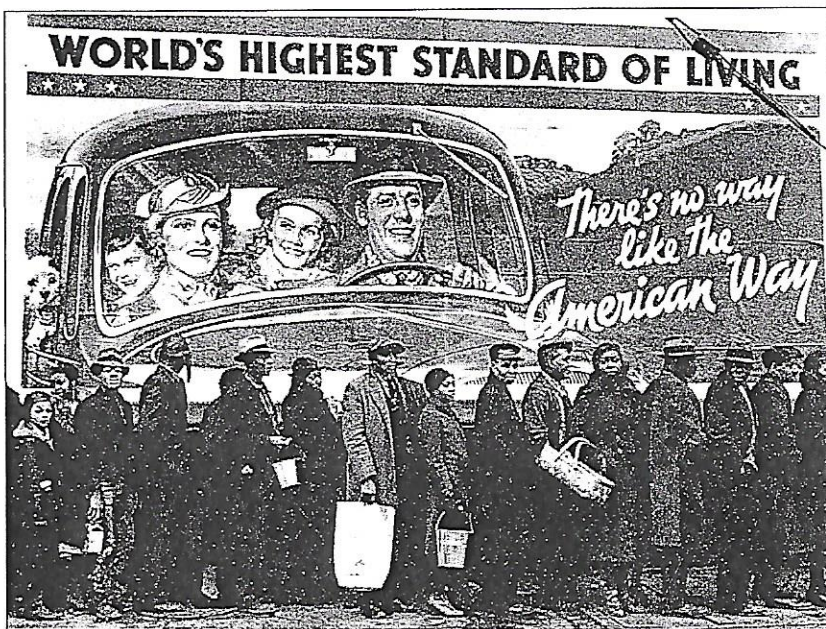


- 9 In 1936, Henry Luce invited Bourke-White to photograph the construction of a huge dam in Montana for the first issue of his newest magazine, a weekly called *Life*. As *Life*'s first staff photographer, she now had to learn to make news photographs. In press conferences crammed with photographers, she was usually the only woman. One technique she used in crowded rooms was crawling between the other photographers' legs and pointing her camera up for what she called "the caterpillar view."
- 10 For *Life*, Bourke-White covered wars and news stories all over the world. She took pictures of the feared Russian leader, Joseph Stalin. During World War II, she flew on American bombing missions and survived a torpedo attack on a ship headed to North Africa. When General George Patton entered the concentration camp at Buchenwald, Germany, in 1945, Margaret was with him. Her famous photos of the camp's survivors brought the horrors of war home to Americans. Throughout the 1950s, she covered stories in South Africa, India, Korea, and elsewhere, and by this time, she was writing most of the articles that accompanied her pictures.
- 11 In the early 1950s, Margaret started noticing signs that she might have Parkinson's disease, but she continued to work. Eventually, she became too ill to travel, but she documented her struggles with the disease to help others who had Parkinson's. She also wrote an autobiography, *Portrait of Myself*. It remains a fascinating record of a woman who pioneered in the field of photojournalism—and who found beauty in unlikely places.



Margaret Bourke-White's photograph, called "World's Highest Standard of Living," was taken in Louisville, Kentucky, after the Great Ohio River Flood of 1937. The flood left many people without homes or food.

continued