



**The  
Nine  
Who  
Dared**

**ENGLISH**

**SOMALI**

**WAKE UP TO HISTORY!**  
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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.

## Sagaalkii ka Niibkeenay

September 1957, sagaal arday oo madowga Maraykanka ah ayaa ku biiray Dugsiga Bartameed ee Little Rock, Arkansas, dugsigaas oo caddaan uun ay dhigan jireen. Inkastoo kiiskii Brown v. Guddiga Waxbarashada ee Maxkamadda Sare ay sharci darro ka dhigtay kalasooca, inta badan bulshada Koonfureed uma oggalayn ardayda madowga ah dugsiyadooda. Guddoomiyaha Arkansas Orval Faubus ayaa Ilaalada dalka amray in ay “Sagaalka Little Rock” ka hor istaagaan soo galista dugsiga maalinta koobaad ba. Waxaa amarkaas qaaddacay Madaxweyne Eisenhower, kaas oo guutada 101aad ee Airborne ku amray in ay ardaydaas Dugsiga Bartameed nabad ku geeyaan.



Markay aadeen, sagaalkii arday daandaansi joogto ah ayaa lagu bilaabay, se waxaa lagu tababaray in aysan cay iyo xadgudub u liicin. Bilo la cadaabayay ka dib, ardayadda Minnijean Brown ayaa go'aansatay in ay is difaacdo, bal se waa la buriyay.

Rabshadaha iyo takoorka lagu hayay dadka madow ee Little Rock ayaa kordhay kalasooc la'aanta dugsiga aawadeed. Qaybaha bulshadu waxay isku diideen waxa xalku ku jiray. Qaar baa aaminsanaa in isusooca dib loo dhigo iyada oo la danaynayo amniga ardayda iyo bulshada oo dhan. Qaar kale ayaa aad u aaminsanaa in ardaydu dugsiga sii wadato, taasna tanaasul kasta loo sameeyo.

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

Falka geesinnimo ee Minnijean waxaa ku furmaysa ruwaayadda *The Nine Who Dared* ee Theatre Espresso. Waxaad ruwaayadda ka tahay xubin ka tirsan bulshada Little Rock. Waxaad daalacan doontaa dhacdoonyinka, warsan doontaa jilayaasha, arrimahan kala doodi doontaa ardayda kale, oo aad go'aan ka gaari doontaa in siddeeda arday ee hadhay ay si degdeg ah ugu laabtaan Dugsiga Bartameed ama in ay sugaan dhammaadka September marka rabshaddu kala degto.

### Bal isweydii

- Marka ay ardaydu laabtaan, maxay yihiin tallaabooyinka ay maammulka iyo shaqaalaha dugsigu qaadi karaan si ay u ilaaliyaan ardaydan?
- Maxay yihiin xeeladaha ay ardayda siddeeda ihi iskaga gaashaami karaan daandaansiga?
- Khatarahaa loo samri karaa si caddaalad darrada loo afjaro?
- Dhalinyarada ma in laga dalbaa khatar galinta naftooda iyo fayaqabkooda dareemeed si loo gaaro hadaf weyn?

#### Doodaha oggol ku noqoshada dugsiga

#### Doodaha diiddan ku noqoshada dugsiga

#### Isbaddalka iman kara haddii siddeeda arday ay noqdaan

**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.

**May 17, 1954:** Maxkamadda Sare ee Maraykanka ayaa kiiskii Brown v. Guddiga Waxbarashada ee Topeko sharci darro ka yeeshay kalasooca dugsiyada dadweynaha. Shan cisho ka dib, iyagoo waafaqaya Maxkamadda, Guddiga Dugsiyada Little Rock ayaa shaaciyay in ay kalasooc la'aan bilaabaya.

**May 24, 1955:** Guddiga Dugsiyada Little Rock ayaa u codeeyay in si tartiib ah loo hirgaliyo qorshaha Korjooge Virgil Blossom ee isusooca, laga bilaabo heerka dugsiyada sare September 1957. Heerarka hoose waxaa la isusooci rabay lixda sano ee dambe.

**Gu' 1957:** Siddeetan ka mid ah 517 arday madow ah oo ku nool degmeda Dugsiga Sare ayaa damcay in ay dugsiigaas ku biiraan. Ka dib wareysiyo ay la yeeshen Kormeeraha iyo shaqaalihisa, 17 arday ayaa la qaatay. Siddeed baa se go'aansaday in ay ku biiraan Dugsiga Sare ee Horace Mann, oo madow uuni joogeen.

**August 27, 1957:** Bishii September si ay ardayda madowga ah uga hor istaagaan ku biiridda Dugsiga Bartameed, Bahda Hooyooyinka ee Dugsiga Bartameed ayaa codsi dalab ah oo ku meel gaar ah dirtay si loo hakiyo isusooca.

**August 30, 1957:** Garsooraha Fadaraaliga ah ee Ronald Davies ayaa Guddiga Dugsiga ku amray in ay sii wadaan isusooca.

**September 2, 1957:** Guddoomiye Orval Faubus ayaa Ilaalada Arkansas ku xeeray Dugsiga Bartameed, si ay ardayda madow uga hor istaagaan soo galista dugsiyada. Hadal laga sii daayay telefishinka ayuu ku sheegay in amarkaas uu ku sugayay amniga oo uu rabshadda ku hakinayay.

**September 3, 1957:** Garsoore Davies ayaa amray Dugsiga Bartameed in laga qaato isusooc.

**September 20, 1957:** Garsoore Ronald Davies ayaa sheegay in Faubus uu Ilaalada ku amray hakinta isusooca, oo uusan nabad u dan lahayn. Davies buu maqlay Faubus oo Ilaalada ayuu celiyay.

**September 23, 1957:** Sagaal arday madow ah ayaa la geeyay Dugsiga Bartameed, iyadoo in ka badan 1,000 bannaanbaxayaal ah ay debedda is tubeen. Intii aysan maalintu dhammaan ayaa booliisku ardaydii madowga ahaa oo bad qaba dugsiyada ka saaray.

**September 25, 1957:** Siduu amray Madaxweyne Eisenhower, 1,200 ka tirsan Guutada 101aad ee Laanta Airborne baa sagaalkii arday Dugsiga Bartameed u soo kaxeeyay.

**December 1957:** Markay handadaad wiilal caddaan ahi ka dayn waayeen, Minnijean Brown ayaa baaquli basbaas ah midkood dusha uga shubtay, oo lix cisho ayaa la fariisiiyay. Hadhow na waaba laga buriyay dugsiyada, waxayna u wareegtay Dugsiga Sare Cusub ee Lincoln ee New York City.



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. Saddex sano ka dib go'aankii Brown v. Guddiga Waxbarashada iyo isusocii Dugsiga Bartameed, maxaa keeni kara in Korjoogaha Little Rock uu shaaciyo in si tartiib ah dugsiyadu u qaataan isusooqa?
2. In badan oo ka mid ah ardaydii loo qaatay ku biiridda Dugsiga Bartameed waxay doorteen tagidda Horace Mann. Maxay kula tahay sababta ay ardaydaasu u doorteen ku biiridda dugsi ay madowga uuni dhigtaan?
3. Guddoomiye Faubus wuxuu markii hore taageeray isusooqa. Wuxuu sheegay in amnigooga dartii uu ardayda madowga ah uga hor istaagay ku biiridda Dugsiga Bartameed. Ma jiraan sababo kale oo falkaas ku qasbi kari lahaa?
4. Maxay tahay sababta aad isleedahay Minnijean Brow waxay ku mudatay ciqaabta adag, falkeeda darteed?



**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. Guddiga Waxbarashada:** 1954 Maxkamadda Sare ayaa go’amisay in dugsiyada dadweynuhu qaataan isusooca.

**Kalasooc:** in la isku kala saaro midab, diin, ama koox laga saaro bulsho weynta.

**Xuquuq Sokeeyeed:** xuquuqda buuxda ee sinnaanshaha sharci, dhaqan iyo dhaqaale ee madowga laga qayb galiyay.

**Daldalaad:** in qof la dilo oo ay koox aan sharciga ku taagnayn dilaan.

**Ilaalada Dalka:** ciidan Gobol iyo Federaali ah oo xilliyada degdegga ah loo keeno si ay dadka naftooda iyo maalkooda u ilaaliyaan. Ilaalada Dalka waxaa kale oo la gayn karaa goobaha dagaalka ee ka baxsan Maraykanka. Gobol walba isagaa xukuma ilaaladiisa, balse xukunkaas wuxuu la wadaagaa dawladda Dhexe.

**NAACP:** Isbahaysiga Daleed ee Horumarinta Dadka Madow oo la aasaasay 1909. Himilada isbahaysigu waa “hubinta in loo sinnaado siyaasad, waxbarasho, dhaqan iyo dhaqaale oo ah xuquuqaha dadkoo dhan, iyo in la tirtiro nactooiyada midabeed iyo takoorka.”



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**, madaxweynaha NAACP ee Arkansas, oo tusaale iyo taageero ugu deeqay Sagaalka Little Rock. Dayrtii 1957, gurigeedu wuxuu xarun u noqday dadkii isusooqa ka dalbanayay Dugsiga Bartameed.

**MINNIJEAN BROWN**, ka mid ah Sagaalkii Little Rock, waa la fariisiiyay, ka dibna la buriyay in ay la dagaallantay arday dhibayay dartii sanadkeedii u horreeyay ee Dugsiga Bartameed. Waxay u wareegtay Dugsiga Sare Cusub ee Lincoln ee New York City, halkaas oo ay ka qalinjabisay 1959. Waxay noqotay dunjood bulsheed, waxayna kaalin ka qaadatay Maammulkii Clinton oo ay ka ahayd Kuxigaha Xoghayaha Shaqo Soorka.

**ELIZABETH ECKFORD** waxaa lagu xasuustaa in ay kalideed u babac dhigtay koox cadhaysan oo Dugsiga Bartameed hor tubnaa September 4, 1957. Markii la xidhay dugsiyada Little Rock 1958, waxay ku biirtay Ciidanka, waxayna diyaarisay G.E.D. 1960 ayay ku noqotay Little Rock, ka dibna waxay aaday Central State University ee Wilberforce, Ohio.

**ERNEST GREEN**, ahaa 12aad markuu ku biiray Dugsiga Bartameed 1957, wuxuu ahaa madowgii ugu horreeyay ee dugsigaas ka qalinjabiya. Wuxuu Michigan State University ka qaatay shahaadada sare iyo mastarka, ka dib wuxuu noqday Kaaliyaha Xoghayaha Arrimaha Guryaha iyo Magaalada ee Maammulkii Carter.

**ORVAL FAUBUS**, Guddoomiyaha Arkansas (1955-67). 1957, isagoo ku andacoonaya anniga dadka, waxa uu ka kor booday go'aanka Maxkamadda Sare ee isusooqa dugsiyada, waxa uuna Ilaalada Dalka ee Arkansas amray in ay ardayda madowga ah ka hor istaagaan galista Dugsiga Bartameed.

**ELIZABETH PAISLEY HUCKABY**, maamul xigeenka Dugsiga Bartameed, waxa ay sanadkoodii koobaad ee dugsiga masuul ka ahayd ardayda dumarka ah ee madow. Waxay aaminsanayd isusooqa, iyadoo tidhi "kalasooqa uma fiicna dugsi kasta oo dadweyneed haddii sharciga iyo dimuqraadiyadda lagu taagan yahay."

**CARLOTTA WALLS LANIER**, tii ugu yarayd Sagaalka Little Rock, waxay ku soo noqotay Dugsiga Bartameed markii dib loo furay. Waxay shahaadada sare ka qaadatay Colorado State College, ka dibna waxay furatay shirkad dillaaleed.

**MELBA PATILLO**, ahayd 11aad markay ku biirtay Dugsiga Bartameed 1957. Waxay noqotay suxufiyad, waxayna qortay buugga taariikh-nololeedkeeda ee, *Warriors Don't Cry*.

**GLORIA CECELIA RAY** waxay ahayd 10aad markay ku biirtay Dugsiga Bartameed. Hooyadeed, oo u shaqaynaysay Gobolka Arkansas, baa waxaa buriyay Guddoomiye Faubus kaliya in ay Gloria ka saari weyday Dugsiga Bartameed. Waxay u guureen Missouri sanadkii xigay. Gloria waxay ka qalinjabisay Dugsiga Magaalada Kansas, waxayna noqotay qareen.

**TERENCE ROBERTS**, ahaa 10aad markuu ku biiray Dugsiga Bartameed, oo u guuray Los Angeles, California si uu u sii wato waxbarashada dugsiga sare. Shahaadada Ph.D. ayuu cilminafsigaa kaga qaatay Southern Illinois University, wuxuuna ku biiray guddiyo badan, siiba Samafalka Sagaalka Little Rock.

**JEFFERSON THOMAS**, ahaa 10aad markuu ku biiray Dugsiga Bartameed, halkaas oo uu ka qalinjabiyay 1960, waxa uu xiisabiye ka noqday Laanta Difaaca ee Maraykanka.

**THELMA MOTHERSHED**, ka mid ah Sagaalkii Little Rock, oo 11aad kaga baxday Dugsiga Bartameed 1958. Markii la xiray Dugsiga Bartameed, waxay sii wadatay waxbarashadeeda xagageed, waxayna aaday jaamacad, oo hanuuninta iyo barbaarinta ayay shahaadada mastarka kaga qaadatay Southern Illinois University.

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.

Idigoo ah xubin ka tirsan bulshada Little Rock, waxaad kansho u helaysaa in aad warsato jilayaasha muhiimka ah. Sii qoro su'aalaha aad doonayso inaad weydiiso shaqsiyaadkaas.

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 Principal Huckaby:

Empty rectangular box for writing questions about Vice Principal Huckaby.

Weydimahayga ku aaddan

**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](http://www.TheatreEspresso.org)**