Write 2 paragraphs (5-10 sentences each) describing your scientist and their contributions to the field of Science and beyond!

Charles Drew was An African-American surgeon who pioneered methods of storing blood plasma for transfusion and organized the first large-scale blood bank in the U.S. Drew grew up in Washington, D.C. as the oldest son of a carpet layer. As a youth, Charles was very athletic. He won a lot of medals in elementary school for swimming. In later years, he won awards for football, basketball, and other sports. Charles graduated from Dunbar High School in 1922. He attended Amherst college on a sports scholarship. Charles earned a bachelor’s degree in 1926 from Amherst college. He worked as a Biology instructor and a coach for what is now known as Morgan state university. He later attended enrolled at McGill University in Montreal, Canada. He won a prize in neuroanatomy and was a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha, a medical honor society. He became an instructor at Howard University's medical school in 1935. The following year, he did a surgery residence at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D.C., in addition to his work at the university. In 1938, Drew received a Rockefeller Fellowship to study at Columbia University and train at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City.  Charles Drew died on April 1, 1950 because of a car accident. He left behind his wife name Minnie and four children.

Charles Drew contribution to science was developing a method for processing and preserving blood plasma, or blood without cells. He discovered that the plasma could be dried and then reconstituted when needed. His research served as the basis of his doctorate thesis, "Banked Blood," and he received his doctorate degree in 1940. Drew became the first African-American to earn this degree from Columbia. As World War II raged in Europe, Drew was asked to head up a special medical effort known as "Blood for Britain." He organized the collection and processing of blood plasma from several New York hospitals, and the shipments of these life-saving materials overseas to treat causalities in the war. In 1941, He had another blood bank effort for the American Red Cross. After creating two of the first blood banks, Charles returned to Howard University in 1941. He served as a professor. He was in charge of the university's department of surgery. He also became the chief surgeon at Freedmen's Hospital. Later that year, he became the first African-American examiner for the American Board of Surgery. In 1944, the [NAACP](http://www.history.com/topics/naacp) honored Charles Drew with its 1943 Spingarn Medal for "the highest and noblest achievement" by an African-American "during the preceding year or years." The award was given in recognition of Drew's blood plasma collection and distribution efforts.