

Dr. Patricia Bath: Breaking Racial, Gender, Medical, and Economic
Barriers

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Patricia Era Bath, a woman who broke racial, gender, medical, and economic barriers to save the sight of millions, deserves the opportunity to be showcased during this year's NHD contest. In looking for an NHD topic, I considered several prominent women, each with their own barriers to overcome in the pursuit of their goals. I felt that Patricia Bath accomplished at least as much as the other prominent women, however she was the least recognized. Her major contributions in the field of ophthalmology broke the barriers for access to quality eye care and saved the sight of millions worldwide. It is for these reasons that I felt Dr. Bath embodied this year's NHD theme, and why I chose her for my topic.

This year for competition I decided to create a historical documentary for the project medium. Dr. Bath had a rich and complex history of barriers and accomplishments. A documentary allows the audience to see the subject interact in the society that shaped them and allows the viewer to experience the magnitude of their situation. I felt that a historical documentary was the right medium to showcase the struggles Patricia Bath overcame.

Being a person of great importance, but little known to many, finding and verifying information about her and her accomplishments was a challenge. Since she passed away in 2019, many of the published sources gave a brief synopsis of her life. The few other published sources contained narrow, sometimes conflicting accounts and information. I started my research with secondary sources to gain general knowledge. Then I watched and read primary source videos, interviews, and documents demonstrating her life, accomplishments, and the barriers she faced on the way to her success. To verify conflicting information and increase my knowledge, I asked my eye doctor, who explained her invention, the Laserphaco Probe. I also

read parts of the 5 patents she filed for the Laserphaco Probe. To delve deeper into her past, and verify conflicting information, I contacted Erika Bath, Dr. Bath's daughter; however, she declined to comment. I then visited my local family genealogy center. There I charted her family tree back five generations on her mother's side, and back to the port of the West Indies on her father's side. I found early records of her mother's family living in Milton, Caswell, North Carolina. I found the ship's manifest containing her father's entry into Ellis Island, in 1929, and his Petition for Naturalization. Getting the story right, allowed me to understand the struggles Dr. Bath overcame and the determination for excellence she possessed.

Patricia Era Bath embodies the struggles faced by many who achieve great feats. She broke racial, gender, medical and economic barriers in her passionate pursuit to save the sight of millions around the world. It is for these reasons that I believe this National History Day Competition submission is the best way to honor the legacy of breaking barriers in history, and bring attention to the inspiration, and pioneer that was Dr. Patricia Bath.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary

Bath, Rupert Sebastien Matthew. "Petition for Naturalization, No. 423955." New York, NY.

This document, signed by Patricia Bath's father, shows the birth dates, locations, and nationality of Dr. Bath's mother and father. It showed that her mother's family came from Milton, Caswell, North Carolina. I was then able to trace her mother's family tree back 5 generations using Ancestry Tree software to find that indeed she was descended from African Slaves, and likely Cherokee Native Americans. I used this information to validate earlier information researched and help me better understand the family background that drove Dr. Bath.

Board of Higher Education. "Hunter College Commencement Exercises." 1964. PDF file

https://library.hunter.cuny.edu/sites/default/files/documents/archives/commencements/12_2nd_commencement_06111964.pdf. This commencement announcement lists Patricia Era Bath as receiving a BA in 1964 from Hunter College. I use this information as direct evidence, as well as fact checking previous information obtained from other sources. I will use this information in my documentary to show a time line of events leading up to her success.

"Civil Rights Act: How South Responds." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 12 July 1964, www.nytimes.com/1964/07/12/archives/civil-rights-act-how-south-responds.html.

This article listed the compliance with the 1964 Civil Rights Act in southern states of the US weeks after the Act was signed into law. I used this information to craft an explanation of degrees of willingness of compliance with the Act, and point out

resistance. J. Edgar Hoover's statement "Freedom does not come by law alone.", and the statement by the author that, "It takes a solid degree of acceptance." are key points I used to explain that it took a while for equality to be accepted, and in fact in some areas it still is a fight we are fighting.

Civil Rights Act of 1964; 7/2/1964; Enrolled Acts and Resolutions of Congress, 1789 - 2011; General Records of the United States Government, Record Group 11; National Archives Building, Washington, DC. <https://www.docsteach.org/documents/document/civil-rights-act-of-1964>, April 1, 2020. This transcript of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 detailed the provisions of the Act, specifically race, gender, education and employment practices. I used this information to detail how Dr. Bath overcame each of these barriers to her pursuits.

"List of Manifest of Alien Passengers for the United States of America." United States Department of Labor, Ancestry.com, 19 April 1929, Ellis Island, New York, NY. Accessed 9th December 2019. It lists Bath's father as a bookkeeper. I used this information to extend my knowledge of Dr. Bath's family.

The Ophthalmologist. "Lessons I've Learned." *The Ophthalmologist*, 7 June 2018, <https://theophthalmologist.com/business-profession/lessons-ive-learned>. This article was a first-person interview with Dr. Bath describing her stance on education and poverty, ophthalmology inspiration, patenting firsts, standing up for STEM education, and her vision for the future. She describes her personal struggles and what she thought along the way while battling diverse barriers to her success. She explained how she overcame the barriers in her life. She did not call them out as racist or sexist, she simply said that they

were inappropriate and succeeded in getting acceptable perks. I used this information for my short-term impact.

National Archives and Records Administration, National Archives and Records Administration, catalog.archives.gov/id/299896. This transcript of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 details the history and progress made in the USA on poverty. It also details steps to be taken to improve opportunities for all. I used this information to describe the economic barriers African Americans faced in rising out of poverty.

National Endowment for the Humanities. "Evening Star. [Volume] (Washington, D.C.) 1854-1972, March 30, 1941, Page B-6, Image 31." *News about Chronicling America RSS*, W.D. Wallach & Hope, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1941-03-30/ed-1/seq-31/#date1=1789&index=0&rows=20&words=Ophthalmology ophthalmology&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1963&proxtext=ophthalmology&y=15&x=14&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1. This article gives a listing of all the Ophthalmology doctors that will attend a conference in Washington D.C. a year before Dr. Bath's birth. I found this information useful in understanding just how long eye doctors have been very interested in advancements in eye health and care. Dr. Bath was not the only person to be keen on the discipline, and she will not be the last.

National Endowment for the Humanities. "Western News-Democrat. (Valentine, Neb.) 1898-1900, October 13, 1899, Image 11." *News about Chronicling America RSS*, Robert Good, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn95069779/1899-10-13/ed-1/seq-11/#date1=1789&index=11&rows=20&words=Ophthalmology ophthalmology&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1963&proxtext=ophthalmology&y=15&x=14&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1. I found this article of

particular interest. Medical falsehoods or practices or facts to consider when looking at how far access to quality eye care have come in over 100 years. This article and the two advertisements on the same page leave me to wonder how people received health care back then. One of the two gentleman featured in the advertisement states that he is “Skillful as an Operator, Successful as a Refractor, Peerless in His Modern Methods of Treatment – Recognized by the Profession and Press to Be Foremost in the Treatment of All Ocular Troubles.” Perhaps, Dr. Bath’s research and methods will look primitive in 100 years? Something to consider as she breaks barriers to provide good health care today.

Participants and Attendees at President Barack Obama's Signing of Stem Cell Executive Order and Scientific Integrity Presidential Memorandum.” *National Archives and Records Administration*, National Archives and Records Administration, obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/realitycheck/the-press-office/participants-and-attendees-president-barack-obamas-signing-stem-cell-executive-order. This press release details Dr. Patricia Bath’s involvement in science legislation. I used this information to show her involvement and advocacy for quality healthcare and medical advancements in my documentary. As she was present at the signing of this legislation, I used this image in my documentary to give visual significance to my narration on advocacy for Health Care.

United States Patent: 6544254, [http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=HITOFF&p=1&u=/netahtml/PTO/search-adv.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&d=PTXT&S1="laserphaco"&OS="laserphaco"&RS="laserphaco"](http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=HITOFF&p=1&u=/netahtml/PTO/search-adv.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&d=PTXT&S1=). This source provided the first US Patent document she was awarded a US patent

for. I used this source to better understand the workings of the Laserphaco probe. I used this information to describe its workings in my documentary.

“Women's Rights and the Civil Rights Act of 1964.” *National Archives and Records*

Administration, National Archives and Records Administration,

www.archives.gov/women/1964-civil-rights-act. This is a copy of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. It helped me understand language, detailing items of unknown importance like the fact that gender was only added to the act in Title VII and at the last minute in an attempt to prevent its passage. This article is factual, and I used this information to provide an impact about how gender was not an easy sell to society.

Secondary

“African Americans at Increased Risk for Eye Diseases.” *Your Sight Matters*, 29 Jan. 2016,

yoursightmatters.com/african-america-eye-diseases/. This article describes the prevalent eye diseases that many African Americans suffer from. I used this information to back up claims by Dr. Bath that more blacks suffer from eye diseases like cataracts than whites per capita. It shows a trend that black people suffer from cataracts far more than white people. I use this claim in my documentary.

America in Ferment: The Tumultuous 1960s. The State of Black America in 1960,

www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook_print.cfm?smtid=2&psid=3323. The author states historical facts on the health and welfare of the African American population in the 1960s. In my documentary, I used this information to explain the struggles Dr. Bath had to overcome in order to achieve her medical breakthroughs.

Ap. “Cataract Treatment Inventor Dr. Patricia Bath Dies at 76.” *The Hindu*, The Hindu, 4 June

2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/cataract-treatment-inventor-dr-patricia->

smith-dies-at-76/article27440022.ece. There was admiration for the subject, but no credible bias. I used parts from this article to learn that even for the great accomplishments in Dr. Bath's life she was a real person, who could relax and have a good time. To break the many barriers that she did, and while being a humanitarian, she was also human herself. I have a greater understanding of the whole person, not just the notable parts of her, and I portrayed this in my documentary.

Bailey, Martha J, and Nicolas J Duquette. "How Johnson Fought the War on Poverty: The Economics and Politics of Funding at the Office of Economic Opportunity." *The Journal of Economic History*, U.S. National Library of Medicine, June 2014, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4266933/. This article describes how President Johnson's administration directed funding in ways consistent with the War on Poverty's rhetoric of fighting poverty and racial discrimination. Poorer areas and those with a greater share of nonwhite residents received systematically more funding. It also explained how politics at the time did not help with the strong backlash against the war on poverty's programs. This article is bias against how the program was handled, and who benefited, but gives a good historical account of how President Johnson tried to fight the war on poverty. I used this information to help me craft an explanation on poverty during the 1960s.

"Changing the Face of Medicine | Patricia E. Bath." *U.S. National Library of Medicine*, National Institutes of Health, 3 June 2015, https://cfmedicine.nlm.nih.gov/physicians/biography_26.html. Breaking the barriers to technology is one of the challenges faced by Dr. Bath in developing her Laserphaco Probe. This article describes some of the challenges she faced in her research and how

she succeeded in bringing the Laserphaco Probe to being. I used these examples to illustrate that point in my documentary.

“Dr. Patricia Bath: African American Inventors.” *Scholastic.com*,

<http://teacher.scholastic.com/activities/bhistory/inventors/bath.htm>. This source provided specific facts about Dr. Bath’s life and inventions. This explanation of the Laserphaco Probe and how it saved people’s sight is used in my Long-Term impact. In 1981, Bath invented the surgical tool that made her famous: the Laserphaco Probe, which she continued to perfect and later patented in 1988. The tool is used during eye surgery to correct cataracts, an eye condition that clouds vision and can lead to blindness. Bath’s laser tool was more precise, less invasive, and less risky than previous devices, and has been used around the world. I used this information to explain the kind of barrier she broke with the device.

Genzlinger, Neil. “Dr. Patricia Bath, 76, Who Took on Blindness and Earned a Patent,

Dies.” *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 4 June 2019,

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/04/obituaries/dr-patricia-bath-dead.html>. This was a lifetime accomplishments piece. Dr. Bath portrays a spirit of winning, persistence, and never giving up. Her pursuit for A+ work always, has helped her achieve her goals of preventing blindness around the world. She has not allowed the barriers to her success to keep her from her success. I used the quotes plus the knowledge I’ve gained from this article to add depth to my documentary.

Grunfeld, Katharina Kroo. “Hunter College.” *Jewish Women's Archive*,

jwa.org/encyclopedia/article/hunter-college. This article discusses the racial and gender make up of Hunter college from its beginnings through the 1980s. It lays out its purely

academically advanced student admissions policy. I used this information to form a better understanding of what it was like to be a female, African American woman in New York city in the pursuit of higher education.

Harris, Leslie M. "The Long, Ugly History of Racism at American Universities." *The New Republic*, 26 Mar. 2015, newrepublic.com/article/121382/forgotten-racist-past-american-universities. This article describes the history of racism, segregation and violence in access to American universities since before the civil war to present day. It helped me understand just how much Dr. Bath had to overcome to gain entrance into these colleges and universities to earn her degrees, pursue her medical career, and achieve her medical accomplishments.

"Hill-Burton Free and Reduced-Cost Health Care." *Official Web Site of the U.S. Health Resources & Services Administration*, 24 Apr. 2019, www.hrsa.gov/get-health-care/affordable/hill-burton/index.html. This Act in 1946 called for the construction of hospitals and related health care facilities by providing loans to improve physical plant of the nation's hospital system. I showed how Harlem Hospital benefited from this act but still was left behind in availability of eye surgery. Though Congress intended to shore up our health care network, execution was a bit troublesome. I used this information to explain the reasons for Dr. Bath's involvement in bringing eye surgery to Harlem Hospital in my documentary.

History.com Editors. "Civil Rights Act of 1964." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 4 Jan. 2010, www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-act. This article deals with the Civil Rights act of 1964. It gives a biased but historically accurate history on the reasons for its creation. It discusses Jim Crow Laws, the Ku Klux Klan, and how President

Kennedy delayed in supporting these anti-discrimination measures. The article explains the commission President Johnson established to study and promote support for the bill. It states when the bill was moved to the U.S. Senate, southern and border state Senators staged a 75-day filibuster in opposition to the bill. I used this to show the racial tensions in the country, and how hard it was, even with the passage of the bill, for African Americans and women to receive equal rights for education and in professional fields.

“How Three Nasa Scientists Fought Sexism.” *The Telegraph*, Telegraph Media Group, 20 Jan. 2017, <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/films/hidden-figures/fighting-sexism-in-the-sixties/>. This article is bias towards the hardships of woman, but accurate in its claims. This article details the struggles brilliant African American women faced during the 50’ 60’ and still achieved their goals. I used this information to help me understand what it was like to be an intelligent African American woman in a field dominated by men in that era and apply that to my documentary.

Jose, R, et al. “Community Ophthalmology: Revisited.” *Indian Journal of Community Medicine: Official Publication of Indian Association of Preventive & Social Medicine*, Medknow Publications, Apr. 2010, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2940204/>. This source detailed specifics on the Community Ophthalmology program. This article helped me understand the importance of the Community Ophthalmology program Dr. Bath co-founded, and how it is breaking barriers for access for eye healthcare for people in very remote parts of the world. I used this information to explain Community Ophthalmology in my documentary.

Lane, Derrick. “Dr. Patricia Bath: Helping the Blind to See.” *BlackDoctor*, BlackDoctor.org, 28 Feb. 2017, <https://blackdoctor.org/512581/dr-patricia-bath-blind-see/>. This article told

about Bath's father; he was the first black motorman for the New York City subway system. Using his engineering skills, he broke barriers to get ahead for his family. This article was written like a children's book. I used this information about her father to help me understand Dr. Bath's family drive for excellence.

Michelle. "Learning from InvENTors: Dr. Patricia Bath." *Edison Nation Blog*, 20 Feb. 2018, <https://blog.edisonnation.com/2018/02/learning-from-inventors-dr-patricia-bath/>. The author obviously admires Dr. Bath but I did not read a bias one way or another on facts. The patent documents were useful in my project to show when I describe her patents. The explanation on Community Ophthalmology was detailed and helped me understand its structure, and importance to her goals, items I included in my documentary.

"MIT Program." *Lemelson*, <https://lemelson.mit.edu/resources/patricia-bath>. This article expanded on facts about various achievements in Dr. Bath's life. It helped me better understand what cataracts were and why she invented the Laserphaco Probe. The article also explained why she became so interested in the field of Ophthalmology. I used this information in my explanation of her life in my documentary.

The Optical Society. "OSA Mourns the Loss of Dr. Patricia Bath, Ophthalmology Pioneer, Inventor and Role Model." *OSA, The Optical Society*, 6 June 2019, https://www.osa.org/en-us/about_osa/newsroom/news_releases/2019/osa_mourns_the_loss_of_dr_patricia_bath_ophthalmol/. Quotes from this article show how powerfully she broke the barriers of racism, and sexism. It helps me understand the approach she took to help others in power take her seriously and grant her the due respect she had earned. I used this sentiment in my documentary.

“Our Demand Is an Answer’ - 50 Years since Howard University Protest.” *WTOP*, 19 Mar.

2018, [wtop.com/dc/2018/03/demand-answer-howard-university-protest-50/](https://www.wtop.com/dc/2018/03/demand-answer-howard-university-protest-50/). This article was an account of a protest in 1968 at Howard University. I used this information to understand how some students felt about the judiciary system for student discipline, the environment at Howard University, and the country at that time.

“Overcoming Racism Through National Solidarity.” *Brennan Center for Justice*,

<https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/analysis-opinion/overcoming-racism-through-national-solidarity>. The author is African American and discusses the history of racism in this country. His points are credible as he states well established facts and events and his opinions try not to set blame on any one race but tries to outline a way for all races to come together. Better understanding racism helps me better understand how difficult breaking the barriers of racism were for Dr. Bath. I used some quotes, and drew from ideas presented in the article to explain the points in my documentary.

Quin, and Nita F. Cobbins-Modica. “Patricia Bath (1942-2019).” *BlackPast*, 4 Nov. 2019,

<https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/bath-patricia-1942/>. This article made clearer the way and reasons why Dr. Bath traveled to Europe while researching her Laserphaco Probe. I used this enhanced information to explain how she broke barriers in technology to achieve her goals.

“Read ‘America Becoming: Racial Trends and Their Consequences: Volume II’ at

NAP.edu.” *National Academies Press: OpenBook*,

<https://www.nap.edu/read/9719/chapter/7>. This publication reported on statistics. It showed how hard it was for a black woman to hold a prestigious job in the 1960’s. I used

this to show just how hard it was for Dr. Bath to break the Glass Ceiling barrier to her success.

Reports, News Services and Staff. “Patricia Bath, Trailblazing Ophthalmologist Who Invented Cataracts Treatment, Dies at 76.” *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 7 June 2019, https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/obituaries/patricia-bath-trailblazing-ophthalmologist-who-invented-cataracts-treatment-dies-at-76/2019/06/05/f71829c4-879e-11e9-a870-b9c411dc4312_story.html. This article told the story of Dr. Bath’s life and career. The quotes used in this Obituary spoke to her struggles and showed her determination to not let negativity keep her from pursuing success. I used this in my documentary’s short-term impact.

Taylor, — Jamila, et al. “Racism, Inequality, and Health Care for African Americans.” *The Century Foundation*, 7 May 2020, [tcf.org/content/report/racism-inequality-health-care-african-americans/?session=1](https://www.tcf.org/content/report/racism-inequality-health-care-african-americans/?session=1). This article covered the income, racial, and health care barriers for African Americans in today’s society. I used this information to explain how African Americans are still in large numbers discriminated from access to quality health care in the US.

The Washington Post, WP Company, www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/daily/sept98/wallace.htm. This obituary of the infamous governor of Alabama detailed his defiance to anything to do with civil rights for African Americans, his presidential runs, and his true belief of white supremacy. I used this information to understand how even with the new law, Civil Rights Act 1964, many still had fierce resistance to anything to do with equality for all.

Wimalasundera, Saman. *Community Ophthalmology*. [http://www.pitt.edu/~super7/23011-](http://www.pitt.edu/~super7/23011-24001/23721-23731.ppt)

24001/23721-23731.ppt I use the information in this source to help explain the importance of Dr. Bath's Community Ophthalmology program in breaking the barriers to sight for so many around the world. It details the steps needed to prevent blindness in the young, and old, and treat eye disease when it presents.

Media

African American Remember Discrimination of the Past – YouTube.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=nSaq5d_2TEs. This video was only published on YouTube, and appears to be from a reliable primary source; however, the source could not be verified. This video had a clipping of US President Lyndon Johnson signing the Civil Rights Act, which I used in my documentary to show the signing of the Act, and the people present during the signing.

Agee, James, Janice Loeb, and Helen Levitt. *In the Street*. 1948. Video. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/mbrs01863585/. This video is a silent film, shot at the time, 1948, on the streets of Harlem, New York. It shows daily life on the streets, people of all ages, playing, arguing, dancing, fighting. It shows misery, happiness, and the general decay of living conditions for those living in Harlem in 1948. I used sections of this video to add visual strength to my narration in my documentary.

American Negro. Unreleased Documentary From 1960 – YouTube.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uGFOM4ARzsU>. This National Archives video was only published on YouTube, and appears to be from a reliable primary source, however, the source could not be verified. This video gives a strong statement on how it felt to be African American during the 1960's, the struggles one faced in overcoming racism in the

pursuit of a goal. This video also provided good visual footage to accompany my narration.

Brown v. Board of Education in PBS' The Supreme Court-YouTube.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=TTGHLdr-iak. This video was only published on YouTube, and appears to be from a reliable primary source; however, the source could not be verified. I used this video, as visual only, to my narration about the barriers African Americans had to overcome, and the barriers that Dr. Bath had to break to achieve her goals.

Center, Smithsonian Lemelson. "Innovative Lives: The Right To Sight: Patricia Bath." *Lemelson Center for the Study of Invention and Innovation*, 7 June 2019,

<https://invention.si.edu/innovative-lives-right-sight-patricia-bath>. The several Dr. Bath quotes in this article speak to her determination to succeed and helped her break the barriers to her success. I used the video of her working in her lab as part of the visual for my narration: "sought out colleagues overseas who were racial and gender blind," to keep her research going forward.

Children Of Harlem (1967) -- YouTube. www.youtube.com/watch?v=_43KbTI_Oxo&t=1095s.

This video was only published on YouTube, and appears to be from a reliable primary source, however, the source could not be verified. This video gives a view of Harlem, valuable in showing how people lived, played, and general conditions of life during the 1960's in Harlem New York. I used video only footage in the introduction of my documentary for emphasis, and to set the mood for the rest of the documentary.

FBI Director J Edgar Hoover says FBI won't protect civil rights workers- YouTube.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=5nfgzrkx5vA&t=236s. This video was only published on

YouTube, and appears to be from a reliable primary source; however, the source could not be verified. This is video of the opening of the Jackson, Mississippi FBI office on July 10th, 1964. In this video J. Edgar Hoover discusses involvement in protecting citizens from the Civil Rights Act. I use a short piece of this video to give visual only representation to his quote “Freedom does not come by law alone.” That I use in my documentary.

Giving sight to the blind Swaziland-YouTube. www.youtube.com/watch?v=mv9fiBog8vU. This video was only published on YouTube. This video appears to be a reliable primary video source; however, the source could not be verified. I used a short portion of this video to represent my Community Ophthalmology narration in two sections of my documentary.

Gregory J. Toatley Jr. Times Magazine. Patricia Bath On Being The First Person To Invent & Demonstrate Laserphaco Cataract Surgery | TIME – YouTube.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=gcE_QMTBNW4. This video was only available on YouTube. This video appears to be a reliable primary video source as it is Dr. Bath herself talking about her inventions, and struggles. The video contains key pieces of Dr. Bath dialogue and good video images of body language. I will use these key pieces of video in my documentary to emphasize her struggles and how she overcame them.

Lasik Vietnam. *How the Eye Sees as a Cataract Forms - YouTube*.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=4rEmPpY874I. This video was only available on YouTube. This video appears to be a reliable video source; however, the source could not be verified. It was particularly helpful in understanding and visually explaining in simple terms how a cataract is formed. I used a short section of this video as a visual only aide

in my documentary to explain how a cataract is formed in the shortest, and simplest way possible.

Modares, Susan. "Harlem History." *Inside Out*, May 8 2014.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXTlbcSYtSM&t=961s. In this video I found video only footage for my narration on gender not being intended as part of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. There were other sources of this footage, but none were as clear, or as crisp as the one on this video. I used this footage to emphasize my narration point that society did not really consider gender as being equal.

Nakamya, Molly, director. *Eye Care - Vision 2014. Kampala Uganda*, 23 Sept. 2014.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hkIj32AVtIY&t=17s>. This is a video documenting German eye care professional, and their trip to the Luwero District of Uganda to perform eye exams, provide education and training, and eye surgeries. This video does a good job of showing the many areas of eye education and training involved in an effective eye care outreach program, like Community Ophthalmology, and small sections are used in my documentary as visual aids to my narration. One good testimonial of a young boy, and a section showing a woman dancing as a gift to the doctors for the services they performed for her, are used in my documentary to show how grateful patients are to have these services.

"Patricia Bath." *LaserFest*, laserfest.org/lasers/pioneers/bath.cfm. This is video footage of Dr.

Bath giving a report at The American Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery Convention in Orlando, Florida in 1987. Her presentation titled "Excimer Laser Cataract Surgery – A Preliminary Report" explains her findings that led to the Laserphaco Probe.

I used part of this video footage in my documentary to help explain the Laserphaco Probe and her success.

“Patricia Bath Talks about the Possibilities of Optics--OSA”, The Optical Society, 2 May 2019. In this video, Dr. Patricia Bath talks from the heart about the results of her work and the future of curing blindness. This is a short first-person account of her life, and medical career, in her own words. I used a short section of the video to emphasize her goals during my conclusion.

Thea UK. *Helen Bond - Nutrition and Maintaining Eye Health - YouTube*.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=NwhwvaePPU8. This video was only published on YouTube. This video appears to be a reliable primary video source; however, the source could not be verified. This video has a good section of eye blinking visuals linked together making a good visual only introduction piece in my documentary. Helen Bond is a licensed nutritionist in the United Kingdom who explains reasons why good eye health has a strong nutrition component and how we all should eat foods good for our eyes. I used the information to understand how nutrition plays a large role in the history of African American eye health and why Dr. Bath was passionate about education on nutrition to help combat eye diseases.

“Trailblazers and Lost Einsteins: Women Inventors and the Future of American Innovation: United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary.” Meeting | Hearings | United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, www.judiciary.senate.gov/meetings/trailblazers-and-lost-einsteins-women-inventors-and-the-future-of-american-innovation. This was a video of Dr. Bath’s testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, April 3rd, 2019, 2:45 PM, Dirksen Senate Office Building RM 226, Chairman Tillis presiding.

Dr. Bath gave testimony on her experience and the experiences of other women scientists. She explained how they were not given credit for their discoveries, but instead the credit went to their male colleagues. She promoted woman and science, and asked for intervention to help women scientists receive the credit they deserved. I used this video of her testimony, as visual only to my narration, in my documentary to show her advocacy of women and women in science.