



**The  
Nine  
Who  
Dared**

**ENGLISH**

**CHINESE**

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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.

## 九個人的挑戰

1957年9月，一群九個非洲裔美國人學生在阿肯色州的小石城報名入讀全白人的中央高中學校。雖然最高法院自布朗相對教育委員會案件之後已裁定種族隔離是違憲法的，許多在南方的社區都不願意接受非洲裔美國人學生。阿肯色州州長Orval Faubus下令國民警衛隊去阻止“小石城九人”在第一天進入學校。他最後被總統艾森豪威爾推翻，總統派出101空運部隊安全地護送學生到中央高中學校。



一旦入學，九個學生每天面對騷擾，但被訓練對不斷侮辱和虐待不作出任何反應。其中一名學生，Minnijean Brown 被折磨數月之後，決定反擊，但是被逐出學校。

學校廢除種族隔離，結果增加了對非洲裔美國人在小石城的暴力和歧視。社會成員不知道下一步該怎麼做而產生衝突。一些人認為為了學生的安全和更大的社區的安全應將全體化推遲。其他人強烈認為，無論作出什麼犧牲，學生必須留在學校。

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 的反抗行為設置了在Theatre Espresso 舞台上的九個人的挑戰，在戲中，你作為小石城社區的成員，你會看到戲劇化的事件，訪問戲中人物，與你的同學辯論問題，並確定其他八名的學生是否應立即返回到中央高中學校或等到9月希望暴力會逐漸消退。

### 要考慮的問題？

- 當學生們回去時，學校行政人員和民選官員需要使用什麼行動來幫助保護他們？
- 其他八個學生應採取什麼策略應付未來的騷擾？
- 以結束不公平為主要目標，什麼是值得冒的風險？
- 民眾應否要求年輕人冒著安全和情感的福祉為求完成一個重要的使令？

### 贊成返回學校的論據

### 反對返回學校的論據

### 如果八名學生返回學校的話，在什麼情況下需要有更改

**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.

**1954 年5 月17 日:** 美國最高法院裁定布朗相對皮卡教育委員會在公立學校的種族隔離是違憲法的。五天後,小石城學校董事會宣布,它將開始廢除種族隔離以便遵守法院的裁決。

**1955 年5 月24 日:** 在小石城學校董事會投票通過總監 Virgil Blossom 的逐步全體化的計劃,高中年級在1957 年9 月開始,低年級將在未來六年被全體化。

**1957 年春季:** 517 名黑人學生居住在中央高中學校地區,有八十名表示有興趣入讀中央高中學校。經過總監和工作人員採訪後,17 名學生被選中。八名學生後來決定留在全黑人的霍勒斯曼高中學校。

**1957 年8 月27 日:** 尋求以防止非洲裔美國人的學生在九月入讀中央高中學校,中央高中學校的母親聯盟會提交一份對全體化的臨時禁令的議案。

**1957 年8 月30 日:** 聯邦法官 Ronald Davies 下令學校董事會繼續其廢除種族隔離的計劃。

**1957 年9 月2 日:** 州長 Orval Faubus 呼籲在阿肯色州國民警衛隊包圍中央高中學校,禁止非洲裔美國人學生進入學校。在電視演講講話中,他宣稱此舉是為了防止暴力和維持和平。

**1957 年9 月3 日:** 法官 Davies 下令中央高中學校必須全體化。

**1957 年9 月20 日:** 法官 Ronald Davies 裁定 Faubus 採用了國民警衛隊,以防止全體化,而不是維護和平。在 Davies 指令下, Faubus 撤除警衛隊。

**1957 年9 月23 日:** 九個非洲裔美國人的學生被護送到中央高中學校,而超過1000 名憤怒的暴民示威者聚集大門之外。為了九個黑人學生的安全,學校的第一天結束前,警察把他們從學校帶走。

**1957 年9 月25 日:** 在從總統艾森豪威爾指令下,1200 名 101 空運部隊成員護送這九名學生返回中央高中學校上第一整天的課。

**1957 年12 月:** 被一群男白人學生嘲諷後, Minnijean Brown 傾倒一碗辣椒肉豆在其一學生之上,被停學了6 天。她後來又因為發生口角被逐出學校,並轉移到紐約市的新林肯高中學校。



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. 布朗相對教育委員會案件和中部高中學校之全體化超過三年長的時間。有什麼是小石城總監決定學校“逐漸全體化”的可能性原因呢？
2. 最初選擇在中央高中學校讀書的學生中，很多決定留在霍勒斯曼高中學校。你認為這些學生為什麼決定留在全非洲裔美國人的學校呢？
3. 州長 Faubus 最初支持全體化的。他說他阻止黑人學生進入中部高中的原因是為他們的安全。還有什麼其他原因可能導致他採取這種行動呢？
4. 你認為Minnijean Brown 的行動為什麼收到如此強烈的懲罰呢？



**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.”

**布朗相對皮卡教育委員會:** 1954 年具有里程碑意義的最高法院決定責成公立學校全體化。

**隔離:** 特定種族，宗教或其他組從一般社會的分離。

**公民權利:** 權利充分的法律，社會和經濟平等擴展到非洲裔美國人。

**私刑:** 使用暴民行動把一個人處死，還沒有通過法律的正當程序。

**國民警衛隊:** 聚集州和聯邦軍事力量，可以在緊急時刻呼籲他們來保護公民和公民的財產。國民警衛隊也可以部署到海外戰爭或在危機時期為美國服務。每個州都有指揮自己的國民警衛隊的指令，但與聯邦政府共享這個權威。

**全國有色人種協進會:** 於1909 年成立為促進有色人種的全國協會，使命是“確保所有人的政治，教育，社會和經濟平等和權利，並且消除種族仇恨和種族歧視。”



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 work 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 become 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** , 阿肯色有色人種協進會的會長, 為小石城 九人提供指導和支持。在1957 年的秋天, 她的家成為了 那些致力中央高中學校全體化之人的總部。

**MINNIJEAN BROWN**, 小石城九人之一, 因她第一年在小石 城高中向騷擾她的學生報復, 被學校先暫停學此後還被 逐出學校, 最後轉移到紐約的新林肯學校, 於1959 年她 在這所學校畢業, 她成為一名社會激進份子, 並在克林頓 行政的員工多元化組織擔任國務卿副助理。

**ELIZABETH ECKFORD** 於1957 年9 月4 日, 被人記住她在 中央高中學校門外獨自面對所有憤怒的暴民, 小石城學校 於1958 年關閉之後, 她加入了美國軍隊和取得了她的 G. E. D., 她於1960 年回到小石城, 後來入讀在威伯福 斯, 俄亥俄的中央州立大學。

**ERNEST GREEN**, 於1957 年他進入小石城高中學校的高中四年 級, 是第一個從學校畢業的非洲裔美國人的學生, 他由密歇 根州立大學取得了學士和碩士學位, 之後他在卡特行政部門 擔任房屋和城市事務的助理國務卿。

**ORVAL FAUBUS**, 阿肯色州長 (1955 年至1967 年)。1957 年, 公眾安全問題為理由, 他不顧最高法院的判決, 下令阿肯 色州國民警衛隊, 以防止非洲裔美國人的學生進入中央高中 學校。

**ELIZABETH PAISLEY HUCKABY**, 一個中央高中學校的副校長, 負責看管女黑人的學生在學校通過第一年。她相信全體化, 指出 " 在公立學校系統之內沒有法律因種族而隔離是符合民主。 "

**CARLOTTA WALLS LANIER**, 小石城九人中最年輕的一個, 當中央高中學校重新開放, 她返回學校。她在科羅拉多州立大學取 得她的學士學位, 後來又創辦了一家房地產經紀公司。

**MELBA PATILLO**, 於1957 年她就讀於小石城高中學校的高中 三年級, 她後來成為一名記者, 還有寫了一本自傳, 名為勇士 不要哭。

**GLORIA CECELIA RAY**, 她就讀於中央高中學校的高中二年 級。她的母親 曾在阿肯色州任職工作, 因拒絕從中央高中學 校撤走Gloria 被總督法柏斯解僱。來年他們搬到密蘇里州居 住。Gloria 在堪薩斯城中央高中學校畢業, 後來成為一名律 師。

**TERENCE ROBERTS**, 他就讀於中央高中學校的高中二年 級, 搬到洛杉磯, 加利福尼亞州, 以完成他的高中教育。 他從南伊利諾伊大學取得了心理學博士學位, 並擔任多個 董事會, 包括小石城九人基金會。

**JEFFERSON THOMAS**, 他就讀於中央高中學校的高中二年 級, 於1960 年從學校畢業, 又成為一名會計師為美國國防 部工作。

**THELMA MOTHERSHED**, 小石城九人之一, 於1958 年完成了 她在中央高中學校高中三年級, 自從中央高中學校學校關 閉之後, 通過暑期學校和函授課程她繼續她的教育, 上了 大學, 並在南伊利諾大學取得了指導和諮詢的碩士學位。

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.

身為小石城社區的成員，你將有機會向以下關鍵人物詢問問題。寫下一些你可能會問的問題。

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.

我的問題

**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

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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)**