

The Little Rock Nine and School Desegregation in USA – additional information

[Little Rock School Desegregation | The Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute](#) (The Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute at Stanford University)

Three years after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled unanimously in [Brown v. Board of Education](#) that separate educational facilities are inherently unequal, nine African American students—Minnijean Brown, Terrance Roberts, Elizabeth Eckford, Ernest Green, Thelma Mothershed, Melba Patillo, Gloria Ray, Jefferson Thomas, and Carlotta Walls—attempted to integrate Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. The students, known as the Little Rock Nine, were recruited by Daisy [Bates](#), president of the Arkansas branch of the [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People](#) (NAACP). As president of the [Montgomery Improvement Association](#), Martin Luther King [wrote](#) President Dwight D. [Eisenhower](#) requesting a swift resolution allowing the students to attend school

[Eisenhower, Little Rock Crisis, 1957, civil rights history, desegregation, education, school integration](#) (BillofRightsInstitute.org)

[The Lasting Impact of the Little Rock Nine](#) (Biography.com)

[Nine From Little Rock, 1964 | National Archives](#) (US National Archives)

Short documentary film is about the nine students who integrated Central High School in Little Rock, AR, in 1957. It was produced and directed for the United States Information Agency (USIA) by documentary filmmaker Charles Guggenheim.

DESEGREGATION IN USA

[Teaching the 1964 New York City School Boycott](#) (CivilRightsTeaching.org)

The Largest Civil Rights Protest You've Never Heard Of: Teaching the 1964 New York City school boycott

[ON THE MAP; Remembering a Boarding School for Black Students](#) (The New York Times Oct 1, 2000)

DESEGREGATION IN NEW JERSEY

[Even the Best Jim Crow School...Was Still a Jim Crow School](#) (JSTOR Daily)

[The History of Abbott v. Burke](#) (Education Law Center)

In 1990, the NJ Supreme Court upheld the administrative law judge's ruling, finding the State's school funding law unconstitutional as applied to children in **28 "poorer urban" school districts**. That number was later expanded to 31. [View the Abbott Districts](#)

[Hedgepeth and Williams v. Board of Education](#) (Wikipedia)

Hedgepeth and Williams v. Board of Education, Trenton, NJ, 131 N.J.L. 153, 35 [A.2d](#) 622 (1944), also known as the **Hedgepeth-Williams case**, was a landmark [New Jersey Supreme Court](#) decision decided in 1944. The Court ruled that since [racial segregation](#) was outlawed by the [New Jersey State Constitution](#), it was unlawful for schools to segregate or refuse admission to students on the basis of race. The case led to the formal desegregation of New Jersey public schools and was a precursor to [Brown v. Board of Education](#).

[Lessons for Today from a Landmark New Jersey Desegregation Case](#) (Albert Shanker Institute)

[New Jersey National Guard pioneered segregation's end](#) (US Air National Guard)

[How One NJ School District Tackled Desegregation - Booker v. Plainfield Board of Education](#) (New Jersey State Library)

[A Status Quo of Segregation: Racial and Economic Imbalance in New Jersey Schools, 1989-2010](#) (The Civil Rights Project UCLA)