organization, the impact it made on America, and the organization's opposition. We learned that many disliked the organization and viewed it as "socialistic," and it was dissolved shortly after the Depression ended.

Davis, Keith F., editor. *The Photographs of Dorothea Lange*. Hallmark Cards, 1995. *Internet Archive*, archive.org/details/photographsofdor0000lang. Accessed 22 Jan. 2021.

This is a book featuring a collection of Dorothea Lange's photographs, along with captions and quotes from her and an introduction by renowned photography curator Keith F. Davis. We used it because it presented a visual overview of Lange's photographic

career and the inclusion of Lange's quotes allowed us to hear her own voice and understand the way she viewed photography as a means of communication.

Gordon, Linda, and Gary Y. Okihiro, editors. *Impounded: Dorothea Lange and the Censored Images of Japanese American Internment*. W. W. Norton & Company, 2006. *Internet Archive*, archive.org/details/impoundeddorothe00unse. Accessed 16 Jan. 2021.

This is a book about Dorothea Lange's experiences photographing the Japanese internment camps during World War II. We used this book to learn about Lange's life and photography during this time, along with the government's response to her. Although she is most widely remembered for her Depression-era work, we felt it was important to incorporate details from this chapter of her life too, since it is a valuable example of an attempt to suppress communication rather than encourage it.

Meister, Sarah. *Dorothea Lange: Migrant Mother*. New York, Museum of Modern Art, 2019. *Museum of Modern Art*, www.moma.org/momaorg/shared/pdfs/docs/learn/courses/sarah_meister_migrantmother_excerpt.pdf?utm_medium=email&utm_source=other&utm_campaign=opencourse.-qAWU5qYEEWdIQqYUkH3aw.announcements~opencourse.-qAWU5qYEEWdIQqYUkH3aw.T38CBwq2EemVMAqq9S7Vig. Accessed 11 Jan. 2021.

This is a book about Dorothea Lange's *Migrant Mother* and the publication process. We used it because it included photographs and transcripts of the *San Francisco News* articles containing Lange's photo, articles that we were unable to find anywhere else.

Meltzer, Milton. *Dorothea Lange: Life through the Camera*. 1985. *Internet Archive*, archive.org/details/dorothealangelif00melt. Accessed 9 Jan. 2021.

This is a biography about Lange and her photography career. We used it because it provided more personal details than many other biographies of Lange, describing many of her early, formative experiences and integrating her personal views towards her work.

Spirn, Anne Whiston. *Daring to Look: Dorothea Lange's Photographs and Reports from the Field*. University of Chicago Press, 2008, press.uchicago.edu/Misc/Chicago/769844.html. Accessed 13 Dec. 2020.

This is an excerpt from a book about Lange's Depression-era work. We used it to learn about Lange's early career and her shift to documentary photography at the onset of the

Depression and to gain a sense of what her fieldwork entailed, since the excerpt discussed her photography process and her collaboration with Paul Taylor.

Journals

Gordon, Linda. "Dorothea Lange's Censored Photographs of the Japanese American Internment." *The Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus*, vol. 15, no. 3, 1 Feb. 2017, apjff.org/2017/03/Gordon.html. Accessed 26 Jan. 2021.

This is a journal article written by Linda Gordon about Lange's role during the era of Japanese internment during World War II. We used it to understand the ways in which she was suppressed by the government and the challenges she faced while photographing a practice that she was personally opposed to.

Gordon, Linda. "Dorothea Lange: The Photographer as Agricultural Sociologist." *The Journal of American History*, vol. 93, no. 3, Dec. 2006, pp. 698-727. *JSTOR*, doi:10.2307/4486410. Accessed 18 Jan. 2021.

This is a comprehensive article about Dorothea Lange's work as an agricultural photographer and activist. We selected this article because it contained information about her book, *An American Exodus*, and explained how Lange worked to photograph minorities despite being discouraged by the FSA.

Videos

Burns, Ken. "Photographers of the Dust Bowl." *The Dust Bowl*, Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association, Nov. 2012, www.pbs.org/kenburns/dustbowl/watch-videos/#2293802007. Accessed 5 Jan. 2021.

This is a video clip from a documentary produced by Ken Burns about the photographers of the Dust Bowl. We used it on our website to convey the purpose of the Farm Security Administration, since photographers like Lange were asked to communicate the humanity and raw emotions of migrant workers to the American population in order to arouse sympathy.

"Dorothea Lange: Grab A Hunk of Lightning | PBS America." *American Masters*, PBS, 29 Aug. 2014, www.pbs.org/wnet/americanmasters/dorothea-lange-full-episode/3260/. Accessed 13 Dec. 2020.

This is a PBS documentary about Lange's photographs and migrant workers during the Depression. We used a clip of this video on our website to demonstrate who the migrant workers were and where they came from.

"Dorothea Lange: Words & Pictures | MoMA EXHIBITION." *MoMA*, Museum of Modern Art, 6 Feb. 2020, www.moma.org/calendar/exhibitions/5079. Accessed 25 Jan. 2021.

This is a video about the Dorothea Lange MoMA exhibition. We selected this source because it contained footage and quotes from Dorothea Lange about her process and the impact she believes photographs and captions have on society.

Johnson, Drew. "Dorothea Lange Photography and Social Commentary." *C-SPAN*, National Cable Satellite Corporation, 2 Nov. 2015, www.c-span.org/video/?402657-1/dorothea-lange-photography-social-commentary#. Accessed 30 Jan. 2021.

This is a video displaying the Dorothea Lange exhibit at the Oakland Museum of California. We used it because the exhibit's curator, Drew Johnson, provided commentary on her life and explained Lange's influence on modern-day photographers.

Websites

The Associated Press. "WWII: U.S. Germans Were 'Enemy Aliens.'" *CBS News*, 9 June 2007, www.cbsnews.com/news/wwii-us-germans-were-enemy-aliens/. Accessed 5 Apr. 2021.

This is an article about the treatment of German-Americans during World War II. We used this to understand how other ethnic groups with ties to the Axis powers were treated in America during the war. We learned that the Germans (and Italians) were persecuted and occasionally interned, too, but on a smaller scale than the Japanese.

Baconsky, Irina. "Why Photographer Dorothea Lange's Political Legacy Continues to Endure." *Another Magazine*, 21 June 2018, www.anothermag.com/art-photography/10948/why-photographer-dorothea-langes-political-legacy-continues-to-endure. Accessed 30 Jan. 2021.

This is an article about Lange's political impact. We used it to understand how Lange's photographs brought real social change in America and to find connections between her work and the work of photographers in today's world.

Berger, Maurice. "Rarely Seen Photos of Japanese Internment." *Lens: Photography, Video, and Visual Journalism*, The New York Times, 8 Feb. 2017, lens.blogs.nytimes.com/2017/02/08/rarely-seen-photos-japanese-internment-dorothea-lange/. Accessed 12 Apr. 2021.

This is an article about Lange's photos of the Japanese internment camps. We used it to clarify the information on our "Censored Communication" page and to specifically understand what had happened with the photographs in the National Archives after they were impounded.

Boxer, Sarah. "Whitewashing the Great Depression." *The Atlantic*, Dec. 2020, www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2020/12/whitewashing-the-great-depression/616936/. Accessed 18 Jan. 2021.

This is an article about the purposeful distribution of photographs of white victims of the Depression by the FSA. We used this article to understand how the government mainly encouraged the publication of white farmers and tenants while photographers like Dorothea Lange worked against this by taking pictures of people of color.

Bullock, River. "Written by Dorothea Lange." *MoMA*, 26 Feb. 2020, www.moma.org/magazine/articles/245. Accessed 9 Jan. 2021.

This is an article about Lange's use of words and captions in her published photographs. We selected this source because it explained how Lange and her husband, Paul Taylor worked to use captions, reports, and other firsthand accounts to publish their photos and bring light to the growing migrant crisis. The article also explains how Lange's photos of Japanese internment camps were not publicized due to government interference.

"Great Depression and World War II, 1929-1945." *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/united-states-history-primary-source-timeline/great-depression-and-world-war-ii-1929-1945/. Accessed 12 Jan. 2021.

This is a website providing an overview of the Great Depression, describing its causes and the reactions of the American people. We used it to uncover the context of Lange's photography, and to understand the Depression in a larger, national sense, rather than on the individual level that Lange worked to portray.

Gregory, Alice. "How Dorothea Lange Defined the Role of the Modern Photojournalist." *T, The New York Times Style Magazine*, 10 Feb. 2020, p. 92, www.nytimes.com/2020/02/10/t-magazine/dorothea-lange.html. Accessed 13 Dec. 2020.

This article discusses the personal interactions Lange had with each of her subjects. We used it because it demonstrated Lange's desire to truly understand the stories of everyone she photographed, a trait that established her as not a mere reporter, but a documentary photographer actively advocating for her photographic subjects.

Lawson-Tancred, Jo. "Hope and Hardship: Dorothea Lange's America." *The Economist*, 29 June 2018, www.economist.com/1843/2018/06/29/hope-and-hardship-dorothea-langes-america. Accessed 18 Jan. 2021.

This is an article about Dorothea Lange's work in the South and publication of an American Exodus. We chose this article because it explained the importance of Dorothea Lange as she captured pictures of African American farmers and sharecroppers and also included specific analysis of her photographs.

Meister, Sarah. "Piecing Together Dorothea Lange's Migrant Mother." *MoMA*, 6 Feb. 2020, www.moma.org/magazine/articles/233. Accessed 9 Jan. 2021.

This is an article about 'Migrant Mother', one of Lange's most iconic photographs. We selected this article because it explained why this specific photograph was so influential and how the photograph was taken and eventually publicized.

Mendelsohn, Meredith. "The Government Photographer Who Gave a Face to American Poverty." *CNN*, 17 July 2018, www.cnn.com/style/article/dorothea-lange-politics-of-seeing/index.html. Accessed 9 Jan. 2021.

This is an article about Dorothea Lange, specifically her impact on photography and how America viewed poverty as a whole. We chose this source because it contained an interview with Drew Johnson, the curator at the Oakland Museum of California which had recently published a Lange collection, who spoke about her legacy and why her work was so effective.

NPR Staff. "Dorothea Lange: Drawing Beauty Out Of Desolation." *NPR*, 28 Apr. 2010, www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=126289455. Accessed 7 Dec. 2020.

This is an article about Lange that features an interview with Lange biographer Linda Gordon and an excerpt from her book. This was the first source we consulted, and it

provided valuable background information about Lange's life and work. We also used quotes from Gordon in our website, since she is one of Lange's most prominent biographers and has provided critical analysis and interpretations demonstrating the importance of Dorothea Lange and her documentary photography.

Schleier, Merrill. *In the Face of All Odds: Dorothea Lange's Psychological Studies of the Depression's Disenfranchised*. Southwest Labor Studies Conference, 1986. *American Suburb X*, americansuburbx.com/2013/04/dorothea-lange-in-the-face-of-all-odds-dorothea-langes-psychological-studies-of-the-depressions-disenfranchised-1986.html. Accessed 18 Jan. 2021.

This is a study of Dorothea Lange's photographs taken during the Great Depression. We selected this source because it provided in-depth analysis of specific photographs which allowed us to better understand the artistry of her photography.

Taylor, David A. "During World War II, the U.S. Saw Italian-Americans as a Threat to Homeland Security." *Smithsonian Magazine*, 2 Feb. 2017, www.smithsonianmag.com/history/italian-americans-were-considered-enemy-aliens-world-war-ii-180962021/. Accessed 5 Apr. 2021.

This is an article about the treatment of Italian-Americans during World War II. We used it to understand the way Italians in the United States were persecuted during wartime, something we were previously unaware of. This information helped us contextualize the era of Japanese internment.

"Women Come to the Front." *Library of Congress*, 1995, www.loc.gov/exhibits/wcf/wcf0013.html. Accessed 30 Jan. 2021.

This is a website that explains Lange's work during World War II and includes some of the photos she took of the Japanese internment camps. We used it to understand her role with the War Relocation Authority and how it differed from her previous government job during the Depression.

Yoshiwara, Emily. "Dorothea Lange's Social Vision: Photography and the Great Depression." *The Great Depression in Washington State*, University of Washington, 2010, depts.washington.edu/depress/dorothea_lange_photography_depression.shtml. Accessed 1 Feb. 2021.

This is an article about the impact of Lange's photography. We used it to understand how her photography was used as a political tool to influence the policies designed to support migrant farm workers.