

TOURIST IS SOLDIER

A TELEVISION SERIES BASED ON ACTUAL EVENTS



tourist soldier /toor-ist sohl-jer/
noun

1. a person who served in the United States Army in post-war occupied W. Germany from 1950 to 1955 and traveled all around Europe, enjoying the sights
2. a new historical drama series for television



SOURCE: Division in Europe — The Big Picture

LOGLINE

Amid President Truman's desegregation of the US military in the 1950s, a Black US soldier enjoys his tour in post-war occupied W. Germany, until a heinous crime exposes the horrendous inequality of justice under the law.

SUMMARY OF STORY

This is the untold story of Eisenhower's blatant racism against Black American soldiers and the media's bias to see them hang.

Summer 1958, Pfc. Abraham Thomas, a Black US soldier and prisoner at the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is awakened shortly before midnight and walked slowly to the gallows to be hanged for crimes committed four years prior in Gersthofen, Germany. He is one of 16 soldiers — 8 white and 8 Black — on death row during the Eisenhower Administration.

President Eisenhower commuted the sentences of ALL the white soldiers.

Only the Black soldiers were executed.

The series shows firsthand that the dangerous combination of young male soldiers with too much time on their hands, access to alcohol & firearms, and a lack of education is a recipe for disaster. We follow Abraham's tragic journey from soldier to murderer and those who tried to save him along the way. Abraham's attorney, Augustus C. Felton, exposes the uphill battle for Black soldiers trying to gain any kind of justice in Jim Crow America, while the white soldiers' lawyers with the help of the media and the highest levels of government are successful in sparing the lives of their clients. However, his strong-willed mother, Missouri Thomas, is not successful, as she pleads for her son's life with wires to the Oval Office that go unanswered. No one is listening. Abraham's odyssey from post-war occupied W. Germany across the Atlantic on the Queen Mary with his fellow soldier, James Hall, to the courtrooms of DC, ultimately brings him to the gallows of Leavenworth.

All of these soldiers committed crimes while serving their country....only the Black soldiers paid the price.

Soldier Hangs For Killing 4

2 German Women And 2 GIs Victims

FT. LEAVENWORTH, KA
July 23 (AP) — Abraham Thom
29-year-old soldier convicted
killing four persons in Germa
was hanged early today at
United States Disciplinary B
racks.

Thomas, from Montezuma, O
had been at the barracks f
years while a series of app
was filed in his behalf. A co
martial convicted him of sh
ing two soldiers and two
man women at Gersthofer
1954.

The execution took
shortly after midnight.

Thomas was a member of
109th Infantry regiment of
28th Infantry division at
time of the shooting.

Killed Feb. 23, 1954 were W
burga Wenderoth and Anna Wie
gel, both of Gersthofen, and Sgt.

...Bennett and Cpl.

THE FRESNO BEE
Wed., July 23, '58

Georgia Soldier Dies On Gallow

FT. LEAVENWORTH, Ka
AP—Abraham Thomas, a 2
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ur persons in Gersthofer
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nderoth and Anna Wiegel,
h of Gerstofen, and tw
ow soldiers, Sergeant First
ss Lafayette Bennett and
poral Edward Peters. The
were shot February 23,
.



BACKGROUND

On March 22, 1948, President Truman met with several Black leaders to discuss segregation.

“I can tell you the mood among Negroes of this country is that they will never bear arms again until all forms of bias and discrimination are abolished,” A. Phillip Randolph, the pioneering union organizer and civil rights leader, told the president. At a hearing nine days later before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Randolph said: “I personally will advise Negroes to refuse to fight as slaves for a democracy they cannot possess and cannot enjoy.”

Following several lynchings of Black veterans from World War II, President Truman signed Executive Order 9981 on July 26, 1948, desegregating the armed forces in the United States. Truman faced mounting pressure from civil rights leaders and he needed to secure the Black vote for his re-election. He achieved both with the swipe of a pen.

The military resisted. In fact, it took the army *six years* to fully desegregate, which caused even greater tension during this era.

CLICK HERE FOR MORE INFO:

[Why Harry Truman Ended Segregation in the US Military in 1948](#)





WHY US? WHY NOW?

After graduating from UCLA, Allyson was searching for unique story ideas, so she asked her dad about his time in the military. He was drafted during the Korean War but was sent to post-war occupied W. Germany as a special investigator, where he arrested drunken soldiers and tracked health cards of German prostitutes. He didn't enjoy the job but at least it was easy. This left him quite unprepared for his final assignment: escorting a soldier back to the United States to be executed.

On June 4, 2020, Paul and Allyson watched Senators Cory Booker and Kamala Harris on the Senate floor debating the Emmett Till Antilynching Act (HR 35). It happened to be the same day as the memorial service of George Floyd, who was murdered two weeks prior. We were shocked to learn there was no Federal Antilynching Law already in place.

Through further research into the lives of the US soldiers on death row in the 1950s, they came to believe that the military and the federal government, in retaliation against Truman's desegregation order, created a form of "legalized lynching" aimed at Black soldiers.

**On March 7, 2022, the Senate passed the
Emmett Till Antilynching Act
and President Joe Biden signed it into law.
It took over 100 years & 200 attempts to make this happen.**



SOLDIERS ON DEATH ROW*

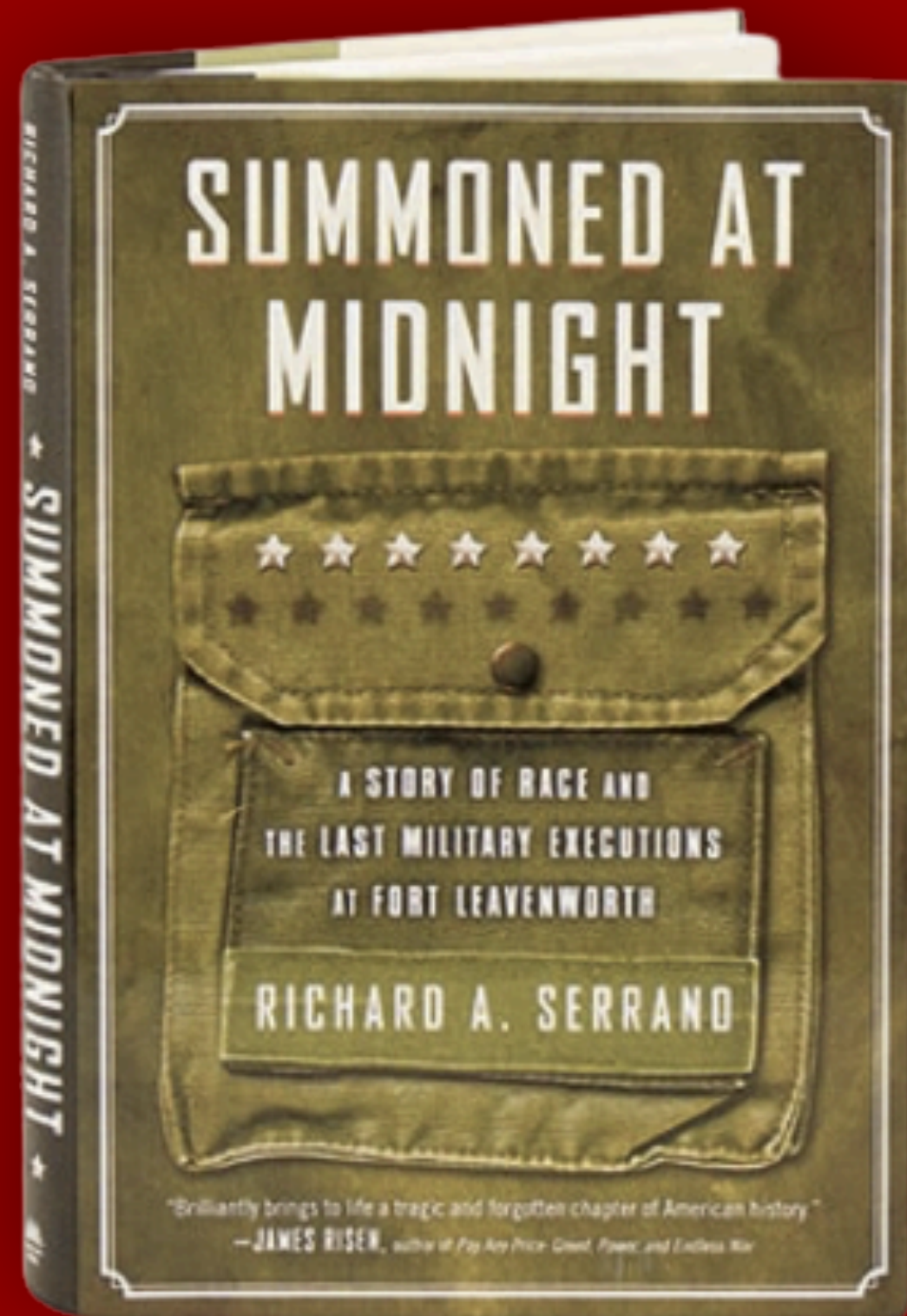
BLACK INMATES

WHITE INMATES

Rank & Name	Crime	Execution Date
Pvt. Chastine Beverly	Robbery, Murder	March 1, 1955
Pvt. Louis M. Suttles	Robbery, Murder	March 1, 1955
Pvt. James L. Riggins	Robbery, Murder	March 1, 1955
Pvt. Thomas J. Edwards	Murder	February 14, 1957
Pvt. Winfred D. Moore	Robbery, Murder	February 14, 1957
Pvt. Ernest L. Ransom	Robbery, Rape, Murder	April 3, 1957
Pfc. Abraham Thomas	Murder	July 23, 1958
Pvt. John E. Day, Jr	Assault, Murder	September 23, 1959

Rank & Name	Crime	Date Commuted
Sgt. Michael Kunak	Murder	1955
Pvt. John Vigneault	Robbery, Murder	1955
Pvt. Richard Hagelberger	Robbery, Murder	1956
Pvt. Ralph T. McFarlane	Assault, Robbery, Murder	1956
Pvt. Roy Travis Dunnahoe	Murder	1957
Pvt. Edward Heilman	Murder	1959
Mst. Sgt. Maurice Schick	Rape, Murder	1960
Sgt. Isaac Jackson Hurt	Rape, Murder	1960

* 1955 to 1960 at Fort Leavenworth, KS.



While the storyline of **Tourist Soldier** is based on actual events as told by Allyson's father, James Upton Hall, much of the death row details were obtained from Richard Serrano's book entitled *SUMMONED AT MIDNIGHT: A Story of Race and The Last Military Executions at Fort Leavenworth*.

The book serves as reference material and has been optioned for the television series, **Tourist Soldier**.

Mr. Serrano has agreed to make himself available as a consultant.

The author **Richard A. Serrano** was a longtime Washington correspondent for the Los Angeles Times and shared in three Pulitzer Prizes. He spent 45 years covering the Pentagon, wars in Haiti and the Middle East, the US Justice Department, the FBI, and the War on Terror. During his early days of reporting, he met and interviewed dozens of former soldiers on death row at Fort Leavenworth, prison guards, counselors, and attorneys, and even the Army's hangman. It was there he also discovered the military's tragic two-tiered system of Army injustice in the Eisenhower years.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Since our story is based on actual events, our cast of characters consists of real people as well as composite characters.

The cast list for this series is vast. We cover almost three decades of storyline and include those who encountered Abraham Thomas throughout his life. In this historical drama, our background characters feature figures such as U.S. Presidents, civil rights leaders, and celebrities. Currently, we are using real-life names but understand for legal purposes they may change.

The 1950s traditionally have been depicted as an ideal period because the soldiers who returned from WWII benefited from the GI Bill and many other perks. However, those benefits were given to white soldiers only.





POTENTIAL CAST



MARCUS SCRIBNER



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

ABRAHAM THOMAS



**MONTERO LAMAR HILL
AKA LIL NAS X**



TOURIST SOLDIER

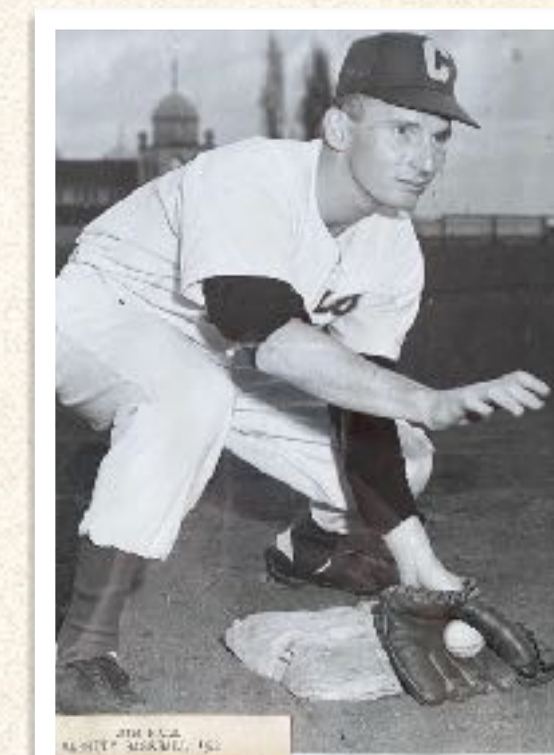
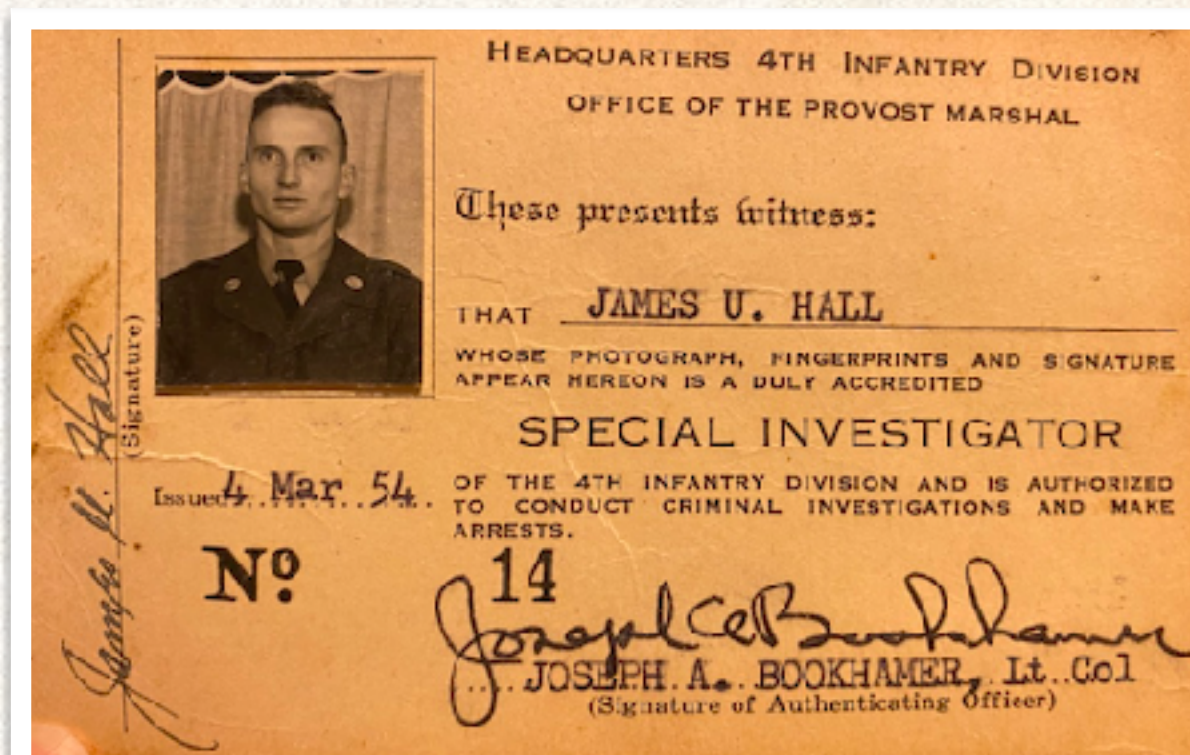
24 years old, Black soldier, born and raised in Montezuma, Georgia. During the series, ages from 16 years old to 28 years old. Son of a sharecropper with a 3rd-grade education and a history of mental illness. The wily kid on the farm who worked hard but was the class clown, and always made everyone laugh. Escaped poverty by joining Eisenhower's army in 1947 at the age of 17 with the hopes of seeing the world. During his tour in Germany, Abraham meets the love of his life and can now envision a real future. However, his family's enslavement and its Inherited Trauma destroy everything and everyone around him.



NICHOLAS BARASCH



JORDAN ELSSAS



SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR JAMES U. HALL

24 years old, white soldier, born and raised in Hollywood, California. During the series, he ages from 16 years old to 28 years old. His friends called him Lucky Jim because things always came easy to him. Whether packing groceries for starlets at the Farmers Market on Fairfax or earning a full college scholarship to Cal for baseball, he loved his life and all the privileges that came with it. The army came knocking after Hall graduated with a degree in criminology. Hall was drafted during the Korean War but once again he lucked out and was sent to Germany. After taking immersion classes to learn German, he became a special investigator in the criminal investigation division.

The unlikely pairing with a fellow soldier would change the course of his life.





MARIA HOWELL



NIECY NASH



MRS. MISSOURI THOMAS

63 years old, Black, mother of Abraham Thomas. During the series, ages from 39 years old to 67 years old. Missouri was one of 11 children born to Patsey and Ben Felton who were slaves on the Felton Plantation in Marshallville, Georgia, just outside of Montezuma. She married John Thomas, had four children, and ran the communal kitchen for Flint River Farms which were dispersed by the Roosevelt Administration during the New Deal. Missouri knew no bounds in her love for her children. Prior to her son's death, she begged President Eisenhower numerous times for her son's life. Her wires went unanswered.



ANSON MOUNT



DAVID HARBOUR



AUGUSTUS C. FELTON III

49 years old, white, attorney and mayor of Montezuma, Georgia. Augustus represented Abraham while he was imprisoned in Fort Leavenworth but felt crippled by the fact that he was a 'country' lawyer and didn't understand federal capital punishment laws. He was particularly close with Missouri Thomas, as his extended family once enslaved Missouri's parents and he felt an obligation to help her whenever he could. The Black Feltons and the white Feltons have a long lineage in Montezuma, Georgia to this day.



SUPPORTING CAST



LIV LISA FRIES

Walburga "Lizzie" Wenderoth
Abraham's Girlfriend



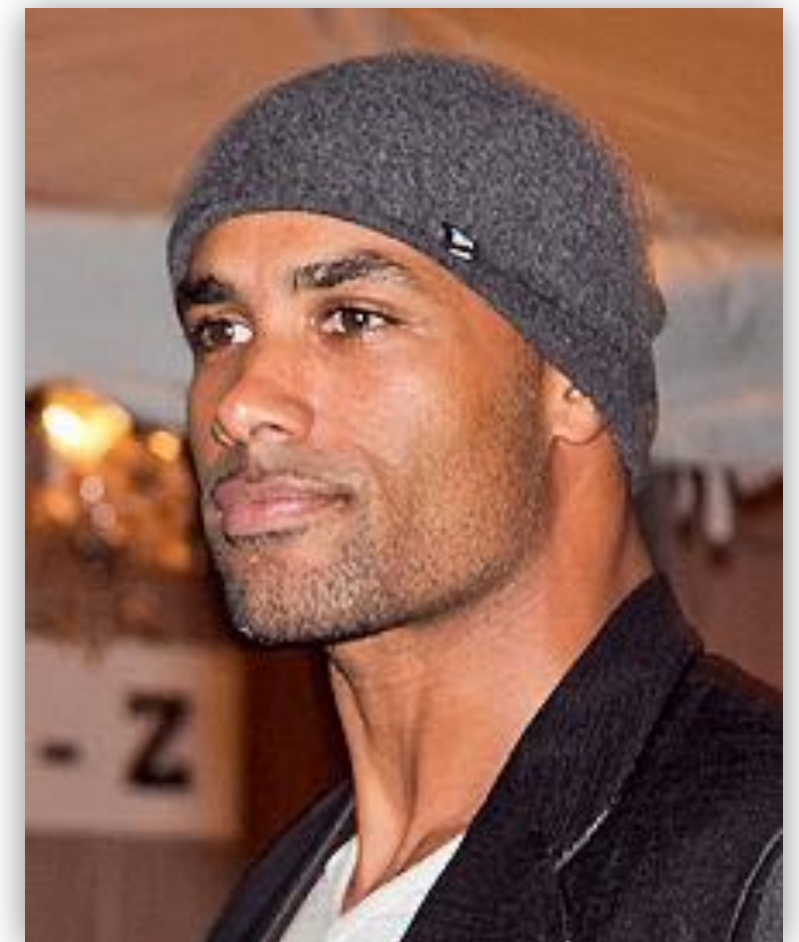
JOSH DYLAN

Maj. Edwin Doran, US attorney
Abraham's Attorney in the Military



TREVANTE RHODES

Special Investigator Earl Roberts
James Hall's partner in W. Germany



BORIS KODJOE

Joseph A. Thompson
Social Worker at Fort Leavenworth

PILOT

Our series opens...

on the snowy countryside of Augsburg, Germany in February 1954 where US soldiers are performing field maneuvers. They've been out in the fields for two weeks and are headed back to the base. Three of the soldiers are lagging behind, joking around and talking about girls and rings and about a particular jewelry shop in a nearby town called Regensburg. It's here we are introduced to Abraham Thomas. He is engrossed in conversation with Privates Williams and Ezra about where to buy a ring for his German girlfriend, Lizzie. Their tardiness puts commanding officers, Corporal Edward Peters and Sergeant Lafayette Bennett, behind schedule, which adds to the tension already brewing among the three. After checking in with the officers, Peters reprimands Abraham for his tardiness and berates him about his upcoming discharge hearing for illiteracy. Abraham apologizes and pleads for permission to still be allowed to leave on furlough and the officers reluctantly agree.

Abraham and Williams head to Regensburg for two days where they enjoy the sights, tour the quaint local village, and shop for a ring for Lizzie.

Back in Augsburg, at Abraham's base, Sheridan Kaserne, he gets ready for his "surprise" date with Lizzie and is helped out by his bunkmates in a musical montage set to Ray Charles' "I Got A Woman". He heads out to Lizzie's apartment in a nearby Gersthofen. When he arrives, Abraham is greeted by the neighbor's dog who gives him a big lick on the face. He was not greeted as warmly by Lizzie who is with her friend, Anna. She was not expecting him and although happy to see him, tells him he needs to leave immediately. We hear the dog barking furiously. There's a knock on the door and Peters and Bennett appear. A fight ensues; the men get aggressive and force Abraham out of the apartment. A disdainful look from Lizzie was all Abraham needed to leave quietly. The next morning, Sergeant Teddie Bryant arrives at Lizzie's apartment and the neighbor's dog again barks wildly. He knocks on her unlocked door as it swings open to reveal a horrifying scene. Bryant yells to neighbors to call the police.

We cut to McGraw Kaserne in Munich where an MP yells at Special Investigators James Hall and Earl Roberts to get up, they have a phone call. Hall gets up quickly and dresses, whereas Roberts takes a swig of whiskey from his bunk and then slowly gets out of bed. As Hall and Roberts arrive at the crime scene, Hall jumps out of the jeep quickly and proceeds to converse in German with the local policeman to quell the chaotic scene. Roberts walks past the scene directly into Lizzie's apartment. Hall tells the policeman that the US military has jurisdiction here, but the officer isn't having it. Bryant is yelling at Hall that he didn't do anything, that he was just there to pick up his friend. MPs are screaming at Bryant to shut up. Hall finally convinces the officer to let the MPs take Bryant back to the base. Roberts exits the apartment and approaches Hall with a somber look. They walk slowly back into the apartment together as a voiceover of a newscaster from The Armed Forces Network reports, "A mass shooting has taken place in a small German village where a US soldier killed two local German women and two Negro GIs. In related news, Private Roy Travis Dunnahoe from Arkansas was convicted of murder and court-martialed today. He is headed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas where he'll be hanged."

Two months later, in Washington, DC, inside the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, Major Edwin Doran is arguing the case of Ernest Ransom, a US Black soldier convicted of murder and rape. Three federal judges appointed by the White House hear his case. Afterward, Doran exits the courthouse and is met by reporters peppering him with questions about the numerous capital punishment cases currently on the docket. Doran dismisses the reporters and heads to his office with his colleague, First Lieutenant Jack Albert, who tells Doran they have another kid coming up. As they discuss the case, there are flashback images from the crime scene in Gersthofen.

Our story then brings us to City Hall in Montezuma, Georgia, where Augustus C. Felton III speaks with his secretary about the day's activities. In addition to being the mayor, he's a working lawyer, so his days are full. A wire suddenly comes in that stops the day's business, and Felton quickly leaves City Hall. On his drive out to Flint River Farms, he picks up Reverend Jacob. They have some bad news to deliver to a soldier's mother. That soldier's mother is Missouri Thomas.

Final Image of Abraham sitting on his bunk polishing a ring.



PART 1

We open with a series of slow-motion images of a younger Abraham fighting with a Black man. We think perhaps it's Peters or Bennett, but as the fighting evolves we realize Abraham is wrestling with his father. Voiceover of Missouri talking with Mayor Felton as we fade back to Missouri's living room where Felton and the Reverend are sitting. She is fervently defending her son, and painfully sharing Abraham's past: all the tension under which they raised him, the extreme poverty, the lack of education, and the stern discipline of his father.

Meanwhile, back in Augsburg, Hall and Roberts are questioning Bryant, who tells them he had nothing to do with the murders. He picked up Sergeant Bennett, his roommate, because they had a staff meeting at 0700 hours, and Bennett never came home last night. After hours of questioning, they determine Bryant didn't commit the murders, and he's released. Within hours, forensics finds casings from the crime scene that match a carbine recently returned to the gun closet. The log showed the carbine belonged to Pfc. Abraham Thomas. He is arrested and interrogated over four days. Abraham denies involvement in the murders and is brought to the crime scene multiple times. The investigators realize that the neighbor's dog doesn't bark when Abraham is around, which is why the neighbors didn't hear him come back that night. He eventually confesses under duress and is brought up on murder charges. The military was known to obtain improper confessions for court-martials. Meanwhile, the local police department and the citizens want Abraham tried in the German courts. The local TV station is running this story non-stop. The military does not concede and quickly schedules a court-martial hearing at which Abraham is found guilty and sentenced to hang.



Back in Montezuma, Missouri implores Felton to call Doran on her behalf to discuss her son's case. Doran explains his role in representing Pfc. Thomas Abraham and says there isn't much he can do on his behalf. "The case is pretty cut and dry," says Doran. Felton tries to convince Doran there is no way this soldier could have committed such a heinous crime; he's known him his entire life. He comes short of telling Doran his *real* relationship with the Thomas family. Doran asks Felton why he's helping the Thomas family, and Felton is silent. Felton returns to the farm and expresses his concerns to Missouri about Abraham's representation. Missouri insists Felton represent her son in order to "keep it in the family." He agrees to advocate for Abraham. She is both grateful and relieved and believes now that Abraham has a chance.

While Abraham is in the "brig" at Augsburg, he has flashbacks of Lizzie and their time traveling together around Germany. Here we show the closeness in their relationship.

Hall's term of military service is coming to an end, so he is given orders to accompany Abraham to his final destination. The rest of Part One takes us from Abraham's court-martial to his departure from Hamburg on a military boat to Southampton, England, where Hall and four MPs walk him in shackles up the gangway to board the R.M.S. Queen Mary, bound for New York City.

As Abraham is escorted into his cell on the ship, we cut to the interior of the Oval Office. President Eisenhower sits at his desk as he's handed a wire from Fort Leavenworth:

"Mr. President, we have no money to hire lawyers or to find out exactly what was happening to my son. My son should be punished but not with the supreme penalty of death. I am begging you in the name of the Good Lord, please be liency with my child and spare his life. Have mercy on this poor negro boy."

Eisenhower notices a large 'C' circled in the upper right hand corner of the wire. He casually tosses it on a pile of other wires with C's.





PART 2

We open with the sea crossing on the R.M.S. Queen Mary, in all her splendor! Throughout their two weeks at sea, Hall is required to check in on Abraham nightly and first thing in the morning. After a couple of days, the grandeur of the cruise liner is a bit too much for Hall, and he finds himself spending more and more time with Abraham. Hall learns that they share a genuine love for that good ol' American sport: Baseball. And, coincidentally, Abraham's team, the Cleveland Indians, and Hall's team, the New York Giants, went to the World Series that year, which leads to a bit of friendly rivalry between these two young men. Many other conversations and memories reveal themselves over several episodes, for example:

- Early life of Abraham and of Jim; how it shaped their characters, i.e., Abraham grew up in extreme poverty, lost his father at 16, had a 3rd-grade education and worked on a sharecropping farm; Jim enjoyed a comfortable life in the Fairfax district of Los Angeles, worked at the Farmers Market and got a full scholarship to *Cal* for playing baseball.
- Abraham at 17 with Missouri and Patsey sitting around the kitchen table. Abraham constantly complains about having to work in the fields. His grandmother reminds him to be grateful no overseer is whipping him to work. Flashback to Felton Plantation where a younger Patsey works the fields.
- Juxtapose memories of Jim's privileged life with that of Abraham's.
- Contrast Abraham enlisting in 1947 as a private at the age of 17 vs. Jim drafted in 1952 at the age of 22 as a special investigator because of his education
- Boot Camp for Abraham (Fort Benning), for Jim (Fort Ord & Presidio)



1954 ALL-STAR GAME

After they dock in New York City, Hall delivers Abraham by train to Washington, DC to meet with his appellate attorney, Major Edwin Doran. Unbeknownst to Abraham, his mother and Felton have taken the 12-hour drive to DC to attend the meeting. It's the first time Missouri has seen her son in three years, and she is heartbroken to see him in shackles. She cries in Felton's arms. Doran and Felton listen to Abraham tell his side of the story, but Doran explains the evidence against him is overwhelming. Before leaving, Felton reassures Abraham he'll do everything in his power to get his conviction commuted. Missouri crosses the room to hug her son goodbye, but the prison guards stop her. Hall steps in and allows a quick embrace between the two, then escorts Abraham out of the room.

Part Two ends with a military police patrol car driving along a dusty road heading towards Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary with the Major League Baseball All-Star Game broadcasting over the radio. Abraham is excited because his American League team is rallying from behind. From the front seat, Hall chimes in that his National League Team will win. They banter back and forth during the last few moments of the game and finally hear the American League win. Abraham lets out a *whoop*. Hall can't help but be excited for Abraham. As the car pulls up in front of the Disciplinary Barracks, Abraham with a look of true fear in his eyes, realizes this is the end of the road. Hall delivers the discharge papers to two prison officials. As Abraham shuffles into the prison, he yells back to Hall, "Indians gonna win the series!" Hall shakes his head with a half-smile. He stands alone watching Abraham disappear through the doors.

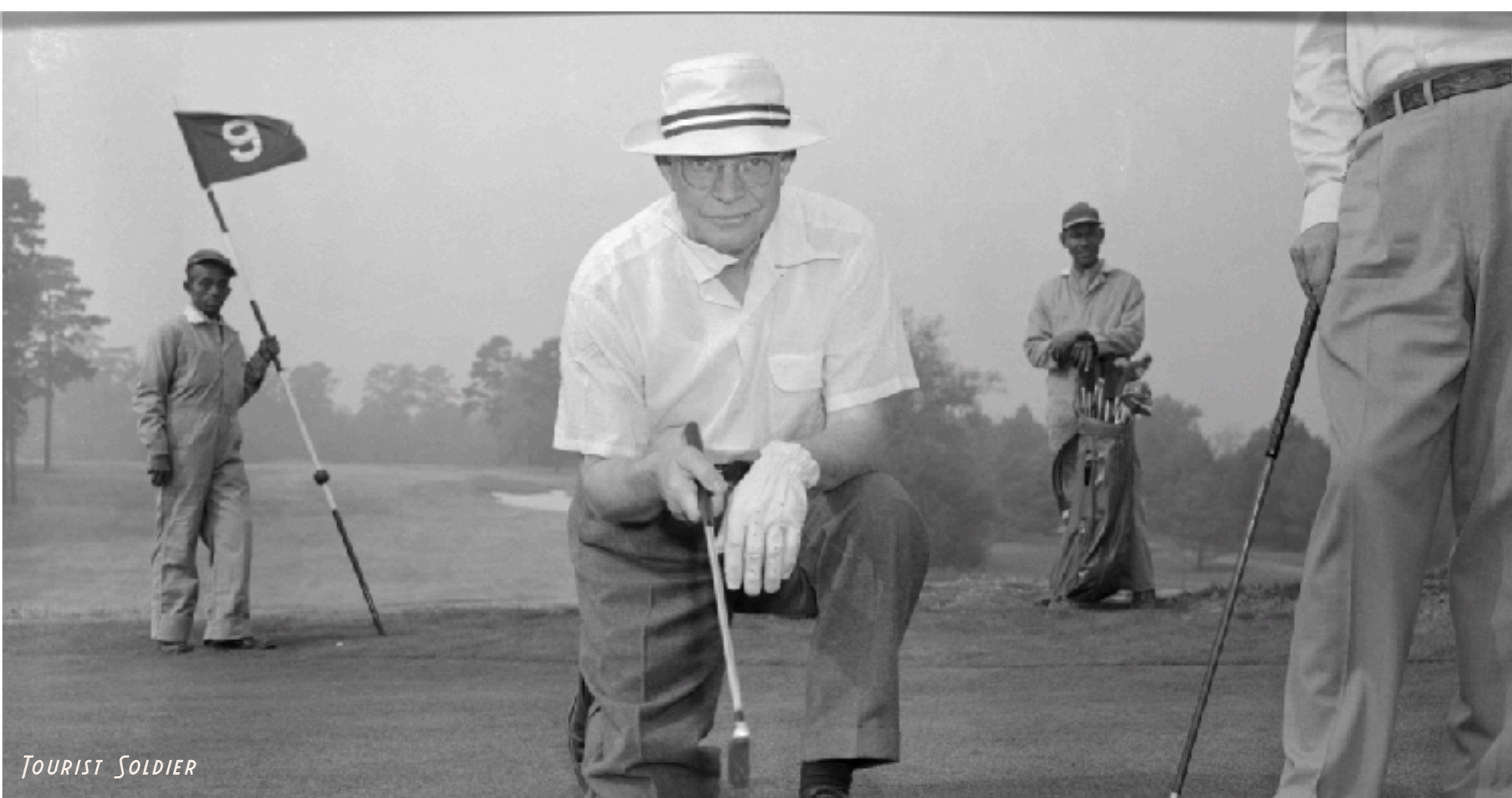
Pull back to reveal the enormity of "The Castle" at Fort Leavenworth.



PART 3

Part Three takes us deep inside the bowels of “The Castle” as well as into the depths of the US appellate court system. We follow Abraham during his time in Seven Base, where the death row inmates are housed. Life was constantly uncertain, and Abraham did not adjust well inside the ‘high walls.’ Soldiers never knew when they’d hear the steps of the colonel coming to deliver them to the gallows. Every inmate, Black or white, desperately hoped their attorney could get their sentences commuted. All the soldiers, including Abraham, along with his mother, sent multiple wires to the Eisenhower administration, asking for pardons. Throughout this season, one by one, we see that all the white soldiers are eventually released from prison. Broadcasters and newspaper editors were blatantly biased in their approach to reporting Eisenhower’s pardons of the white soldiers; however, their release still offered a glimmer of hope to the Black soldiers. We’ll follow the anguish and fear of the soldiers who remain while they struggle to save their lives. A social worker, Joseph A. Thompson, counsels all the inmates on death row, particularly the Black prisoners. As the grandson of slaves, Thompson feels compelled to help those who are incarcerated.

We’ll see all soldiers represented by a variety of lawyers during their appeals. However, it becomes quite clear all the white soldiers enjoy much stronger legal representation than their Black counterparts. A.C. Felton works every legal angle for Abraham. In fact, he attempts to meet Eisenhower in Thomasville, Georgia — *where the president is playing golf* — to discuss Abraham’s case, but the secret service won’t let him enter the country club. Although Felton represents Abraham, Felton tells the court that his lack of knowledge of federal capital punishment laws does his client a disservice. At this point, Homer Davis, the famous civil rights lawyer, takes over Abraham’s case, which gives hope to Missouri. As a high-profile attorney, Davis often clashed with the media and believed they continued to broadcast and print falsehoods about his clients.



Months before his scheduled execution, Abraham has a stroke. Under today's laws, it would have removed him from death row. Instead, prison doctors cleared him for execution even though he lost the use of his right eye and was partially paralyzed. As the execution date looms, his lawyers and his mother beg for additional appeals. Abraham finally realizes that his time is up, and he proceeds to tell his truth to Thompson. The pent-up pressure of deeply-suppressed emotions, denial, and desperation ultimately causes Abraham to cry out the details of what actually happened that tragic night at Lizzie's apartment. The explosive scene will be shot without sound, against a slowed-down, reverberated melody that we will have heard a few times earlier in the series:

"BYE BYE LOVE" BY THE EVERLY BROTHERS.

Awakened shortly before midnight, Abraham, clad in shackles and flanked by two guards, walks slowly across the yard to the power plant. Once he sees the gallows, he screams uncontrollably in protest as the guards remove his chains and order him to climb up the ladder. The room filled with military personnel watch Abraham struggle to pull himself up with one useful leg. Abraham finally reaches the top of the platform and is met by the military's hangman, Master Sergeant William H. Maddox who ties ropes around his arms and legs and adjusts the noose around Abraham's neck. We see Abraham's tears through the burlap hood, and suddenly we hear the snap of the trapdoor. At that exact moment, in sunny southern California, Jim Hall snaps open the morning LA Times as he sits at the kitchen table, drinking coffee. An article catches his eye. It's about the execution of a Black US Soldier. His wife notices the look of utter shock on his face and asks, "What's wrong, dear?" For the first time, Hall shares the story of his prisoner and fellow soldier and their journey across the Atlantic.

Abraham Thomas, was hanged on July 23, 1958, at 12:01am, as we...

FADE TO BLACK





END OF SEASON TITLE CARDS — HISTORICAL INFORMATION

- Abraham's burial in Montezuma, GA
- The last soldier hanged in 1961
- Current state of death row at Fort Leavenworth
- Emmett Till Anti-Lynching Act (HR 35)

MUSIC

[The Happy Wanderer — Henri Rene](#)

[I Got A Woman — Ray Charles](#)

[Come And Go With Me — The Dell Vikings](#)

[In The Mood — Glenn Miller](#)

[Stand By Me — Ben E. King](#)

[Shiny Stockings — Harry James](#)

[Bye Bye Love — Everly Brothers](#)



SOURCE: Club Legenden — Jazz Club in Munich

LOCATIONS



**GERMANY: AUGSBURG/
SHERIDAN KASERNE/
REGENSBURG/**



**ATLANTIC CROSSING
FROM ENGLAND TO
NYC — R.M.S. QUEEN**



**GEORGIA: MONTEZUMA/
FORT BENNING**



FORT LEAVENWORTH, KS



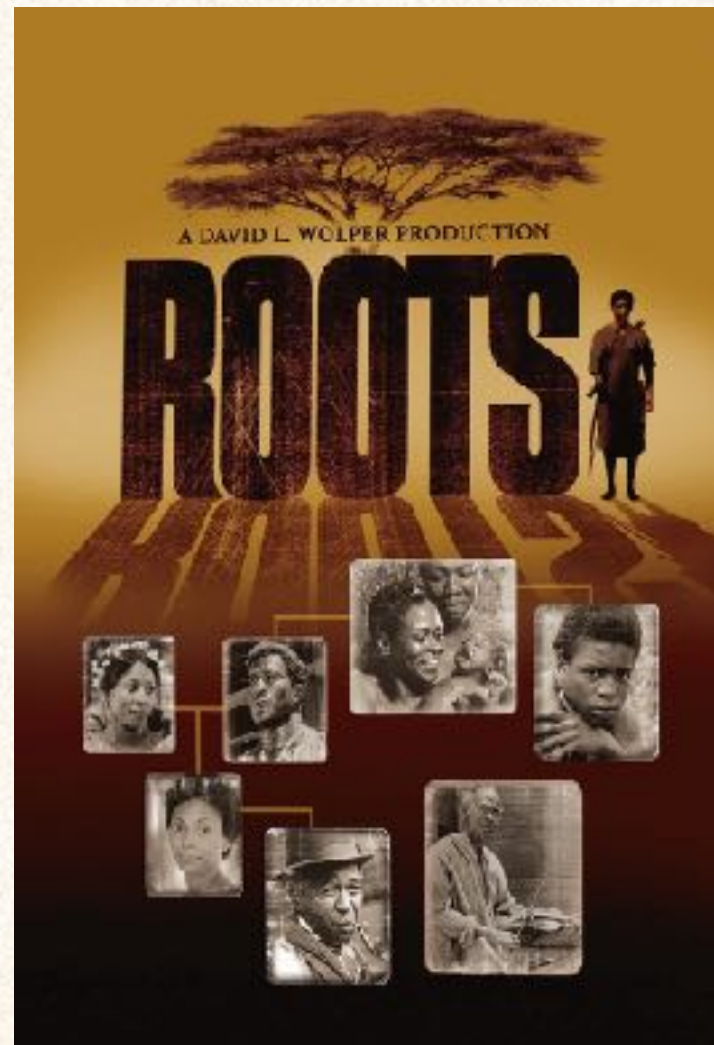
WASHINGTON, DC



**CALIFORNIA: LOS ANGELES/
FORT ORD, MONTEREY/
PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO**

COMPARABLE SHOWS

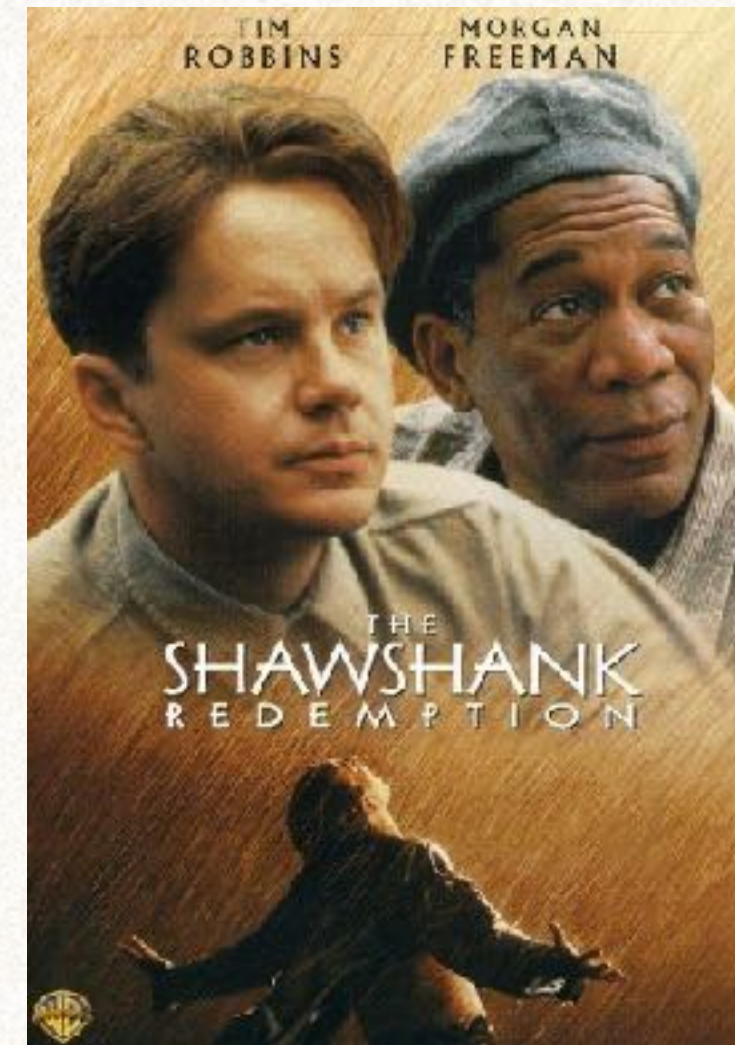
“Roots”



“A Few Good Men”



“The Shawshank Redemption”



“Dead Man Walking”



TOURIST SOLDIER

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