Little Rock Central

High School

Little Rock Central
High School
NNal Historic Site
Arkansas

NNal Park Service
U.S. Department
ofthe Interior

Published "NNal
Park Service
Harpers Ferry
Center, PublicNs
PO Box 50, Harpers
Ferry, WV 25425

Visitor InformN Brochure
CHSC 2014-chc-
644/cjbig

This edition is a
Contracted Braille
'Grade 2' transcription

!Plan your visit !Ll 1

Rock Central High School

begin on page 19.

Year of Reckoning

The school desegregN crisis

at Little Rock Central High

School put on trial

America's -mitment !xs founding

principles. It was the first

significant test ofthe 1954

Supreme Court ruling in Brown

very. Board of EducN that "separate

educNal facilities are

inherently unequal." The

successful outcome affirmed the

basis of that ruling--the 14?

Amendment's promise of "equal

protection ofthe laws."

What became a defining moment in

the South's "massive resistance"

!school desegregN began

quietly enough witha plan "Ll

Rock's school board !graduY

integrate the city's schools. But
Orval Faubus, the populist
governor of Arkansas witha
reputN for relative moderN on
racial issues, undercut local
officials. Race was playing an
increasing role in Arkansas
politics, and Faubus was looking
ahead !running for reelection in
1958. His actions turned ordered
desegregN inffviolent
confrontN.
Crying "states' rights" and
floating rumors about planned
violence, Faubus justified
calling out the NNal Guard !keep
order--"blocking the entry of nine
African American students.
Faubus also cited concern for their
safety, but before the eyes of
guardsmen, mobs followed, spat
on, and threatened violence !the
students. Later, after a court had
ordered the NNal Guard withdrawn,
andwith only police !control the

situN, an angry crowd 3
⠽⠕⠥⠝⠛⠀⠉⠗⠕⠺⠙⠀⠀⠀

perimeter across the street from

Central High School;

cover of idle~{{?.}}Life magazine

showing troops in front of

Central High School;

"Central High School

eg" button.

Constitutional Struggle

Governor Faubus ′pictured′

Spurred "other southern

politicians and his own constituents

!take a stand against desegregN,

Faubus insisted that in idle~{{?.}}Brown idle~{{?.}}very.

idle~{{?.}}Board the Supreme Court had

overstepped its constitutional

authority. He invoked what he

called constitutionY guaranteed

states' rights !back his use ofthe

NNal Guard !bar African

American students from Central

High. `s doing he directly

challenged the federal government.

President Eisenhower
'pictured'
Although not an aggressive enforcer of
civil rights, Eisenhower believed
deeply in the rule of law, the
Constitution, andthe appropriate use
of military force. When Governor
Faubus used armed guardsmen
!defy a ruling ofthe US
Supreme Court, Eisenhower had
no choice but !back constitutionY
granted judicial and executive
authority. He was the first president
since Reconstruction !use federal
troops !enforce civil rights--the
Little Rock Nine were escorted
"soldiers and guardsmen forthe entire
1957-aieh school year.

"The only assurance I can give
you is that the Federal Constitution will be
upheld "me "e legal means at
my -mand."

--President Dwight

Eisenhower, in telegram

!Governor Faubus

Little Rock, 1957-aiei

A chronology follows:

1957

September 2

Governor Faubus orders

NNal Guard !bar African

Americans from school for their

"safety."

September 3

On the first day of school a mob

gathers. Little Rock Nine do not

appear.

September 4

Guardsmen bar black students from

entering school ′pictured′. After

Elizabeth Eckford is turned

away she is harassed "mob

'pictured', and walked a 7
two-block-long gauntlet of
threats and racial slurs.

September 20

Federal judge rules against use
of NNal Guard !block
students.

Little Rock police are given
responsibility for protecting the
students.

September 23

Little Rock Nine enter the
school; police cannot maintain
order. Riot ensues andthe students
leave from a side entrance in a
police car.

September 24

President Eisenhower
federalizes Arkansas NNal
Guard and sends 1,200 soldiers
from the 101/ Airborne Division
!Ll Rock.

Picture: row of trucks
from 101/ Airborne entering
Little Rock at night.

September 25
African American students
enter Central High escorted
"soldiers ′pictured′.

September 26
Faubus appears on
television, saying "We are now an
occupied territory." 101/
Airborne Division leaves in
November. Little Rock Nine
endure physical and verbal abuse
throughout the year.

1958

May 25
Ernest Green ′pictured′ is the
first African American
!graduate from Central High

School. Green says: 9

"It's been an interesting year.

I've had a course in human

relNs first hand."

September 27

Faubus temporarily closes

schools, giving voters a choice:

accept integrN or reject it ′wh

they do, thereby closing schools forthe

1958-either year′. Sign stating

"This School Closed "Order ofthe

Federal Government" ′pictured′

erected "Ll Rock citizens.

1959

Federal court declares closings

unconstitutional. Schools reopen

in August. Three African

Americans attend Central High

School, including Jefferson

Thomas and Carlotta Walls.

"If parents would just go home and

let us alone, we'll be all right.

"' We can do it."

--White female Central

High student

US School DesegregN

A chronology follows:

1849 idle~{{?.}}idle~{{?.}}Roberts very. The

City of idle~{{?.}}Boston

Supreme Court upholds

segregated schools; provides

precedent for idle~{{?.}}Plessy idle~{{?.}}very.

idle~{{?.}}Ferguson.

1881 Tuskegee Institute

Booker That. Washington founds

school for African Americans.

His emphasis on trades disturbs

some African American leaders.

1896 idle~{{?.}}Plessy idle~{{?.}}very.

idle~{{?.}}Ferguson

Supreme Court establishes

"separate but equal" doctrine.

1909 idle~{{?.}}FormN idle~{{?.}}of idle~{{?.}}NAACP

NNal AssociN forthe

Advancement of Colored People

'NAACP' looks !courts

!achieve equal rights.

1936 idle~{{?.}}idle~{{?.}}Univ. of Maryland

very. idle~{{?.}}Murray

Maryland Supreme Court

orders university's law school

!admit African American

student.

1946 idle~{{?.}}Mendez idle~{{?.}}very.

idle~{{?.}}Westminster

Ends segregN of Latino

students in Orange County,

CA, schools.

1950 idle~{{?.}}Sweatt idle~{{?.}}very.

idle~{{?.}}Painter

Supreme Court finds that

"separate but equal" is

unattaina in higher educN.

1954 idle~{{?.}} idle~{{?.}} Brown very. Board of

idle~{{?.}} EducN

Supreme Court overturns

"separate but equal" doctrine.

idle~{{?.}} Brown idle~{{?.}} II Ẃ1955Ẃ

mandates--though

ambiguously--desegregN with

"all deliberate speed."

1960 Ruby Bridges

Six-year-old African

American girl desegregates

New Orleans elementary school,

escorted through mob "federal

marshals.

1972 Detroit Busing

Plan

Busing plan is reversed in

1974 "Supreme Court

Ẃidle~{{?.}} Millikin idle~{{?.}} very. idle~{{?.}} BradleyẂ,

affirming that courts could not remedy

"white flight."

Anti-Busing Riots

Residents of South Boston riot in response !court-ordered busing.

Players in a Public Drama

The Little Rock Nine

Terrence Roberts, Elizabeth Eckford, Ernest Green, Thelma Mothershed, Minnijean Brown, Jefferson Thomas, Carlotta Walls, Gloria Ray, and Melba Pattillo ′all pictured′, the African American students enrolled in Central High School in 1957, became known as the "Little Rock Nine."

A Clash of Viewpoints

Some Little Rock citizens who opposed integrN were ready !accept it !avoid disrupting their children's educN and damaging the city's

reputN as progressive--and thus
its business prospects. ′!Most
African Americans the city was
progressive only in the eyes ofthe
whites and only in relN !m
raciY intolerant southern
cities.′ Others dug in their
heels against change, and both sides
began marshaling their forces.

Opponents of desegregN formed
the Capital Citizens Council
andthe Mothers' League of Central
High School, circulating flyers
′illustrated′ and petitioning the
courts !delay desegregN and
remove federal troops. After an
African American student was
expelled, a group of students
distributed anti-integrN cards
reading "One Down ‴ Eight
!G."

When the divided school board
fired 44 teachers and
administrators suspected of
supporting integrN, the group

Purge 'STOP', supported "the
Women's Emergency —mittee,
demanded a special school board
election !recall the segregNist
board members. They in turn
organized the —mittee !Retain
Our Segregated Schools
'CROSS' !block the recall.
The recall effort was successful and
most ofthe teachers were rehired.

Picture: "STOP"
button

The Eyes ofthe World '"

The Little Rock crisis occurred
in the infancy of TV and was among the
first news stories filmed as events
unfolded. The Magnolia Mobil
service stN near the school became
an impromptu press base from which
reporters called in their stories.

One ofthe photographers on the
scene was 26-year-old Will Counts.

Working forthe Little Rock Arkansas
Gazette, Counts caught on
film mobs screaming at
Elizabeth Eckford and beating a
black newsman ′pictured′.
These powerful photographs helped
spur President Eisenhower
!act--partly because during the Cold
War battle forthe moral high ground
the nN was embarrassed "scenes
casting American society in a
negative light. These now-iconic
images were among those published in
idle~{{?.}}idle~{{?.}}A Life Is More Than A
idle~{{?.}}Moment, Counts' moving visual
essay on the events in Little
Rock.

The worldwide coverage, generating
outrage at the violent denial of
basic rights, became a model forthe
civil rights movement's use ofthe
media over the next decade.

Women on the Front Lines

Women and female students

played a leading role in the 17
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segregN. The Council of Church
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Women protested when Governor
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Faubus used the NNal Guard
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!bar the nine students. When civic
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and business leaders failed !protest
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the school closings, the Women's
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strong stand in favor of opening the
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IllustrN: flyer "the
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Women's Emergency
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—mittee stating "Wake Up
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school system is being
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destroyed, We stand for
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educN--not integrN nor
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segregN."
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Daisy Like. Gatson Bates
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′pictured with students′,
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president ofthe state chapter ofthe
NAACP, pressed for immediate rather than
gradual desegregN and during the
crisis was spokesperson forthe
students. In response
segregNists threw a rock through
her window, fired shots at her
home, and firebombed her lawn.

"Any time it takes 11,500
soldiers !assure nine Negro
children their constitutional rights in a
democratic society, I can't be
happy."

--Daisy Like. Gatson
Bates

History ofthe School

From its dedicN in 1927, Little
Rock Senior High School ′xs
name was changed !Ll Rock
Central High School in 1953′
was recognized as more than a
typical American school. The

massive structure 19

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Deco and Gothic Revival

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styles, was named "the American

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Institute of Architects

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"America's Most Beautiful

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High School." Central High was

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celebrated for its size ′100

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classrooms; capacity for more than

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2,000 students; a huge

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auditorium and stage′ andfor its

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academic excellence. The school

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also served as a civic center in Little

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Rock, hosting concerts, plays, and

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other events. It was a focus of

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-munity pride anda cultural

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symbol--perhaps one ofthe reasons so

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many fought so fiercely against change

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at the school.

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About Your Visit

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The Visitor Center is open

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daily from 9:jj am !4:cj pm.

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It is open year-round except

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Thanksgiving, December 25, and
January 1. We suggest you start
withthe exhibits in the visitor
center. In the Central High
—memorative Garden ′acr the
street from the Visitor Center′,
reflective arches ′pictured′
echo the school facade and
symbolize triumph over
intolerance. Nine trees and benches
honor the students. Call ahead
!arrange for group tours of park
sites.

Maps: Little Rock High
School NNal Historic
Site; park area map.

Please Note
Central High, although an
important historical landmark,
is still an operating high school
attended "m than 2,000 students.
The school is closed !park
visitors except for organized

tours. Visit the grounds in 21
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front ofthe school, but do not enter the
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school on your own. `agreement withthe
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ofthe interior; reservNs are necessary.
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Accessibility
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