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Bessie Coleman was the first African-American to hold an international pilot's license and the first African-American female pilot. To make that happen, she had to study aviation in France.

Growing up in Texas, Bessie Coleman wanted to make her life matter. She often told her friends and family - then and later - that she wanted her actions to count for something.

It was hard for Bessie, though. The tenth of thirteenth children, she knew there weren't many opportunities for African-Americans in the Jim-Crow South. There were so few job options, in fact, that Bessie's father - part black and part Cherokee - decided he could do better by moving to Oklahoma (which was formerly known as "Indian Territory").

After her father left the family, life became even harder for Bessie. She thought a move to Chicago, where two of her brothers lived, would open more doors for a young African-American woman. What she learned - and whom she met - changed her life.

Young men returning to America, after fighting in Europe during World War I, talked about their experiences. Bessie read news articles which, among other things, profiled young pilots who had flown in the war. Bessie was intrigued and decided to become a pilot.

Actualizing her dream of flying, however, was not possible in the United States. Flight schools routinely turned-away women and people of color.

Robert Abbott, founder of a Chicago newspaper called the Chicago Defender, helped Bessie research where she could study outside the United States. France seemed to offer the best possibilities, but Bessie could not speak French. Before she could attend flight school, she would have to attend language school.

By the fall of 1920, Bessie was ready to book passage on a ship - the Imperator - to France. With her passport in hand, she was ready for a completely new life adventure.

Aboard ship, she was surprised - and pleased - to see there were no segregated places for African-Americans. Arriving in France, she was surprised - and discouraged - to learn that her chosen aviation school would not admit her. Two other students, both women, had crashed their planes and died. School administrators had come to believe that females shouldn't be pilots.

Using her limited French-language skills, Bessie had to find another school. She was admitted to - and graduated from - one of the best flying schools in France, which was located in Le Crotoy. She was the only African-American living in the area.

By 1921, Bessie was a licensed pilot. At the age of 29, she was the first black woman in the world to achieve that milestone. Planes had open cockpits, at the time Coleman flew, and they were notoriously dangerous.

After she returned to the States, Bessie's prowess as a pilot allowed her to fly in exhibitions. She wanted to earn enough money to open an aviation school which would admit females and people of color. Traveling the country, performing as a stunt pilot, Coleman encouraged young African-Americans to think about an aviation career.

On the 30th of April, 1926, Coleman and her mechanic were testing a new plane - in Jacksonville, Florida - for a show to take place the next day. The mechanic mistakenly forgot his wrench, leaving it unsecured in the plane.

In the air, the plane could not pull out of an intentional nose dive - reportedly because the wrench was jamming the controls. As the plane fell to earth, Bessie was thrown from her seat. (See Bessie Coleman, by Philip S. Hart, pages 95-97.)

Because of her death in the plane crash, Bessie was unable to establish the aviation school she had longed to

create for African-Americans who wanted to fly. ("The air," said Bessie, "is the only place free from prejudices.") Her vision and fortitude, however, inspired other black pilots to follow in her footsteps (and to study sophisticated subjects like aeronautical engineering).

It was because of Bessie Coleman that Lt. William J. Powell wrote: "We have overcome the barriers within ourselves and dared to dream." By 1942, African-Americans didn't just *dream* about flying - they *were* flying. Other forces were against them, however, preventing blacks from becoming *military* pilots.

Even though World War II was raging - and more and more American pilots were needed to fly bombers and fighters - blacks were prevented from participating. A significant basis for this prejudice stemmed from a 1925 report, from the War College, which states that African-Americans are incapable of performing the toughest tasks.

See [Alignments to State and Common Core standards for this story online at:](#)

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/AcademicAlignment/FIRST-BLACK-PILOTS-Red-Tails>

See [Learning Tasks for this story online at:](#)

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/AcademicActivities/FIRST-BLACK-PILOTS-Red-Tails>

Questions 2 Ponder

What Is Prejudice and How Does It Impact Us?

Although she had a passion for flying, and wanted to become a pilot herself, Bessie Coleman could not even attend a flight school in America. To become a pilot, she had to study in France. To make that happen, she first had to learn French.

What is prejudice? How does it impact people?

What would it take for someone like Bessie Coleman to overcome two major hurdles - black and female - to achieve her dream of becoming a pilot?

Have you ever experienced an act of prejudice against you? Did that action cause you to have more, or less, determination to achieve your goals? Explain your answer.

Media Stream



Bessie Coleman - First African-American Female Pilot

Photo of Bessie Coleman, online courtesy Smithsonian Institute.

View this asset at:

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Bessie-Coleman-First-African-American-Female-Pilot>



Europe - Map Locator

Image depicting the location of Europe, by DBachmann, online courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

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Robert Abbott - Bessie Coleman Supporter

Image of Robert Abbott, online courtesy *Chicago Defender*.

View this asset at:

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Bessie Coleman - Le Crotoy, Flying School

Photo of scene in Le Crotoy, France by Mikeones, online courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

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Bessie Coleman - French License to Fly

Photograph of Bessie Coleman's pilot license, issued in France during 1921. Online, courtesy Smithsonian Institute.

View this asset at:

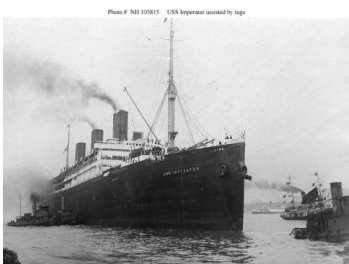
<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Bessie-Coleman-French-License-to-Fly>



Bessie Coleman - Stunt Pilot

Photo of Bessie Coleman, standing next to her plane, online courtesy Smithsonian Institute.

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Bessie Coleman - To France Aboard USS Imperator

Image of the USS Imperator, online courtesy Naval Historical Center - image NH 105815.

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NASA Drag Equation of the early 1900's **Glenn Research Center**

Aircraft Drag - D_a Plate Drag - D_p

Velocity - V Area - A

$D = k V^2 A cd$

Drag - pressure factor x velocity squared x wing area x drag factor

Drag coefficient cd is the ratio of the object's drag to the drag of a perpendicular flat plate with equal area.

Smoot's coefficient k is the drag of a 1 square foot flat plate at 1 mile per hour. 1900 accepted value is .035

Bessie Coleman - Study of Aeronautics

Image online, courtesy NASA.

View this asset at:

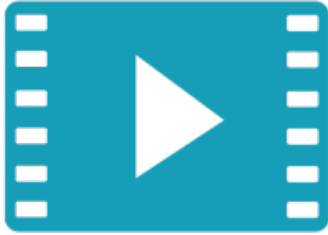
<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Bessie-Coleman-Study-of-Aeronautics>



GLAST - Launched by NASA

Image of GLAST, online courtesy NASA.

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Bessie Coleman - Video Biography

Clip from a video biography about Bessie Coleman from USTA's Institute for Texan Cultures.

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