

Note: Items marked *Kansas Memory item* may be found in Kansas Memory, the Kansas Historical Society's on - line digital portal, at <http://www.kansasmemory.org/locate.php?categories=4905-7056&>

Folder	Year	Subject	Description
1—3	1951-1994	NEWS ARTICLES Collected by Lucinda Todd	
1		Miscellaneous News Articles Various Periodicals	
1	1951	May 25, 1951, Topeka State Journal	Segregation Test to Trial June 25: Covers Details about the expected court date related to integration of the State's elementary schools.
1	1953	September 11, 1953, <u>The Kansas American</u> , Vol. 17, no. 3	"Topeka School Board Opens Segregated Schools" Article announces the opening of Randolph and Southwest school districts to Negro students as the first step in termination of segregation in Topeka's elementary.
1	1953	November 29, 1953, The Kansas City Star	"In Court Paradox" Article highlights legal efforts and cites concerns over attempting to integrate schools too quickly. It also provides enrollment information for nine of Kansas' largest cities. One interesting revelation was at the time of the article, the school system of Wichita, Kansas had already integrated its elementary schools without incident.
1	1954	April 2, 1954, <u>Kansas City Times</u> .	"Swimming In Swope Park" Announces the plan to allow both Negro and White swimmers to use the Swope Park pool. (Four to five years before Gage Park Pool opened to Negroes).
1	1954	June 8, 1954, <u>The Kansas City Star</u>	"A School Study" Article discusses results of integration efforts in several cities. It concludes that generally, De-segregation had caused less reaction than expected according to researchers.
1	1954	May 1954, <u>Topeka Capital</u>	"Little Effect Seen In Topeka" Article Quotes reaction of McKinley Burnett, Reverend Oliver Brown and State and Local Officials about their opinions on the Supreme Court Decision. It also discusses impacts in other cities where some cities see no problem in integrating Negro teachers while others seemed to feel there would be any positions available for them. Pittsburg, Kansas indicated it no longer had black teachers as the only three it had were no longer employed.
1	1954	May 1954, <u>Topeka Capital</u>	"South Quick to Protest Ruling" Article cites various comments from southern legislators, governors and other officials in railing against the Supreme Court ruling. Comments came from government officials from these states: South Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, Texas and Georgia.
1	1954	May 24, 1954, <u>Topeka Capital</u>	"Says Troops Can't Even Enforce Ban" Article quote Governor Talmadge of Georgia stating his people would not support the Ban on segregation "even if they send in federal troops". His sentiments were echoed by the State Attorney General Eugene Cook, who also took exception to the ruling.
1	1954	May 24, 1954, <u>Topeka Capital</u>	"Gov. Talmadge Flatly Declares Segregation Won't End in Georgia (negro Leaders of the South Pledge "No Compromise")" Article covers pro and con positions of black and white leaders. The article indicates the NAACP was actively pursuing efforts to integrate Georgia's schools even before the Supreme Court had made it decision.
1	1954	May 17, 1954, <u>The Kansas City Star</u>	"School and Racial problems are Unconnected in the South" Article cites a study by the Ford Foundation which concludes that integration would help some students while haring others. It also includes several examples to support its conclusion.
1	1954	May 19, 1954, <u>The Kansas City Star</u>	"Comments from the nation's papers on School Segregation Ruling" Article compiles comments from several newspapers and their opinion about the segregation ruling.
1	1954	May 1954, <u>The Kansas City Star</u> (assumed)	"Georgia Politicians Lifting their Voices Against Segregation Ruling" Article indicates Georgia Governor Talmadge was set to close the States Public Schools because of the ruling.
1	1954	May 19, 1954, <u>The Kansas City Times</u>	"End to Second Class Citizenship" Article states that the United States Supreme court has given another name to "un-Americanism" as it has ruled segregated schools are unconstitutional and "therefore un-American".
1	1954	May 18, 1954, The Topeka Daily Capital	"Emancipation Proclamation" this editorial opines that the Supreme Court decision will have little effect on Topeka's schools as it had already initiated those actions that would comply with the ruling. The article went on to say the ruling was the greatest victory "for the Negroes since the Emancipation proclamation".
1	1953	Undated and unknown publisher <u>Topeka Daily Capital</u> (Assumed)	"First Step Taken to End Segregation" Article indicates 15 negro children living in the districts to be integrated may still continue to attend Buchanan Elementary School, but that transportation will no longer be provided. Article

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			quotes Lucinda Todd who thanked the board on behalf of the NAACP “For your fairness and willingness to see that each Topeka child has an equal educational opportunity”.
1	1953	Undated and unknown publisher <u>Topeka Daily Capital</u> (Assumed)	“NAACP, Gets \$1,200 at Dinner to Push Anti-Segregation Suit” Article highlights the dinner provided at St. John AME Church and mentions several prominent speakers which included Former Kansas Governor Henry H. Woodring, Dr. Carl Minninger; and Judge Carl Johnson President of the Kansas City, Missouri NAACP.
1	1954	May 1954, (assumed) Paper Unknown but appears to be an Atlanta paper.	“School Drive On” Article covers announcements made by Walter White during an early campaign to eliminate segregated schools while in Atlanta, Georgia in Which he characterized Governor Talmadge of Georgia and Governor James F. Byrnes of South Carolina as “two of the most pathetic figures in American History”
1	1954	May 1954, (assumed) newspaper unknown	“Equality in Schools Urged” Article cites the Board of Governors of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers which urged local parent-teacher leaders to work towards “integrated education for all children”.
1	1954	May 20, 1954, newspaper unknown	“Election Impact from Ruling on Segregation” Article cites the impact of delaying the Supreme Court decision on how they would implement their ruling would have an “impact on the November congressional election”.
1	1954	Undated and unknown publisher <u>Topeka Daily Capital</u> (Assumed)	“Democracy at its Finest In Miami, Topekans Report” Three Topeka ministers who returned from the National Baptist Convention Inc. meeting in Miami had glowing reports about progress in integration of the city’s schools.
1	1954	May 1954, (assumed) newspaper unknown	“Churches and Court Ruling” Article covers joint position of an interdenominational group which called for the support of churches in easing the transition into complying with the Supreme Court ruling.
1	1954	May 18, 1954, <u>The Kansas City Times</u>	“Impact on Dixie” This extensive article covers the severe reaction to the Supreme Court ruling by several southern states who pledged to defy the ruling.
1	1954	May 26, 1954, <u>The Kansas City Times</u>	“Dixie Opinion is just a Myth, the Segregation Ruling Proves” Article states a reporter seeking reaction to the Supreme Court decision on schools learns a “So What?” attitude offsets the loud talk of some white supremacy advocates.
1	1953	September 9, 1953, <u>The Topeka State Journal</u>	“Segregation is Terminated at Randolph and Southwest” Article covers the advent of the initial integration of Topeka’s elementary schools and steps and ideas proposed by Board superintendent Wendell Godwin to implement the process. It also includes cautionary statements he made calling for self discipline by both Caucasians and Negroes in the process.
1	1954	May 21, 1954, <u>The Kansas City Times</u>	“Supreme Court Ruling Finally Ends the Civil War” Article portrays the Supreme Court Ruling as an end to the “Civil War” and a “long postponed victory for the Abolitionists”. It also quotes the 14 th Amendment to the Constitution which was at the heart of the Supreme Court’s ruling.
1	1954	May 21, 1954, <u>The Kansas City Times</u>	“Court Ruling Overseas” Article cites favorable reaction to the ruling by past critics as America is “setting out to match deed with word as to the meaning of democracy”. It also cited how the communists had criticized America for its segregation policies.
1	1969	August 28, 1969, <u>Washington Post</u>	The School Desegregation Mess: Speaks about dwindling number of Lawyers and activist attempting to further the cause of integrated schools.
1	1974	May 13, 1974, <u>Los Angeles Times</u>	Historic School Segregation Case Still Open: Discusses Linda Brown-Smiths efforts to enroll her Children in a predominantly white school.
1	1979	May 13, 1979, <u>Washington Post</u>	25 Years After Brown: Discusses several outcomes of the Brown V. Board as it applies to over 20 percent of America's ethnic groups.
1	1979	May 12, 1979, <u>Washington Afro-American</u>	Brown V. Board of Education: a 25 th anniversary celebration: Discusses a celebration at Howard university.
1	1979	May 16, 1979, <u>Topeka State Journal</u>	Importance Lost on Child: Article discusses Linda Brown-Smiths vague memories of the day her father testified against the Topeka Board of Education.
1	1979	May 14, 1979, <u>Washington Post</u>	Not Far Enough' on School Desegregation: Contrasts the transition of segregation in the states of Indiana and Mississippi – by 1979 Mississippi had more integration than Indiana did.
1	1979	May, 13, 1979, <u>Topeka Capital-Journal</u>	Brown: Pictorial based article about the Brown V. Board and How it changed Topeka.
2		Miscellaneous News Articles Various Periodicals	
2	1951	June 1, 1951, <u>The Call</u>	Suit Hits Separate Schools in Kansas: News article related to News Releases provided by Mrs. Todd that outlined the

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			nature and background of the lawsuit. (see item 30 above)
2	1951	1951 Topeka Daily Capital – exact date not available	Segregation Suit To Make History: Most significant in this article is the statement "...Brown et al verses the Topeka Board of Education is by far the most important of the five lawsuits. It could result in a decision which Negroes have sought since 1868 when the 14 th Amendment theoretically granted them full citizenship and equality before the law."
2	1952	October 21, 1952, Topeka Daily Capital	Jewish Group Fights Topeka's Segregation: The American Jewish Congress filed a brief asking the United States Supreme Court to reverse a Kansas federal district court decision upholding segregation in Topeka Public Schools.
2	1954	May 21, 1954, The Call	Kill Segregation: Major headline announcing the Supreme Court's favorable Brown V. Board decision, with many related articles.
2	1954	May 18, 1954, Topeka Daily Capital	South Quick to protest Court's School Ruling: Discusses various protests arising from southern federal and state officials about the Supreme Court Decision.
2	1954	May 17, 1954, Topeka State Journal	Numerous articles related to impact and reaction of Topekans on court decision.
2	1954	May 18, 1954, Kansas city Star	Bar to School Segregation: Article describes the case as a "Paradox" because only 8 percent of the in grades 'were affected by old tradition".
2	1954	May 17, 1954, Topeka State Journal	High Court Rules Out Segregation: But is the operative word in the Chief Justices ruling that the court would hear further arguments "this fall on how and when to end the practice."
2	1961	August 7, 1961, Topeka Daily Capital	Negro Teachers Faced Hard Task: Articles speaks about the difficulties Black teachers faced as segregation ended in Topeka's elementary schools.
2	1974	February, 1974, Topeka Daily Capital (Date approximate)	The 20 Year Journey From Topeka to Detroit: Discusses impact of Brown Case on segregation case then underway in Detroit.
2	1979	1979, Topeka Daily Capital – exact date not available	Linda Brown talks for \$1,500: Discusses Linda Brown's fee for speaking as detailed by her appointed attorney and representative Joseph Johnson.
2	1993	April 18, 1993, Topeka Capital-Journal	Todd was Key figure in struggle: Article provides a partial look at the contributions made by Lucinda Todd in creating the framework for the Brown V. Board lawsuit.
3		Miscellaneous News Articles Various Periodicals	
3	1954	1954, New York Herald Tribune	Warren Led Court to Unanimity: Spoke of the Chief justices leadership ability in leading the Supreme Court to Unanimity in the brown Case
3	1974	May 24, 1974, The Call	Commemorate 20 th Anniversary of the famous Topeka Case: Captioned photo of some of Mrs. Todd with several original members of the NAACP team, and Linda Brown whose father for whom they named the case.
3	1974	May 2, 1974, The Wall Street Journal	Was it Worth it? Article speaks about the disillusioned on the 20 th anniversary of integration ruling. The article specifically mentions the anger of several black Topekans because of the racial imbalance in several schools ("Topeka is 80 percent white but my daughter's school is 80 percent black"). Thank you note from the article's author is attached.
3	1974	1976, Topeka Daily Capital,	Brown Case: Needed, but bad law: Article relies heavily on Richard Kluger's book " <u>Simple Justice</u> ," but states the brown Case went much further than putting an end to segregated schools as "Everything flowed from the Brown." "The resulting flood wiped out state sanctioned segregation in parks, theaters, restaurants, libraries and public transportation."
3	1976	January 25, 1976, Kansas City Star	Civil Rights Epic: Article reviews "Simple Justice" ,serves up some riveting issues mentioned in Kluger's book about our history as a nation: "We the people"... when there was "institutionalized white supremacy and black degradation" for example.
3	1977	May 24, 1977, The Capital Journal	Topekan meets with Carter: Covers upcoming event where Mrs. Lucinda Todd was invited to the White House as one of the principals in the Topeka Case (as recommend to the White house by the NAACP legal Defense fund)
3	1979	March 16, 1979, Capital Journal,	Activists cite little progress over years: Article provides a good rundown of efforts in Topeka from two perspectives, one from the legal side as cited by Attorney Charles Scott and the other from and educational view by Mrs. Lucinda Todd.

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3	1979	1979, Topeka State Journal	U.S. official to speak on Brown case: Article Mentions, "Arthur Flemming will speak on the subject of the brown decision Impact and Challenges." Flemming was former Health and Welfare Secretary under president Eisenhower.
3	1979	May 17, 1979, Washington Post	Reflections on a Milestone Past: Article mentions "Lucinda Todd had no grand vision of racial equality "until I had a child. I didn't react to those things in Topeka; we were going along with segregation." Article covers a special and extensive interview of Mrs. Todd.
3	1989	May 14, 1989, Topeka Capital-Journal	35 years Ago...: Covers information about Lucinda Todd and mentions that NAACP activities radiated from her home. Article has photo of other plaintiffs
3	1994	January 13, 1994, Black Issues in Higher Education	Brown at 40: Magazine article covers extensive opinions about the Brown Case written by doctoral level Black educators.
3	1994	May 17, Kansas City Star	Brown V. Board 40 years Later: This is a very comprehensive article. It contains extensive information about Lucinda Todd, her role in the Brown case and discusses her personal feelings about the case. <i>Unfortunately, it also contains erroneous information. The part about her daughter being upset because the School system left Black schools out of a free music Instrument program is not true; only Mrs. Todd was angry. The part about Linda waiting outside the school in the Cold for 30 minutes is suspect as Nancy Todd-Noches' Husband attended Monroe School. He told her the doors were open to students well before the city bus arrived. He told her Mr. Green the Janitor was very considerate of the children and her husband often arrived early, often the first student there. This is typical of many articles related to the case that sometimes either mis-quotes or overlook important details.</i>
3	1994	February 16, 1994, USA Today	Legacy of class-action landmark: Covers more accurately Lucinda Todd's anger over the slight Black schools had from the school system's free musical instrument program.
3	1994	September 25, 1994, The Capital Journal	Historic Reception: Captioned Photo shows Mrs. Lucinda Todd chatting with Mr. Rayford Harper, superintendent for the Brown V. Board National Historic Site.
3A		Non-indexed articles	
4		Autographed Photo Nelson Mandela	Photograph acknowledges involvement of Todd family in activities that lead to the Brown V Board case. These included inviting the National Chapter to Topeka and later to their Home for meetings and strategy sessions, participating in bake sales, speeches to get funds to support the lawyers in the Supreme court case, and providing dinner, lunch and breakfast to member s of the LDF and NAACP national executive team who either stayed or met at their home. No other Topeka family was so involved in supporting the out of town visitors.
5 (over-size)	1922	Lucinda Todd's Diploma Girard, Kansas High School, 1922	Fragile, but complete – very large document (Includes Photo)
5 (over-size)	1928	July, 27, 1928 Life Diploma	Life Diploma Earned by Lucinda Todd, which allowed her to teach in public schools, located in state of Kansas. (Large Document)
5 (over-size)	1954	June 14, 1954, NAACP Board of Directors Certificate of Recognition	Certificate of Recognition presented by the NAACP Board of Directors to the Topeka, Kansas, Branch in thanks for their efforts culminating in the Brown v. Board decision.
6	1930-1934	May 9, 1930, Kansas State Teachers College, Transcript; Aug. 3, 1934, summer term transcript	A copy of Mrs. Lucinda Todd's College transcript years 1922-1928.
7	1935	August 2, 1935, Bachelor of Science Degree Diploma , The Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg	Awarded to Lucinda Wilson (Todd); Lucinda taught elementary school before she graduated from Teachers college, very common those days.
8	1947	Received September 25, 1947, Topeka's Ten Year Ten-Point Program for Improving School Facilities	Plan created by Kenneth McFarland to improve several Topeka Schools. Plan does not address segregated grades school system although it does initially mention "great deal of progress ...since the 1942 reorganization" which was when seventh, eighth grades were added to the Jr. High schools from Topeka's four black elementary schools. The results of the changed laws
9	1948	Draft of April 11, 1948 Letter from Ms. Lucinda Todd to Mr. Milton Tabor, <u>Topeka Daily Capital</u>	In which she chastises him for the way he portrayed Harrison Caldwell and characterized her as a militant.
10	1948	1948 Leaflet created by the "Citizens Committee on Civil Rights" and used in conjunction with a citywide petition later rejected by the Topeka Board of Education. <i>Kansas Memory item</i>	This Ad Hoc group headquartered at the home of Lucinda Todd created this leaflet for circulation around Topeka's Black Community. It requested funds to support the effort. Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Dan Sawyer walked the streets of

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			Topeka to get the petition signed by almost every Black household.
11	1948	September 13, 1948, Writ of Mandamus. <i>Kansas Memory item</i>	Daniel S. Sawyer, representing the Citizen's Committee for Civil Rights, filed this comprehensive document, with the Topeka Board of Education; the Board rejected it outright. They headquartered this committee at the Todd home, 1007 Jewel Street.
12	1949	Flyer April 26, 1949. <i>Kansas Memory item</i>	Announcing "Coming Walter White, Executive Secretary for the Advancement of Colored People, Tuesday, April 26, 8:15P.M Memorial Hall, 10 th & Jackson, World's Foremost Living Champion of "Human Rights" 'Don't Miss this Treat' Author, U.N. Consultant. Columnist ..."
13	1949	News Clipping Photo "With Senator Capper"	Photo shows Senator Capper, Walter White, McKinley Burnett, John Scott who met with Walter White during his visit Tuesday; he was a guest of Alvin and Lucinda Todd During this visit
14	1949	Photo of Walter White addressing audience at Memorial Hall April 26, 1949. <i>Kansas Memory item</i>	During his presentation, Walter White predicted the eventual end to segregation in the United States of America. Related news clipping "brings his 10 day tour of five mid-western states to Topeka.
15	1949	July 23, 1948, Kansas Supreme court Will Hear Jim Crow School Case This Month"	Filed by Attorney William T. Powers, in an effort to allow Negro children to attend the new \$60,000 school in Merriam, Kansas
16	1949	Autograph Book that began in 1949	Contains several names familiar to the Todd home, Walter White, Attorney Robert Carter, Jack Greenburg, Roy Wilkins and many others – Book also includes an autograph of Martin Luther King January 1968.
17	1950	Circa 1950, Original Handwritten draft document	Early collected thoughts of Ms. Lucinda Todd (On very old aged lined paper) which provides backdrop of legal efforts in 1950 and 1951 on the issue of segregated schools in Topeka With attached list of financial contributions made by private citizens
18	1950	Copy of September 13, 1950 Letter from Walter White to Ms. Lucinda Todd. <i>Kansas Memory item</i>	Letter mentioned receipt of her letter of August 29, 1950 about the situation in Topeka's elementary schools. Walter White mentioned that he would immediately refer the letter to his legal department and expect to be hearing from him in a few days. (Extra copies made)
19	1950	Copy of Lucinda Todd letter of August 29, 1950, sent to Walter White. <i>Kansas Memory item</i>	First letter from Topeka NAACP, that eventually brought LDF and Executive team et.al to Todd Home for Brown Case strategy sessions
20	1950	September 1, 1950 Letter from McKinley Burnet to Walter White	McKinley Burnett's letter advised Walter White that the Topeka Legal staff informed him the Topeka NAACP, has a case that is valid in the Federal Courts.
21	1950	September 7, 1950, from Constant Baker Motley, Assistant Special Counsel, NAACP Legal Defense Fund	In that letter Attorney Motley informed McKinley Burnett, they would be very happy to cooperate with the Topeka Legal staff "in the matter of filing a suit seeking admission of Negro children to white elementary schools"
22	1950	September 5, 1950, letter from Charles E. Bledsoe to the "NAACP Legal Department." <i>Kansas Memory item</i>	In that letter attorney, Bledsoe outlined the general nature of Topeka's situation as influenced by local laws (The Kansas Permissive law).
23	1950	September 18, 1950, Reply to Bledsoe's letter of September 7, 1950. <i>Kansas Memory item</i>	In his reply to Attorney Bledsoe, Attorney Robert L. Carter outlined his initial thoughts about strategies and approaches to the case: "Three Judge Court"; "get as many plaintiffs and their parents from various grades from the lowest to the highest"; He also offered to help "in whatever they deemed desirable"
24	1950	1950 Photo of Nancy Jane Todd,	Photo shows Nancy in front of Buchanan Elementary school.
25	1950	Photo of the Todd home as it would have appeared at the time Brown Case was initiated	Only known early photo of Todd home as it would have appeared in 1950
26	1950	November 1950 News Clipping	M.L. Burnett Re-Named Topeka NAACP Head
27	1950-1954	Scrap Book	Lucinda Todd started this book, August 22, 1950. It contains an eclectic collection of news articles related to a wide span of social and personal events she found of interest.
30	1951	1951 Handwritten news Release "For the Negro Press" <u>Suit Hits Separate Schools In Kansas</u>	Copy of Lucinda Todd's hand written News Release outlining the legal actions underway, explaining the causes, names of attorneys filing the actions
31	1951	May 23, 1951 Clipping from the <u>Kansas City Star</u> , "Common Sense on Segregation"	One of many articles Lucinda Todd saved. This one provides efforts underway in Kansas City, Missouri to open public facilities to "Negroes" such as the Starlight theater, the Auditorium, and the restaurant at the municipal airport (all a few years before such actions took place in Topeka).
32	1951	September 14, 1951, Letter from the Attorney Robert Carter of the National Chapter to McKinley Burnett. <i>Kansas Memory item</i>	Letter advised Chapter President McKinley Burnet that it would take \$5,000 to take the case to the United States Supreme Court; and it would have to be raised locally However he did offer some suggested means including contacting nearby chapters for assistance.

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33	1951	September 14, 1951 Letter from Attorney Robert Carter to Mr. Herbert Bell , President of the Abilene, Kansas Branch of the NAACP. <i>Kansas Memory item</i>	These letters were sent out to every nearby chapter urging them to assist in raising funds for the case
34	1951	June 21, 1951 handwritten List of "Children of Brown"	List is of both parents and children. List is not alphabetized, indicative it may represent order in which children identified for participation. One name "Fleming" dropped out.
35	1951	Official 1951 School Photo of Nancy Todd	Taken while Nancy was a student at segregated Buchanan Elementary school
36	1952	Circa 1952, Original Handwritten document	Mrs. Todd provides a background paper about the Brown Case in her handwriting starting in 1942, with appointment of Dr. Kenneth McFarland as school superintendent.
37	1952	November 30, 1952, Article Topeka Daily Capital Sunday Magazine	Article entitled "Segregation Suit to Make History" Provides a comprehensive background of the pending Brown V. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas lawsuit. It mentions how others cases from other states that joined in the case and why the Topeka case was more significant than the others were.
38	1953	1953 Des Moines Speech. <i>Kansas Memory item</i>	Speech Lucinda Todd made in Des Moines, Iowa on background of the Brown court case. Speech made to get funds for Supreme Court Attorneys
39	1953	Copy of a flyer about a NAACP Mass meeting, April 12, 1953	Announces visit from assistant council Attorney Robert Carter who would be speaking at St John AME Church
40	1953	Copy, <u>The Kansas American News Paper</u> Vol. 16, No. 32 April 10, 1953	Headline announces "NAACP Mass Meeting Sunday, at St. John AME
41	1953	March 31, 1953 Airmail Special Letter, From Robert Carter to McKinley Burnett. <i>Kansas Memory item</i>	Attorney Carter acknowledges receipt of a copy of a letter from McKinley Burnett sent with an enclosed memo from Superintendent McFarland. He advises Mr. Burnett if the Superintendent proceeds in this" (possible dismissal of Negro Teachers) he would immediately institute court action. Attorney Carter further advises he would be in Des Moines and he would be happy to meet with any teachers who have received "these notices."
42	1953	April 10, 1953 <u>Kansas City Call</u> , "Kansas Begins Purge of Negro Teachers	Article terms action as mass "weeding out" of teachers in Topeka and other cities. Article indicates school boards from 10 largest cities are planning to weed out Negro teachers wholesale because of the possible Supreme Court Ruling making Segregated Schools Illegal.
43	1953	May 16, 1953 <u>Kansas American</u> "An Open Letter To Six Topeka Teachers."	News article chastises six Topeka teachers who were dismissed and not fighting for their rights
45	1954	May 24, 1974, <u>Kansas City Call</u> , "Strategy Brought about 1954 Brown School Decision"	In this article saved by Lucinda Todd Roy Wilkins clarifies the role of the NAACP contrasted with that of the LDF. He states that the "Brown opinion of 1954, is too important a milestone in the long struggle for freedom for there to be any doubts as to who did what" Mrs. Todd underlined that part of the article.
46	1954	May 17, 1954, <u>The Topeka State Journal</u> , "Segregation Banned"	Front Page headline about the 1954 Supreme Court Decision
47	1954	May 21, 1954, <u>Kansas City Call</u> , Newspaper "Victory by a Knockout"	Describes the historical significance of the Brown Decision
48	1958	July 20, 1958, University of Kansas	Letter with enclosed extension classes Taken by Lucinda Todd as part of her continuing education.
49	1958	June 1958, Topeka Branch of the NAACP flyer	Flyer announces a "Mass Meeting" to discuss the state of Civil Rights in Topeka.
50	1965	March 9, 1965, photo of Central park Elementary School teaching Staff	Central park was one of Lucinda Todd's last teaching assignments; other photos of her classes are in Folder 102.
51	1965	May 28, 1965, Retirement Card	A card celebrating Lucinda Todd's career, which started in 1928 and signed by her co-workers at Central Park Elementary School; School was destroyed the following year in the 1966 Tornado Note: Mrs. Todd also taught the last year of Topeka's only segregated school – Pierce Addition Elementary School.
52	1967	October 8, 1967, news clipping <u>Topeka Daily Capital</u> , "McFarland Warns of Freedom Loss"	Mrs. Todd saved this article because she knew of Kenneth McFarland's reputation as a segregationist during her years as secretary of Topeka's NAACP chapter. The article appeared to indicate McFarland's slant continued to be racial in context.
54	1970	February 5, 1970, Letter from Mrs. Thomas Thatcher, Bronx new York June 24, 1970 letter from Ms. Barbara A. Thatcher of Bronx, New York to Ms. Lucinda Todd	Who in the course of conversation with members of the Menninger staff about the impact of the foundation (Menninger) on the case eventually lead her to Mrs. Lucinda Todd in which Mrs. Todd related "the long hard job of getting the Brown Case underway" In which Ms. Thatcher acknowledges the August 29, 1950 letter of Mrs. Todd as the first communication related to the Brown Case.
55	1970	November 4, 1970 Letter	Belated note of thanks to Mrs. Todd from Mr. Richard Kluger, author of the Book <u>Simple Justice</u> in which he mentioned her "comments were exceedingly helpful and opened up a number of vital points toward letting me understand the tensions and dilemma within the black community, then and now. Same envelope also contains a

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			handwritten note from Mr. Kluger informing Mrs. Todd he would be in Topeka 21 st through the 24 of October, 1970 and he would be "extremely grateful" if she could spare a half hour with him "for an off the record interview".
55A	1972	1972 Family History Written by Lucinda Todd	Family history entitled "Walk to Freedom" which details the efforts of Lucinda's grandfather R. B. Slaughter in his quest to move his family from Georgia to the state of Kansas circa 1885.
56	1972	June 30, 1972, Letter from Ms. Janet Stevenson, Astoria Oregon to Lucinda Todd	Ms. Stevenson mentions several photos she took of Nancy as she prepared to complete a book about the Brown case.
57	1974	May 15, 1974, <u>Congressional Record</u> – Senate S 8233, "Things Should Be better (Three Copies)	Mentions Lucinda Todd as one of 13 plaintiffs "In the Brown Case," 1970 May 25 letter from Kansas Governor Mike Hayden congratulating her on her birthday
58	1974	A commemorative booklet, Published by the NAACP legal Defense Fund Inc.	Booklet contains photo of Mrs. Lucinda Todd during her meeting with President Carter and other information about the Brown V. Board of Education Case.
59	1977	January 27, letter, Original Handwritten document	Ms. Lucinda Todd explaining the many invitations she received to participate in various celebrations of the Brown Case.
60	1977	Note From Ms Todd, (Original Handwritten document) on white house stationary, to CBS	Note expresses alarm about their intentions to interview Ms. Linda Brown about the case when she was a mere six years old when the case developed and would have no personal knowledge of those events. Moreover, as such information is of historical importance, she requested review of items to be discussed to ensure information would be historically correct
61		<i>Folder empty</i>	
62	1977	May 19, 1977, <u>Topeka Capital Journal</u> Article Topekan Meets with Carter	Article discusses meeting Lucinda had with President Carter Commemorating the 23 rd anniversary of the Brown Case.
63	1977	Hate Mail postmarked May 23, 1977, mailed in Topeka Kansas, Original Handwritten document	Letter speaks of Blackening Lowman Hill School
64	1977	Background paper explaining history of the School segregation cases, preparatory to meeting with President Jimmy Carter, May 18, 1977	Paper prepared by the Legal Defense Fund about segregation cases it had litigated. The Brown V. Board case was the lead case among several others
65	1977	1977 Document with brief biographical sketches of those to meet with President Carter	Lucinda Todd was among those listed because of her participation in development of the case as Secretary to the Topeka Branch of the NAACP
67	1977	May 19, 1977, Los Angeles Times, Civil Rights Veterans Meet With Carter	Article includes an interview with Mrs. Todd about Topeka's situation 23 years following the Supreme Court Decision.
68	1977	A typed letter with original signature	Biographical Sketch of Ms. Lucinda Todd, prepared prior to meeting with President Carter
69	1978	September 23, 1978	Ms. Lucinda Todd wrote a profile about her daughter Nancy Jane Todd (Noches).
70	1979	May 10, 1979 Mailgram from Special assistant to President Carter Inviting Mr. and Mrs. Todd "To Join the President of the United States	Meeting in conjunction with the 25 th Anniversary of the Brown V. Board of Education Supreme Court Decision (sic) (Related Documents)
71	1979	25 th Anniversary Dinner, Program Shoreham Americana Hotel, May 17, 1979	Lucinda Todd among the list of community leaders in the Brown Case and among those to sit on the dais
72	1979	May 16, 1979, Atlanta Constitution News Report, "Black and White Together	Comprehensive reports about the state of segregated school and details about each of the court cases with comprehensive coverage of the Topeka Case
73	1979	February 22, 1979 Mailgram from Jack Greenberg, Director and general Council, NAACP Legal Defense Fund	Mailgram invites Mrs. Todd to a two-day very special program in Washington DC commemorating the 25 th Anniversary of the Supreme Court Decision in Brown V Board of Education. (Related Documents)
74	1979	May 17, 1979, The White House	Personal memo from President Carter upon the 25 th Anniversary of the Brown Case
75	1980	Written June 5, 1980, Original Handwritten document	Recollections of Ms. Lucinda Todd about her knowledge of the Brown case
76	1980	Doctoral Dissertation, 1980, By Ms. Isabell Masters "The Life and Legacy of Oliver Brown, the First Listed Plaintiff of Brown Vs. Board of Education, Topeka Kansas	Cover page that related to Mrs. Lucinda Todd although the dissertation clarifies Rev. Oliver Brown's Role as the first listed plaintiff, and by no means the first plaintiff. (related Documents)
77	1980	April 20, 1980, Letter from Lucinda Todd to Mrs. Masters	Mrs. Todd terms "regrettable" that the brown case is going down in history in error. She specifically that many have mistakenly credited Reverend Brown as filing the case. The Topeka Chapter of the NAACP filed the case. She also states, "in fact reverend Brown was very reluctant to participate."

Papers of Mrs. Lucinda Todd

Note: Items marked *Kansas Memory item* may be found in Kansas Memory, the Kansas Historical Society's on - line digital portal, at <http://www.kansasmemory.org/locate.php?categories=4905-7056&>

78	1980	October 7, 1980 Letter from the Atlanta Branch NAACP	Letter advises Mrs. Todd about the strict NAACP Freedom Awards Banquet schedule for Dais guests, program
79	1980	August 27, 1980, Letter Atlanta Branch, NAACP	This is a letter from the Atlanta branch of the NAACP, inviting Mrs. Todd to Atlanta for a special award for her contribution to the Brown V. Board of Education court case.
80	1983	August 1983, Life Membership in the NAACP	Life membership certificate for Lucinda Todd Mrs. Todd had been a member of the NAACP since 1935
81	1984	March 9, 1984, Lucinda Todd Oral History "Deed of Gift" to the University of Kansas	Subject of the interview was Afro American Clubwomen of Kansas and more specifically the Links and its impact on civil rights in Topeka
82	1984	May 17, 1984, LDF Brown V Board Pamphlet	Covers historical notes related to efforts related to the Brown V. Board Case. Parts cover sacrifices made by the Todd Family in the effort.
83	1986	January 27, 1986, Handwritten Letter by Lucinda Todd	Discusses part of the Brown v Board case but focuses on her activities following retirement (25 years of teaching)
84	1986	December 19, 1986 Letter	Letter from Lewis Freedman, of Television Station WQED, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Thanking Mrs. Todd for an interview he will televise on his station.
85	1989	News Paper Article, May14, 1989,	Pictorial feature about activities in the Todd household during development of the Brown V. Board Case
86	1990	May 15, 1990, Letter from LDF Birthday Tribute to Lucinda Todd,	Letter characterized Mrs. Lucinda Todd as the "Unsung heroines of the civil rights struggle".
87	1990	May 14, 1990 Birthday Memo	Memo from Senator Nancy Kassebaum, That concluded the handwritten phrase "With much admiration and my very best wishes"
88	1991	February 6, 1991 8 ½ by 11 photograph of Mr. And Ms Todd with Kansas Senators Nancy Kassebaum and Bob Dole	Mr. Todd worked for Nancy's Father, Alf Landon and developed a very close friendship between the families.
89	1993	January 14, 1993 Memo from Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum to Lucinda and Alvin	Note from Senator Kassebaum expressed best wishes for the New Year and an added note about enjoying a visit with them; contains related photo.
90	1993	April 18, 1993, <u>Topeka Capital-Journal</u> "Todd Key to Struggle"	Covers, in part, some of the activities of Lucinda Todd related to development of the foundation for the Brown V. Board Case of Topeka.
91	1996	Lucinda Todd Obituary	Lucinda Todd passed away July 17, 1996
92	1996	July 22, 1996. Funeral Service Card	Funeral order of service for Mrs. Lucinda Todd, at St. John AME Church, Topeka Kansas.
93	1996	Letter, Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum	A handwritten note expressing her condolences on the passing of Mr. Alvin Todd.
95	2003	Letters , Smithsonian Institute (National Museum of American History)	Letter confirms items they will have on display at the Smithsonian Institute related to the Brown V. Board from the Todd home. 3 letters in folder
96	2004	August 2, 2004 Editorial <u>Capitol Journal</u> , "Lucinda Todd, Patient Lady"	Article mentions inadequate coverage of one of the most important figures in development of the actions that eventually lead to Topeka's Brown V. Board Case she needed better recognition. Also in folder is an e-mail from a former student in response to the article.
97	2004	April 11, 2004, copy of Certified Letter with Receipt sent to <u>Ebony Magazine</u> staff member Lerone Bennett, Sr.	Ebony Magazine had printed an article about the Brown V. Board case including several serious misprints about Lucinda Todd. Lucinda's daughter, Nancy Noches was so incensed she sent a registered letter to the magazine citing contents of their May 2004 issue (printed in April) that needed correction. She never heard back from them. That is one of the main concerns of Nancy, as were her mothers, too many people have set themselves up as authorities about the case. Unfortunately, it appears most children of plaintiffs often relied on books and news articles, which also often contained errors—folder includes copy of <u>Ebony Magazine</u> that contained the article.
98	2005	L.L.M Thesis St Thomas University School of Law, by Michael F. Blevins, J.D.	Attorney Blevins paid special tribute to Lucinda Todd, his fifth grade teacher for inspiring him.
99	2006	May, 7, 2006 <u>Parade Magazine</u> , "History Happened Here"	Article covers Little-known places that helped shape our nation's culture and heritage" The Lucinda Todd Home was one of ten places selected nation-wide.
100	2007	Program for Dedication of Education Center Building May 17, 2007	First educational facility dedicated to Lucinda Todd, one of the last Black educators' so recognized by the city of Topeka. Lucinda Todd was the only Black educator involved in the Topeka Brown v. Board Education Case.
101	2007	November 16, 2006, Topeka Board of education resolution	Resolution recognized Lucinda Todd as a courageous force in the Court case, Brown vs Board of Education of Topeka that dismantled the "separate but equal" provisions for the education of African American students in

Papers of Mrs. Lucinda Todd

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			America's public schools.
102		Photos	This folder contains photos of the Todd family, Lucinda Todd's portrait, Photo of Lucinda when she met Dr. Martin Luther King, photos of Mrs. Todd's first classes and of her last class, and an old photo of Todd home.
104	1954	May 18, 1954 Telegram sent Anson Phelps -Stokes	Western Union Telegram sent to Dr. Channing Tobias, National Chairman, NAACP, indicating his elation over Supreme Court Decision. Seeking Original
105	1984	May 29 1984, Letter	Letter sent from Congressman Jim Slattery congratulating Lucinda Todd's daughter, Nancy for her key role in the Brown case.
106	1963	April 16, 1963, Letter written by Dr. Martin Luther King	This is a photocopy of a transcript of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s, famous Letter from the Birmingham Jail.
107	1963	April 16, 1963, Letter written by Dr. Martin Luther King	Donated copy of the above Letter from the Birmingham Jail. This is a very fragile document apparently copied using an old reprographics process called "Thermofax". The process while minimally effective in making copies had numerous drawbacks. The paper is extremely sensitive to light and very brittle.
108	[1996?]	Biography of Lucinda Wilson-Todd	Biographical sketch written after her death
109	[1959?]	"Last Negro School Closes"	Topeka Daily Capital, [1959?]. Photo of Lucinda Todd, 3 rd and 4 th grade teacher at Pierce School, with class accompanying story, "One-Teacher Schools Few," on closing one-room schools in Shawnee County.
110	1934	Topeka Public Schools, Directory, 1934-1935	
111	1977	Press Conference at Hay Adams Hotel	Framed photo of Lucinda Todd and others with President Jimmy Carter, May 18, 1977. People identified on back.