



ENGLISH

**The
Nine
Who
Dared**

CAPE VERDEAN

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TheatreEspresso 

The Nine Who Dared

In September of 1957, a group of nine African-American students were the first to enroll in previously all-white Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. Although segregation had been ruled unconstitutional in the Supreme Court case of *Brown v. the Board of Education*, many communities in the South were reluctant to open their doors to African-American students. Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus ordered the National Guard to prevent the “Little Rock Nine” from entering the building on their first day of school. He was eventually overruled by President Eisenhower, who sent troops from the 101st Airborne to safely escort the students to Central High.



Once enrolled, the nine students faced daily harassment, but were trained not to react to the constant insults and abuse. After months of being tormented, one of the students, Minnijean Brown, decided to fight back and was expelled from school.

Violence and discrimination against African Americans in Little Rock had increased as a result of school desegregation. Members of the community were conflicted about what to do next. Some believed that integration should be postponed for the safety of the students and the greater community. Others strongly believed that the students must stay in school, no matter what sacrifices had to be made.

Kes Novi ki Atreve

Na Setenbru di 1957 un grupu di novi studanti Afro-Amerikanu foi primeru ki matrikula na Liseu Sentral di Little Rock, Arkansas ki antis era so pa studentis branku. Apezar di sigrigasau ter sidu konsidiradu inkonstitusional pa Tribunal Supremu na kazu di Brown kontra Konseilhu Administrativu di Edukasau, txeu kumunidadi di Sul ka ta gosta di rasebe studentis Afro-Amerikanu. Guvernador di Arkansas, Orval Faubus pidi Guarda Nasional pa inpidi kes “Novi Mininus di Little Rock” di entra skola na primeru dia di klasi. Prizidenti Eisenhower manda tropa di Forsa Aeria 101 pa kunpanha kes mininus pa Liceu Sentral y des manera bai kontra ordi di guvernador.



Dipos di matrikuladu na skola, kes mininus era xatiadu konstantimenti ma es foi trenadu pa ka riaji a insultus y abuzu. Dipos di mezis di ser xatiadu y tormentadu, un di kes mininu di nomi Minnijean Brown, disidi briga kontra es abuzu y el foi spulsadu di skola.

Disigrigasau di skola na Little Rock rezulta na aumentu di viulensia y diskriminasau kontra Afro-Amerikanus. Membru di kumunidadi ka sabe kumo es ta risolveba es asuntu. Uns ta pensa ma es debe spera y adia intigrasau pa suguransa di studentis y kumunidadi en jeral. Otus ta akridita firmimenti ma kes studentis debe fika na skola sen inporta ki sakrifisiu es tinha ki faze.

Minnijean's act of defiance sets the stage for Theatre Espresso's production of *The Nine Who Dared*. In the play, you will act as members of the Little Rock community. You will view a dramatization of the events, interview characters, debate the issues with your classmates and determine whether the remaining eight students should return to Central High immediately or wait until September in hopes that the violence will subside.

Questions to consider

- When the students do go back, what actions should school administrators and elected officials take to help protect them?
- What coping strategies should the eight students adopt in the face of harassment?
- What risks are worth taking in order to end injustice?
- Should young people be asked to risk their safety and emotional well-being for the sake of an important cause?

Arguments for returning to school

Arguments against returning to school

Changes that need to be made if the eight students return

Minnijean dizobidiensia ta prepara palku pa Tiatru Espresso pruduzi *Kes Novi ki Atreve*. Nes pesa di tiatru, bu ta atua komu membru di kumunidadi di Little Rock. Bu ta observa dramatisasau di kuzas ki pasa, intrivista pirsunajen, dibate ku bu kulegas di klasi y disidi si kes oitu studantis debe volta imediatamenti pa Liseu Sentral o si es debe spera te Setenbru na speransa ki viulensia ta mingua.

Perguntas pa analiza

- O ki studantis regresa pa skola, kuze ki administrador di skola y autoridad debe faze pa prutejes?
- Ki stratejia kes oitu mininus debe tuma pes pode konfronta abuzu y pirsigisau?
- Ki risku ki bale pena algen tuma pa kaba ku injustisa?
- Bu ta atxa ma minor di idadi, o algen nobu debe riska se bida y se ben star imusiunal pa un kauza inpurtanti?

Razau/Opiniau a favor di studantis volta pa skola

Razau/Opiniau kontra studantis volta pa skola

Mudansa/Mudifikasau ki debe fazedu si kes oitu studanti volta pa skola

May 17, 1954: The United States Supreme Court rules that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional in the Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka decision. Five days later, the Little Rock School Board announces that it will begin desegregation in compliance with the Court's decision.

May 24, 1955: The Little Rock School Board votes to adopt the Superintendent Virgil Blossom's plan of gradual integration, beginning with the high school level in September 1957. Lower grades would be integrated over the next six years.

Spring 1957: Eighty of the 517 Black students living in the Central High district express an interest in attending the school. After interviews with the Superintendent and staff, 17 students are selected. Eight students later decide to stay at the all-Black Horace Mann High School.

August 27, 1957: Seeking to prevent African American students from enrolling at Central High in September, the Mother's League of Central High School files a motion for a temporary injunction against integration.

August 30, 1957: Federal Judge Ronald Davies orders the School Board to proceed with its desegregation plan.

September 2, 1957: Governor Orval Faubus calls upon the Arkansas National Guard to surround Central High, prohibiting African American students from entering the school. In a televised speech, he declares that this move is to prevent violence and keep the peace.

September 3, 1957: Judge Davies orders that Central High School must be desegregated.

September 20, 1957: Judge Ronald Davies rules that Faubus has used the National Guard to prevent integration, not preserve the peace. On Davies' orders, Faubus removes the Guard.

September 23, 1957: Nine African American students are escorted into Central High, while an angry mob of over 1,000 protesters gather outside. Before the end of their first day of school, the nine Black students are removed from the school by police officers for their safety.

September 25, 1957: Under orders from President Eisenhower, 1200 members of the 101st Airborne Division escort the nine students back into Central High for their first full day of classes.

December 1957: After being taunted by white male students, Minnijean Brown dumps a bowl of chili on one of the students and is suspended for six days. She is later expelled for a subsequent altercation and transfers to New Lincoln High School in New York City.

17 di Maiu di 1954: Supremu Tribunal di Statu Unidu ta tuma disizau na kazu di Brown kontra Konselhu Administrativu di Edukasau y el ta deklarar ma sigrigasau rasial na skola publiku e inkonstitusional. Sinku dia dipos Diresau di Skola di Little Rock ta anunsia mel ta kumesa disigrigasau en akordu ku disizau di tribunal.

24 di Maiu di 1955: Diresau di Skola di Little Rock ta vota pa adota planu di Suprintendenti Virgil Blossom. Es planu era a favor di intigrasau gradual pa studentis ki ta kumesaba liseu na Setenbru di 1957. Studentis di grau mas baxu ta serba intigradu na siginti seis anu.

Primavera di 1957: Oitenta di 517 studentis negru ki ta viveba na distritu di Liseu Sentral mostra interesi na frikuenta kel liseu. Dipos di intrivista ku suprintendenti y funsiunariu di skola, es skodje 17 studentis. Mas tardi, oitu des disidi fika na Liseu Horace Mann undi tinha so Pretu.

27 di Agostu di 1957: Pa ivita/inpida Afro-Amerikanu di matrikula na Liseu Sentral na Setenbru, Aliansa di Mai di Liseu Sentral ta abri un prusesu undi es ta pidi pa intigrasau ser pruibidu tenpurariamenti.

30 di Agostu di 1957: Juiz Federal Donald Davies ta da ordi pa Diresau di Skola sigi ku se planu di disigrigasau.

2 di Setenbru di 1957: Guvernador Orval Faubus, ta manda Guarda Nasional di Arkansas pa serka Liseu Sentral y pruibu studentis Afro-Amerikanu di entra liseu. Na un diskursu na tilivisau el ta diklara ma kel disizau e pa ivita viulensia y mante paz.

3 di Setenbru di 1957: Juiz Davies ta da ordi ma Liseu Sentral ten ki ser disigrigadu.

20 di Setenbru di 1957: Juiz Ronald Davies ta disidi ma Guvernador Faubus uza Guarda Nasional pa ivita intigrasau, in vez di mante paz. Davies ta da ordi pa Faubus manda tra Guarda Nasional di liseu.

23 di Setenbru di 1957: Novi studentis Afro-Amerikanu ta kunpanhadu pa Liseu Sentral enkuantu mas di 1,000 gentis kontra es akontisimentu ta prutesta. Na primeru dia, antis di skola kaba, pulisia tinha ki tra kes novi studentis di skola pa garanti ses suguransa.

25 di Setenbru di 1957: Di akordu ku ordi di Prizidenti Eisenhower, 1200 membru di Forsa Aeria 101 ta kunpanha kes novi studentis Afro-Amerikanu otu bes pa ses primeru dia interu di klasi na Liseu Sentral di Little Rock.

Dizenbru di 1957: Dipos d-el ser insultadu y humiliadu pa studentis di Rasa Branku, Minnijean Brown ta inborka/ baza un tijela di chili ruba kabesa di un di kes studentis y el ta suspendedu pa seis dia. Mas tardi el ta ben ser spulsadu pamo otus gerra y es ta transfiri-l pa Liseu New Lincoln na Sidadi di Nova Yorki.



Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus (speaking)

1. Over three years passed between the Brown v. Board of Education decision and the integration of Central High. What are some possible reasons why the Little Rock Superintendent decided on a “gradual integration” of the schools?
2. Of the students initially chosen to enroll in Central High, many decided to stay at Horace Mann instead? Why do you think those students decided to stay at an all African-American school?
3. Governor Faubus was initially supportive of integration. He stated that the reason he prevented Black students from entering Central High was for their safety. What other reasons might have caused him to take this action?
4. Why do you think Minnijean Brown received such a strong punishment for her actions?



President Dwight D. Eisenhower

1. Mas di tres anu pasa entri Brown kontra Konselhu Administrativu di Edukasau y intigrasau na Liseu Sentral. Pamodi ki Suprintendenti di Liseu Sentral disidi na “intigrasau gradual” na skola? Da algun razau.
2. Di kes studentis ki skodjedu primeru, alguns disidi fika na Horace Mann. Pamodi es studentis tuma disizau di fika na skola undi tinha so Afro-Amerikanu?
3. Governor Faubus apoia intigrasau na prinsipiu. El fra ma razau ki leba-l a ivita Pretus entra na Liseu Sentral e pa ses suguransa. Ki otu razau pode ter lebadu el a tuma es disizau?
4. Pamodi ki Minnijean Brown dadu kastigu tan duru pa kuza k-el faze?



Brown v. Board of Education: the 1954 landmark Supreme Court decision that mandated the integration of public schools.

Segregation: the separation of a specific racial, religious, or other group from the general body of society.

Civil Rights: the rights to full legal, social, and economic equality extended to African Americans.

Lynching: putting a person to death by mob action without due process of law.

National Guard: a dual State-Federal military force that can be called upon to protect citizens and their property in times of emergency. The National Guard can also be deployed to serve the U.S. abroad during times of war or crisis. Each state has command over its own National Guard, but shares that authority with the Federal government.

NAACP: the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People founded in 1909. Its mission is “to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons, and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination.”

Brown v. Konsejhu Administrativu di Edukasau: Disizau grandi di Supremu Tribunal ki da ordi pa intigrasau na skola publiku na 1954.

Segregasau: Siparasau dun rasa, riligiau o otu grupu di grandi publiku o susiedadi en geral.

Direitu Humanu: direitu di igualdadi ligal, susial y ikonomiku konsididu a Afro-Amerikanu.

Linxamentu: un grupu(duzia o sentena) di algen ki ta tuma justisa na ses mon y mata otus sen prusesu ligal. El kontisi pa kontrolu susial di brankus kontra pretus na tenpu di rivulusau na Amerika, na tenpu di Charles Lynch.

Guarda Nasional: Konbinasau di Forsa Armada Federal y di Stadu ki pode ser txumadu na imirjensia pa pruteje sidadau y ses prupriedadi. Guarda Nasional pode ser utilizadu pa djuda na tenpu di krizi o gerra dentu di Stadus Unidu o na Strangeru. Kada Stadu ta manda na se Guarda Nasional, ma es ta konparti aaturidadi ku guvern u Federal.

NAACP: Asusiasau Nasional pa Avansu/ Prumusau di Gentis di Kor, fundadu na 1909. Se misau e “garanti igualdadi di direitu pulitiku, susial, edukasional y ikonomiku a tudu algen y ilimina odiu y diskriminasau rasial.



Students meeting the mayor of New York City

DAISY BATES, president of the Arkansas NAACP, provided guidance and support to the Little Rock Nine. In the fall of 1957, her home became the headquarters for those working to integrate Central High.

MINNIJEAN BROWN, one of the Little Rock Nine, was suspended and later expelled for retaliating against the students who harassed her during her first year at Little Rock High. She transferred to New York's New Lincoln School, where she graduated in 1959. She became a social activist and served in the Clinton Administration as the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Workforce Diversity.

ELIZABETH ECKFORD is remembered for facing the angry mob outside of Central High all alone on September 4, 1957. After Little Rock schools were closed in 1958, she joined the U.S. Army and earned her G.E.D. She returned to Little Rock in 1960 and later attended Central State University in Wilberforce, Ohio.

ERNEST GREEN, a senior when he entered Little Rock High in 1957, was the first African American student to graduate from the school. He earned a bachelor's and master's degree from Michigan State University, after which he worked as the Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Affairs under the Carter Administration.

ORVAL FAUBUS, Governor of Arkansas (1955-67). In 1957, citing public safety concerns, he defied the Supreme Court's decision to integrate schools by ordering the Arkansas National Guard to prevent African American students from entering Central High.

ELIZABETH PAISLEY HUCKABY, a vice principal at Central High School, was responsible for shepherding the female Black students through their first year at the school. She was a believer in integration, stating that "no public school system segregated by law on the basis of race is consistent with democracy."

CARLOTTA WALLS LANIER, the youngest of the Little Rock Nine, returned to Central High when it reopened. She received her bachelor's degree from Colorado State College, and later founded a real estate brokerage firm.

MELBA PATILLO, a junior when she entered Little Rock High in 1957. She later became a journalist and wrote an autobiography entitled, *Warriors Don't Cry*.

GLORIA CECELIA RAY was a sophomore when she enrolled at Central High School. Her mother, who worked for the State of Arkansas, was fired by Governor Faubus for refusing to withdraw Gloria from Central High School. They moved to Missouri the following year. Gloria graduated from Kansas City Central High School and later became an attorney.

TERENCE ROBERTS, a sophomore when he enrolled at Central High, moved to Los Angeles, California to complete his high school education. He received his Ph.D. in psychology from Southern Illinois University and serves on numerous boards, including the Little Rock Nine Foundation.

JEFFERSON THOMAS, a sophomore when he entered Central High School, graduated from the school in 1960 and went on to work as an accountant for the U.S. Department of Defense.

THELMA MOTHERSHED, one of the Little Rock Nine, completed her junior year at Central High School in 1958. After Central High closed, she continued her education through summer school and correspondence courses, went to college, and earned a master's degree in Guidance and Counseling from Southern Illinois University.

DAISY BATES, Prizidenti di NAACP di Arkansas ki sirbi di gia y apoia kes Novi di Little Rock. Na Otonu di 1957 se kaza sirbi komu sede pa gentis ki ta trabadja pa intigrasau na Liseu Sentral.

MINNIJEAN BROWN, un di kes Novi di Little Rock ki foi suspendedu y dipos spulsadu pamo el kobra/riaji kontra mininus branku ki abuza y maltrata-l duranti se primeru anu na Liseu di Little Rock. El foi transfiridu pa Liseu New Lincoln na Nova Yorki dundi el gradua na 1959. El bira ativista y trabadja komu Sekretaria- Adjuntu di Kumisariu pa Diversidadi na Lugar di Inpregu duranti Aministrasau Clinton.

ELIZABETH ECKFORD e kunhisidu komu mudjer ki infrenta el so un multidau di gentis furiozu djuntu di Liseu Sentral na dia 4 di Setenbru di 1957. Dipos ki skolas di Little Rock fitxa na 1958, el lista na Tropa Amerikanu y el tra G.E.D. El volta pa Little Rock na 1960 y mas tardi el matrikula na Universidadi Sentral di Stadu na Wilberforce, Ohio.

ERNEST GREEN, matrikula na se ultimo anu (finalista) na Liseu Little Rock na 1957. El foi primeru studanti Afro- Amerikanu di kel liseu ki gradua. El ganha un diploma di bacharelatu y maestradu na Universidadi di Stadu di Michigan. Dipos el bai trabadja komu Sekretariu Adjuntu di Habitasau y Asuntu Urbanu duranti Aministrasau Carter.

ORVAL FAUBUS, Guvernador di Arkansas (1955-67). Na 1957, el ba kontra disizau di intigrasau na skolas publiku di Arkansas ki Supremu Tribunal tuma. El manda Guarda Nasional pa ka dixta studentis Afro-Amerikanu entra na Liseu Sentral di kel stadu ku diskulpa m-el sta priokupadu ku suguransa publiku.

ELIZABETH PAISLEY HUCKABY, vice diretora di Liseu Sentral rispnsavel di djuda mudje-studentis negru duranti ses primeru anu na kel skola. El ta akridita na intigrasau, y el ta fra ma "ninhun skola publiku ki ta sigi lei di sigrigasau ku bazi na rasa ta apoia dimukrasia.

CARLOTTA WALLS LANIER studanti mas nobu di kes Novi di Little Rock . El volta pa skola dipos kes torna abri-l. El rasebe se bacharelatu na Kulejiu di Stadu di Colorado, y mas tardi el kria un firma di bende kaza.

MELBA PATILLO, entra na Liseu Little Rock na se terseru anu di skola na 1957. Mas tardi el bira jurnalista y el skrebe un autobiografia ku titlu di, "Gerreru ka ta Txora"

GLORIA CECELIA RAY entra na Liseu Sentral na se sigundu anu di skola. Se mai ta trabadja pa Stadu di Arkansas. Mai di Gloria foi dispididu pa Guvernador Faubus pamo el nega tra Gloria di Liseu Sentral. Na anu siginti es muda pa Missouri. Gloria gradua di Liseu Sentral di Sidadi di Kansas y mas tardi tra kursu di divogadu.

TERENCE ROBERTS, entra na Liseu Sentral na se sigundu anu di skola, el muda pa Los Angeles, California pel kompleta ensinu sikundariu o liseu. El rasebe se Dotoradu (Ph.D.) na psikulugia na Universidadi di Southern(sul) Illinois. El ta faze parti di txeu dresau inkluidu Little Rock Nine Foundadion (Fundasau di Kes Novi di Little Rock)

JEFFERSON THOMAS, entra na Liseu Sentral na se sigundu anu y el gradua di kel liseu na 1960. El bai trabadja komu kontabilista na Departamentu di Difeza di Stadus Unidu.

THELMA MOTHERSHED, Un di kes Novi di Little Rock, el kompleta se terseru anu di ensinu na Liseu Sentral na 1958. Dipos ki Liseu Sentral fitxa, el kontinua se idukasau na skola di verau y kursu di kurispondensia, el bai kulejiu y el rasebe un maestradu na Orientasau y Konselhu na Universidadi di Southern(Sul) Illinois.

As members of the Little Rock community, you will have the opportunity to ask questions of the following key players. Write down some questions that you may ask.

Komu membru di kumunidadi di Little Rock, bu ta ten opurtunidadi di faze prugunta a sigintis ator inportanti. Skrebe alguns preguntas ki bu pode faze.

My Questions

Daisy Bates:

Empty rectangular box for writing questions about Daisy Bates.

Ernest Green:

Empty rectangular box for writing questions about Ernest Green.

Melba Patillo:

Empty rectangular box for writing questions about Melba Patillo.

Vice Principal Huckaby:

Empty rectangular box for writing questions about Vice Principal Huckaby.

Daisy Bates:

Empty rectangular box for writing questions about Daisy Bates.

Ernest Green:

Empty rectangular box for writing questions about Ernest Green.

Melba Patillo:

Empty rectangular box for writing questions about Melba Patillo.

Vice Diretor Huckaby:

Empty rectangular box for writing questions about Vice Diretor Huckaby.

Nha Perguntas

TheatreEspresso performs at the John Adams Courthouse in Boston (in collaboration with the Supreme Judicial Court), at the Lawrence Heritage State Park Visitors Center, and in schools and museums throughout New England. The company thanks Mass Humanities and the following foundations for their generous support.



Cabot Family Charitable Trust, Catherine McCarthy Memorial Trust Fund, Friends of Lawrence Heritage State Park, Foley Hoag Foundation, Immigrant City Archives, National Endowment for the Arts, C. Pringle Charitable Foundation, Nathaniel and Elizabeth P. Stevens Foundation, and the White Fund

*This program is supported in part by a grant from the Boston Cultural Council, a local agency which is funded by the Massachusetts Cultural Council, administered by the Mayor’s Office of Arts, Tourism, and Special Events.

Since 1992, **TheatreEspresso** has toured its educational dramas to schools, museums, libraries, and courthouses throughout New England. **TheatreEspresso**’s work challenges students to make critical judgments, explore social relationships, reflect on the role of law and human rights in our society, and question accepted truths about the history of America. These plays confront students with complex situations, based on actual historical events, that provoke a variety of opinions and solutions. By asking students to consider themselves participants in the drama, the company engages students in examining contradictory events and testimony in order to reach their decisions.

TheatreEspresso does not advocate any one viewpoint, but hopes to compel students to relate historical events to contemporary issues. **TheatreEspresso** is in residence at Wheelock Family Theatre.



For further information, visit our website at
www.TheatreEspresso.org