Life’s Work: A 50 Year Photographic Chronicle of Working in the U.S.A.

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A 50 YEAR PHOTOGRAPHIC CHRONICLE OF WORKING IN THE U.S.A.
EARL DOTTER
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LIFE’S WORK
A Fifty Year Photographic Chronicle of Working in the U.S.A.
EARL DOTTER

500 Earl Dotter photographs are included in this volume.
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Introduction

I have stubbornly believed, during my 36-year career as a radio journalist, that the most powerful tool for storytelling is the human voice. Nothing compares, I have repeated over and over, for engaging people in a story. Spoken words do things written words cannot. They convey inflection, emotion, distress, joy, pain, fear, conviction, weakness, uncertainty, hubris, deception and more, especially when there are no distractions, like images.

Radio, I have smugly asserted, is the most engaging, active and intimate medium, because listeners are only listening. They imagine characters and scenes as they hear voices and sounds. They become active participants in the storytelling and they are drawn in by compelling voices.

There are many examples of this during my three decades of recording human voices. A recent story is an especially relevant example for this introduction to Earl Dotter’s Life’s Work.

“I Ain't Got No Capacity”

Late in 2016, I traveled to Coal Run Village, Kentucky, to interview Mackie Branham, a 38-year-old coal miner with Progressive Massive Fibrosis, or complicated black lung, an advanced stage of the disease that has killed more than 70,000 miners since 1970.

As we sat in a medical clinic, Branham struggled for every word and breath. He framed every word with a gasp for air, and the more he talked the more he struggled to breathe. X-rays of his lungs showed knots of fibrotic tissue, induced by coal and silica dust, which would never diminish. His struggle for breath would only get worse.

“It’s like I ain't got no capacity,” Branham told me, the sentence stretched out to accommodate gasps for air, tears forming in his eyes and his voice breaking as he described his limited ability to play with his children and provide for his family.

Another miner suffering from the same disease put it bluntly. Charles Wayne Stanley said he faced “dying of suffocation, that’s what I’ve got to look forward to.” He had watched as black lung gradually choked life from his uncle and his wife’s grandfather.

Hearing those words prompted hundreds of NPR listeners to write to us, some offering Christmas presents for Mackie Branham’s kids. Others railed about an industry and regulatory system that seemed to fail coal miners. Listening to Branham gasp for breath, and hearing about his expected fate, moved listeners. Some said they were forced to stop what they were doing, even pulling their cars on to highway shoulders, to listen and to weep.

The Power of the Human Image

That’s the power of the human voice. But Earl Dotter demonstrates, with this chronicle of his life’s work as a photojournalist, that images can have the same power. They can stop us in our tracks, take our own breath away and ground us in human emotion. They can make us care about people and plights we may otherwise never acknowledge.

Exhibit A is the stunning photograph in Chapter 13, In Our Blood. Dotter’s caption for the photograph is simply this: “Coal miner takes last breaths while his active coal miner sons keep vigil, Logan County, WV 1976.” Dotter, with his camera, captures the moment and experience Charles Wayne Stanley described in words. The image conveys as much power as the words, grabbing us and holding us. It is difficult to look away and not be horrified and moved.

That is exactly what Dotter wants. He describes his own work as “an important means to command the attention of viewers who otherwise might not be interested.” He admits he seeks “an empathetic response” that creates “a sense of common ground between my subjects and those who gazed upon them.”
The Timelessness of the Task

Dotter also demonstrates, with this and the other images in In Our Blood and in Black Lung Disease: A Re-emerging Threat, the timelessness of his task. The images he captured in 1976 are easily replicated today. As my ongoing NPR black lung investigation shows, and as Mackie Branham and Charles Wayne Stanley sadly illustrate, the occurrence of Progressive Massive Fibrosis is worse than ever. Some epidemiologists now call it an epidemic and one of the worst industrial health disasters in American history.

Dotter also focuses his lenses on other workplaces with great risk for workers – including farms, fishing boats, factories and even hospitals. His goal, he has said, is to not only capture the peril of such work, but also the dignity of the workers. This is another attribute of well-composed images. We get to see the engaging human faces behind numbing statistics, people who convey pride in their tough work, and resilience in the face of harsh numbers about workplace injuries, diseases and deaths.

In my own investigative reporting in the last seven years, I’ve also focused on dangerous workplaces: the worst coal mine disaster in forty years; the deadliest year ever for workers (including teenagers) “drowning” in grain bins; deepening declines in workers’ compensation benefits and more barriers to obtaining benefits in 33 states; weaknesses and failures in workplace safety laws and regulation; and, as noted, the spike in both basic black lung and advanced stages of the disease among younger and younger miners.

Even as I write this, there are troubling signs for American workers in hazardous occupations. Deadly coal mine accidents spiked in 2017 and the Trump Administration decided to review new rules designed to reduce exposure to the coal and silica dust that causes black lung. In 2016, workplace deaths in the U.S. topped 5,000 for the first time since 2009, a seven percent increase from the year before. Nearly 3 million workers suffered workplace injuries and illnesses in 2016, a daunting count of workplace hazards but also another year marking steady decline in incidents since 2003.

The Reluctance of Regulators

Workplace safety laws are still weak, despite the rare 2015 conviction and prison term for coal company CEO Don Blankenship for conspiracy to violate mine safety regulations. Violations of workplace safety laws, including incidents that kill workers, continue to be misdemeanors with relatively short jail time and relatively small fines. Prosecutors tend to settle such cases, if they even get them, because felony cases with more serious consequences demand their attention. Regulators tend to reduce fines for violations, if they collect them at all. Dotter knows first-hand the reluctance of some regulators to focus too sharply on the workers they’re supposed to protect. In 1980, at the end of the Carter Administration, Dotter’s image of a cotton mill worker, who had died of the cotton dust disease Brown Lung, filled the covers of 50,000 cotton dust brochures published by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). But as soon as the Reagan Administration’s OSHA director took over, the pamphlets were destroyed. New pamphlets were published with no cover photos, because the OSHA director reportedly said, the image of the diseased worker was too sympathetic to brown lung victims.

Dotter’s images ground us in the human stakes of workplace safety laws, regulations and enforcement. We see the creased lines in faces dusted with coal. We gaze at the limbless sweatshirt sleeve hanging loosely from the side of a fisherman. Our eyes move from button to button in Dotter’s viewfinder, the work ID tags of men and women exposed to asbestos. The faces stare back at us in intimate moments that only photographers with Dotter’s skill and passion make possible.

Compelling images and audio alone may not change the world, but they demand attention to those who might otherwise be ignored. They give voice to the voiceless and display the faces of the faceless. They expose us to their workplaces and worlds. They remind us that work is sacred. And that every worker deserves fair pay, fair treatment and the ability to return home every day, whole and healthy and alive.

Howard Berkes, Correspondent, Investigations
National Public Radio, January 2018
Chapter One

THE PRICE OF FISH: COMMERCIAL FISHERMEN LOSE LIFE AND LIMB IN NEW ENGLAND, 2002

FIVE MOST DANGEROUS JOBS IN THE U.S.A.
THE PRICE OF FISH

Commercial Fishermen Lose Life and Limb in New England, 2002

Introduction by Ann Backus, MS / Instructor in Occupational Safety / Director of the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health Outreach Programs / Coordinator, Occupational & Environmental Medicine Residency / HSPH Visiting Scholars Program

At 10 PM, the fishermen (left) on the Edward L Moore heard the rogue wave before it slammed into them. The crew quickly threw their gutting knives toward the stern as the icy December wave engulfed the boat 120 miles off shore in the North Atlantic. On Vinalhaven Island, Maine, fishermen desperately try to get a rope tied onto a lobster boat that had capsized and was sinking in the harbor. 2000

Treating subjects with dignity and respect is a consistent value for Earl Dotter as he looks for the common ground between his subjects and the audience that views his photographs. As Howard Berkes so thoughtfully discusses in the introduction to this book, images tell stories. Earl's photographs are effective because often he is experiencing the same hazardous environment as his subjects. He captures these moments, and his images give voice to those intimate stories.

He has been underground with miners, in the surgical suite with nurses, walking through the broccoli fields with migrant laborers, and on a fishing vessel 120 miles off shore in the Atlantic in a gale force storm.

When that gale hit in late December, Earl struggled to remain standing in the piercing cold and drenching ocean. Earl stood with the deckhands in the icy confined space of the fish hold, and shared bunk and kitchen space with the captain and crew during the weeklong trip, cut short by tough weather.

I had the pleasure of working with Earl on a trip to Vinalhaven Island in Maine, when we spent time with Jimmy and Nora Warren and Lou Romer, talking about the dangers of lobstering and safer ways to do that work. At the pier, mindful of the importance of making his vessel safe, Lou Romer had proudly showed us the semi-circle he had cut out of the rail of his lobster boat to reduce the distance he had to reach to get the trap rope off the davit. You can see and feel the pride and warmth that Lou communicated to the camera as Earl made his portrait. Not too much later, a fisherman's lobster boat capsized in the harbor behind us, and Earl immediately focused photographing that sudden unfolding drama. He used the camera to express, in ways that words could not, just how quickly a fisherman's life can be turned upside down.

I am grateful to Earl for these fishing photographs. I have used them in presentations and in FISH SAFE articles in New England's publication for fisherman, the Commercial Fisheries News. On behalf of the Harvard-NIOSH Education and Research Center at the Harvard Chan School of Public Health, I thank and congratulate Earl for his Life's Work and for collaborating with us on numerous exhibits and photographic projects as a Visiting Scholar for over 20 years.

The Price of Fish Photography Project: Hazards of Commercial Fishing in New England, was Funded by an Alicia Patterson Fellowship in 2000.
Douglas Goodale, age 35 (above, Wells Harbor, Maine) lost his right arm in 1998 in a winch accident while lobstering on the coast of Southern Maine. In the emergency room Goodale told his wife Becky, “at least I still have my wedding ring.” Other lobstermen and women pictured (far right), all live and work in Vinalhaven Island, Maine, (from top to bottom): Jimmy Warren; his wife, Nora, the manager of the Vinalhaven Fishermen’s Co-op; and Louis Romer, a lobsterman and also a member of the Co-op. 2000
Douglas Goodale’s niece, Autumn Atell (right), gives Goodale a “captain’s haircut” on the evening before his return to commercial fishing, when Atell’s four year old daughter, Mandy, asked him what happened to his arm. Goodale began his explanation with a little humor by replying, “Granny caught my arm in the cookie jar.” Wells Harbor, Maine. 2000

Having only one arm has not kept Doug Goodale (above) from completely overhauling his 35’ wooden boat and two seasons of lobstering with assistance from his wife, Becky. Refitting the “Tabby Brat” took nearly a year and a half of effort. While hauling his traps on board, Goodale said, “Let’s face it, for me it’s a hard occupation without already being injured. I’ve changed the way I work now. When the lobsters move offshore in the winter, I move home. I call myself a fair weather fisherman. If I have to hold on [to the boat], I can’t work.” A few miles from off the coast of Wells Harbor, Maine. 2000
Larger commercial fishing boats like the Edward L. Moore (above) can make trips in foul weather when smaller craft must stay in port. Portland Commercial Fishing Pier, 2000. The crew of the Stern Trawler, Edward L. Moore (far right, top to bottom): John “Woody” Woodbury, Jr., Deckhand; Larry Thompson, Temporary Deckhand; Gabriel Fula, First Mate, Engineer and Cook; and Captain Scott Russell, Portland, Maine. 2000
John “Woody” Woodbury, 38 (left page clockwise), shovels snow off the deck of the Edward L. Moore (ELM), at her berth on the commercial fishing Pier in Portland, Maine. Woodbury is an experienced deckhand who has worked on commercial fishing boats since 1987. 2000

Captain “Scotty” Russell, 45 bids his girlfriend, Sue Conner, a cheerful goodbye as he is about to leave for his first fishing trip in six weeks. The need for major repairs had kept the ELM idle. 2000

“Woody” Woodbury casts off the ELM’s bow line on December 18, 2000, at 3:15 p.m. with a low tide, as the crew departs Portland for fishing grounds 120 miles to the east in an area called, “Wrecked Bottom and The Hat.” 2000

Larry Thompson, 55, (top left) an experienced commercial sword fishing boat captain, is a temporary deckhand for this winter off-shore trip. The snow encrusted stern trawler (right page) Edward L. Moore eases away from the fishing pier, Portland, Maine. 2000

First Mate, Gabriel Fula, 40, (top right) repairs a jammed pulley block at the end of the outrigger, as the ELM enters the open ocean. Heavy steel “birds” have just been lowered from the starboard and port side outriggers to increase the stability of the boat. 2000
Chapter Two

JUST A NURSE: A Nurses Week Tribute to Nursing Practice, 2007
HEALTHCARE HAZARDS: Protecting Hospital Caregivers
JUST A NURSE

A Nurses Week Tribute to Nursing Practice, 2007

Introduction: Stephanie Chalupka, EdD, RN, PHCNS-BC, FAAOHN, FNAP, Professor and Program Coordinator, Master of Science in Nursing Program, Department of Nursing, Worcester State University

The photo exhibit Just a Nurse, A Nurses Week Tribute to Nursing Practice was created by Earl Dotter in collaboration with Suzanne Gordon, for the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania in 2007. The exhibit is an intimate and revealing portrait of nurses in direct clinical care as they apply their professional knowledge and skills to make important contributions to successful patient outcomes.

Nurses make up the largest segment of the health care profession. There are approximately 3.3 million registered nurses in the United States. Nurses work in a wide variety of settings, including hospitals, public health clinics, work settings, schools, and homes. In 2017, for the 16th year in a row, respondents to a Gallup poll ranked nursing as the most trusted profession in the United States. Trust plays an important role in the relationship between nurses and the patients they serve. The nurses captured in these compelling photos, like nurses everywhere, work to protect their patients from the risks and consequences of their illnesses while they facilitate healing and treat the human response.

Nurses are the health professional that spend the most time with patients and their families. In hospitals and other settings in which they work, nurses perform physical examinations, obtain medical/health histories, provide patients with health promotion, counseling and education, administer medications, provide wound care, and other health interventions, supervise staff, take part in critical decision making, and coordinate patient care with other members of the healthcare team. They work each day to make sure the needs of their patients are being met and that patients are able to contribute to decisions related to their own care.

The healthcare delivery system is undergoing dramatic changes in the United States. In the past decade, the changing climate of health care policy and practice has sharpened the national focus on the challenges of providing high-quality and affordable care to an aging and increasingly diverse population. In the face of these changes, some things remain the same. The important work of the registered nurse remains central to the delivery of high quality care and to the health of our nation.

1Kaiser Family Foundation (2017). Total number of professionally active nurses. Retrieved from: https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/total-registered-nurses/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D

Sharon Wright BSN, RN, Perioperative Nursing, Blue Zone

“We were doing a robotically assisted laparoscopic gastric band surgery and I was the circulating nurse. As circulating nurse, I meet the patients for a pre-operative check before they go into surgery. I check the chart and the consent form. I interview the patient to make sure everything is fine for them to have the surgery. I check their allergies and the list of any medications they are taking, and make sure they get any medications they need before surgery, like antibiotics. We assist the scrub nurse or tech, the person who hands the instruments to the surgeons. Both before and after the operation, we make sure all the counts of instruments, supplies and sponges are correct. The circulating nurse also assists the anesthesiologist in getting the patient intubated.” Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. 2007
Because this patient has significant coronary artery disease, we are performing a coronary artery bypass graft operation. We use the leg vein and left side of the internal mammary artery as conduits. The physician assistant is harvesting the leg vein out of the saphenous vein of the left leg. After the patient has been discharged from the hospital and has completed their rehab, they’re able to wear shorts without a long,
unattractive scar. I make sure all the equipment is functioning properly, and talk to the anesthesiologist to make sure that we have available in the room all the drugs the patient will need so that surgery proceeds smoothly and efficiently. I try to ease the patients’ fears and answer their questions. You have to get a feel for each patient and explain what is happening. We talk to their family in the waiting room as the operation progresses.” Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. 2007
So here she was, in bed with a breathing tube. She was recovering well. But she was used to being out of bed and doing things, and she was anxious. She needed to feel a little bit more like her old self. So I said, ‘let’s get you out of bed. Let’s get you moving.’ But getting someone out of bed requires a lot of strategic planning. I have to set up the chair for her and make sure she’s not dizzy. I have to figure out where the lines are, so I don’t pull anything out, and she has to trust that I can get her safely from the bed to the chair. She has to keep her head up and wear the proper socks so she doesn’t slip. The patient has to know my plan which means I give her encouragement and do a lot of coaching.”
"When I was in college, and I was working in nursing homes, I didn’t know proper techniques to position and move patients. Ever since then, I’ve been a huge advocate of proper body mechanics. I have to make sure to use the right position when moving the patient so that I don’t get hurt. And then, together, we did it. And there she was." Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. 2007
“The patient was involved in a trauma and had just come out of surgery. He had an injury to his arm. Here I am assessing the pulses in both his arms and on the top of his feet and want to make sure there is good blood flow. I check skin color, which should be pink, and make sure that his arm is warm and that his pulse is normal.

If the patient is able to talk, I make sure that he doesn't feel any tingling which could indicate compression to the nerve to the injured extremity. Even though I would normally ask if he feels any pain, in this case the patient was unconscious and on a ventilator so he couldn't speak to me. When a patient is unconscious, I have to use all of my knowledge to assess his condition because I am not able to communicate with him.” Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. 2007
Chapter Ten

HOLDING MOTHER EARTH SACRED: Developing Energy Resources
• Creating Sustainable Jobs • Honoring Indigenous Beliefs, 2010

JOBSITE LIFELINE: Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals at Work
In 2009, during a roundtable discussion on the health and safety of American Indians and Canadian Aboriginal workers at the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) annual conference in Toronto, you could hear a pin drop when Janice Greene, One Feather, spoke about barriers in the workplace for Indigenous Peoples. Afterwards, the AIHA's Social Concerns Committee and others asked how we could continue the conversation for the next conference in Denver. Someone suggested a photo exhibit with Earl Dotter. As the Outreach Director of the NIOSH Mountain and Plains Education and Research Center, I contacted Earl about focusing on tribes involved in energy development, while including the cultural aspects described by our Canadian colleagues. This led to a collaborative effort that featured four tribal communities within the United States and Canada.

Diné (Navajo) communities in Arizona and New Mexico addressed worker health and cultural legacies of uranium mining and coal production. At the same time, the Navajo Nation became the first tribal nation to initiate legislation to create green jobs.

In Manitoba, First Nations and the Manitoba Federation of Labour (MFL) Occupational Health Centre offered the “Wings of Change” process to workplaces as a way to enhance safety and health among all workers. With guidance from community Aboriginal Elders, this process combined sacred teachings and workers rights, to “build cultural bridges.”

The Southern Ute Indian Tribe in southwest Colorado, used waste streams from natural gas gathering, emanating from coal seams left in the ground, to produce algae oil biofuels in a demonstration pilot plant. Their vision for natural resource development and long-term sustainability takes into consideration the impact their decisions will have on the next seven generations.

Lakota Solar Enterprises, located on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, developed vocational training in the installation of solar heating systems and wind turbines to provide electricity to isolated tribal members homes.

This exhibit illustrated the valuable contributions made by these sovereign nations in energy conservation development, job creation, and worker safety. It also highlighted how tribal success and sustainability included honoring traditional tribal beliefs and cultural values. As expressed by the Southern Ute, “As Indian people, we've always held Mother Earth sacred.”
Phillip Harrison, Jr. hails from Red Valley, Arizona, and Shiprock, New Mexico, and has dedicated his life to bringing justice to uranium miners exposed to radiation. Here he surveys former mine sites near Red Valley. Harrison’s own father died from lung cancer while working in the uranium mines in nearby Cove, Arizona. In speaking about these communities, Phil said, “I don’t know how many men we’ve lost. There are a lot of widows with grandchildren...all the men are gone. I’ve lost four uncles to lung disease myself.” 2009

Harrison has been one of the leading experts and authorities on the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA). He has organized miners, millers, and ‘Downwinders’ to get national legislation enacted for fair compensation. In 2009, he was working on legislation to amend the RECA. He has often presented at U.S. congressional hearings and his advocacy work has been internationally recognized. 2009
Phil Harrison (center) was the Co-founder and former President of the Navajo Uranium Radiation Victims Committee, a position he held for 20 years. He served 4 years as an elected Delegate of the 21st Council of the Navajo Nation, representing the Red Valley and Cove Chapters in two of the most heavily mined areas. He also participated on the Tribal Council’s Resource Committee, which provides consultation for and oversight of the Navajo Nation’s Division of Natural Resources. Shown here are miners at the Shiprock, New Mexico Navajo Chapter House in 2009.

Uranium miners with family members confer at the same Navajo Chapter House meeting in Shiprock, New Mexico. They bless a former miner before he travels to Washington, D.C. to express sick uranium miners’ concerns to a Congressional Committee, along with their ideas for improving the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act. 2009
The 21st Navajo Nation Council initiated legislation creating green jobs, voting 62–1 to pass the Navajo Green Commission Act. The Navajo Green Economy Coalition described green jobs as, “well-paid jobs created by sustainable businesses that are low or non-polluting. Green jobs respect traditional Diné culture and Mother Earth, such as sheep herding, rug weaving and agriculture.” Council Speaker Morgan (below, right) stated on the Nation’s website, “Our livelihood has always depended upon our intrinsic relationship with the land. By moving towards a green economy, we will be re-shifting into a way of life reflecting our core values.” Also approved was the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority’s Big Boquillas Wind Project.

The Navajo Nation is moving toward sustainable energy—away from coal fired power plants (left) with mines on tribal land and toward sustainable wind/solar facilities that do not harm the health of tribal members and emphasize greater use of renewable energy alternatives.
Phil Harrison (top, right) discusses the replacement of Navajo housing with Fitzgerald Martinez, the carpenter building this new home for a miner's widow. The old home had been contaminated by her husband's uranium mine clothing. Miners often came home from work without being able to wash or change out of their work clothes before leaving their mining site. 2009

Today, traditional Dine' tribal values blend more seamlessly with programs that stress the importance of tribal sustainability of their work, their land, and its peoples.
Wings of Change Project Coordinator Janice Greene, Onefeather, (in far right photo) holds a community Sharing Circle. Janice said they have learned that Aboriginal workers were reluctant to get involved in workplace health and safety issues largely due to the generational loss of their culture during colonization, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. 2009

The Wings of Change process of the Manitoba Federation of Labour Occupational Health Centre is about creating respectful workplaces and building cultural understanding to address issues of worker safety and personal well-being for all workers. Through Sharing Circles, Aboriginal people can tell their stories and be empowered to engage in their workplace health and safety issues, often for the first time. 2009

Left: Bernadette McLean speaks at a tribal self-governance program meeting at Red River College in Winnipeg. 2009
Dotter’s images ground us in the human stakes of workplace safety laws, regulations and enforcement. We see the creased lines in faces dusted with coal. We gaze at the limbless sweatshirt sleeve hanging loosely from the side of a fisherman. Our eyes move from button to button in Dotter’s viewfinder, the work ID tags of men and women exposed to asbestos. The faces stare back at us in intimate moments that only photographers with Dotter’s skill and passion make possible.

LIFE’S WORK Book Introduction by Howard Berkes, Correspondent, Investigations, National Public Radio

Earl Dotter’s exhibition, ‘BADGES, A Memorial Tribute to Asbestos Workers,’ presented here, brings the human cost of inaction to life. Through his artful photographs, Earl has humanized the plight of asbestos victims from past to present. Earl has fueled the efforts of the Asbestos Disease Awareness Organization (ADAO) to raise awareness, to remember those who have suffered and died, and to shape policy efforts to ban asbestos. ADAO is deeply grateful for Earl’s commitment to workers’ health, safety, and public health policy.

Linda Reinstein – Asbestos Widow and President of the Asbestos Disease Awareness Organization

The Swiss-American photographer Robert Frank said, “There is one thing the photograph must contain, the humanity of the moment.” Earl Dotter’s photographs of 9/11 emergency responders - and, over the past five decades, his photographs of workers of all descriptions — convey the humanity of the moment. These images visually describe our shared humanity, better than anyone could do with words.

Barry Levy, MD, MPH, Co-Editor of Books: Occupational and Environmental Health; Terrorism and Public Health

PHOTO CREDITS: Top-left to right: Blaine Lester, Logan County, WV; Deborah Stern, Washington, DC; Aaron Ondo, Ground Zero, NYC. Bottom Row: Deborah Stern, Hoopers Island, MD

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