Works Cited

**Primary Sources**

"Blood bank during World War II." *Medical School*, Pixel Union, medicalschool.tumblr.com/post/9134813603/blood-bank-during-world-war-ii-this-scene-is. Accessed 23 Oct. 2016.

This photograph can be found in my website page in the Storage of Blood tab. In this photograph you can see two men in the process of shipping blood during World War II. I chose this image because it shows what the process could have been like during the war. The photograph is a primary source because it was a taken during World War II.

*Britons examine bottles of plasma donated through the Blood for Britain Project during the Blood for Britain Project headed by Charles Drew during World War II.* *ACS Chemistry for Life*, American Chemical Society, www.acs.org/content/acs/en/education/whatischemistry/african-americans-in-sciences/charles-richard-drew.html. Accessed 23 Oct. 2016.

I used this photograph in my website under the *Blood for Britain Project* tab. I chose this photograph because it shows people working on blood donated by the United States as part of the Blood for Britain Project. The Blood for Britain Project was one of the many organizations that Dr. Charles Drew directed. From this picture, I was able to understand how blood was transported. This is a primary source because it was taken during World War II and shows the British medical team working with blood during this time.

*Charles Drew with his siblings*. *NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine*, profiles.nlm.nih.gov/ps/search/ResourceSearch/CID/BG?p-mime=1&p-fieldedSearch=false&opt-max-rank=80&action=search&p-rank=1&search-ALL\_FIELDS=charles+drew&docname=ResourceSearch&p-size=1&opt-min-rank=71&search-CID=BG.

This photograph can be found in my website under the tab titled *Background*. The photograph shows the Drew children when they were little. I used this picture to gain a better understanding of what Charles Drew looked like when he was young. It helped me provide a visual of Charles Drew's background information. The photograph is a primary source because it was taken during the time Charles Drew was alive.

"Charles Drew with the first mobile blood collecting unit, February 1941." *ACS Chemical for Life*, American Chemical Society, 2016, www.acs.org/content/acs/en/education/whatischemistry/african-americans-in-sciences/charles-richard-drew.html. Accessed 23 Oct. 2016.

This photograph to shows "the first mobile blood collecting unit." It can be found in the *Drew and the Storage of Blood* tab in my website. This photograph helped me understand what the first blood collecting unit would have looked like as well as Dr. Charles Drew and his team. This photograph is a primary source because it was taken during the time Charles Drew was alive.

Charles in the basketball team. *Black Kudos*, Tumblr, blackkudos.tumblr.com/post/120563279707/charles-drew-charles-richard-drew-june-3-1904. Accessed 9 Oct. 2016.

I used this photograph in my website to show that Charles was involved in sports when he was in high school. This photograph is in my website under *Background.* It helped me understand my topic by giving me background information. This photograph is a primary source because it shows Charles Drew in it.

Charles with his wife and children. *NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine*, profiles.nlm.nih.gov/ps/retrieve/Narrative/BG/p-nid/336.

This photograph is in the *Background* tab in my website. I used this photograph in my website because it supported the information I wrote about his background. It helped me better understand my topic because it gave me an idea of what Charles Drew's wife and children looked like. This is a primary source because the Drew family was actually there when they took the picture.

Drew, Charles. "The Negro Physician in the Present War Effort." 27 Apr. 1943. *NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine*, U.S. National Library of Medicine, profiles.nlm.nih.gov/ps/retrieve/Narrative/BG/p-nid/339/p-docs/true. Accessed 16 Oct. 2016. Letter.

This letter written by Dr. Charles Drew showed me his stance and opinions on discrimination against blacks. He writes about the reasons for the lack of Negro physicians and the inequality of opportunities during and after World War II. I used this letter in the *Racial Discrimination* tab in my website. This is a primary source because it is a letter written by Dr. Charles Drew.

Drew, Charles R. "Letter from Charles R. Drew to the Journal of the American Medical Association." 30 Jan. 1947. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*, profiles.nlm.nih.gov/ps/retrieve/ResourceMetadata/BGBBJC#transcript. Accessed 23 Oct. 2016.

I used the letter to show the discrimination that Negro doctors suffered. In this letter, Dr. Drew is asking the American Medical Association to allow black doctors to have membership in this association. This letter made clear to me that Dr. Drew was determined to seek justice. This is a primary source because it was written by Charles Drew.

---. "Letter [to the Editor] from Charles R. Drew to the Journal of the American Medical Association." 13 Jan. 1947. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*, profiles.nlm.nih.gov/ps/retrieve/ResourceMetadata/BGBBHZ#transcript. Accessed 23 Oct. 2016.

I used this source to document the discrimination of the black American doctors by the American Medical Association, who rejected them because of the color of their skin. This letter gave me a better understanding on how strongly he wanted to achieve equality for black doctors. This letter is a primary source because Charles Drew wrote it.

---. "Speech for the Temple Israel Brotherhood, Boston, Massachusetts, March 21, 1946. Scholarship, Named in Honor of Dr. Drew, Presented to Student Eligible to Study Medicine at Tufts, Boston University, or Harvard." 21 Mar. 1946. *U.S. National Library of Medicine*, profiles.nlm.nih.gov/ps/retrieve/ResourceMetadata/BGBBJR#transcript. Accessed 23 Oct. 2016.

I used this source to show how Dr. Drew wanted equality for the Negro doctors as well as chance for them to be a part of the American Medical Association. I find this speech important because I wrote about this association in the *Racial Discrimination* part of my website. Charles Drew presented his cause to The Temple Israel Brotherhood, an activist group searching to improve the lives of people. It helped me understand my topic because it shows how he used powerful organizations to reach his goals. A scholarship was named after Charles Drew, which showed that they trusted and admired him. This speech is a primary source because it was written by Dr. Charles Drew.

Kay-Dee Photographers. "Charles Drew with nursing school graduates." *NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine*, U.S. National Library of Medicine, profiles.nlm.nih.gov/ps/retrieve/narrative/bg/p-nid/339/p-visuals/true. Accessed 9 Oct. 2016.

I used this photograph in my website next to the information about racial discrimination. In this photograph, Dr. Charles Drew is giving out awards to black nursing school graduates. It helped me understand my topic better and see how much he cared about teaching other black doctors. This photograph is a primary source because Charles is in the picture and it was taken during the time in which he was alive.

"Part II. Transfusion Equipment for the Oversea Program." *U. S. Army Medical Department Office of Medical History*, U. S. Army Medical Department, history.amedd.army.mil/booksdocs/wwii/blood/chapter7.htm. Accessed 23 Oct. 2016. This photograph can be found in the tab about blood transfusions on my website. It shows tools doctors would have used to do a blood transfusion. I used this photograph to provide a visual for the reader of my website. I got a better understanding on how blood transfusions worked and what tools were used. This photograph is a primary source because it was taken during the time of Dr. Drew's work.

Scurlock Studios. *Charles Drew teaching interns and residents during rounds at Freedmen's Hospital*. *NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine*, U.S. National Library of Medicine, profiles.nlm.nih.gov/ps/retrieve/narrative/bg/p-nid/339/p-visuals/true. Accessed 9 Oct. 2016.

I used the photograph from this source in my website under the tab *Sharing the Passion*. In the photograph, Dr. Drew is teaching a group of interns and residents next to a patient. This shows that he had a desire and a goal to teach future black doctors and trained them to be highly skilled. This helped me understand and supports the information I wrote about his goal and dream to teach black students. This photograph is a primary source because Charles Drew is in the picture and it was taken while he was there.

**Secondary Sources**

An advertisement to donate blood to the army. *Office of Medical History*, history.amedd.army.mil/booksdocs/wwii/blood/chapter5.htm.

I used this image in my website because I wrote about the donation of blood and how crucial it was during the war. This image is of an advertisement asking people to donate blood to help save the soldieries fighting in the war. The image gives me an idea of what a blood donation advertisement may have looked like. It is a secondary source because it is a depiction of what an original advertisement would have looked like during the war.

Chamberlain, Gaius. "Charles Drew." *The Black On-line Inventor Museum*, Adscape International, 23 Mar. 2012, blackinventor.com/charles-drew/. Accessed 2 Oct. 2016.

I used this website to gather more detailed information about the blood bank that Charles established as well as his discoveries about blood. The information I got from this source was used in the part of my website that explained the blood bank. I learned more about what he was able to achieve while he was establishing the blood bank. This source would be categorized as secondary because it is the perspective of someone who was not there when these events were happening.

"Charles Drew Biography." *Biography.com*, A&E Television Networks, 2016, www.biography.com/people/charles-drew-9279094#early-life. Accessed 2 Oct. 2016. This source will enrich Charles' biographical information and expand my knowledge on his medical career and challenges as an African American. I used information on this source to include details in his early life and legacy. I learned more about his background, character and vision. This is a secondary source because it is a biography and it was written by someone who was not alive during Charles' lifetime.

"Charles R. Drew." *JEREMY PHOTOS*, stevenmcfall.com/modules/com\_gcalendar/charles-r.-drew-451.html?charles-r.-drew-451.

I used this illustration in the legacy section of my website to show the impact and the difference he made in the lives of others. This illustration is a stamp made in honor of Dr. Charles Drew. It helped me understand the importance in American society. It is a secondary source because it’s an artistic perspective on him.

*Charles Richard Drew (June 3, 1904-April 1, 1950)*. *Sciencesource History Images*, Photo Researchers, www.history.sciencesource.com/blog/. Accessed 9 Oct. 2016.

I used this image to show Dr. Drew working in a lab. This image is found in the *Early Medical Career* tab in my website. It helped me get an idea of what Charles Drew looked like. In the image Charles Drew looks like he is experimenting with blood. This image would be a secondary source because it was not drawn or taken during the time Charles Drew was alive and working.

*Charles Richard Drew Memorial Marker, Haw River*. *DocSouth*, UNC University Libraries, docsouth.unc.edu/commland/monument/165/. Accessed 16 Oct. 2016.

I used this photograph to show one of the ways that Charles Drew will be remembered. This photograph can be found in the *Death and Legacy* tab in my website. Charles Drew left an amazing legacy and he will be remembered and honored through this memorial marker. This would be a secondary source because the photograph was not made or taken during the time of Charles Drew.

"College Logo." *HBCUCONNECT.COM*, hbcuconnect.com/colleges/16/charles-r-drew-university-of-medicine-and-science.

I used this image in the legacy part of my website to show that Dr. Drew had such a great impact in the medical field. It helped me understand my topic because it shows how others admire and look up to him today. This image is of a university logo that was named after him. This is a secondary source because the university was established after Charles Drew died.

"Drew, Charles R. (1904-1950)." *BlackPast.org Remembered and Reclaimed*, version 2.0, BlackPast.org, www.blackpast.org/aah/drew-charles-r-1904-1950. Accessed 22 Oct. 2016.

I used the information in this source to learn more about Charles Drew's discoveries in the transfusion of blood. The information that I gathered by reading this source can be found in my website under the tab about the transfusion of blood. I was able to understand and learn more about the transfusion of blood. This source is secondary because it was not written by someone during the time in which these discoveries took place.

Graves Reyneau, Betsy. *Charles R. Drew*. 1953. *The Portrait Gallery*, Blogger, allencbrowne.blogspot.com/2015/11/charles-r-drew.html. Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

I used this illustration in my website to show a picture of Dr. Charles Drew. It can be found in the home page of my project. Having a picture of Charles Drew is important because he is the main person I am talking about in my project. I was able to see what he may have looked like. This is a secondary source because this was drawn after Charles Drew died.

"Highlights of Transfusion Medicine History." *Advancing Transfusion and Cellular Therapies Worldwide*, AABB, 2016, www.aabb.org/tm/Pages/highlights.aspx. Accessed 2 Oct. 2016.

This source allowed me to fully understand the history and discoveries pertaining to blood transfusions. I used this source in the History of Blood Transfusions section in my website. The information from this website is a secondary source gathered by a research group in the medical industry, Advancing Transfusion and Cellular Therapies Worldwide.

*An illustration of a mid-seventeenth-century lamb to human blood transfusion*. 2016. *University of New Hampshire Inquiry Journal*, The University of New Hampshire, www.unh.edu/inquiryjournal/spring-2013/lamb’s-blood-and-goose-quills-learning-research-history-blood-transfusion-medicine. Accessed 23 Oct. 2016.

This illustration is used to help the reader of my website understand the early discoveries and experiments of blood transfusions of the 17th century.  It can be found in my website under the tab about blood transfusion. I was able to get an idea of what early blood transfusions were like. The illustration shows a blood transfusion between a lamb and a human. The illustration is a secondary source because it was not drawn or taken during the 17th century.

*One Race One Blood*. *Answers in Genesis*, answersingenesis.org/racism/a-bridge-too-far/. Accessed 1 Oct. 2016.

I used this source as an image for my website header. This image shows the contrast between unity and diversity that existed between the races. The image embodies the goal and vision that Charles Drew had, which was that blood should not be segregated. This is a secondary source because it was created after Charles' time period.

*Person-to-person Blood Transfusion, 1882*. 2016. *fineartamerica*, FineArtAmerica.com, fineartamerica.com/featured/person-to-person-blood-transfusion-1882-photo-researchers.html. Accessed 23 Oct. 2016.

I used this source in the part of my website that had to do with transfusions. This image helped me visually see what a blood transfusion would have looked like back in the time in which it was invented. The image is important in my project because it shows the process of blood transfusions, which is one of my main points. This is a secondary source because it was not draw or taken during the time period in which the events in the image occurred.

Red Blood Cells. *Arogyamasthu*, arogyamasthu.com/top-8-foods-to-increase-red-blood-cells/. Accessed 1 Oct. 2016.

I used this image of red blood cells as the background of each header in my website. Blood is part of my main topic so I thought this image was perfect to decorate my website. I also chose this image because Dr. Drew mainly experimented with blood. This is a secondary source because it is not a realistic representation of red blood cells.

Schraff, Anne. *Dr. Charles Drew Blood Bank Innovator*. Enslow Publishers, Inc., 2003. African-American Biographies.

The information from this source was used to develop the *Background, Storage and Transfusion of Blood* tabs in my website. I was able to note Charles' struggles as an African American man entering a field that was primary dominated my white men. This book is a secondary source because it was written by a person who was not alive during Charles' Drew lifetime.

The separation of blood in a test tube. *Biancoediego*, biancodiego.wordpress.com. Accessed 23 Oct. 2016.

This image was used in the *Drew and the Transfusion of Blood* tab in my website. In order to preserve blood, Dr. Drew had to separate whole blood from plasma. With this image I was able to visually see and understand the different elements inside blood. The image is a secondary source because it was not made during the time in which Dr. Drew lived.

Sophia Smith Collection. Blood is all the Same. *Science League of America*, National Center for Science Education, ncse.com/blog/2015/08/how-science-students-helped-end-segregated-blood-banks-0016561. Accessed 9 Oct. 2016.

This image shows that there is no difference between a black donors blood and a white donor blood. I used this image to show that blood is the same no matter the race of the donor. The main focus of this project is racial discrimination in the medical field. The image was exactly what I need to make the point: all blood is the same. This image can be found in the *Racial Discrimination* tab in my website. It is a secondary source because it was computerized and not taken or drawn during that time.