

## For Love Of Liberty Script

SC 01-002	<b>GRAPHIC</b> “ <i>Let it be said that the Negro Soldier did his duty under the flag, whether that flag protected him or not.</i> ” (Edward A. Johnson, Spanish-American War Historian)
SC 01-006 Ossie Davis	<b>QUOTE:</b> “ <i>I have stood in battle, where balls, like hail, were flying all around me. The man standing next to me was shot by my side, his blood spouted upon my clothes, which I wore for weeks. My nearest blood, except that which runs in my veins, was shed for liberty. Liberty is dear to my heart. I cannot endure the thought that my countrymen should be slaves.</i> ”(Revolutionary War Veteran Samuel Harris)
ACT I	<b>Colin Powell On-Camera:</b> Hello, I’m Colin Powell and I was an American soldier for 35 years. I was a black American soldier and I followed in a long tradition of black men and women who have served this nation since long before our Revolutionary War. For so many years, they served their nation without their nation ever serving them. They served because they believed in this nation, they believed in the promise of our democracy. They believed in what the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution said. But for so many years they were denied the rights and the privileges that other Americans enjoyed. Their story isn’t well known. Their story was suppressed. Historians did not write about it well enough. But it is a wonderful story. It is a story of a group of Americans who never lost their love of this country, never lost their faith in what the founding fathers had promised and that’s why this story is simply called, For Love of Liberty.
SC 01-003	<b>Begin Main Title Sequence</b>
SC 01-004	<b>Halle Berry On-Camera:</b> The record of this nation’s African American servicemen and women is a heroic story draped in irony. Why, despite enormous injustice, did these determined individuals fight so valiantly for freedoms they themselves did not enjoy? The answer to this question can be found in the letters, diaries, thoughts and reflections of those who were there. Their words are relevant to every American and speak of courage, honor, duty and sacrifice, for love of liberty. I’m Halle Berry and this is their story.
SC 02-001	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Five years before the American Revolution, on March 5th, 1770, angry Boston citizens confronted British soldiers who had been sent to enforce English tax laws. A black man shouted, “Be not afraid,” and led the protesters into the fray. The Redcoats raised their weapons and fired. In that one volley, Crispus Attucks, an escaped slave, became the first man to die for a cause that would become the War For Independence.
SC 02-005	<b>QUOTE:</b> “ <i>Who set the example of guns? Who taught the British</i>

Robert Duvall	<i>soldier that he might be defeated? Who dared look into his eyes? I place, therefore, this Crispus Attucks in the foremost rank of the men that dared." (John Hancock)</i>
SC 02-006	<b>Voice-Over:</b> When Patrick Henry said, "Give me Liberty or give me death," Negroes accounted for nearly twenty percent of America's population. Most were slaves.
SC 02-006B Morgan Freeman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in the year of our Lord 1753, in a state of slavery and belonged to Francis De Shields. He was a colonel in Washington's Army. I was with him through the whole course of the Revolutionary War. There human blood ran down in torrents till the waters of the river were red as crimson." (Revolutionary War Veteran James Roberts)</i>
SC 02-006C	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In the spring of 1775, England sent a detachment of 700 men to Concord, Massachusetts to destroy the colony's military supplies. Paul Revere passed the word that British regulars were coming and Minutemen, both black and white, were waiting for them at Lexington. Prince Esterbrook was among those patriots who were wounded. He was a slave.
SC 02-021 Roscoe Lee Browne	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"At Lexington they did appear / Arrayed in hostile form / And tho our friends were peaceful there / Yet on them fell the storm / Thrice happy they who thus resign / Into the peaceful grave / Much better there, in Death Confin'd / than a Surviving Slave." (Poet-soldier-preacher Lemuel Haynes)</i>
SC 02-006D	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Two months later the British once again took the offensive. Free men of color were among the patriots gathered at Bunker Hill to stop them. England would eventually win the day, but not before the militiamen, despite being badly outnumbered, inflicted devastating losses. Eyewitness accounts of that day are contradictory, but in 1818 historian and author Samuel Swett would write...
SC 02-011 Sam Elliott	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Among those who mounted the works was the gallant Major Pitcairn, who exultingly cried out, 'The day is ours!' when a black soldier named Salem shot him through and he fell." (Writer Samuel Swett)</i>
SC 02-016	<b>Voice-Over:</b> George Washington took command of the Continental Army two weeks later and promptly called for volunteers. Black men, however, were specifically forbidden from enlisting.
SC 02-016B Peter Coyote	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Neither Negroes, boys unable to bear arms nor old men unfit to endure the fatigue of the campaign are to be enlisted." (General George Washington)</i>
SC 02-9A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Among the assumptions were, that blacks were too cowardly to fight, that armed slaves would be a danger to their masters and if they fought, then they must be freed. Still others believed their service to be undignified and beneath the great

	principles of the Revolution.
SC 02-009 Robert Culp	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Is it consistent with the Sons of Freedom to trust their all to be defended by slaves?" (General Philip Schuyler, Continental Army)</i>
SC 02-016C	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Not all the founding fathers agreed with those sentiments. John Adams noted in his diary...
SC 02-017 James Garner	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"They say if one thousand regular British troops should land in Georgia, and their commander provided them with arms and clothes, and proclaimed freedom, twenty-thousand Negroes would join from Georgia and South Carolina, in a fortnight." (John Adams)</i>
SC 02-018	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The English came to the same conclusion, and Lord Dunmore, the British Governor of Virginia, issued a proclamation inviting slaves to join the Royal Forces.
SC 02-018A Alan Rickman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I do hereby declare all Negroes free, that are willing to bear arms for the more speedily reducing the colony to a proper sense of their duty to his Majesty's crown and dignity." (Lord Dunmore)</i>
SC 02-020	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Despite the many obvious reasons to serve under the British, the Negro's primary loyalty was to the principle of Liberty. A slave poet named Phillis Wheatley expressed those sentiments in a letter, which was published in the Connecticut Gazette in 1774.
SC 02-003 Ruby Dee	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"In every human breast, God has implanted a principle which we call love of freedom; It is impatient of oppression, and pants for deliverance." (Poet Phillis Wheatley)</i>
SC 02-022	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Alexander Hamilton held such beliefs went to the heart of the Revolution and pressed the Continental Congress to allow black men to enlist.
SC 02-023 John Spencer	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I have not the least doubt that Negroes will make very excellent soldiers... An essential part of the plan is to give them their freedom with their muskets. This will secure their fidelity and animate their courage by opening the door to their emancipation." (Alexander Hamilton)</i>
SC 02-024	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Desperate for soldiers, General Washington agreed.
SC 02-025 Peter Coyote	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"As the General is informed that numbers of free Negroes are desirous of enlisting, he gives leave to the recruiting officers to entertain them, and promises to lay the matter before Congress who, he doubts not, will approve it." (General George Washington)</i>
SC 02-034B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> During the long and bitter fight that was the American Revolution, five all black units would shed their blood, the most famous being the 130-some men of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Rhode Island Regiment. They received their baptism by fire at the Battle of Rhode Island. Samuel Harris was among them.
SC 02-035	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The regiment to which I belonged was ordered to what</i>

Ossie Davis	<i>was called a flanking position. It was a post of imminent danger; they attacked us with great fury, but were repulsed. Again they reinforced, and attacked us again, with more vigor and determination, and again were repulsed. Again they reinforced, and attacked us the third time, with the most desperate courage and resolution, but a third time were repulsed. The contest was fearful. Our position was hotly disputed and as hotly maintained." (1st Rhode Island veteran, Dr. Samuel Harris)</i>
SC 02-040	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Slaves served the cause of liberty behind the lines as well. In 1781, the Continental Army, assisted by a French officer, the Marquis de Lafayette, was preparing to fight a decisive battle. The British commander, General Cornwallis believed he would be victorious. What he didn't know, was that in his dining room, mingling amongst his officers, was a black servant named James who also happened to be an American spy. His information helped the Colonists defeat England at the battle of Yorktown. Lafayette would later write...
SC 02-041 Lambert Wilson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"This Negro spy properly acquitted himself with some important communications I gave him. His intelligence from the enemy's camp were industriously collected and more faithfully delivered." (Marquis De Lafayette)</i>
SC 02-042	<b>Voice-Over:</b> After eight long years of war, America had won its freedom. The ideals of the Revolution were permanently enshrined in a national motto, "E pluribus unum" - "Out of many, one." For some, that included blacks.
SC 02-043 Cliff Robertson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Holding fellow men in bondage and slavery is repugnant to the golden law of God and the inalienable right of mankind, as well as every principle of the late glorious Revolution." (Maryland Plantation owner Philip Graham)</i>
SC 02-044	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Southern political leaders disagreed and in 1787 made their views known at Philadelphia's Constitutional Convention.
SC 02-045 John Goodman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Religion and humanity have nothing to do with this question. The true question at present is whether the Southern States shall or shall not be parties to the Union. If the Northern states consult their interest, they will not oppose the increase of slaves, which will increase the commodities of which they will become the carriers." (Constitutional Convention delegate John Rutledge)</i>
SC 02-046	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The argument prevailed. When "We the People of the United States," finally ratified the Constitution, it promised to "secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity," yet did nothing to eliminate slavery in the south. Some black veterans were reclaimed by their former masters as property. James Roberts was one of them.
SC 02-047	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Honor, justice, and the hope of being set free with my</i>

Morgan Freeman	<i>wife and four little ones, prompted me to return home. I was soon after separated from my wife and children and sold for fifteen hundred dollars. And now will commence the statement of my wages, for all my fighting and suffering in the Revolutionary War for the liberty of this ungrateful, illiberal country, to me and my race."</i> (Revolutionary War Veteran, James Roberts)
SC 02-048	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In 1794, Eli Whitney unveiled his cotton gin. Within three generations America's slave population would grow from 700,000 to 4 million.
SC 02-049 Lambert Wilson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I would never have drawn my sword in the cause of America if I could have conceived that thereby I was helping to found a nation of slaves."</i> (Marquis de Lafayette)
SC 03-001	<b>Halle Berry On-Camera:</b> The "Second War of American Independence" was declared on Great Britain in June of 1812. It was fought over freedom of the seas and national pride. As in the Revolution, the fear of arming large numbers of black men prevented most African-Americans from serving in the United States Army. The Navy, however, was a different story.
SC 03-002A Chris Cooper	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I have never had any better fighters than those niggers. They stripped to the waist and fought like devils, sir, seeming to be utterly insensible to danger and to be possessed with a determination to outfight white sailors. (Captain Isaac Hull, Commander, USS Constitution)</i>
SC 03-006	<b>Voice-Over:</b> During the War of 1812, roughly ten percent of all the men who put to sea were black.
SC 03-004A Anthony Chisholm	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I think it is the duty of every man to stand in defense of his country, whether black or white."</i> (Seaman Augustus Thomas)
SC 03-004B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Nathaniel Shaler, captain of the Governor Thompkins articulated their heroism best when he wrote of his battle with three British warships.
SC 03-007 Donald Sutherland	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Her first broadside killed two men and wounded others. The name of one of my poor fellows who was killed ought to be registered in the book of fame, and remembered with reverence as long as bravery is considered a virtue. He was a black man by the name of John Johnson. A 24-lb. shot struck him in the hip and took away all the lower part of his body. In this state the poor brave fellow lay on the deck, and several times exclaimed to his shipmates, 'Fire away my boys, no haul a color down.' The other, also a black man by the name of John Davis, was struck in much the same way. He fell near me, and several times requested to be thrown overboard, saying he was only in the way of the others. While America has such tars, she has little to fear from the Tyrants of the sea."</i>
SC 03-008A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The idea that America held slaves was an irony not



	lost upon the British. As they had during the Revolution the English made an effort to recruit African-Americans. An eyewitness whose name history records as “the old sub” was there.
SC 03-008Ab Jonathan Pryce	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“A great number of negroes, delighted at the unhopd-for freedom our expedition had placed within their reach, were of course received on board the fleet. Perfect freedom, that freedom which the vaunted land of liberty denied them, was guaranteed to all.”</i>
SC 03-008B	<b>Voice Over:</b> Some two hundred of these “black marines” were part of the British advance that eventually captured the Federal city.
SC 03-009 Louis Gossett Jr.	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“At just about three, James Smith, a free man of color, galloped up to the White House waving his hat and cried out, ‘Clear out! Clear Out!’ All then was confusion. (White House slave, Paul Jennings)</i>
SC 03-009B	<b>Voice Over:</b> The British chased First Lady Dolley Madison from the residence, then burned the place down.
SC 03-009A Alan Rickman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“The troops advanced forthwith into town, where they proceeded without a moments delay to burn and destroy everything connected with government. Of the Senate house, the President’s palace and the dockyards, nothing could be seen except heaps of smoking ruins.” (British soldier, George Gleig)</i>
SC 03-010	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Four months later, General Andrew Jackson’s army was facing defeat in Louisiana. The British were about to attack New Orleans, and the Americans were ill-prepared to stop them. Desperate times called for desperate measures.
SC 03-011 Robert Duvall	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“I call on free men of color to rally round the standard of the eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence. As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing!” (General Andrew Jackson)</i>
SC 03-015A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> General Jackson also appealed to plantation owners for help. The wealthy land barons offered their slaves instead of their sons.
SC 03-015B Mel Gibson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“If there are not enough blacks in place of my sons, go to the Springfield plantation and get as many more. If the Negroes should get killed, they are paid for; but if my children should go and get killed, they cannot be replaced.” (Plantation owner Calvin Smith)</i>
SC 03-014	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Jackson then promised the slaves their freedom.
SC 03-015E Robert Duvall	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“If you will go, and the battle is fought and the victory gained on Israel’s side, you shall be free.”</i>
SC 03-015C	<b>Voice-Over:</b> James Roberts, the Revolutionary War veteran who had been sold back into slavery, heard Jackson’s speech. Years later, he recalled the events of that day in one of the first slave

	narratives.
SC 03-015F Morgan Freeman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Hardships, of whatever kind, or however severe, vanished into vapor at the sound of freedom.” (James Roberts)</i>
SC 03-015I	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The slaves joined some four thousand other American soldiers including the first and second Battalions of Free Men of Color. The men outnumbered two to one, faced off against eight thousand battle-tested British troops. The fight was brief but deadly.
SC 03-015L Morgan Freeman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“We felled them like grass before the scythe. Platoon after platoon lay like scattered hail upon the ground.” (James Roberts)</i>
SC 03-022	<b>Voice-Over:</b> When it was over, the British had lost nearly two thousand men, including their leader General Pakenham. History records that Andrew Jackson wrote a letter to Secretary of War James Monroe.
SC 03-025 Robert Duvall	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“I have always believed that General Pakenham fell from the bullet of a free man of color.”</i>
SC 03-025A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> A few days later, his headquarters issued a general order, which read...
SC 03-025B Robert Duvall	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“The two corps of colored volunteers have not disappointed the hopes that were formed of their courage and perseverance in the performance of their duty.” (General Andrew Jackson)</i>
SC 03-028	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Louisiana’s Free Men of Color were given a parade through New Orleans and then mustered out of the service. They received the same pay and bounty as their white counterparts, but promises of federal pensions and land grants were never honored. Of those men still considered slaves, many were simply returned to their owners. When James Roberts protested, he was threatened with death.
SC 03-028A Morgan Freeman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Now just think of that, two days before, I had with my fellow soldiers saved their city from fire and massacre, and their wives and children from blood and burning, now they want me shot simply for contending for my freedom, which both my master and Jackson had solemnly, before high heaven, promised before I left home.”</i>
SC 03-028B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> General Jackson, who had his eye on the presidency, did nothing.
SC 03-029 Morgan Freeman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Such monstrous deception and villainy could not be allowed to disgrace the pages of history and blacken the character of a man who wanted the applause and approbation of his country.” (James Roberts)</i>
SC 03-030	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In the north, America’s abolitionists began to speak out. Black veterans of the Revolution, including Dr. Samuel Harris were among them.
SC 03-033	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“It surprises me that every man does not rally at the</i>

Ossie Davis	<i>sound of liberty, and array himself with those who are laboring to abolish slavery in our country. The very mention of it warms the blood in my veins, and, old, as I am, makes me feel something of the spirit and impulses of '76. Then, liberty meant something. Then, liberty, independence, freedom were in every man's mouth. They were the sounds at which they rallied, and under which they fought and bled ... The word slavery then filled their hearts with horror. They fought because they would not be slaves. Those whom liberty has cost nothing do not know how to prize it." (Revolutionary War veteran, Dr. Samuel Harris)</i>
SC 03-034	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The black community found a common voice in orator Frederick Douglass. In 1852, free blacks and abolitionists alike refused to celebrate Independence Day.
SC 03-035 Roscoe Lee Browne	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"This Fourth of July is yours, not mine. You may rejoice, I must mourn. What to the American slave is your 4th of July? I answer; a day that reveals to him, more than all other days in the year, the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is the constant victim." (Frederick Douglass)</i>
SC 03-038	<b>OMIT</b>
SC 03-040	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Race was tearing the nation apart and a young lawyer from Illinois was determined to stop it.
SC 03-041 Peter Coyote	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"A house divided against itself cannot stand, I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other." (President Abraham Lincoln)</i>
SC 04-001	<b>Halle Berry On-Camera:</b> Abraham Lincoln was elected president on November 6, 1860. Less than two months later, South Carolina, unable to accept an administration "whose opinions and purposes were hostile to slavery," seceded from the Union. Within five months, ten other states had joined them and the stage was set for the American Civil War.
SC 04-003 Kris Kristofferson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The Negro is not equal to the white man. Slavery is his natural and normal condition. The new Confederate government is the first in the history of the world to be based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth." (Confederate States of America Vice President, Alexander Stephens)</i>
SC 04-004	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The first shot in the war between the states was fired by Confederate troops in Charleston, South Carolina on April 12, 1861. The next day, the Union Army surrendered Ft. Sumter. In Boston, a group of black citizens passed a resolution pleading for an opportunity to serve the cause of liberty.
SC 04-005 Charles S. Dutton	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Our feelings urge us to say to our countrymen that we are ready to stand by and defend the government as the equals of its white defenders - to do so with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, for the sake of freedom. We ask you to modify your</i>



	<i>laws that we may enlist – that full scope be given to the patriotic feelings burning in the colored man’s breast.”</i>
SC 04-006	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The North, however, believed the war would end quickly and saw no need for black soldiers. President Lincoln rationalized...
SC 04-007 <a href="#">Peter Coyote</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"To arm the Negroes would turn fifty-thousand bayonets from the loyal Border States against us."</i>
SC 04-008	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Union General William Tecumseh Sherman didn’t want them either...
SC 04-009 <a href="#">Donald Sutherland</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The Negro is in a transition state and is not the equal of the white man."</i>
SC 04-010	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Newspapers like The Milwaukee Sentinel thought their service undignified.
SC 04-011 <a href="#">Robert Culp</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Certainly we hope we may never have to confess to the world that the United States Government has to seek an ally in the Negro to regain its authority"</i> (Milwaukee Sentinel)
SC 04-014	<b>Voice-Over:</b> While officially prohibited from serving in the Army, many northern free men of color fought anyway. William Henry Johnson was one such man. In a letter to a Boston newspaper, he wrote of his participation in the first major fight of the war, the Battle of Bull Run, and the Union Army’s subsequent defeat.
SC 04-015 <a href="#">Al White</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"We lost everything - life, ammunition and honor. We were driven like so many sheep into Washington, disgraced and humiliated."</i> (William Henry Johnson, Manassas, Virginia, July 24th, 1861)
SC 04-15A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Northern confidence was shaken and President Lincoln issued a call for black volunteers to join the Union cause as laborers, longshoremen, servants and cooks, but specifically not as soldiers. Boston Northern abolitionist Frederick Douglass demanded more.
SC 04-15B <a href="#">Roscoe Lee Brown</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Once let the black man get upon his person the brass letters, U.S.; Let him get an eagle on his buttons, a musket on his shoulder and bullets in his pocket, and there is no power on earth which can deny that he has earned the right to citizenship in the United States."</i> (Frederick Douglass)
SC 04-024	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Early in the war, the Union Navy had blockaded Charleston in an effort to isolate Fort Sumter. Inside the harbor, a slave named Robert Smalls was forced to serve as wheelman aboard the Confederate gun-boat "Planter."

SC 04-025 Glynn Turman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I often talked with other black sailors on board the Planter about the possibility of our stealing the ship and delivering it to the Union forces. Our chance came when all the white members of the ship's crew went to town leaving me and seven other black sailors on board. At 3 a.m. we began our journey along the heavily guarded coast. We hoisted the ship's Confederate flag, giving the appropriate whistle signal as we passed Fort Sumter. I wore the captain's hat and imitated his walk. As we approached the fleet of Union ships, we raised a white sheet, signaling surrender. (Robert Smalls)</i>
SC 04-026	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Robert Smalls' heroic feat was heralded in newspapers through out the North.
SC 04-026A Walter Cronkite	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>From the New York Tribune... "If we must remember with humility that the confederate flag yet waves where our national colors were first struck, we should be all the more prompt to recognize the merit that has put into our possession the first trophy from Ft. Sumter."</i>
SC 04-028	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Four months later President Lincoln announced that effective January 1 <sup>st</sup> 1863, all slaves held in rebel states would be considered free by the American government. This was the Emancipation Proclamation.
SC 04-029 Peter Coyote	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves...henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons."</i>
SC 04-030	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The Proclamation also permitted African- Americans to serve in the military.
SC 04-031 Peter Coyote	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I further declare that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed services of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service."</i> (President Abraham Lincoln)
SC 04-034	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Fredrick Douglass seized the opportunity to demonstrate once and for all the black man's commitment to the principles of liberty.
SC 04-035 Roscoe Lee Browne	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Men of Color, to Arms! We can get at the throat of treason through the State of Massachusetts. She was first in the War of Independence; first to break the chains of her slaves; first to make the black man equal before the law; first to admit colored children to her common schools. She was first to answer with her blood the alarm-cry of the nation when its capital was menaced by the Rebels. Massachusetts now welcomes you as her soldiers."</i> (Frederick Douglass)
SC 04-016	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In New Orleans, Major General Benjamin Franklin Butler began mustering free men of color into the Union Army. Once assembled, the Louisiana Native Guard was pressed into

	service. Their captain, Andre Cailloux, called himself “the blackest man in town.” When General Butler sent for the soldiers, a regimental spokesman, whose name has been lost to time, told the officer....
SC 04-019 <a href="#">Ice-T</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"General, we come of a fighting race. The only cowardly blood we have in our veins is the white blood."</i>
SC 04-020	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The men were put to the test at Port Hudson, a highly-fortified Confederate camp overlooking the Mississippi River in Louisiana. The fight was one of the bloodiest battles in the entire Civil War.
SC 04-020D <a href="#">Blair Underwood</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Six times with desperate valor they charged over ground where success was hopeless. Six times they went to useless death, swept back by the blazing breath of shot and shell before which nothing living could stand. Here fell the gallant Captain Cailloux, black as the ace of spades; refusing to leave the field though his arm had been shattered by a bullet, he returned to the charge until killed by a shell. (Sergeant Major Christian Fleetwood)</i>
SC 04-020G	<b>Voice-Over:</b> After 48 days, Confederate troops finally surrendered. Black soldiers had proven their worth on the field of honor.
SC 04-023 <a href="#">Ruben Santiago-Hudson</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The bones of black men are at the present time whitening in the battlefields, while their blood, simultaneously with the white man's, oozes into the soil of his former homes. I hope that the day is not far distant when we shall see the colored man enjoying the same rights and privileges as those of the white man of this country." (Sergeant, Thomas B. Wester)</i>
SC 04-044	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Six days earlier, Rebel forces had also been defeated at Gettysburg and the "high tide of the Confederacy" began to recede. In South Carolina, the Rebel fortification, Battery Wagner, was Charleston Harbor’s first line of defense. The Union Army considered its capture to be essential and the all-black Massachusetts 54 <sup>th</sup> led the attack to bring it down.
SC 04-044A <a href="#">Delroy Lindo</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"My Dear wife, we are on the march to Ft. Wagner, to storm it. We have just completed our successful retreat from James Island; we fought a desperate battle there Thursday morning. God has protected me through this, my first fiery, leaded trial and I do give him the glory." (1<sup>st</sup> Sgt. Robert Simmons, Massachusetts 54<sup>th</sup>)</i>
SC 04-050	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Ft. Wagner was located on a barrier island. The earthen installation was defended by 1700 Confederate troops. When the attack came, some 600 men of the Massachusetts 54 <sup>th</sup> marched across an open beach. The Union soldiers were cut down by a devastating torrent of gunfire. Sergeant Major Lewis Douglass, son of Frederick Douglass, wrote of the slaughter in a letter to his fiancée.

SC 04-051 <a href="#">Dulé Hill</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"It was terrible. A shell would explode and clear a space of twenty feet, our men would close up again, but it was no use. How I got out of that fight alive I cannot tell, but I am here. Remember, if I die, I die in a good cause. (Sergeant Major Lewis Douglass.)"</i>
SC 04-051A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> 272 members of the 54 <sup>th</sup> were either killed or wounded in the attack. The units' commanding officer, 25-year old Colonel Robert Shaw was one of those who lost his life.
SC 04-049 <a href="#">Danny Glover</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"We were exposed to a murderous fire from the battery of the fort. Mortal men could not stand such a fire. When the men saw their gallant leader fall, they made a desperate effort to get him out, but they were shot down, or reeled in the ditch below". (Corporal James Gooding)</i>
SC 04-046	<b>Voice-Over:</b> When the color bearer was wounded, Pvt. William Carney raced forward to rescue the American flag. As the former slave fought his way back to the Union lines he was shot in the head, chest, right arm and both legs. Despite his wounds, the 23-year-old soldier staggered into camp clutching the bloody flag. His surviving comrades broke into cheers as William Carney proudly exclaimed...
SC 04-047 <a href="#">Eriq LaSalle</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Boys, I did my duty. The dear old flag never touched the ground." (Private, William Carney)</i>
SC 04-054	<b>Voice-Over:</b> For his actions that day, William Carney was awarded the Medal of Honor.
SC 04-054A <a href="#">Eriq La Salle</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I decided I could best serve my God by serving my country and my oppressed brothers." (Private, William Carney)</i>
SC 04-54B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The 54 <sup>th</sup> served with distinction throughout the war. Following a desperate battle at Olustee, Florida, their heroism was documented by an aide to Union General Truman Seymour, who wrote...
SC 04-054C <a href="#">Chris Cooper</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Had it not been for the glorious Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, the whole brigade would have been captured or annihilated. They would not retreat when ordered, but charged on with the most fearful desperation. If this regiment has not won glory enough to have shoulder straps, where is there one that ever did?"</i>
SC 04-036B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> By August of 1863, 14 Negro Regiments were in the fight. As witnessed by a soldier's letter to his wife, all had but one thing on their minds.
SC 04-037 <a href="#">Courtney B. Vance</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Dear Wife... Though great are the present difficulties, I look forward to a brighter day when I shall have the opportunity of seeing you in the full enjoyment of freedom. I would like to know if you are still in slavery. If you are, it will not be long before we shall have crushed the system that now oppresses you, for in the course of three months, you shall have your liberty." (Samuel Cabble)</i>

SC 04-037A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> For the wives of many of the soldiers, their husbands' service was often just one more burden they were forced to bear.
SC 04-037B <a href="#">Angela Bassett</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"My dear husband, I have received your last kind letter a few days ago and was much pleased to hear from you once more. It seems like a long time since you left me. The children talk about you all the time. I wish you could get a furlough and come see us once more. Remember all I told you about how they would do me after you left – for they do worse than they ever did and I do not know what will become of me and my poor little children. Write to me and do not forget me. Farewell, my dear husband, from your wife, Martha."</i>
SC 04-056	<b>Voice-Over</b> Despite their heroics, the United States Government was paying its black soldiers less than its white troops. Members of the 3rd South Carolina Volunteers, led by 23-year-old Sergeant William Walker, objected. He was promptly charged with mutiny, arrested, placed before a firing squad and executed. Months earlier, Massachusetts 54 <sup>th</sup> veteran Corporal James Gooding had appealed to President Lincoln for equality.
SC 04-057 <a href="#">Danny Glover</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"When the war trumpet sounded over the land, when men knew not the Friend from the Traitor, the Black man laid his life at the Altar of the Nation, and he was refused. When the arms of the Union were beaten... again the black man begged the privilege of aiding his Country in her need, to be again refused. And, now he is in the War, and how has he conducted himself? Let the rich mold around Fort Wagner's parapets be upturned, and there will be found an eloquent answer. Now your Excellency, we have done a Soldier's Duty. Why can't we have a Soldier's pay?" (Corporal James Gooding)</i>
SC 04-057A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Corporal John Payne wanted even more.
SC 04-057B <a href="#">John Amos</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I am not willing to fight for this Government for money alone. Give me my rights, the rights that this Government owes me, the same rights that the white man has. I would be willing to fight three years for this Government without one cent of the mighty dollar. Liberty is what I am struggling for and what pulse does not beat high at the very mention of the name."</i> (Corporal John Payne)
SC 04-058	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Harriet Tubman was the best-known "conductor" on anti-bellum America's underground railroad. During the Civil War she supported the North as a spy, scout, and guerilla leader. In June of 1863, the 52-year-old woman led 300 black soldiers in a raid that destroyed millions of dollars worth of rebel supplies and rescued nearly 800 slaves without losing a single man.
SC 04-059	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Lincoln's gun-boats had come to set them free. They</i>



Ruby Dee	<i>swarmed to the protection of the old flag. Some had bags on their backs with pigs in them. One woman had a pail on her head, rice a smokin in it just as she'd taken it from the fire. It was like, children of Israel, coming out of Egypt."</i> (Harriet Tubman)
SC 04-059A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Drawing strength from the Union's march toward victory, a black soldier wrote to his daughters still enslaved in Glasgow, Missouri and assured them their moment of liberation was at hand.
SC 04-059B Morgan Freeman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"My dear children, I take my pen in hand to write you a few lines to let you know that I have not forgot you, and that I want to see you as bad as ever. Be assured that I will have you if it cost me my life. On the 28<sup>th</sup> of the month, eight hundred white and eight hundred black soldiers expects to start up the river. When they come, I expect to be with them and expect to get you both in return. Don't be uneasy my children. I expect to have you."</i> (Spotswood Rice)
SC 04-059C	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In Tennessee, the Union Army held Fort Pillow. The compound was manned by 557 soldiers, half of whom were African-Americans. On April 12th, 1864, they were surrounded by fifteen-hundred men of the Confederate cavalry. When the savage, hand to hand fighting was over, some 300 Union soldiers, most of them black, were dead.
SC 04-059D Anthony Chisholm	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Nothing in the history of the Rebellion has equaled in inhumanity and atrocity the horrid butchery at Fort Pillow."</i> (Abolitionist William Wells Brown)
SC 04-059E	<b>Voice-Over:</b> According to reports, the black soldiers were massacred after they had surrendered. The Confederate cavalry could be heard shouting, "No quarter! No quarter! Kill the damned niggers; shoot them down!" After the battle confederate General Bedford Forrest was unrepentant.
SC 04-059F Kris Kristofferson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The river was dyed with the blood of the slaughtered for 200 yards. It is hoped that these facts will demonstrate to the northern people that Negro soldiers cannot cope with Southerners."</i> (General Bedford Forrest)
SC 04-060	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In 1864, Richmond Virginia was one of the most heavily fortified cities in America. The stronghold was the capitol of the Confederacy and defended by the rebels' most capable officer, General Robert E. Lee. Abraham Lincoln ordered the city captured and it took General Ulysses S. Grant ten months to do it.
SC 04-060A Blair Underwood	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Here was war indeed, upon its grandest scale, and in all its infinite variety. The tireless march under the burning sun, chilling frosts and driven tempests, the rush and roar of the man charge, with disease adding its horrors to the decimation of shot and shell. Here, the Negro stood in the full glare of the greatest search light, part and parcel of the grandest armies ever mustered upon this continent, competing side by side with the best</i>

	<i>and bravest of the Union Army against the flower of the Confederacy.” (Sergeant Major Christian Fleetwood)</i>
SC 04-066	<b>Voice-Over:</b> For the United States Colored Troops, the siege of Richmond came to a head at the Battle of New Market Heights. There, on the morning of September 29 <sup>th</sup> , black soldiers from General Benjamin Butler’s, Army of the James, led the attack. Their battle cry was “Remember Fort Pillow”. They were decimated as waiting Confederates poured out of earthen trenches to kill hundreds in hand-to-hand combat.
SC 04-067 Blair Underwood	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“It was a deadly hailstorm of bullets sweeping men down as hailstones sweep the leaves from trees. We struggled through the two lines but it was sheer madness and those of us who were able, had to get out as best we could. I have never been able to understand how I lived under such a hail of bullets.” (Sergeant Major Christian Fleetwood)</i>
SC 04-067B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In 80 minutes of fighting, black troops suffered terrible losses. But when the shooting stopped New Market Heights belonged to the Union Army.
SC 04-069 Barry Corbin	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“As I rode along this line of charge, there lay in my path the dead and wounded of my colored comrades. I felt in my heart that the capacity of the Negro race for soldiers had then and there been fully settled forever. A few more such gallant charges, and to command colored troops will be the post of honor in the American Armies.” (Major General Benjamin Butler)</i>
SC 04-067A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Later that day nine officers and 189 men of the 7th United States Colored Troops stormed nearby Fort Gilmer. All but one were killed, wounded, or captured. Their commanding officer Captain Julius A. Weiss would later say...
SC 04-067D Frank Martin	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“It was a time for manly tears. ” (Captain Julius A. Weiss)</i>
SC 04-068	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Fourteen black soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor for their heroism at New Market Heights, including Christian Fleetwood.
SC 04-067C Blair Underwood	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Never again while time lasts will the doubt arise as in 1861, “Will the Negro fight?” As a problem it has been solved, as a question it has been answered, and as a fact it is as established as the eternal hills.” (Sergeant Major Christian Fleetwood)</i>
SC 04-074	<b>Voice-Over:</b> When Richmond finally fell on April 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 1865 the black, 5th Massachusetts Cavalry, were among the first to march through town.
SC 04-074A Robert Townsend	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“My regiment was among the first that entered that city. A vast multitude assembled on Broad Street and I was aroused amid the shouts of ten thousand voices, and proclaimed for the first time in that city freedom to all mankind. After which, the doors of all the slave pens were thrown open, and thousands came out shouting and praising God and ‘Master Abe’. I cannot</i>

	<i>express the joy I felt, but suffice to say that God is on the side of the righteous and will in due time reward them.” (Chaplain Garland H. White)</i>
SC 04-074B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The next day, Abraham Lincoln arrived in Richmond. Garland White accompanied him.
SC 04-074C Robert Townsend	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“We made a grand parade through most of the principal streets and it appeared to me that all of the colored people in the world had collected in that city for that purpose, women and children of all sizes running after Master Abraham” (Chaplain Garland H. White)</i>
SC 04-076	<b>Voice-Over:</b> As the President toured the city, a group of freed slaves fell to their knees before him and cried out ‘Glory, Hallelujah.’”
SC 04-077 Peter Coyote	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Do not kneel to me. You must kneel to God only and thank him for you freedom. Liberty is your birthright. God gave it to you as he gave it to others, and it is a sin that you have been deprived of it for so many years.” (President Abraham Lincoln)</i>
SC 04-078	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The Confederacy was dead. On April 15th, Abraham Lincoln was too. Furious because a Union victory meant "nigger citizenship," John Wilkes Booth "put him through." The nation was in shock. At his funeral the Reverend Matthew Simpson echoed the thoughts of African Americans everywhere.
SC 04-079 Mel Gibson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Chieftain, Farewell! The nation mourns thee. Hushed is thy voice, but its echoes of liberty are ringing through the world, and the sons of bondage listen with joy. We crown thee as our martyr, and humanity enthrones thee as her triumphant son.” (Reverend Matthew Simpson)</i>
SC 04-080	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Roughly 36,140 African-Americans died in the service of the United States during the Civil War. Eighteen black soldiers and seven black sailors were recipients of the Medal of Honor. More than a decade later, in a speech given to Congress advocating Civil Rights for the Negro, Major General Benjamin Butler spoke of the sacrifices made by his African-American troops.
SC 04-081 Barry Corbin	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"There, in a space not wider than the clerk's desk, and three hundred yards long, lay the dead bodies of 543 of my colored comrades, slain in the defense of their county. I swore to myself a solemn oath; May my right hand forget its cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if ever I fail to defend the rights of the men who have given their blood for me and my country this day and for their race forever."</i>
SC 04-082	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Following the war, the only thing the south hated more than Yankees, were blacks. President Andrew Johnson dispatched General Carl Schurz to investigate reports of racially motivated atrocities. His findings were shocking.
SC 04-083	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Dead bodies of murdered Negroes were found on and</i>

John Goodman	<i>near the highways and by-ways. Gruesome reports came from the hospitals, reports of colored men and women whose ears had been cut off, whose skulls had been broken by blows, whose bodies had been slashed by knives or lacerated with scourges. Men who are honorable in their dealings with their white neighbors will cheat a Negro without feeling a single tinge of honor. To kill a Negro, they do not deem murder; to debauch a Negro woman, they do not think fornication; to take property away from a Negro, they do not consider robbery. The people boast that when they get freedmen's affairs into their own hands, to use their own expression, quote, "the niggers will catch hell' unquote" (General Carl Schurz)</i>
SC 04-084	<b>Voice-Over:</b> When President Johnson ignored the report, abolitionist Senator Charles Sumner and Congressman Thaddeus Stevens created the Joint Congressional Committee of Fifteen, which "reconstructed" the South. The two men fought for and achieved the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which conferred citizenship on African-Americans. Black men could now own property and soon after were entitled to vote. In the years that followed, twenty-two African-Americans would serve in Congress, including Civil War hero Robert Smalls, who after capturing the Rebel Gunboat "Planter" was made its Captain, and who later became South Carolina's first black Congressional Representative.
SC 04-085 Glynn Turman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"My race needs no special defense, for the past history of them in this country proves them to be the equal of any people anywhere. All they need is an equal chance in the battle of life."</i> (Congressman Robert Smalls)
SC 05-001	<b>Halle Berry On-Camera:</b> In 1866, Congress created six African-American Army regiments, among them was the 10th Cavalry. The men were assigned to the harshest, most desolate out posts in the western frontier. Their mission was to make way for the Transcontinental Railroad by clearing the land of Mexican revolutionaries, outlaws and American Indians.
SC 05-007 Morgan Freeman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"To the Citizens of Oswego: Ladies and Gents, As you all know I left my home, my dear loving mother, sisters and brothers, and friends to come out here to this unknown country, in defense of the stars and stripes, under which you people are now living in peace. I did not volunteer to come here to be called a brave kid; but because I thought it my duty to defend the stars and stripes of my country even although it may cost me my life."</i> (Buffalo Soldier Simon Brown)
SC 05-003A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> When gold was discovered in California white settlers began to stake claim to the entire continent. As the US Army moved into Native American territory violence erupted. During the winter of 1866, bands of Sioux warriors wiped out every man in two military detachments.
SC 05-003B	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>In December near Ft. Kearny, Wyoming, warriors</i>

Chris Cooper	<i>annihilated Captain William Fetterman and his eighty men. The following June near Ft. Wallace Kansas, circling vultures led Lt. Colonel Custer to eleven dead and mutilated cavalrymen. An eyewitness drawing has inspired an unofficial warning to plains soldiers; 'Save the last bullet for yourself.'</i> ” (Harpers Weekly, March 23rd, 1867)
SC 05-006	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The following summer, 40 black cavalrymen from Ft. Hays, Kansas engaged over 800 Cheyenne Indians. Heroically, they fought them off. Such battles inspired the Plains Indians to call the cavalrymen “Buffalo Soldiers”.
SC 05-006A Susan Sarandon	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“The Indians call them ‘buffalo soldiers,’ because their wooly heads are so much like the matted cushion that is between the horns of the buffalo. The officers say that the Negroes make good soldiers and fight like fiends.”</i> (Army Wife, Frances Roe)
SC 05-011A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The Buffalo Soldiers surveyed vast areas of the southwest, strung hundreds of miles of telegraph lines and built and repaired frontier outposts. As Native Americans watched their tribal lands disappear, warriors fought desperately to preserve their way of life.
SC 05-011B Gordon Tootoosis	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“It is bad to live to be old. Better to die young. Fighting... Bravely in battle.”</i> (Native American warrior chant)
SC 05-012	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Often, when Native Americans encountered Buffalo Soldiers, the fights were fearsome.
SC 05-009 Sam Elliott	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Private John Randall, 10<sup>th</sup> Calvary, was attacked in company of two civilians by a band of Cheyenne Indians numbering sixty or seventy. In the fight which ensued the two citizens were killed; one of whom was scalped. Private Randall was shot in the hip and was given eleven lance thrusts to his shoulders and back. So effective had been the fire from Randall and his friend, that the savages, weary with losing so many of their number, disappeared leaving thirteen braves dead. (Regimental Reminiscences, 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry)</i>
SC 05-013A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> During the Indian Wars, the Buffalo Soldiers would receive 18 Medals of Honor. Corporal Clinton Greaves was among the recipients.
SC 05-013B Glynn Turman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Corporal Clinton Greaves fought like a cornered lion. He fired his carbine until it was empty and then, swinging it like a club, he bashed a gap through the swarming Apaches, permitting his companions to break free.”</i> (Charles Hanna, Medal of Honor Historical Society)
SC 05-014	<b>Voice-Over:</b> As the Buffalo Soldiers were taming the west, back east, in June of 1877, Henry O. Flipper, an ex-slave from Georgia, became the first black man to graduate from West Point. He had arrived a semi-celebrity, having refused a \$5,000 offer from a white man to have his son take his place.



SC 05-014A LeVar Burton	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"If I cannot endure prejudice and persecutions, even if they are offered, then I don't deserve the cadetship, and much less the commission of an army officer."</i> (Lt. Henry O. Flipper)
SC 05-014B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Flipper was a hero to black Americans and his graduation was reported by The New York Times.
SC 05-015 Walter Cronkite	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"When Mr. Flipper, the colored cadet, stepped forward and received the reward of four years of hard work and unflinching courage the crowd of spectators gave him a round of applause. General Sherman himself led the ovation when Flipper received his diploma."</i>
SC 05-018	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Lieutenant Flipper was eventually assigned quartermaster duties at Fort Davis, Texas. When he discovered that commissary funds were missing, he was afraid to report the theft and repaid the money out of his own pocket. The loss was eventually discovered and Lt. Flipper was arrested and court-martialed. His attorney was Major Merritt Barber.
SC 05-019 Barry Corbin	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The question before you is whether it is possible for a colored man to secure and hold a position as an officer of the Army."</i>
SC 05-020	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The answer was 'No.' In December of 1881, twenty-five-year-old Lieutenant Flipper was found innocent of embezzlement, but guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." He was dishonorably discharged and would later write...
SC 05-021 LeVar Burton	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Never did a man walk the path of uprightness straighter than I did, but the trap was cunningly laid and I was sacrificed."</i> (Henry O. Flipper)
SC 05-022	<b>Voice-Over:</b> That same year, Tennessee began to dismantle the great principles of Reconstruction and passed the first so-called "Jim Crow" laws which segregated the state's railroad cars. When Ida B. Wells was forcibly removed from a train after refusing to give up her seat to a white man, she sued the railroad and lost. That week she wrote in her diary...
SC 05-023 Angela Bassett	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I had firmly believed all along that the law was on our side and would, when appealed to, give us justice. I feel shorn of that belief and utterly discouraged. O God is there no redress, no peace, no justice in this land for us?"</i> (Journalist and Civil Rights Activist, Ida B. Wells)
SC 05-024	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Across the South states began enacting laws which segregated mass transportation and restricted black access to public accommodations and schools. In 1896, the Supreme Court, in Plessy vs Ferguson, ruled that "racially separate facilities, if equal, did not violate the Constitution. Segregation," the Court said, "was not discrimination."
SC 05-025 Ron Silver	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The object of the Fourteenth Amendment was undoubtedly to enforce the absolute equality of the two races before</i>

	<i>the law, but in the nature of things it could not have been intended to abolish distinctions based on color." (The United States Supreme Court)</i>
SC 06-001	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Two years later, the USS Maine blew up in Havana Harbor. 266 sailors and marines, including 22 Negroes, were killed. Enraged Americans, both black and white, blamed the Spanish and cried out, "Remember the Maine!"
SC 06-003 John Amos	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"There is no people on earth more loyal and devoted to their country than the Negro. I believe in the doctrine of peace taught by the lowly Nazarene, but one must have liberty before abiding peace can come. Force saved the Union, kept the stars in the flag and made Negroes free. The time for God's force has come to free Cuba and avenge the Maine." (Buffalo Soldier Horace W. Bivens)</i>
SC 06-004	<b>Voice-Over:</b> On May 1 <sup>st</sup> , 1898, fighting broke out in the Philippines.
SC 06-006	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Minor skirmishes were fought in Puerto Rico, but the brunt of the war would play itself out in Cuba.
SC 06-009 Glynn Turman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The colored men of America have immense interest at stake, as a citizen and patriot. Let him make common cause with the people and again prove himself an element of strength and power in vindicating the honor and claims of his country in the hour of the nation's peril. If die we must let us die defending a just cause." (Cleveland Gazette)</i>
SC 06-016	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Ultimately, it was Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" that captured the public's imagination. However, much of their glory, as well as their lives, were owed to the Buffalo Soldiers of the 9 <sup>th</sup> and 10 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry.
SC 06-017 John Goodman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"If it had not been for the Negro cavalry, the Rough Riders would have been exterminated. I am not a Negro lover. My father fought with Mosby's Rangers and I was born in the South, but the Negro saved that fight." (Washington Post)</i>
SC 06-018	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The charge up San Juan Ridge made the Buffalo Soldiers national heroes.
SC 06-021 Blair Underwood	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"All honor to the black troopers of the gallant 10th. No more striking example of bravery and coolness has been shown since the destruction of the Maine than by the colored veterans of the 10th Cavalry during the attack upon San Juan. Firing as they marched, their aim was splendid, their coolness was superb, and their courage aroused the admiration of their comrades. Their advance was greeted with wild cheers from the white regiments, and with answering shouts they pressed onward over the trenches they had taken, close in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The war has not shown greater heroism. The men whose own freedom was baptized in blood have proved themselves capable of giving up their lives that others may be free." (New York Mail and Express)</i>

SC 06-026	<b>Voice-Over:</b> When the war was over, the Buffalo Soldiers returned home to a country wallowing in racism. Shortly after Theodore Roosevelt assumed the Presidency, he invited civil rights leader Booker T. Washington to a White House dinner. The response by segregationists was swift.
SC 06-027 Sam Elliott	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The most damnable outrage which has ever been perpetrated by any citizen of the United States was committed yesterday by the President, when he invited a nigger to dine with him at the White House" (The Memphis Scimitar)</i>
SC 06-032	<b>Voice-Over:</b> W.E.B. Du Bois, the first African-American to receive a PhD from Harvard University, demanded equality.
SC 06-033 Roscoe Lee Browne	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"We claim for ourselves every single right that belongs to a freeborn American, political, civil and social. And until we get these rights we will never cease to protest and assail the ears of America." (W.E.B. Du Bois)</i>
SC 06-034	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In August of 1906, a black soldier in Brownsville, Texas was accused of pulling a white woman's hair. The allegation led to a violent, late-night confrontation. When it was over, a white man was dead and another was wounded. An investigation was launched and despite evidence of a frame-up, the Army accepted the statements of the Mayor and the white citizens of Brownsville that black soldiers had fired the shots. President Roosevelt ordered that one-hundred-and-sixty-seven black troops, including Medal of Honor Recipients and veterans of the charge up San Juan Hill, be stripped of their military benefits and discharged "without honor".
SC 06-035B John Goodman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Whatever may be the value of Negro troops in time of war, the fact remains that they are a curse to the country in time of peace." (The New Orleans Times Picayune)</i>
SC 07-001	<b>Halle Berry On-Camera:</b> Within 6 weeks of the 1914 assassination of Hungary's Archduke Ferdinand, most of Europe was at war. America managed to stay out of it until 1917 when President Woodrow Wilson said, "the world must be made safe for democracy." Once again, African-Americans were among the first to volunteer.
SC 07-006A Delroy Lindo	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I am eager for the fray. Death does not matter, for it will mean life for thousands of my countrymen or for my race, for right must triumph. I'm not apprehensive for the future of my people in the States, for the free allied nations of the world will not condone America's past treatment of her colored citizens." (Lt. Osceola McKaine, 367th Infantry)</i>
SC 07-007A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> When the United States joined the fight against Germany, the French Army was on the verge of disintegration. Most African-American civic leaders saw the conflict as an opportunity for Negroes to once again demonstrate their commitment to the noble principle of liberty.

SC 07-003 Roscoe Lee Browne	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Let us, while the war lasts, forget our special grievances and close ranks shoulder to shoulder with our white fellow citizens... fighting for democracy. We make no ordinary sacrifice, but we make it gladly and willingly." (W.E.B Du Bois)</i>
SC 07-004	<b>Voice-Over:</b> There were those in Washington, however, who adamantly opposed Negro enlistment.
SC 07-005 James Garner	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I condemn any mobilization plan that will result in arrogant, strutting representatives of black soldiery in every community." (Senator James Vardaman)</i>
SC 07-006	<b>Voice-Over:</b> As in the past, desperate times called for desperate measures. President Wilson ordered the enlistment of all able-bodied men, black or white.
SC 07-007 Delroy Lindo	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>" Everywhere the offensive spirit is alive, pulsating, waiting for the hour to strike, that the spirit of real and true democracy will not perish. I should be happy to have millions of colored soldiers over here fighting to preserve the highest valued thing on earth – liberty." (Lt. Osceola McKaine, 367th Infantry)</i>
SC 07-008	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Among the first United States troops to arrive in France were several hundred black stevedores. Within a year and a half, there would be fifty thousand African-American soldiers toiling under the French sun, most of them assigned to labor details known as "Slave Battalions." The men often worked in 24-hour shifts, under grueling conditions, proud that they had once loaded a record twelve hundred tons of flour in just 9 1/2 hours. America's black press was quick to point out that the soldiers were the muscle behind the Allied war effort in Europe.
SC 07-010A Charles S. Dutton	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The work of colored stevedores may be menial, but it is as essential as the manning of the guns at the front. The fact is, that without these stevedores first unloading and aiding in transporting the guns, munitions, and supplies to the front, there would be no manning of guns at the front." (Reporter Ralph W. Tyler)</i>
SC 07-016	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The first all-black fighting unit to arrive in France was New York's 369 <sup>th</sup> Infantry. The Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, General John, 'Black Jack' Pershing, bowed to political pressure back home and refused to use the men in combat. He assigned the 369 <sup>th</sup> to the French High Command who dubbed them 'Les Enfants Perdus.... The Lost Children.' The unit's white commander, Colonel William Hayward would later write...
SC 07-017 Mel Gibson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"We are 'les enfants perdus,' and glad of it. Our great American general simply put the black orphan in a basket, set it on the doorstep of the French, pulled the bell, and went away. I said this to a French colonel . . . and he said 'Weelcome leetle black babbie.'" (Colonel William Hayward)</i>
SC 07-017A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The French Army adopted the men as their own.

SC 07-016A Eriq LaSalle	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"We were fully equipped with French rifles, and French helmets. Our wagons, our rations, our machine guns and everything pertaining to the equipment of the regiment for trench warfare was supplied by the French Army." (Second Lieutenant Noble Sissle)</i>
SC 07-016B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In a letter to his brother back in Harlem, Sergeant Hannibal Davis bragged about his new gear.
SC 07-016C Robert Townsend	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>I myself have got an automatic rifle which shoots two shots per second and have named it Joan of Arc. (Sergeant Hannibal Davis)</i>
SC 07-017C	<b>Voice-Over:</b> General Pershing, concerned that such treatment might "spoil," the black soldiers, issued a directive to his French counterparts.
SC 07-017B Robert Duvall	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"It is important for French officers who have been called upon to exercise command over black American troops, to have an exact idea of the position occupied by Negroes in the United States....Although a citizen in the United States, the black man is regarded by the white American as an inferior being with whom relations of business or service only are possible. You must not eat with them, must not shake hands or seek to talk or meet with them outside the requirements of military service." (General John Pershing)</i>
SC 07-018	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The 369 <sup>th</sup> Infantry would come to be known as the Harlem Hellfighters. Their motto was "God damn, let's go." Years later, a soldier, whose name has been lost to history, recounted his march to the front ...
SC 07-019 Ice-T	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"There were a whole lot of blind men, and one-legged men, and one-armed men, and sick men, all coming this way. I asked a white man where all these wounded men come from? And he says, 'Nigger, they're coming from right where you're going the day after tomorrow.'"</i>
SC 07-019A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In Minacourt, France the officers and men of the 369 <sup>th</sup> came face to face with the horrors of war. Major Warner Ross would later describe such an encounter.
SC 07-019B Kris Kristofferson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Stones, dirt, shrapnel, limbs and whole trees filled the air. The noise and concussion alone were enough to kill you. Flashes of fire, the metallic crack of high explosives, the awful explosions that dug holes fifteen and twenty feet in diameter. The utter and complete pandemonium and the stench of hell, your friends blown to bits, the pieces dropping near you." (Major Warner Ross)</i>
SC 07-043A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> On the night of May 14th, 1918, Privates Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts were standing watch when a grenade landed in their trench. Pvt. Needham was badly wounded and Henry Johnson was left to face a German patrol on his own. One of the unit's white officers, Major Arthur Little would later



	tell his story
SC 07-043B John Travolta	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“The little soldier from Albany came down like a wild cat upon the shoulders of the German. As Johnson sprang, he unsheathed his bolo knife, and as his knife landed upon the shoulders of that ill-fated Boche, the blade of the knife was buried to the hilt through the crown of the German’s head.” (Major Arthur Little, 369<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division)</i>
SC 07-043C	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In fierce, hand-to-hand combat, the former Red Cap Porter of the New York Central Railroad single-handedly wounded or killed 24 enemy soldiers. Back in America, the story was front-page news. The press called the incident “The Battle of Henry Johnson”.
SC 07-043E Walter Cronkite	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Having shot one of his foe down and clubbed another with the butt of his rifle, he sprang to the aid of Roberts with his bolo-knife. As the enemy fell into disorderly retreat, Johnson, three times wounded, sank to the ground, seized a grenade alongside his prostrate body, and literally blew one of the fleeing Germans to fragments.” (Martin Green, in The New York Evening World)</i>
SC 07-043D	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Two days later, the men were presented with the French Medal of Honor, the Croix de Guerre. They were the first American soldiers, black or white, to be so honored in World War One. When asked about the event, Henry Johnson said,
SC 07-043F Dulé Hill	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“There isn’t so much to tell. Just fought for my life. A rabbit would’ve done that.” (Private Henry Johnson)</i>
SC 07-036A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The Harlem Hellfighters spent 191 days in front line trenches, more than any other American unit. There was often nothing between the German Army and Paris but these black volunteers from New York. During that time, they never had any men captured nor any ground taken. At the Battle of Belleau Wood, a French General ordered the soldiers to retreat. Their commanding officer refused.
SC 07-037 Mel Gibson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Turn back? I should say not! My men never retire. They go forward or they die!” (Colonel William Hayward)</i>
SC 07-020	<b>Voice-Over:</b> At Meuse-Argonne the 369 <sup>th</sup> ran headfirst into a hailstorm of hand grenades and machine gun fire. In four weeks of relentless combat, the troops suffered 851 casualties. Sergeant Clinton Peterson was shocked by the carnage.
SC 07-021 Jesse L. Martin	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“I never shall forget those fields covered with their silent motionless figures clad in the khaki of the United States, the horizon blue of France and the field gray of the Germans. Many of those bodies lay for ten days in the hot sun before the pioneers, sappers and bombers came along to bury them.” (Sergeant Clinton Peterson)</i>
SC 07-024	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The battlefields of WWI were a no-man’s land of barbed wire and poison gas. The weapons of choice were mortars

	filled with scrap metal, flame-throwers, machine guns and bayonets. Days before his death, a French officer Alfred Joubaire wrote in his diary...
SC 07-025 <a href="#">Lambert Wilson</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Humanity is mad! It must be mad to do what it is doing. Hell cannot be so terrible"</i>
SC 07-026	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In France, "Hell" was known as Verdun. The city had been the scene of a ten-month struggle, the object of which was not to gain ground, but to kill as many of the enemy as possible. The fighting had taken over 250,000 lives, 100,000 were missing, and 300,000 had been gassed or wounded on both sides. Verdun was the destination of Eugene Jacques Bullard, a black American expatriate who enlisted in the French military in 1914.
SC 07-027 <a href="#">Anthony Chisholm</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"It was clear we were heading for hell. Men and beasts were hanging from the branches of trees. I thought I had seen fighting in other battles, but no one has ever seen anything like Verdun - not ever before or ever since." (Eugene Jacques Bullard)</i>
SC 07-028	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In the skies above Verdun, the Germans employed a deadly new weapon, the airplane.
SC 07-028A <a href="#">Michael Clarke Duncan</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"It was all bad, but the worst came when the German airplanes flew low and sprayed us with liquid fire. I was wounded, but believe me, when I saw that coming, I sure did some lively hopping around. There wasn't going to be any broiled Washington if I could help it. But some of the wounded were burned to death. Those Huns should be made to pay for that sort of thing. It ain't fighting, it's concentrated hell." (Frank Washington, 371<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Company B)</i>
SC 07-028B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Most American military leaders thought that Negroes were incapable of learning to fly. Eugene Bullard proved them wrong when he earned his wings in the French Flying Corp. He was the world's first African-American fighter pilot and he called himself "The Black Swallow of Death."
SC 07-029 <a href="#">Anthony Chisholm</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I was determined to do all that was in my power to make good, as I knew the eyes of the world were watching me as the first Negro military pilot."</i>
SC 07-032	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Bullard's plane was painted with a heart pierced by an arrow and the motto: "All Blood Runs Red." With his mascot, Jimmy the Monkey tucked inside his jacket, Bullard patrolled the skies above France in search of German aircraft.
SC 07-032A <a href="#">Anthony Chisholm</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"In the distance we spotted four big German bomber planes with sixteen German fighter planes to protect them. I started shooting at every damn enemy plane that I even thought might be heading in my direction. All I could see were burning planes earthbound and a long trail of smoke coming from one of the bombers which exploded in the air."</i>
SC 07-032B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Eugene Bullard's service in the Air Corps was brief. After shooting down a member of the "Red Baron's Flying Circus,"

	he was dismissed from the Service Aeronautique, for striking a white officer. The daring pilot nevertheless continued to fight for France as a foot soldier.
SC 07-033 Anthony Chisholm	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“I have served France as best I could. France taught me the true meaning of liberty, equality and fraternity. My services to France can never repay all that I owe to her.” (Eugene Jacques Bullard)</i>
SC 07-044	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In September of 1918, America’s black soldiers joined in the Allies last great push, the Champagne Offensive.
SC 07-044A Morgan Freeman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“It is a beautiful sight on a clear night when the big guns are in action. One is reminded of a Fourth of July celebration. They annoyed us very much for awhile, but now we are lost when we don’t hear them.” (Sgt. William Shepard)</i>
SC 07-044	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The incessant shelling turned the French countryside into fields of death.
SC 07-044C Robert Townsend	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“In the mornings, most of the valleys we went through were full of gas and smoke from the exploding shells. The sickly sweet odor still smites my nostrils with little effort of imagination. The air then was tinged a deep grayish blue, and from the top of the hill, you could barely distinguish the men moving through the haze below. Inhaling these fumes and noxious gasses no doubt contributed to our inordinate capacity for deepest slumber.” (Sgt. Hannibal Davis)</i>
SC 07-044D	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Like all soldiers in all wars, when the men slept they dreamed of home.
SC 07-044E LeVar Burton	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“I could see it right in front of me. I wonder if I will see it again. Then I thought of a letter. If I could only pull a letter from one of my pockets that came from home how happy I would be. But could I do it? No. For I had not seen a letter for some time. How I longed for word from home.” (Corporal Horace Pippin)</i>
SC 07-044F	<b>Voice-Over:</b> On a grey September morning, Frank Washington, a volunteer from the black 371 <sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment, was ordered “over the top.” He later told of his slow crawl across the battlefield.
SC 07-044FA Michael Clarke Duncan	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“My platoon found itself under the fire of three machine guns. One of these guns was in front and running like a millrace. The other two kept a-piling into us from the flanks. The losses were mounting and I was wounded. Ordinary bullets are bad enough, but the one that hit me was an explosive bullet. I lay right down and had a heart to heart with St. Peter. I never expected to get home again.” (Frank Washington)</i>
SC 07-044H	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The German machine guns inflicted terrible losses.
SC 07-044I Ice-T	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>We came to the edge of a swamp when enemy machine guns opened fire. It was so bad that out of the fifty-eight of us who went into a particular strip, only eight came out without being killed or wounded. (Corporal Elmer Earl)</i>

SC 07-050	<b>Voice-Over:</b> As the sun rose the morning of September 28 <sup>th</sup> , Corporal Freddie Stowers received word that a German patrol wished to surrender. Years later, an American President would recall the events of that day.
SC 07-051 Peter Coyote	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Only a few minutes after the firing began, the enemy troops climbed out of their trenches, held up their arms and seemed to surrender. The American forces held their fire and stepped out into the open. As our troops moved forward, the enemy jumped back into their trenches and sprayed our men with a vicious stream of machine gun and mortar fire. The assault annihilated well over 50 percent of Company C. In the midst of this bloody chaos, Corporal Stowers took charge and bravely led his men forward, destroying their foes. Although he was mortally wounded during the attack, Freddie Stowers continued to press forward, urging his men on until he died.”</i>
SC 07-056	<b>Voice-Over:</b> For his valor, Corporal Freddie Stowers would become the only black veteran of World War One to receive the Medal of Honor. Sadly, it took 73 years for his actions that day to be officially recognized.
SC 07-057 Peter Coyote	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“We want to honor a true hero, a man who makes us proud of our heritage as Americans, a man who in life and death helped keep America free and who fought not for glory but for a cause larger than himself, the cause of liberty.” (President George H.W. Bush)</i>
SC 07-057A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> As the last battle of the Great War, the drive on Metz, played out, New York's Harlem Hellfighters became the first to reach the nearest point to the city. In doing so, it was colored troops who could lay claim to having reached the point farthest east and nearest to the Rhine.
SC 07-057B Charles S. Dutton	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“I was on the front when the drive began in this last battle of the war to establish world democracy—a thing the colored soldiers and their kinsmen back home crave. As I retraced my steps over the awful fields of carnage, and saw the lifeless, blood-bespattered bodies of colored soldiers lying on the dark and bloody field, the natural feelings of anguish was made endurable only by the thought that our colored soldiers were in it to the end. They fought like heroes and died like martyrs. And then there was radiant hope - that they did not fall in vain.” (Journalist, Ralph W. Tyler)</i>
SC 07-058	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Some 20 million people died in “the war to end all wars,” including 113,000 American Soldiers. At the eleventh hour, of the eleventh day, of the eleventh month, in the year 1918, it was over.
SC 07-058A Larenz Tate	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“One of the most inspiring scenes I ever witnessed was today about 11:05 AM. The regimental band played ‘Marseillaise’, ‘The Star Spangled Banner’ and ‘God Save the</i>

	<i>King'. As soon as the last note was sounded, hilarious cheers, by both soldiers and civilians, were almost deafening. Old men jumped and threw up their hats, women whose hearts were heavy from the strain of a relentless war, waved their aprons in joy. The street was filled with a solid, slow moving and seething mass of humanity. It appeared to me that the brotherhood of the trenches was heralding the brotherhood of men."</i> (Sergeant William. J. Huntley, 372 <sup>nd</sup> Infantry)
SC 07-059A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> As the men prepared to return to America, French General Mariano Goybet expressed the gratitude of his thankful nation.
SC 07-059B Oded Fehr	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I respectfully salute our glorious comrades who have fallen and I bow to your colours for they have shown us the way to victory. Dear friends from America, remember your general who is proud of having commanded you, and be sure of his grateful affection to you all forever."</i> (General Mariano Goybet)
SC 07-064	<b>Voice-Over:</b> When the Harlem Hellfighters came home, more than one million people cheered as they marched up Fifth Avenue to a heroes' welcome. It was the greatest black American celebration since Emancipation.
SC 07-064A Eriq LaSalle	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Every bayonet was shining just like the highest polished steel. Every rifle was dustless as though it had been resting in an airtight case. Trousers were creased, coats pressed and helmets shined as though they had never been covered with the white clay of the Champagne Mountains."</i> (Second Lieutenant Nobel Sissle)
SC 07-64B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> One of the Harlem Hellfighters' white officers, Major Arthur Little would later write....
SC 07-065 John Travolta	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"During the entire progress of that seven-mile march, I scarcely heard ten consecutive bars of music, so great were the roars of cheers, the applause, and the shouts of personal greeting! On the 17th of February, 1919, New York City knew no color line."</i>
SC 07-066	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Not all of the black soldiers were so fortunate. Many were left behind in France to clean up the war debris and re-bury the dead. Men of the 92 <sup>nd</sup> , a black combat division that had lost some 15 hundred of its members, shoveled coal aboard the U.S.S. Virginia. When the job was finished, the soldiers began to load their gear aboard the battleship for the voyage home. The ship's executive officer, Commander Max Frucht refused to let them board.
SC 07-067 Barry Corbin	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"No black soldier has ever embarked on an American battleship and no one ever will."</i>
SC 07-068	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Outraged, Private William Hewlett, wrote to W.E.B. Du Bois.
SC 07-069	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"We regret that on October 1919, we will sail for our</i>



Louis Gossett, Jr.	<i>home in Petersburg, Virginia, where true democracy is enjoyed only by the white people. Why did black men die here in France 3300 miles from their home? Was it to make democracy safe for the white people in America, with the black race left out?" (William Hewlett)</i>
SC 07-070	<b>Voice-Over:</b> During the summer of 1919, anti-black race riots erupted in cities all across the nation. Seventy-six African-Americans were lynched. Fourteen were burned at the stake. Ten of the victims were soldiers, and some of them were still in uniform.
SC 07-071 Roscoe Lee Brown	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"We return from fighting. But by the God of Heaven, we are cowards and jackasses if now that the war is over, we do not marshal every ounce of our brain and brawn to fight a sterner, longer, more unbending battle against the forces of hell in our own land." (W.E.B. Dubois)</i>
SC 08-001	<b>Halle Berry On-Camera:</b> In September of 1939, Germany invaded Poland and Japan was at war with China. President Franklin Roosevelt began preparing the United States to join the conflict and black Americans realized that once again, they would be going to war. This time, they were determined that it would be different.
SC 08-005 Bill Cosby	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"We sincerely hope to discourage any other colored boys who might have plans to join the Navy and make the same mistake we did. All they would become is seagoing bellhops chambermaids and dishwashers. We take it upon ourselves to write this letter regardless of any action the Navy authorities may take. We know that it could not possibly be surpass the mental cruelty inflicted upon us on this ship." (An open letter to the Pittsburgh Courier)</i>
SC 08-028	<b>Voice-Over:</b> One of the first American heroes of World War II was black. On December 7th, 1941, at Pearl Harbor, Dorie Miller was a messman aboard the U.S.S. West Virginia. When the Japanese attacked, he came to the aid of the ship's mortally wounded captain, then used an anti-aircraft gun to shoot down a number of enemy fighters. Miller had never been taught to fire the weapon as it was against Navy regulations for blacks to do so. Only when the ammunition was exhausted and the battleship sinking beneath him did he leave his post. When asked about his actions that day, he replied...
SC 08-031 Isaac Hayes	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"It wasn't hard. I just pulled the trigger and she worked fine." (Dorie Miller)</i>
SC 08-034	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Dorie would become the first black sailor to receive the Navy Cross. After Admiral Chester Nimitz pinned the medal on his chest, poet Langston Hughes declared...
SC 08-039 Al White	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"When Dorie Miller took gun in hand— Jim Crow started his last stand. Our battle is far from won—but when it is, Jim Crow'll be done." (Poet Langston Hughes)</i>

SC 08-036	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Dorie Miller’s “distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard for his own safety” earned him the admiration of black Americans nationwide. He was also awarded a promotion. The Navy elevated him from mess attendant second class to mess attendant first class. The black press was outraged.
SC 08-033 Glynn Turman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Is it fair, honest or sensible that this country, with its fate in the balance, should continue to bar Negroes from service except in the mess department of the Navy, when at first sign of danger they so dramatically show their willingness to face death in defense of the Stars and Stripes?”</i>
SC 08-039A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In the months before Pearl Harbor, the War Department, at the urging of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, agreed to establish African-American personnel in each major branch of the United States military. There was, however, a catch. Virtually all the units were strictly segregated.
SC 08-019 Donald Sutherland	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“The policy of the War Department is not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organizations. This policy has been proved satisfactory over a long period of years, and to make changes now would be destructive to morale.”(The War Department)</i>
SC 08-019A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> During the course of WWII, roughly one million, two hundred thousand African-American men and women would serve the cause of liberty.
SC 08-155 Louis Gossett, Jr.	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“The issue is plain. The issue, simply, is freedom. Freedom is a precious thing.”(Journalist J. Sanders Redding)</i>
SC 08-019C	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In the early days of the war, the United States Government assigned most black American troops to service details. There, they were often subjected to intense racial discrimination.
SC 08-019B Michael Clarke Duncan	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Here on the post we are treated like dogs. Even in eating time we were told to remain at attention outside the mess hall until the whites have finished eating. Then we go and eat what’s left over- food, which is cold, tasteless, and even sometimes dirty. Why can’t we eat, live and be respected as the whites? That is all we ask-a chance to prove to the whole world that we colored people are no one’s fools. Just give us a chance to show our color.” (938<sup>th</sup> Quartermaster Platoon, Ft. Logan Colorado)</i>
SC 08-042	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In Pennsylvania, The Pittsburgh Courier said enough. The newspaper launched the “Double ‘V’ Campaign.” It’s motto was “Victory at Home and Victory Abroad.”
SC 08-043 Roscoe Lee Browne	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“We as colored Americans, are determined to protect our country, our form of government and the freedoms which we cherish for ourselves and the rest of the world. Therefore, we have adopted the Double “V” war cry. Thus, in our fight for</i>

	<i>freedom we wage a two-pronged attack against our enslavers at home and those abroad who would enslave us. We have a stake in this fight...We are Americans too!" (The Pittsburgh Courier)</i>
SC 08-044	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In June of 1942, the United States Marine Corps began admitting black recruits for the first time since the American Revolution. The men received their training at a segregated camp in Montford Point, North Carolina. They never forgot the welcome bestowed upon them by their racist Drill Instructor, Sgt. Germany.
SC 08-049 Tom Berenger	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>The Marine Corps is not for cooks and janitors. Which is about all you son of a bitchin' people are qualified to do as far as I can see. Just remember, that I am going to try and get as much out of you people as I would from a platoon of white recruits. If I have to kill you to do it then you are dead. My name is Sergeant Germany and I'm a red neck peckerwood."</i>
SC 08-049A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Of the more than 19,000 African-American Marines, who passed through Montford Point during World War II, almost 13,000 were assigned to overseas defense battalions or combat support companies. Many of the units were directly in the line of fire. The men were often clearing a jungle one moment, then fighting for their lives the next.
SC 08-049B John Travolta	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I watched those Negro boys carefully. They were under intense mortar and artillery fire as well as rifle and machine gun fire. They all kept on advancing until the counter attack was stopped." (Lt. Joe Grimes, United States Marine Corps)</i>
SC 08-106	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Private Kenneth J. Tibbs would become became the first Montford Point Marine to die in action when he fell on the beach at Saipan. The national press took note ...
SC 08-107 Walter Cronkite	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Negro Marines, under fire for the first time, have rated a universal 4.0 on Saipan." (Time Magazine)</i>
SC 08-108	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Marine Commandant, General Alexander Vandegrift was even more succinct.
SC 08-109 R. Lee Erney	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The Negro Marines are no longer on trial. They are Marines, period." (General Alexander Vandegrift)</i>
SC 08-070	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Black Americans began serving their country in revolutionary new ways. When the military activated the 555 <sup>th</sup> Parachute Infantry Battalion, the 'Triple Nickels', the men were trained for a secret mission code named Operation Firefly. Their highly classified job was to protect America's west coast from Japanese balloon bombs, which had been designed to ignite firestorms in coastal forests and cities.
SC 08-070A Charles S. Dutton	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The 555<sup>th</sup> approached Operation Firefly committed to absolute secrecy. We realized that any slip on our part, any breach of security, could bring chaos to the west coast and</i>

	<i>damage the nation's morale. In this mission, and in many others, we were successful." (Lt. Col. Bradley Biggs)</i>
SC 08-054	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The United States Army was the first of the military services to open its doors to black women. The eight hundred WACs of the Army's Central Postal Directory Battalion, the "Six Triple Eight," were stationed overseas and in charge of redirecting all "V-Mail" for Europe. Major Charity Adams was the battalion's commanding officer. Their motto was, "No mail, low morale."
SC 08-055 <a href="#">Angela Bassett</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Every move we made was watched and recorded. We were the ambitious, the patriotic, the adventurous. We were whomever our environments had made us, and that was what we had to contribute to the WACs." (Major Charity Adams)</i>
SC 08-79E	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Still to come on For Love of Liberty: The Story of America's Black Patriots... As World War II rages, black soldiers take to the skies in Italy. In France, black tankers punch their way into the Rhineland. And in the Pacific, black marines fight their way ashore on the beaches of Iwo Jima. Yet their struggle for equality at home and abroad is far from over. This and much more, when For Love of Liberty: The Story of America's Black Patriots continues.
<b>END PART ONE</b>	
<b>BEGIN PART TWO</b>	
	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Previously, on For Love of Liberty... The first man to die in the cause that would become the American Revolution was black. Crispus Attucks, and others like him made the ultimate sacrifice to insure that their people would one day enjoy the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Four generations later, most African-Americans were still slaves. Yet, black men were willing to fight and die to save a nation that wouldn't even allow them the right to vote. As the country grew west, Buffalo Soldiers were there to keep the peace and at the Battle of San Juan Hill, Teddy Roosevelt's Roughriders owed their lives to the men of the 10 <sup>th</sup> Cavalry. In the War to End all Wars, members of the Harlem Hellfighters became the first American troops, black or white, to receive the French Medal of Honor, yet a white naval officer refused to allow black combat veterans to board his ship. In America, racism was rampant and during World War II, life in the United States military was not much different.
SC 08-064	<b>Voice-Over:</b> When the Second World War began, If you were Black and serving in the Navy, regulations prohibited you from general sea duty. In the summer of 1944, the Secretary of the navy, Admiral Ernest King said enough.
SC 08-067	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"You know, we say that we are a democracy. Well a</i>

Cliff Robertson	<i>democracy ought to have a democratic Navy." (Admiral Ernest King)</i>
SC 08-074	<b>Voice-Over:</b> On a bitterly cold day in Boston, the Navy commissioned the USS MASON. The destroyer escort was the first warship to contain a predominantly black crew. The men served with distinction, battling German U-boats and weather as they guided a slow-moving Allied convoy across the Atlantic.
SC 08-075 Al White	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Each day was a new adventure.... and it was a scary one. We were in hurricane weather for 31 days. We were looking at seas that were 40 to 50 feet high. Ships were lost. Lives of people were lost. We would discuss these things at chow... wondering if the next day was going to bring us the same kind of fate."</i> (Merwin Peters, USS MASON)
SC 08-076	<b>Voice-Over:</b> As American destroyers patrolled the Atlantic, a convoy of a different sort was crossing the English Channel. It was the largest invasion fleet in the history of the world. Aboard, the men of the 320th Barrage Balloon Battalion prepared for the liberation of Europe. When the men landed on Omaha and Utah Beaches, D-Day, June 6 <sup>th</sup> 1944, they became the first black soldiers to see combat in the European theatre. Their mission was to prevent the Luftwaffe from strafing the invasion force by launching huge dirigibles. The Army's official newspaper, Stars and Stripes would later report on their efforts.
SC 08-077 Walter Cronkite	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"A U. S. BEACHHEAD, July 5th, 1944 -- During and since D-Day, barrage balloons flown by a Negro barrage balloon battalion have provided a screen of rubber several miles long on the two main beachheads. The unit has the distinction of being the only Negro combat group included in the first assault forces to hit the coasts."</i>
SC 08-078	<b>Voice-Over:</b> America lost some 6,600 men during the Normandy invasion, including members of the 320 <sup>th</sup> Barrage Balloon Battalion who died in the initial assault. Years later, Tech Sgt. George Davison recalled the events of that day.
SC 08-079 Dulé Hill	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"You won't read too much about what black soldiers did on D-Day. But we were there. Sure I was scared, we all were, but it was something we had to do. No soldiers were killed on the beach by Nazi fighters that day. And by the next, the skies belonged to the allies."</i> (Tech Sgt. George Davison)
SC 08-079A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In August of 1944, the Buffalo Soldiers arrived in Italy. Ulysses Lee, the official government historian for the "Employment of Negro Troops" during World War II, was there.
SC 08-079B John Amos	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"As the thousands of black fighting men debarked from the crowded troop ships, they presented an impressive and awe-inspiring spectacle. Armed with basic weapons and full field battle dress, proudly wearing the circular shoulder patch with the black buffalo, they moved smartly and efficiently into their unit</i>



	<i>formations. As they marched away, every man in step, every weapon in place, chins up and eyes forward, a low rumbling babble of sound came from the troops on the dock, then swelled to a crescendo of thunderous cheering which continued until the last Buffalo unit had disappeared from sight.” (Ulysses Lee)</i>
SC 08-079B1	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The unit’s white commander, General Edward Almond didn’t want the men.
SC 08-079B2 <a href="#">Kris Kristofferson</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>”I did not send for you. Your Negro newspapers, Negro politicians and white friends have insisted on your seeing combat, and I shall see to it that you get combat and your share of casualties.” (General Edward Almond)</i>
SC 08-079C	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The 92 <sup>nd</sup> Infantry battled some of Germany’s best-trained troops as they fought their way through Italy. In letters home, soldiers like 2nd Lt. Spencer Moore would write of their combat experiences.
SC 08-079Ca <a href="#">Larenz Tate</a>	<i>QUOTE: Dear Mom and Pop, We have been on the line for 82 days and I don’t know when we are going to get relieved. The men are lousy, sick, frostbitten, shell-shocked and scared. It’s no joke to see men you have known, lived with, eaten with, and slept with blown up or shot down before your eyes. Well Mom, Jerry is beginning to shell again so I’ll sign off for now. Your loving son, Spencer.</i>
SC 08-079Cb	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The day after Christmas, two platoons of Buffalo Soldiers awoke to the sound of mortar fire. The area was swarming with Nazi troops and within a few hours the men were fighting for their lives. Nearby, Lt. John Fox was calling in artillery coordinates so that others could escape. As the shells moved closer and closer to his position, the officer in charge, Major Otis Zachary, who was also one of his best friends, refused to fire.
SC 08-079C6	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The Germans were closing in. Lt. Fox radioed back...
SC 08-079C7 <a href="#">Anthony Chisholm</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>”Fire it!”</i>
SC 08-079C8	<b>Voice-Over:</b> No one survived who saw what happened next. But after the battle a local priest reported seeing the body of John Fox surrounded by more than 100 dead enemy soldiers. Of the 95 American & Italian defenders, 18 made it back alive.
SC 08-079D <a href="#">Michael Clarke Duncan</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“It was rough, but we were dedicated. We were fighting for a greater cause, for our people. We had to defeat them and we had to prove that blacks would fight. If we failed, the whole black race would fail. We were fighting for the flag and for our rights.” (Sergeant James Tillman)</i>
SC 08-082	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The Marine Corps’ all-black 51st heavy defense battalion was known as a "hotshot shooting outfit." When they were ordered to the Pacific, their train stopped in Atlanta. The local

	sheriff refused to let them off.
SC 08-085 <a href="#">John Goodman</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I don't give a good goddamn if them niggers is going to Tokyo. They ain't goin' to eat in Atlanta, Georgia, with white folks."</i>
SC 08-085A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> While passing through Louisiana, nine black Marines, traveling in uniform, were refused service in the local cafes. As the men ate in the back room of a railroad station kitchen, they watched two-dozen German prisoners of war and their white American guards enter the lunchroom and take seats in the front. Corporal Rupert Trimmingham wrote a furious letter to Yank magazine.
SC 08-085B <a href="#">Delroy Lindo</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"What is the Negro soldier fighting for? On whose team are we playing? I stood outside looking in and could not help to ask myself these questions: Are these men sworn enemies of this country? Are we not American soldiers, sworn to fight for and die, if need be, for this, our country? Then why are the Germans treated better than we are? Why does the government allow such things to go on?"</i> (Corporal, Rupert Trimmingham)
SC 08-086	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In the Pacific, African American soldiers listened as Japanese radio propaganda made the most of those incidents.
SC 08-087 <a href="#">Isaiah Washington</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"There was this lady, Tokyo Rose. She would come on every morning and ask us, 'Why are you fighting us? In your own country you cannot go to a restaurant. You are being lynched in the south. We are your friends; we are not your enemies. We don't want to kill you; we want to kill the whites. They're the ones who are mistreating you.'"</i> (Marine Private Fredrick Grey)
SC 08-080B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> South Pacific island beaches were some of the most dangerous terrain in the world. Following a major landing, black combat units would be called in for "mopping up operations." In a letter to his mom, Nelson Peery described their work.
SC 08-080C <a href="#">Louis Gossett, Jr.</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Our job has been to hold the island of Halmahera, which is twelve miles from here and crawling with 37,000 Japanese soldiers. Their job is to retake the island. Sometimes their suicide units would break through, and off we'd go again. It's really nasty business hunting them down like dogs and killing them. We learned to live with the hoards of mosquitoes and green flies, fat from the corpses that still lay half-rotted covered by mud and slime."</i> (Nelson Peery).
SC 08-080	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Once the islands were secured, thousands of African-American soldiers, Marines and sailors built roads, harbors and airfields.
SC 08-080A <a href="#">Robert Townsend</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"We would stay on an island for a while, then move on. We were going up the slot, the Solomon Islands. We would land on them and the engineers would come in and clear a path for an airstrip. We'd land on another island, establish a base and then move on. Bypass some and move. Get another island and build another airstrip."</i> (Howard Hickerson, 93d Infantry)

SC 08-022	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Early in the war, the Army had announced the formation of the first black Air Corps, the 99th Pursuit Squadron. Based in Tuskegee, Alabama, the unit was listed as “experimental.”
SC 08-025 <a href="#">Jesse L. Martin</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“They said we didn’t have the intelligence, the demeanor, the courage to be combat pilots. They learned differently. All we needed was a chance and training.”</i> (First Lieutenant Charles “Chuck” McGee)
SC 08-088	<b>Voice-Over:</b> When the Tuskegee airman finally arrived in Europe, they were under the command of Lt. Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. He was the first black officer to solo an Army Air Corp aircraft and the son of the Army’s first black General, Benjamin O. Davis, Sr.
SC-088A <a href="#">Glynn Turman</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“I do not believe we are going to let color stop us from winning this war.”</i> Brigadier General, Benjamin O. Davis
SC 08-088A	<b>Voice Over:</b> While escorting a squadron of bombers over Sicily, Charlie “Buster” Hall became the first African-American pilot in World War II to shoot down an enemy aircraft. Louis Purnell, a member of the squadron, remembered the victory celebration.
SC 08-093 <a href="#">Morgan Freeman</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Although Hall was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, his most appreciated prize may well have been an ice-cold bottle of Coca-Cola.”</i>
SC 08-094	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Purnell had obtained a single bottle during a stop over in Tunis. When he landed back at the base, the soft drink was locked in the squadron safe.
SC 08-095 <a href="#">Morgan Freeman</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“The day of Charlie’s victory, we obtained a block of ice from a town that was fifteen miles from our base. We chilled the bottle of Coke in a one-gallon fruit juice can packed with ice. It was in the shade of a grove of olive trees that the bottle of coke - probably the only one in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations - came to a well-deserved end.”</i> (2 <sup>nd</sup> Lt. Louis Purnell)
SC 08-092	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The Tuskegee Airmen quickly earned the admiration of friend and foe alike. The German Luftwaffe called them “Schwartzte Vogelmenschen,” Black Birdmen. To American bomber crews, they were known as Red Tail Angels because of the red stabilizers on their P-51 Mustangs and their reputation, at that time, for having never lost a single bomber they escorted into combat.
SC 08-089 <a href="#">Asante Jones</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“We got the reddest paint we could find and painted our aircraft. We wanted the bomber crews to know when we were escorting them and we wanted to make sure the Luftwaffe knew when we were airborne and in their territory.”</i> (Lt. Col. Herbert Carter)
SC 08-090	<b>Voice-Over:</b> One B-24 crewman recalled...
SC 08-091 <a href="#">Sam Elliott</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Ordinary guys did a certain precision rollover to show you they were friendly, but the Red Tails would roll that wing over and over and float through the formation like dancers. When you</i>

	<i>saw them you were happy. They were that hot, that good." (Tech. Sergeant John "Red" Connell)</i>
SC 08-096	<b>Voice-Over:</b> By early 1944, the unit was flying thirty-six to forty-eight sorties a day. One hot summer afternoon, Captain Wendell Pruitt and Lieutenant Gwynne Peirson sank a German destroyer in Trieste Harbor using only their machine guns.
SC 08-101 Blair Underwood	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Pruitt was on my left. Tracers showed my first burst was falling far short, kicking up nothing but water...The next burst struck at the ship's water line, and started to walk up the side. I pulled back on my control stick and climbed just enough to clear the smoke as the ship rolled over and sank in the waves." (Lt. Gwynne Peirson)</i>
SC 08-102	<b>Voice-Over:</b> By the time the war ended the Red Tails had downed 111 enemy aircraft, destroyed 150 other planes on the ground and flown over 15,000 combat sorties. 66 Tuskegee Airmen lost their lives.
SC 08-103 Asante Jones	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"We proved that the antidote to racism is excellence in performance." (Lt. Colonel Herbert Carter)</i>
SC 08-110	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The worst home front disaster of the war took place at Port Chicago, California. Late one night, two Navy munitions ships exploded, killing 320 men, including 202 black ammunition loaders. Seaman Freddie Meeks recalled the disaster.
SC 08-111 Courtney B. Vance	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"There weren't any bodies, just pieces of flesh they shoveled up."</i>
SC 08-112	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Despite the carnage, sailors were ordered to resume loading less than three weeks later. 258 men, believing that the conditions were unsafe, refused to comply.
SC 08-113 Courtney B. Vance	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I am willing to be governed by the laws of the Navy and will do anything to help my country win this war. I will go to the front if necessary, but I am afraid to load ammunition." (Freddie Meeks)</i>
SC 08-114	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The men were promptly arrested. Fifty of them were charged with mutiny and eventually convicted. NAACP attorney Thurgood Marshall, was outraged.
SC 08-115 Ossie Davis	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"This is not fifty men on trial for mutiny. This is the Navy on trial for its whole vicious policy toward Negroes. Negroes in the Navy don't mind loading ammunition. They just want to know why they are the only ones doing the loading!" (Thurgood Marshall)</i>
SC 08-117A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> For many Negro ammunition loaders, the only place more dangerous than Port Chicago, was an aircraft carrier at sea. James Hairston was a steward aboard the USS Hornet.
SC 08-117B Isaac Hayes	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Whenever we got in battle, I had to go six stories underneath the water level and load the bombs into an elevator that sent them into the hanger deck. Every time you went down a level, they closed the hatch behind you and locked it. Once you went down there, you had no idea what was happening above."</i>

	<i>The only sounds were the bombs hitting the water as they got closer to the ship. The louder the boom, the more you knew things were not going well. If you got hit, the compartment would get flooded and you had to hope someone would come and open the hatch. But the Navy wouldn't sacrifice the lives of three thousand men above deck to save the lives of twenty or so guys down there. So a lot of times, those guys got left behind."</i> (Steward James Hairston)
SC 08-118	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Back in France, General George Patton's bold armored advance had stretched his supply lines to near-collapse. To solve the problem, the Army Transportation Corps created a huge trucking operation called 'The Red Ball Express.' Most of its drivers were black. James Rookard was one of them.
SC 08-119 <a href="#">Eriq LaSalle</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"When General Patton said for you to be there, you were there if you had to drive all day and all night. Those trucks just kept running. They'd break down, and we'd fix them and they'd run again"</i> (James Rookard)
SC 08-120	<b>Voice-Over:</b> On an average day, 900 fully-loaded vehicles were on the Red Ball route, around the clock.
SC 08-121 <a href="#">Eriq LaSalle</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"We had to drive slowly at night because you could hardly see. If you turned on your headlights the Germans could bomb the whole convoy. So we had to feel our way down the road. Sure I was scared, but I did my job."</i> (James Rookard)
SC 08-122	<b>Voice-Over:</b> By late October 1944, General Patton's Third Army was in desperate need of reinforcements. The only combat armored units left were black. Despite his personal lack of "faith in the inherent fighting ability" of African-Americans, the general chose the 761 <sup>st</sup> Tank Battalion. The soldiers were nicknamed "The Black Panthers." Welcoming them to Normandy he said,
SC 08-123 <a href="#">Robert Culp</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Men, you're the first Negro tankers to ever fight in the American Army. I would never have asked for you if you weren't good. I have nothing but the best in my Army. I don't care what color you are, so long as you go up there and kill those Kraut sonsabitches. Everyone has their eyes on you and is expecting great things from you. Don't let them down, and, damn you, don't let me down."</i> (General George S. Patton)
SC 08-124	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Staff Sgt. Rubin Rivers was one of the black tankers who heard the General's speech. His unit's motto was "Come Out Fighting." The fearless young soldier from Oklahoma was a legend in the battalion. When he was ordered to retreat from a heavily defended German town, the heroic tanker replied...
SC 08-129 <a href="#">Jesse L. Martin</a>	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I'm sorry sir. I'm already through that town!"</i>
SC 08-130	<b>Voice-Over:</b> "Rivers led the way!" became a byword for bravery. On November 16 <sup>th</sup> his tank hit a mine. When the medics arrived they found Sgt. Rivers with a bone sticking out of his leg. He turned



	down morphine then refused to be evacuated, telling his commanding officer....
SC 08-131 Jesse L. Martin	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"You need me."</i>
SC 08-132	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Three days later, with his leg badly infected, Rivers' unit emerged from cover and began an assault on Nazi troops holed up in the French village of Bougaltroff. Ignoring a hailstorm of German tracer bullets, Rivers attacked, allowing his trapped comrades to escape. His captain ordered him to withdraw.
SC 08-133 Mel Gibson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Move back Rivers!"</i>
SC 08-134	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The rest of the Black Panthers could hear their brother in arms on the radio.
SC 08-135 Jesse L. Martin	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I see them! We'll fight!"</i>
SC 08-136	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Rivers kept firing until tracers were seen entering his turret.
SC 08-137 Jesse L. Martin	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Pull up, driver! Pull back driver! Oh, Lord!"</i>
SC 08-138	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The tank exploded. Sgt. Rivers's final act of heroism had cost him his life. His commanding officer, Captain David Williams later commented.
SC 08-141 Mel Gibson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Nobody surpassed Rivers' feat. He was seriously wounded. I begged him to be evacuated. I told him, 'Hey, this is your chance. Your war is over.' But he insisted on fighting, and you know why? Out there it's not for country and Coca-Cola. Out there it's for each other. He said, 'You need me,' and he was right. We did need him. Only he got killed." (Captain David Williams)</i>
SC 08-142	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The Black Panthers would go on to participate in the Battle of the Bulge and help to punch through the Siegfried Line. VE day would find them in Austria, where they, like the Harlem Hellfighters of WWI, had become the eastern-most unit of all the Western Allied forces in Europe. For their actions, they were presented with the highest combat award a military unit can receive, a Presidential Unit Citation. It was bestowed 33 years later by President Jimmy Carter. Their commanding officer would later say of his men...
SC 08-143 Mel Gibson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"These guys were better than heroes because they weren't supposed to be able to fight. And they were treated worse than lepers. It took a rare sort of character to go out there and do what they did. I used to ask myself, why the hell should these guys fight? Why? "</i> <i>(Captain David Williams)</i>
SC 08-144	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The Battle of the Bulge was the bloodiest battle American soldiers would fight in Europe during World War II. It

	<p>began on December 16<sup>th</sup> 1944, when the Germans launched a massive counter offensive that caught the Allies completely by surprise. Most of the 81,000 American casualties occurred in the first three days. Desperately needing reinforcements, General Eisenhower agreed to allow black service troops to enter all-white combat units fighting on the front lines. Of the 5,000 or so African-Americans who volunteered, 2,221 were selected. There was, however, a catch. Due in part to their lack of combat experience and systemic racial prejudice, the men were required to surrender whatever rank they had previously earned in military service. Their efforts helped to turn the tide in Europe. In a letter home, John Stevens wrote:</p>
<p>SC 08-149 Ice-T</p>	<p><b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Well, I don’t know what day it is because we have been so busy fighting, we have forgotten about day and time. A lot of my buddies have been killed here, but through the help of God, I am still here. We have taken a beating but these guys are still pitching and whoever said the colored soldier can’t fight is a damn liar. These guys in the infantry told us they’d rather have us with them than the white soldiers. We should pray to God in heaven, because we are going through hell here.”</i> (John Stevens)</p>
<p>SC 08-150</p>	<p><b>Voice-Over:</b> As African-American soldiers fought their way through Europe, in the Pacific, African-American Marines were fighting in one of the deadliest battles of the war: Iwo Jima. Sgt. Jim Rundles was there.</p>
<p>SC 08-150A Danny Glover</p>	<p><b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“On the dawn of the invasion, February 19th, 1945, I remember we all gathered at the side of the ship watching the huge 16-inch guns of the battleships pound Iwo with shell after shell. It seemed the whole island was covered in smoke. Good Lord, I thought...nothing can survive that.”</i> (Sergeant Jim Rundles)</p>
<p>SC 08-150B</p>	<p><b>Voice-Over:</b> Iwo Jima was a critical link in the United States quest to construct a chain of airstrips across the Pacific. Allied planes needed the island as an emergency runway for their bombing missions over Japan. When the Marines landed, 22 thousand Japanese soldiers were waiting for them.</p>
<p>SC 08-150C Danny Glover</p>	<p><b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“The Japanese suddenly opened up with a barrage of shells from 16-inch guns they had taken from ships and placed in the side of Mount Suribachi. The Marines had no place to run. Nearly 2,000 were killed the first day. Inch by inch they moved ahead, but the deadly barrage never stopped.”</i></p>
<p>SC 08-150D</p>	<p><b>Voice-Over:</b> Black Marines of the 8<sup>th</sup> Ammunition Company landed in the early stages of the battle.</p>
<p>SC 08-150E Danny Glover</p>	<p><b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“They somehow made it to some cover behind the jutting end of a cliff that leaned out toward the ocean. The Japanese were trying hard to knock them out cause if they could</i></p>

	<i>blow-up the ammunition dump, the Marines would, in fairly short order, run out of ammunition.”</i>
SC 08-150F	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Much of the ammo was delivered aboard amphibious transport vehicles called “Ducks,” At their helm, were Montford Point Marines.
SC 08-150G Danny Glover	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“One of the bravest sights I’ve seen was a black driver of a Duck. Time and time again he delivered much needed ammunition to Marines fighting at the foot of Suribachi. The Japanese shot two trucks out from under him, but he came back every time.”</i>
SC 08-150H	<b>Voice-Over:</b> On D-Day day plus 4, it was Sergeant Jim Rundles turn. He boarded an LST and made for the shore.
SC 08-150I Danny Glover	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“As we headed toward the beach, I glanced up and pointed my field glasses toward Suribachi, and there she went. They were raising the flag... God, what a beautiful sight I thought.” (Sergeant Jim Rundles)</i>
SC 08-150J	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The battle for Iwo Jima lasted 36 days. When it was over, virtually every single Japanese soldier had been killed and 6,825 American GIs had lost their lives. When the island was finally secured, Captain Robert Johnson said...
SC 08-151 Barry Corbin	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“This is the most expensive piece of real estate the United States has ever purchased. We paid 550 lives, 2,500 wounded for every square mile.”</i>
SC 08-152	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In Europe, on April 11 <sup>th</sup> , 1945, the American Army entered the Buchenwald concentration camp.
SC 08-153 Ron Silver	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“The most moving moment of my life is the day that the Americans arrived. It was the morning of April 11<sup>th</sup>. I will always remember with love a big black soldier. He was crying like a child - tears of all the pain in the world and all the rage. Everyone who was there that day will forever feel a sentiment of gratitude to the American soldiers who liberated us.” (Nobel Laureate Elie Wiesel)</i>
SC 08-153A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Sgt. William Scott was an Army photographer who arrived at the camp the next day.
SC 08-152A Ruben Santiago-Hudson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“We got out of our vehicles and some began to beckon to us to follow and see what had been done in that place- they were walking skeletons. The sights were beyond description... I had thought no place could be this bad. I took out my camera and began to take some photos- but that only lasted for a few pictures. As the scenes became more gruesome, I put my camera in its case and walked in a daze with the survivors, as we viewed all forms of dismemberment of the human body.”(Sergeant William Scott)</i>
SC 08-154	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Three and a half weeks later, Adolph Hitler was dead and the war in Europe was over. Like everyone else, the Buffalo Soldiers looked forward to returning to their families
SC 08-154A Larenz Tate	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>Dear Mom and Pop... I can hardly remember what it’s like in the States. You would be surprised at what a numb feeling</i>

	<i>I have. It won't be long before we are back home. That will be "Victory at Home" day for all of us. Love Spencer</i>
SC 08-156	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Victory in the Pacific would come four months later.
SC 08-157 Courtney B. Vance	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"We were very happy about the use of the atomic bomb, because we were told that we would be in on the invasion of Japan, and they expected two million casualties for us. Since we did not start the war, I would rather they be killed than us. (Donald McNeil)</i>
SC 08-158	<b>Voice-Over:</b> As America's black service men and women returned home, they rediscovered a country where little had changed.
SC 08-158A Michael Clarke Duncan	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"We landed in Norfolk, Virginia. We were all Buffalo Soldiers, and they didn't want us to go through town. They said it would cause too much traffic, but I knew it was because we were black. Later on I saw how people celebrated elsewhere, but not in Virginia, not for us. The few black people we saw looked scared."</i> (Sergeant James Tillman)
SC 08-160	<b>Voice-Over:</b> As in the past, the end of the war brought forth a rash of racial atrocities. In Monroe, Georgia, on July 25 <sup>th</sup> 1946, four young black people, two men and their wives, one of whom was pregnant, were dragged from a car by a white mob, beaten, then taken into the woods and shot to death by a firing squad. One of the men was George Dorsey, a World War II veteran that some of the townspeople had accused of being "uppity."
SC 08-160A Louis Gossett Jr.	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The Negro troops got a taste of racial equality in foreign lands. As they came home, it had to be beaten and lynched and terrorized out of them before they could go back to picking cotton."</i> (World War II Veteran Nelson Peery)
SC 08-164	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The unsolved murders led to a national outcry and George Dorsey's status as a thrice-decorated war veteran prompted President Harry Truman to push for sweeping civil rights changes.
SC 08-164A-1 Peter Coyote	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"It is my deep conviction that we have reached a turning point in the long history of our country's efforts to guarantee freedom and equality. Recent events in the United States and abroad have made us realize that it is more important today than ever before to insure that all Americans enjoy these rights. We must and shall guarantee the civil rights of all our citizens."</i>
SC 08-164B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In July of 1948, the President issued Executive Order 9981, which would ultimately desegregate the United States Military.
SC 08-165 Peter Coyote	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the President that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin."</i> (President Harry Truman)
SC 08-168	<b>Voice-Over:</b> It would take three more years and another war before President Truman's orders were carried out.
SC 09-001	<b>Halle Berry On-Camera:</b> On June 24th, 1950, North Korean

	troops invaded South Korea and quickly captured the city of Seoul. One month later the Buffalo Soldiers, accompanied by three other black combat units, were among the first to arrive on Korean soil. As in conflicts past, these African-American soldiers would be the war's first heroes.
SC 09-003 Mel Gibson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"If the best minds in the world had set out to find us the worst possible location to fight this damnable war, politically and militarily, the unanimous choice would have been Korea."</i> (Secretary of State, Dean Acheson)
SC 09-004	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The initial invasion of Korea did not go well. Ill-equipped and out-gunned American soldiers were forced to use tanks as artillery pieces. The segregated American units, under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, were engaged in grim, defensive battles. The troops were often outnumbered by three and four to one. Ten days after landing in Pusan, African-American units were ordered to recapture the town of Yechon.
SC 09-007 Harold Perrineau, Jr.	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I will remember Yechon for another hundred years. Even in my nightmares I've never seen carnage, death, and destruction to equal – even to approach – that of 20 July 1950."</i> (Captain Charles Bussey)
SC 09-004A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The two-day battle was an important victory for a nation in desperate need of hope. That black soldiers had achieved it was even better because it helped refute Communist propaganda that the American effort in Korea was an attack by whites on Asian people of color. Back in Washington, The Congressional Record declared...
SC 09-005 Walter Cronkite	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"First United States Victory in Korea Won by Negro GIs"</i>
SC 09-010	<b>Voice-Over:</b> A week and a half later, Private William Thompson's company was attacked by North Korean troops. Disregarding an order to withdraw, the 22-year-old soldier grabbed a machine gun and provided covering fire, which permitted most of his unit to escape with their lives. President Harry Truman would later tell his story to the entire nation.
SC 09-011 Peter Coyote	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Although hit repeatedly by grenade fragments and small-arms fire, he resisted all efforts of his comrades to induce him to withdraw, steadfastly remained at his machine gun and continued to deliver deadly, accurate fire until mortally wounded by an enemy grenade."</i> (President Harry Truman)
SC 09-012	<b>Voice-Over:</b> William Thompson would become the first African-American patriot to receive the Medal of Honor since the Spanish American War. At his funeral, one of America's most distinguished civil rights leaders, the Rev. C.L. Franklin, spoke of the soldier's humble beginnings at the Bronx Center For Homeless Boys.



SC 09-013 Roscoe Lee Browne	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>He was “not a West Point man or a college graduate. But at the hour of need heard the cry of his country and gave all he had.” (Rev. C.L. Franklin)</i>
SC 09-014	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Air-to-ground combat came into its own in Korea. The weapon of choice was the P-51 Mustang. Piloted by men like Daniel “Chappie” James, the aircraft provided infantry support with bombs and bullets, napalm and rockets. Like most young fighter pilots in his unit, Chappie would fly five to eight missions a day. His job was to cruise at treetop level, strafing trains, supply lines, and North Korean tanks and soldiers. In one such battle, he flew so low that he was able to attack hundreds of enemy troops operating just a few yards in front of the American forces. Chappie’s skill as a pilot saved the lives of countless American soldiers.
SC 09-017 Charles S. Dutton	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Over a few beers, I’ve even had white guys say they like me. They’ve seen me roll in on that target when the flack was heavy, just like they did, and come scooting out on the other side.” (Daniel “Chappie” James)</i>
SC 09-018	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Chappie was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and would later become one of the first pilots to fly a fighter jet. While in the cockpit of one of the new F-80s, the North Koreans finally knocked him out of the sky.
SC 09-018A Charles S. Dutton	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“When the big stuff hits ya, it’s like being slugged. You can no longer hold on to your mount or get it to do your bidding. ...Damned if a Marine tank crew didn’t pick me up and rescue me.”</i>
SC 09-018B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Daniel “Chappie” James would later become America’s first black Four-Star General.
SC 09-019 Charles S. Dutton	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“I am an American. My heritage is bound by the tenets of freedom inherent in that simple statement” (Daniel “Chappie” James)</i>

SC 09-020	<b>Voice-Over:</b> 3,603 American soldiers were killed in action on the Pusan Perimeter between August 4 <sup>th</sup> and September 16th. Anxious to stop the bleeding, General MacArthur staged one of the most celebrated events in his military career and ordered the daring, amphibious landing behind enemy lines at Inchon. Seoul was liberated shortly thereafter. With the victory, America's military objectives changed and the United States decided to unite the country under South Korean leadership. In late September, the President authorized General MacArthur to conduct military operations north of Korea's 38 <sup>th</sup> Parallel. However, he also instructed the General to use only South Korean ground troops in provinces bordering China and the USSR. To gain a better understanding of the situation, the President then flew to Wake Island in order to meet with his Far-East commander in person. General MacArthur assured him that Chinese intervention was unlikely and that American troops would be home by Christmas.
SC 09-025 Harold Perrineau, Jr.	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I thought we had won the war, and we went North with high hopes. There was a rumor that the first troops to the Yalu River were the first troops to go home. We never got to that river, and a lot of us never got home."</i> (Captain Charles Bussey)
SC 09-026	<b>Voice-Over:</b> What General MacArthur didn't know was that China had moved some 250,000 troops into the mountains of North Korea. As Thanksgiving approached, the Americans found themselves hunkered down in freezing conditions, facing an army of highly-disciplined Chinese soldiers.
SC 09-027 Louis Gossett, Jr.	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Up and down the river valley, all hell had broken loose. Tracers and explosions, left and right...The Chinese blew bugles and whistles and shouted American profanities...Between shots and explosions, I could hear the wounded crying for help."</i> (Artilleryman James Marks)
SC 09-032	<b>Voice-Over:</b> When it was over, the Chinese had killed more than sixteen hundred Americans and precipitated the largest retreat in U.S. Army history.
SC 09-033 Harold Perrineau, Jr.	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"It was a disaster. And it was a leaderless disaster. We ran headlong, helter-skelter, pell-mell, trying to get to Pusan, trying to get back to Japan. It was disgusting. I never felt so inadequate in my life as to be part of an army that was running. I used to have nightmares. I could feel ten thousand Chinese walking over my chest."</i> (Captain Charles Bussey)
SC 09-034	<b>Voice-Over:</b> MacArthur's calls to widen the conflict by attacking the Chinese directly infuriated the President, and in April of 1951 the General was dismissed.
SC 09-035 Peter Coyote	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"General MacArthur is one of our greatest military commanders. But the cause of world peace is more important than any individual."</i> (President Harry Truman)
SC 09-036	<b>Voice-Over:</b> MacArthur's replacement was General Matthew

	Ridgway who had strong opinions when it came to segregated troops.
SC 09-037 Donald Sutherland	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“It has always seemed to me to be un-American and un-Christian for free citizens to be taught to downgrade themselves in this way, as if they were unfit to associate with their fellows or to accept leadership themselves.”</i> (General Matthew Ridgway)
SC 09-038	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In the spring of 1951, the General formally asked permission to implement the Presidents’ 1948 Executive Order, which called for the integration of the American military.
SC 09-038a Donald Sutherland	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“It was my conviction that only in this way could we assure the sort of esprit that a fighting army needs. Where each soldier stands proudly on his own feet, knowing himself to be as good as the next fellow and better than the enemy.”</i> (Matthew Ridgway)
SC 09-038b	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The Army agreed. For the first time in its history the United States military was integrated. Some of the units were under the command of black officers.
SC 09-039 Isaac Hayes	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“ My job was being a combat officer. The white soldiers had no hang-ups about being with me because they realized they had to follow me if they wanted to get out alive.”</i> (Lieutenant Charles Armstrong)
SC 09-039A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> One of the most intense artillery bombardments of the Korean War was directed at Hill 983. The soldiers called it ‘Bloody Ridge’ and Lieutenant Charles Armstrong was ordered to capture it.
SC 09-039B Isaac Hayes	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“When I told my men that we were going to take the hill that night, they cried. They told me that we were all dead. They said, look at what’s happened to the other soldiers that are going up there. I told them that’s not us. Napalm bombs grenades and mortars exploded all around us as we marched up that rugged, barren hill. We stayed close together and didn’t lose a single soldier.”</i> (Lieutenant Charles Armstrong)
SC 09-040	<b>Voice-Over:</b> It was at the battle of Chipo-Ri that Sergeant Cornelius Charlton became the Korean War’s second black Medal of Honor recipient. Weeks earlier, he had asked to be relieved of his administrative duties so that he could go to the front and fight. He told his commanding officer....
SC 09-041 Robert Townsend	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“I just don’t feel right sitting here while others are doing the fighting up north.”</i> (Sgt. Cornelius Charlton)
SC 09-042	<b>Voice-Over:</b> He got his wish on June the 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 1951, when he was ordered to attack a heavily defended, hostile fortification. When the unit’s platoon leader was badly wounded, Sgt. Charlton took charge, rallied the troops, and initiated three separate attacks. After suffering a serious chest wound, he refused medical attention. Holding his injuries with one hand and his rifle in the

	<p>other, Cornelius Charlton charged into the firefight, bleeding from more than a dozen wounds. Blasting away, he continued his direct frontal assault until an enemy grenade brought him down. He died quietly next to the bunker he had just destroyed. At his funeral in West Virginia, the soldier's father was heard to say...</p>
<p>SC 09-045 Delroy Lindo</p>	<p><b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The death of my boy distinctly makes a liar out of those who have said the Negro will not fight for our country. Those who have felt that the Negro is a second-class citizen must know in their hearts that this isn't so."</i> (Mr. Van Charlton)</p>
<p>SC 09-045A</p>	<p><b>Voice-Over:</b> That same year, on Christmas night, in a small Florida town, NAACP activist Harry Moore, a tireless organizer for Negro rights that some had called "the most hated black man in Florida," and his wife Harriet kissed their children goodnight and crawled into bed. As they drifted off to sleep, a bomb that had been placed beneath their bedroom by the Ku Klux Klan exploded and blew them both through the roof of their tiny cottage.</p>
<p>SC 09-045B Al White</p>	<p><b>QUOTE:</b>  <i>"It could not be in Jesus name,  Beneath the bedroom floor,  On Christmas night the killers  Hid the bomb for Harry Moore</i></p> <p><i>It could not be in Jesus name  The killers took his life,  Blew his home to pieces  And killed his faithful wife.</i></p> <p><i>It seems that I hear Harry Moore.  From the earth his voice still cries,  No bomb can kill the dreams I hold—  For freedom never dies!</i></p> <p><i>I will not stop! I will not stop---  For Freedom never dies!  I will not stop! I will not stop!  For Freedom never dies!"</i></p> <p><i>(Poet Langston Hughes)</i></p>
<p>SC 10-001</p>	<p><b>Halle Berry On-Camera:</b> Shortly after Dwight Eisenhower assumed the presidency in 1953, the shooting stopped in Korea and started in Vietnam. A year later, the French garrison at Dien Bien Phu fell to the Communists and in Washington, the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that segregated schools were unconstitutional. Both events would shake the United States to its very core.</p>
<p>SC 10-015</p>	<p><b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I would never fight on a foreign shore for America</i></p>

Dulé Hill	<i>again. Black people should not be called on to assume the duties of citizenship when they don't enjoy the rights and privileges. A lot of black soldiers have been brainwashed. But when they come back and see that what they fight for doesn't mean a thing and they are still considered niggers, well then, a lot of things are going to happen. It all depends on how much combat fatigue they have."</i> (Radio Operator David Tuck)
SC 10-010	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The war in Vietnam was the first truly "integrated" war ever fought by the United States. For the first time, black and white, men and women fought side-by-side from the very beginning. Captain Colin Powell arrived in Saigon on Christmas morning in 1962. His first combat mission was Operation Grasshopper. In the predawn hours of February 7 <sup>th</sup> , his battalion moved out. He would later write...
SC 10-033 Jeffrey Wright	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Soon the long green line of troops was swallowed up by the dark jungle. I felt a tingling anticipation. A force of armed men moving into the unknown has certain power, even a touch of majesty."</i> (Captain Colin Powell)
SC 10-034	<b>Voice-Over:</b> By the sixth day, following an attack that killed one man and wounded another, the young officer found that his battle "exhilaration" had disappeared.
SC 10-035 Jeffrey Wright	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Somebody got killed today. Somebody was liable to get killed tomorrow, and the day after. This was not war movies on a Saturday afternoon; it was real, and it was ugly."</i> (Captain Colin Powell)
SC 10-050	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In the spring of 1965, the first official U.S. combat troops arrived on the shores of Vietnam. Lines of solemn-faced young soldiers, black and white, could be seen marching by the hundreds, as they were greeted by smiling Vietnamese women. In Selma, Alabama, Martin Luther King's supporters were also marching to Montgomery. On both fronts the worst was yet to come. That summer, thirty-four people would die in the Watts riots and almost four hundred American troops would perish in the jungles of southeast Asia. On October 22 <sup>nd</sup> of that year, just two weeks shy of his nineteenth birthday, Private First Class Milton Olive was on a search-and-destroy patrol when the Viet Cong attacked with hand grenades. One landed in the midst of his platoon. The young GI threw himself over it and was killed, saving the lives of four soldiers he hardly knew. Private Milton Olive would become the first African-American to receive the Medal of Honor in Vietnam.
SC 10-053 Barry Corbin	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"In dying, Private Milton Olive taught those of us who remain how we ought to live."</i> (President Lyndon Johnson)



SC 10-054	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Three weeks later, the first large-scale confrontation of the war occurred at Ia Drang Valley. Colonel Harold Moore was there.
SC 10-055 Sam Elliott	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“America had drifted slowly but inexorably into war in this far-off place. Until now the dying on our side at least had been by ones and twos. Now, the dying had begun in earnest. My battalion had come looking for trouble in the Ia Drang; we found all we wanted and more.”</i> (Colonel Harold Moore)
SC 10-055A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Ia Drang was an enemy sanctuary so deep in the jungle that it was considered virtually impenetrable to American foot soldiers. All that changed when 28 officers and 429 men of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Air Cavalry, landed their helicopters in the midst of 3000 North Vietnamese troops hiding there. Within hours, the men were fighting for their lives.
SC 10-055C Jesse L. Martin	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“The dead was everywhere. Only God knows who the body parts belong to. Some suffered through the night and survived; but others lay dead in the elephant grass. Everywhere you walked there was blood; so much blood. For the first time since I was a boy, I cried.”</i> (Sergeant Freddie Owens)
SC 10-060	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Calvin Bouknight, a black medic and conscientious objector who refused to carry a weapon, was using his own body to shield two badly wounded comrades when he was shot in the back. In his last letter to his parents, he had written....
SC 10-060a Larenz Tate	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“We are going into the field tomorrow. We are so short of medics I don’t really mind, and strangely, I am not afraid. Where we are going, quite a few have died. Love Calvin.”</i>
SC 10-060b	<b>Voice-Over:</b> His commanding officer later declared...
SC 10-063 Sam Elliott	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“The scriptures say that there is no greater love than to lay down your life for your friends. This is what Calvin did in that fire-filled jungle.”</i> (Colonel Harold Moore)
SC 10-066	<b>Voice-Over:</b> As the survivors prepared to evacuate, the North Vietnamese Army attacked again.
SC 10-067B Jesse L. Martin	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Men began to fall all around me as snipers picked them off like flies. There was no place to hide in the grass as the rifle and mortar fire intensified and engulfed the entire column. Everywhere you looked someone was wounded or dead. Never did I expect to see bodies of the NVA and American soldiers so close together. Blood saturated the ground as men were crying for help. The NVA mutilated the wounded we could not reach.”</i> (Sergeant Freddie Owens)
SC 10-070	<b>Voice-Over:</b> 234 Americans died at Ia Drang. Enemy casualties were put at two thousand. Colonel Harold Moore would later write:
SC 10-051 Sam Elliott	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“John F. Kennedy waited for us on a hill in Arlington National Cemetery. And in time, we came by the thousands to fill in those slopes with our white marble markers and to ask on the murmur of the wind, if this was truly the future he had envisioned</i>

	<i>for us." (Colonel Harold Moore)</i>
SC 10-072	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Jet aircraft were used with devastating effectiveness in Vietnam. The pilots flying the missions were in constant danger. One of those men was Colonel Fred Cherry. When he received orders to return to the States, he asked his squadron commander for more time to keep flying. His request was approved. One week later, while patrolling the skies over North Vietnam, he encountered fierce ground fire. His fighter jet was shot down.
SC 10-073 John Amos	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I couldn't see whether I was upright, upside down, or what. I just pulled the nose up a few degrees to give me the best ejection altitude... And I prayed."</i> (Colonel Fred Cherry)
SC 10-074	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Colonel Cherry was captured and imprisoned along with hundreds of other Americans, in North Vietnam's notorious Hanoi Hilton. The crash had badly injured his shoulder and wrist, which were not treated until four months after his arrival. His captors used no anesthetic.
SC 10-077 John Amos	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"It was the worst straight pain I had yet known. They had my face covered with a sheet. And they kept raising it to see if I'm going to beg for mercy, going to scream. And each time they looked down at me, I would look up at them and smile. They kept at it for three hours. And I kept thinkin, I can take it."</i>
SC 10-078	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Like many of his fellow POW's, Colonel Cherry was tortured regularly. His tormentors wanted him to denounce the U.S. government and tell other blacks that they should not be fighting for a country that didn't care about them. The officer refused.
SC 10-079 John Amos	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"If they are going to kill me, they are going to have to kill me. I'm not going to denounce my government or shame my people."</i> (Colonel Fred Cherry)
SC 10-090	<b>Voice-Over:</b> By 1967, there were almost 500,000 American troops in Vietnam. 9,378 would die that year, including Captain Riley Leroy Pitts. On October 31 <sup>st</sup> , in the jungles of Ap Dong, his company was trapped and getting hammered by Vietcong machine gun fire. Captain Pitts threw himself into the thick of it.
SC 10-093 Isaiah Washington	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Captain Pitts didn't have to attack those bunkers, but he did. He was more concerned with stopping the enemy fire that was hurting us than of his own safety."</i> (Private Donald L. Hines)
SC 10-092	<b>Voice-Over:</b> As the battle raged, Captain Pitts lobbed a hand grenade at his attackers. To his horror, it bounced back. The soldier threw his body over the bomb, which failed to explode. After a moments pause, Captain Pitts returned to the fray, fighting valiantly, until he was mortally wounded by a rocket propelled grenade. It was supposed to have been his last day in Vietnam. Captain Riley Leroy Pitts would become the first black officer in American history to receive the Medal of Honor.
SC 10-091 Barry Corbin	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"What this man did in an hour of incredible courage will live in the history of America as long as America endures."</i>

	<i>His valor under fire moved him forever into that select company where the heroes of our history stand.” (President Lyndon Johnson)</i>
SC 10-100	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The fighting in Southeast Asia continued to escalate. In early 1968, the Vietcong and the North Vietnamese Army took advantage of Buddhist New Year celebrations and launched the Tet Offensive by attacking Saigon. It was one of the bloodiest battles of the war and African-American medics were in the thick of it.
SC 10-101 Eriq LaSalle	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“The casualties just kept coming in, and they didn’t stop. It was like something that we’d never seen before. We had the helicopters coming in. We had the ambulances coming in. They were just coming in from everywhere. We just looked up there and the helicopters almost blocked out the sun, that’s how many of them were coming in.” (Medic Carey Spearman)</i>
SC 10-102	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Medical duty in Vietnam was dangerous work, and in many of the front-line military hospitals, African-American nurses ministered to wounded soldiers.
SC 10-102A Angela Bassett	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“I had to go to Vietnam. I needed to go.” (Captain Elizabeth Allen)</i>
SC 10-102B	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Captain Allen was assigned to the 71 <sup>st</sup> Evacuation Hospital which was bombed during the Tet Offensive.
SC 10-103 Angela Bassett	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“Men’s lives were dependent on me and my being scared was just not useful. You had these guys with massive wounds – not just a leg cut off, but as bad as two legs off, two arms off and blind. I had to protect him, I had to make sure if a mortar hit the shrapnel didn’t hit him again. I had to keep them alive to the best of my ability. I sat on a razors edge.” (Captain Elizabeth Allen)</i>
SC 10-105	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Back in the States, African-American service men and women had begun to receive the kind of press attention that in wars past had been unthinkable. Sergeant Clide Brown Jr., was even featured on the cover of <i>Time</i> . The magazine heralded his cool professionalism and the actions of others like him.
SC 10-105a Al White	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“For the first time in the Nation’s military history, its Negro fighting men are fully integrated in combat. Their performance in battle proclaims a truth that Americans have not yet learned about themselves - Merit is the only measure of a man.” (Time Magazine)</i>
SC 10-109	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Vietnam was the first time American soldiers rode into battle aboard helicopters. Of the 41,217 chopper pilots that served in the war, 557 of them were black. One, Air Force Captain Frederick Gregory, would go on to become the first black commander of a NASA space shuttle.
SC 10-110 Anthony Chisholm	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“I mainly flew rescue missions. I was the only African-American pilot in our group but that was not a burden to me, because we all had the same goal of surviving each day together.”</i>

	<i>But I was only able to do that because a lot of brave airmen had suffered to get us where we were.”(Captain Frederick Gregory)</i>
SC 10-111	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Helicopters were the workhorses of the Vietnam war. Pilots, like Captain Ronald Radcliffe, were frequently called upon to land their aircraft in the midst of ferocious enemy gunfire.
SC 10-112 Ruben Santiago-Hudson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“When we got over the location, we took so much fire that I could not believe we didn’t go down. I wasn’t flying straight – I was making violent maneuvers to keep from getting hit. And we started shooting as we went in. We kept going back and forth shooting, killing at least 12, maybe more. I thought, we’re gonna get killed today and this is it.” (Captain Ronald Radcliffe)</i>
SC 10-094	<b>Voice-Over:</b> As the fighting in Vietnam continued to intensify, so too, did the demonstrations at home... Martin Luther King Jr. spoke out.
SC 10-095 Ossie Davis	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“We have been faced with the cruel irony of watching Negro and white boys on TV screens as they kill and die together for a nation that has been unable to seat them together in the same school.” (Martin Luther King, Jr.)</i>
SC 10-115	<b>Voice-Over:</b> As in wars past, the enemy couldn't understand why black soldiers would fight so valiantly for a country that mistreated them. The Vietcong published a pamphlet, which they distributed to American troops.
SC 10-116 Melissa Tang	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Afro-Americans! In the states, you are called niggers! The Vietnamese people are not your enemy! Your enemies are those who are carrying out harsh exploitation and extremely barbarous racial discrimination against American blacks, and have forced you to serve in the US war of aggression against Vietnam and sow ruin and mourning for the Vietnamese people, your brothers! You cannot resign yourself to being forever second-class citizens in the United States and first-line cannon fodder in Vietnam!"</i>
SC 10-117	<b>Voice-Over:</b> On April 4th, 1968, Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated. Riots erupted in 125 American cities. Michael Herr, a reporter stationed in Southeast Asia wrote of how the news was received in Vietnam:
SC 10-118 Frank Martin	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“The death of Martin Luther King intruded on the war in a way that no other outside event had ever done. We stood around the radio and listened to the sound of automatic-weapons fire being broadcast from a number of American cities.” (Reporter Michael Herr)</i>
SC 10-119	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The murder of a man whose message was non-violence profoundly affected black soldiers fighting overseas.
SC 10-120 Charles S. Dutton	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"When I heard that Martin Luther King was assassinated, my first inclination was to run out and punch the first white guy I saw. All I wanted to do was to go home. I even wrote Lyndon Johnson a letter. I said that I didn't understand</i>

	<i>how I could be trying to protect foreigners in this country, with the possibility of losing my life, where in my own country people who are my heroes, like Martin Luther King, can't even walk the streets in a safe manner." (Staff Sergeant Don Brown)</i>
SC 10-123	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Race relations in the military began to reflect the rest of American society. White combat troops flew Confederate flags and blacks raised an angry fist. A soldier, whose name was never recorded, summed up their feelings to reporter Wallace Terry.
SC 10-003 Ice-T	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"When I'm out in the bush carrying a grenade launcher, no white man is going to call me a nigger."</i>
SC 10-125	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Many of the military's new draftees were urban blacks that had demonstrated for civil rights and fought in ghetto riots. In Vietnam, they banded together and called themselves "Bloods." Black power was their mantra.
SC 10-126 Harold Perrineau, Jr.	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"It was a time when James Brown had come out with, 'Say it loud...I'm black and I'm proud, and the brothers had a real sense of communion. We would tap each other on the forehead like we were giving knowledge. And you couldn't walk down the street without pumping your hand in the air and showing a closed fist, showing power. That was like saying, "Hi." (Medic Wayne Smith)</i>
SC 10-127	<b>Voice-Over:</b> When Colin Powell, now a Major, returned to southeast Asia, he found a war where, "The end was nowhere in sight."
SC 10-128 Jeffrey Wright	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Deterioration of discipline and morale was obvious. Three, four, even five hundred Americans were dying every week in 1968. The one goal was to do your time and get home alive." (Major Colin Powell)</i>
SC 10-137	<b>Voice-Over:</b> By 1972, the nation had had enough and President Nixon announced that America was negotiating an end to the war.
SC 10-138 John Goodman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"This has been the longest, the most difficult war in American history. Honest and patriotic Americans have disagreed as to whether we should have become involved at all nine years ago." (President Richard Nixon)</i>
SC 10-139	<b>Voice-Over:</b> On January 27th, 1973, The United States' long nightmare came to an end. The following month, Fred Cherry and the other American POWs were on their way home.
SC 10-081 John Amos	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I don't think anybody learned more about how to treat your fellow men than us guys who were there. We were all Americans, a family, and we had to survive together." (Colonel Fred Cherry)</i>
SC 10-141	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In March, the last planeload of American GI's left Vietnam and returned to a country that ignored them. For both black and white soldiers, their homecoming was painful.
SC 10-142 Robert Townsend	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"No banners of 'Well Done!' Just confusion, anger, and rage."(William King)</i>
SC 10-147A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> 7,264 African-American patriots lost their lives in



	Vietnam. 20 received the Medal of Honor. Their service in that terrible conflict can best be summed up by an article, which appeared in Time Magazine.
SC 10-147B Al White	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"In the unpredictable search and destroy missions throughout the central highlands, in the boot-swallowing, sniper-infested mangrove swamps of the Mei Cong Delta, on the carrier decks and in the gun mounts of the 7<sup>th</sup> Fleet off shore, the American Negro is winning. Indeed, has won... a black badge of courage that his nation must forever honor."</i> (Time Magazine)
SC 10-147	<b>Voice-Over:</b> With the end of the war came the end of the draft and the military became an all-volunteer force. Uncle Sam began actively recruiting young, black men and women, who were motivated by job training, career advancement and the GI Bill. In 1977, President Carter appointed Clifford Alexander as the first black Secretary of the Army. His mandate was equal opportunity, and when the review board responsible for nominating Generals submitted its first list, he sent it back, noting that there were no black names on it.
SC 10-150 Roscoe Lee Browne	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"My method was simple. I just told everyone that I would not sign the goddamn list unless it was fair."</i> (Clifford Alexander)
SC 10-151	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Within just a few years, there were more African-American Generals serving their country than ever before, including the Army's first, black Four-Star General, Roscoe Robinson Jr., and the first, black female flag officer, Brigadier General Hazel Johnson.
SC 10-152 Ruby Dee	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I'm proud to be the first black woman General. I'm very proud of that. And I'm proud for my people."</i> (Brigadier General Hazel Johnson)
SC 10-155	<b>Halle Berry On Camera:</b> In the 1980's, tensions in the Middle East began to dominate world events. Soldiers and civilians were dying in Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Israel and Lebanon. In an effort to keep the peace, President Ronald Reagan ordered the United States Marines to Beirut.
SC 10-156 Mel Gibson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"You are about to embark on a mission of great importance to our nation and the free world. The conditions under which you carry out your vital assignment are demanding and dangerous. You are tasked to be once again what Marines have been for more than 200 years – peacemakers."</i> (President Ronald Reagan).
SC 10-159	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In October of 1983, America took its first hit in a new and terrifyingly deadly form of warfare, when the Marines Headquarters in Beirut was destroyed by terrorists driving a truck packed with explosives.
SC 10-159A Dulé Hill	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I heard a VAVOOM, VAVOOM, and all hell broke loose. The whole place lit up like the sun. It felt like something had hit me in the head. The place had started shaking, and I</i>

	<i>rolled into the fetal position. That's the way I ended up staying."</i> (Corporal Paul Rivers)
SC 10-161	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Forty-nine of the two hundred, forty-one Marines who died were black. General Paul Kelly, Commander of the American troops, visited the wounded.
SC 10-162 Sam Elliott	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"I spoke to a young Marine with more tubes going in and out of his body than I'd ever seen in one person. He couldn't see very well. He reached up and grabbed my four stars, just to make sure I was who I said I was. He was making signals, and we realized he wanted to tell me something. We put a pad of paper in his hand - and he wrote 'Semper-Fi' - Always faithful."</i> (General Paul X. Kelly)
SC 10-163	<b>Voice-Over:</b> General Colin Powell, now Senior Military Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, would one day write.
SC 10-164 Jeffrey Wright	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"What I saw from my perch in the Pentagon was America sticking its hand into a thousand-year-old hornet's nest with the expectation that our mere presence may pacify the hornets."</i> (General Colin Powell)
SC 10-165	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Six years later, in recognition of his leadership and military skills, Colin Powell became the highest-ranking black officer in the history of United States, when he was appointed Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Following the ceremony, he paid tribute to all the African-American patriots who had come before him.
SC 10-166 Jeffrey Wright	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"This wouldn't have been possible without the sacrifices of those black soldiers who served this great nation in war for over two hundred years."</i> (General Colin Powell)
SC 10-169	<b>Voice-Over:</b> General Powell believed that military action must be overwhelming and decisive in order to be successful. It was a strategy that served the world well when Saddam Hussein attacked Kuwait. Within hours, the world's fourth largest army was just miles away from oil fields whose output was essential to the industrialized world. General Powell asked the question that was on everyone's mind.
SC 10-170 Jeffrey Wright	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Are we prepared to go forward and fight for Kuwait?"</i>
SC 11-001	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The answer was yes. Days later, U.S. fighter planes landed in Saudi Arabia and Operation Desert Shield was under way. For the first time in its history, the United States Armed Forces were fully integrated, coed and their Senior Military Advisor was a black Four-Star General. Vietnam era veterans, who liked to say, "The only color in the Army is green," led the all-volunteer force.
SC 11-006 Morgan Freeman	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"This Army of ours in the Gulf War was absolutely superb. Not perfect, but superb. It was the best Army that I ever saw."</i> (Deputy Commander, Lieutenant General Calvin Waller)
SC 11-009	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In the early morning hours of January 17 <sup>th</sup> , 1991,

	the first shots were fired in what Saddam Hussein had called "the mother of all battles". General Powell's plan for victory was clear.
SC 11-010 Jeffrey Wright	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Our strategy in going after this army is very simple. First we are going to cut it off, and then we are going to kill it."</i>
SC 11-011	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Iraq responded to the attacks by firing Scud missiles. Four days into the battle, 1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. Phoebe Jeter shot one down with a Patriot missile.
SC 11-012 Angela Bassett	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"All around I could hear the BOOM! BOOM! BOOM! of other Patriot units beginning to fire. When we all started congratulating each other about the four Scuds the Patriots took down that night, I felt so proud. I thought to myself, I can do anything. Anything I put my mind to, I can do."</i> (1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. Phoebe Jeter)
SC 11-013	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The air war lasted thirty-eight days. The ground war would be over in four.
SC 11-013A Delroy Lindo	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Iraq thought we were coming from the sea. They never expect us to come from where we did. We started moving at 0-five hundred. The resistance was nothing. We took a couple of rounds and a few trucks were hit, but they had the casualties. Those that wanted to see Allah died. Then they started to give up. We just kept going and told them that someone in the back would pick them up."</i> (Marine Sergeant Dariten Battle)
SC 11-023	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Up to that point, only four Americans had died during the ground offensive. That all changed when an Iraqi missile landed on a U.S. Army barracks killing twenty-eight soldiers. Private Adrienne Mitchell, a black member of a non-combat Army Supply Unit, was one of them. Her father, a retired Air Force Chief Master Sergeant, was quoted in the media:
SC 11-024 Anthony Chisholm	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"She was my pet. She was my baby. Her death, well, it was a fluke. God only knows why he took her. One day I'll find out."</i> (Frank Mitchell)
SC 11-025	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The next day, Arab troops liberated Kuwait City.
SC 11-035	<b>Voice-Over:</b> When America's fighting men and women returned home, they were given a welcome the likes of which the nation had not seen since the end of World War II. Media coverage of their homecoming was tremendous. The March 11 <sup>th</sup> issue of Life magazine declared "Heroes All."
SC 11-035A Jeffrey Wright	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The celebrations were no doubt out of proportion to the achievement. Yet, after the stalemate of Korea, and the long agony in southeast Asia, we had given America a clear win in a noble cause. The way I looked at it, if we got too much adulation for this one, it made up for the neglect the troops had experienced coming home from those other wars."</i> (General Colin Powell)
SC 11-041	<b>Voice-Over:</b> For the United States military, much of the 1990's were spent honoring its forgotten African-American heroes. In

	Concord, California, a memorial was dedicated to the 320 sailors that were killed in the Port Chicago Naval disaster.
SC 11-042 Cliff Robertson	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“This memorial is invaluable to our community and to our country. It provides recognition to those who lost their lives in service to this country and helps our nation move beyond the racially-tinged decisions that surround this tragic event in history.” (Congressman George Miller)</i>
SC 11-049	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Despite countless acts of heroism during World War II, no black servicemen had yet to receive the Medal of Honor. That terrible injustice was finally rectified when seven African-Americans were recognized for their valor.
SC 11-052 John Travolta	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“These heroes distinguished themselves in another, almost unique way. In the tradition of African-Americans who have fought for our nation as far back as Bunker Hill, they were prepared to sacrifice everything for freedom – even though freedom’s fullness was denied to them.” (President Bill Clinton)</i>
SC 11-053	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The honorees included Private George Watson, who gave his life rescuing soldiers aboard the Dutch Steamer Jacob when it was attacked by Japanese bombers. 1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. John Fox was killed the day after Christmas stopping a Nazi advance in Italy. Staff Sergeant Rubin Rivers was recognized for leading the way in France. Major Charles Thomas stormed a village five miles from the German border. He later remarked, “I was sent to draw enemy fire. But I didn’t mean to draw that much.” Staff Sergeant Edward Carter, despite being shot five times, managed to kill six of his attackers and capture the other two before returning to his unit. Private 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Willy James lost his life trying to save his wounded platoon leader. Second Lieutenant Vernon J. Baker destroyed multiple German positions, then covered the evacuation of his company's wounded by drawing the enemy’s bullets. He was the only man who lived long enough to attend the ceremony.
SC 11-054 Ossie Davis	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“As a black soldier, I fought a war on two sides. I was an angry young man, and all my soldiers were angry. But we had a job to do and we did it.” (Medal of Honor recipient Vernon Baker)</i>
SC 11-055	<b>Voice-Over:</b> As the world rang in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century, a global millennium celebration seemed to provide people of all races, faiths and traditions with hope for the future. Yet, in remote Middle Eastern hideouts, terrorists were plotting America’s destruction. Back in 1998, suicide bombers had blown up the American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. Their next target was the USS Cole.
SC 11-057	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Of the seventeen sailors who lost their lives in the attack, six were African-Americans and two of those were women.
SC 11-058	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>“My heart ached as I thought of the</i>

Ruby Dee	<i>families....Children who won't have a daddy home for Christmas...mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, fiancés and friends. All left behind as these seventeen take their final tour of duty to a port we call Heaven. Sailors, we salute you on your journey home!" (USS Cole Memorial Website)</i>
SC 12-001	<b>Voice-Over:</b> On the morning of September 11 <sup>th</sup> , 2001, the terrorists came to America. Four commercial airliners were hijacked and used to destroy the United States' international symbols of wealth and power. As a horrified nation watched on television, smoke poured from the Pentagon and the twin towers of the World Trade Center collapsed in a smoldering pile of twisted steel.
SC 12-004 Robert Townsend	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"We saw the second plane crash and we got permission to take off, heading toward New York. I actually saw the towers fall. All you could see was smoke. It was a dust pile - that's all we could see." (Major Anthony LaSure)</i>
SC 12-004A	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The world was stunned. Colin Powell, who was now the nation's first African-American Secretary of State spoke for freedom-loving people everywhere, when he said:
SC 12-004B Jeffrey Wright	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"They can destroy buildings. They can kill people. But, they will never be allowed to kill the spirit of democracy." (Secretary of State Colin Powell)</i>
SC 12-005	<b>Voice-Over:</b> America declared war on the terrorists, who had ruthlessly murdered 2,973 people.
SC 12-006 John Spencer	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"To the men and women in our military – every sailor, every soldier, every Airman, every Coastguardsman, every Marine – I say this: Your mission is defined. The objectives are clear. Your goal is just... We will not waiver, we will not falter and we will not fail." (President George W. Bush)</i>
SC 12-007	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Aboard the USS Enterprise, a sailor, whose name was never recorded, expressed the sentiments of all his shipmates when he said...
SC 12-008 Isaac Hayes	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Our role is to protect America, and that is what we're going to do. "</i>
SC 12-011	<b>Voice-Over:</b> In less than two months, American Marines had established a base in Afghanistan. They were kept re-supplied and re-fueled by KC-130 transports. The men and women flying some the planes made regular runs from bases in Pakistan. When one of the aircraft went down, seven marines lost their lives, including the war's first African-American casualties, Sgt. Jeannette Winters and Gunnery Sgt. Stephen Bryson. In a final Christmas card home, Stephen had written:
SC 12-011A Larenz Tate	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Hi Mom, I'm sure you know by now that I won't be home for Christmas. But, I wanted to make sure you got this card from me. I miss you and hope everything is well. Have a wonderful holiday season and don't worry about me. I'm fine.</i>



	<i>Love, Stephen."</i>
SC 12-015	<b>Voice-Over:</b> As the United States gained a foothold in Afghanistan, the War on Terror spilled into Iraq. Despite protests at home and abroad, American servicemen and women were soon marching towards Baghdad. For the first time in history, the world was able to watch the conflict unfold in real-time, courtesy of satellite videophones and journalists embedded in front line units. One of the Marines that television viewers got to know was 1 <sup>st</sup> . Sgt. Edward Smith. A seemingly indestructible family man who was about to retire and become a cop, when he was needed in Iraq. As his unit headed to the front, he sent a short message to his buddies in the Anaheim police department.
SC 12-021A Isaiah Washington	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"Things are going well here in central Iraq. I'm doing fine. The Marines are staying the course. Tell everyone that I said, "Hello." I'm taking a SWAT team ball cap all the way to Baghdad. If you can send me a small flag, I'll fly it in Iraq. Stay safe, Smitty"</i>
SC 12-023	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Shortly before his men were due to enter Baghdad, First Sgt. Ed Smith was killed in action. The attack was captured on network television and his death sparked a nationwide outpouring of sympathy.
SC 12-026 Dulé Hill	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"1st. Sgt. Smith, you are a true American hero. One day we will meet because I know that Marines stand guard at heaven's gate."</i> (Gary Decker of Petersburg, Virginia)
SC 12-027	<b>Voice-Over:</b> Baghdad fell to American forces in a matter of days, but the long and bloody battle for Iraq had just begun. As American troops settled in for the long haul, Lt. Colonel Reginald Allen assumed command of the First Squadron, 10 <sup>th</sup> Calvary, also known as the Buffalo Soldiers. He was the first black officer in the unit's 138-year history to ever lead the men into combat.
SC 12-030 Danny Glover	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>The incredible thing about the Buffalo Soldiers, especially those who served early on, is that they loved this country enough that through the racism, through the bigotry, they still wanted to serve. They served with pride and honor and professionalism. That is absolutely no different than what the Buffalo Soldiers today are doing. We'll do it as best we can, as long as we can, until it is time for us to go home to our families."</i> (Lieutenant Colonel Reginald Allen)
SC 12-030a	<b>Voice-Over:</b> American servicemen and women were fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan when back home the American people elected their 44 <sup>th</sup> President. On a cold winter morning, with 1.8 million people in attendance, Barack Obama placed his hand on Abraham Lincoln's bible and repeated the Oath of Office. ("So help me God.") With those words, the United States of America had its first black Commander in Chief.
SC 12-030b Barack Obama	<b>QUOTE:</b> <i>"The time has come to reaffirm our enduring spirit; to choose our better history; to carry forward that precious gift, that</i>

	<i>noble idea, passed on from generation to generation: the God given promise that all are equal, all are free and all deserve a chance to pursue their full measure of happiness."</i>
SC 13-001	<b>Voice-Over:</b> The story of America's black patriots is a paradox. Since 1641, there has never been a time in our history when African-Americans were unwilling to serve and bravely sacrifice for their country. Yet, despite this valiant heritage, until recently, no matter the conflict, whenever America was engaged in war, the question, "would the Negro fight?" was raised in numerous ways, and always with the same racist assumptions. African-Americans were inferior. They couldn't be trusted with a gun. They didn't have the intelligence or the courage to fight. They wouldn't follow orders let alone ever be capable of giving them.
SC 13-003	<b>Halle Berry On-Camera:</b> As history has vividly demonstrated, what ultimately needed to be asked wasn't, "would" the Negro fight, but rather, "Why?" As African-American servicemen and women continue to shed their blood in defense of the United States, the answer to that question is abundantly clear. Like all Americans, in all wars, African-Americans fought for love of liberty.
SC 13-004	END CREDITS