



**Kansas Historical Society**  
**Oral History Project**  
**Brown v Board of Education**

Interview being conducted with Lucinda & Alvin Todd, 1007 Jewell, Topeka, Kansas by Ralph Crowder.

R: Mrs. Todd could you give me your place and date of birth?

Lucinda Todd: I was born in Southern Kansas, a little village called Litchfield. The date was 1903.

R: How did your family come to Litchfield?

Lucinda Todd: That is something. My grandfather with my whole family came from South Alabama. My grandfather decided that he didn't want his family to live in the South and be treated like they had to be treated. Remember there was an exodus from the South. They came to Kansas. My mother was married at that time. They settled in Litchfield, which is in Southern Kansas.

R: Did they farm?

Lucinda Todd: Yes, they were farmers.

R: Could you give me your mother's name and birthplace?

Lucinda Todd: Estella Slaughter. Her birthplace was in Alabama. I'm not too sure, Birmingham, I think. I'm not positive because I wasn't born then.

R: Right. The date of your mother's death and burial location.

Lucinda Todd: Let me see. I don't keep those things in my mind because they are so sad.

R: Just approximately.

Lucinda Todd: I was here in Topeka. She was living after I taught here, wasn't

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she?

Alvin Todd: You said when she passed? '27, was it?

Lucinda Todd: No, '28 is when I came here. She didn't die before I came. It was in the thirties, '34 or '35.

Alvin Todd: We married in 1935.

Lucinda Todd: She was living, wasn't she?

Alvin Todd: 1938.

R: Where was she buried?

Lucinda Todd: She was bury there in Litchfield.

R: Your father's name and birthplace.

Lucinda Todd: C.R. Wilson. Let me see where he was born, it was in Georgia. He came from Georgia to Alabama to work, I think it was. That was where he met my mother.

R: Do you remember the name of the town in Georgia?

Lucinda Todd: I sure don't.

R: Could you also provide me with the date of your father's death and burial location?

Lucinda Todd: He died quite a while before she did.

R: Was it before you got married?

Lucinda Todd: Oh yes. You never did see my father, did you, Alvin?

Alvin Todd: No, I never did see him.

Lucinda Todd: I can't give you that date. I don't remember exactly.

R: Do you think it may have been in the '20s?

Lucinda Todd: Yes, it evidently was.

R: His burial location?

Lucinda Todd: Buried in Litchfield.

R: Were there very many other black families living in Litchfield?

Lucinda Todd: No, there wasn't. In fact, there was only three, if I remember correctly.

R: Did you know those families?

Lucinda Todd: Sure.

R: Were they also from....

Lucinda Todd: From the South. They came in that exodus.

R: Do you remember those family names?

Lucinda Todd: I remember some of the children, anyway.

R: I was thinking of their family name.

Lucinda Todd: Simmons, I don't remember the first name. That's one of the families. And Howard.

R: Could you also give me the names and ages of your brothers and/or sisters?

Lucinda Todd: Ages, I don't know.

R: We can be real approximate.

Lucinda Todd: I'll start with my....I have eight brothers. I had eight brothers.

R: You had a good size family.

Lucinda Todd: I'll start with John Wilson. Did you want his birthdate?

R: Not particularly his birthdate but some indication of their age at death, possibly.

Alvin Todd: Do you want that picture? Family picture, all the boys and girls are

on there.

Lucinda Todd: I don't think any dates are on there.

R: How many of your brothers are still living?

Lucinda Todd: One.

R: Just one?

Lucinda Todd: That's Dreck's father. And five girls. Wasn't that a family?

R: That's a good size family. Could you give me your brothers' names?

Lucinda Todd: Yes. The oldest one was John Wilson, George Wilson, Joseph Wilson, Hugh Wilson, Harold Wilson, Charles Wilson, Lawrence Wilson. Is that eight?

R: Seven.

Lucinda Todd: Robert, I left Robert.

Alvin Todd: You almost left Robert out. I was trying to think myself.

R: And your sisters?

Lucinda Todd: My oldest sister was Crystal Wilson, Jessie Wilson, I guess I was next.

Alvin Todd: There was one killed.

Lucinda Todd: That was Crystal. Violet Wilson. One died as a little thing. I don't think she was named. Would that make five?

R: Yes, we have four including yourself and this baby.

Lucinda Todd: Just Baby Wilson.

R: She died at birth?

Lucinda Todd: Yes.

R: Or shortly after?

Lucinda Todd: I think it was shortly after.

R: This might be an easy one here, your spouse's name and date of birth and birthplace?

Lucinda Todd: Alvin Todd. Date of birth.

Alvin Todd: October 10th.

R: And the birth place ?

Alvin Todd: Oskaloosa, Kansas.

R: Just out of curiosity, Mr. Todd, how did your family come to Oskaloosa?

Alvin Todd: My father's parents were living in Oskaloosa and they came from slavery in Missouri. They settled there in Oskaloosa, which is not far from Kansas City. Oskaloos is about 32 miles from here.

R: What year did you come to Topeka?

Alvin Todd: I came to Topeka about 1928.

Lucinda Todd: Same year I did. I didn't know him then.

Alvin Todd: That's the reason I started....

R: How did both of you meet?

Alvin Todd: I was introduced by a boyfriend whose girlfriend was boarding at the same house.

Lucinda Todd: My dearest friend.

Alvin Todd: My ex, was to be my wife was living there at the same time and boarding place.

Lucinda Todd: What ex? I didn't get this?

Alvin Todd: He was playing bridge and he asked me to join a bridge game and meet this friend of his. That's how we met.

- R: The date and location of your marriage?
- Lucinda Todd: The location was down home in Girard, Kansas. My folks moved out of Litchfield. The date...we've been married how many years, 35?
- Alvin Todd: We married in 1935. We've been married 55 years.
- R: That's a long time. Could you list the names and ages of your children?
- Lucinda Todd: I just had one daughter. Her name is Nancy. Now her name is Nancy Noches.
- R: How old is she?
- Lucinda Todd: I ought to know. Forty-five, isn't she? Here she is.
- R: That's her picture. How old was she in that picture?
- Lucinda Todd: She's about nine years old.
- R: She must enjoy looking at that when she comes over.
- Lucinda Todd: Yes, she does.
- R: Could you speak a little bit about the ethnic heritage of your mother and father?
- Lucinda Todd: Yes. My mother, her father was a slave.
- R: This is your grandmother?
- Lucinda Todd: Yes, my mother's mother. My father, I know his parents were slaves too, though I can't remember exactly.
- R: Did both your mother's mother and father's father, did they both reside in Alabama, when they were in slavery?
- Lucinda Todd: She did. He came to Alabama from Georgia. I don't know when.
- R: Did you know your grandparents?
- Lucinda Todd: I knew my grandmother. My grandfather had passed before I got

big enough to know him.

R: Could you tell me a little bit about your education and/or training that you had?

Lucinda Todd: Beginning in the grades, or after I've grown up?

R: After you've grown up. I'll tell you what, start with your grade school and just identify where you went to grade school then you can talk about when you grew up.

Lucinda Todd: I went to grade school in Litchfield. It must have not been over the fourth or fifth grade when we left. In Girard, I went then to junior high.

R: Okay, then you moved to Girard, Kansas. Why did you move to Girard?

Lucinda Todd: My parents moved there because, I think, the main reason was education of us kids. Because in Litchfield there was no junior high. There wasn't even high school.

R: How large was Litchfield?

Lucinda Todd: Just a little town.

R: You went to junior high...

Lucinda Todd: In Girard and high school too.

R: Did you continue after high school?

Lucinda Todd: Oh yes, I went on to Pittsburgh, college there.

R: Is that in Pittsburgh, Kansas?

Lucinda Todd: Yes.

R: Was it called Pittsburgh State then?

Lucinda Todd: Yes. I graduated from there.

R: What year?

Lucinda Todd: 1932.

R: Were that many black students attending Pittsburgh?

Lucinda Todd: No.

R: Just a few. Could you tell me a little bit about your occupational experience?

Lucinda Todd: My teaching?

R: Yes.

Lucinda Todd: Let me see, I started teaching before I came here. I taught in a little one teacher school.

R: Where was that?

Lucinda Todd: That was in Girard.

R: You went back to Girard?

Lucinda Todd: That was before I left Girard.

R: So you were teaching....?

Lucinda Todd: When I came.

R: Clear this up. You were teaching in Girard prior to going to Pittsburgh State?

Lucinda Todd: In the summer between school years. That was just elementary grades.

R: You must have changed locations?

Lucinda Todd: Yes. I taught in Edison, which was a coal mining camp, for three or four years. Something like that.

Alvin Todd: Joplin, too.

Lucinda Todd: I did teach in Joplin.

R: That's ...



Alvin Todd: Missouri.

R: That was also elementary school in Joplin? How long did you stay in Joplin

Lucinda Todd: I didn't stay in Joplin but about three years.

R: After Joplin ...?

Lucinda Todd: Topeka.

R: Where did you teach in Topeka?

Lucinda Todd: The first school I taught in was Buchanan.

R: That would have been 1928?

Lucinda Todd: I think it would because that was when I came.

R: Were there very many black students in Edison at all?

Lucinda Todd: No, that was the one teacher school. I was the only teacher and I had about eight children. I taught there three years. Coal mining town.

R: Did you live in Edison all your life?

Lucinda Todd: I didn't live in Edison at all. I commuted to Girard.

R: Was that a very long drive?

Lucinda Todd: There was a streetcar going.

R: So it was pretty close by then.

Lucinda Todd: Yes.

R: And did you move on from Buchanan?

Lucinda Todd: I taught at Buchanan until the school case and they didn't move me then. When we won the case they could integrate the white schools.

- R: You taught from Buchanan from 1928 to 1954?
- Lucinda Todd: Not 1954. That's the end of this segregation thing.
- R: Was that until 1941?
- Lucinda Todd: I don't remember when I quit. I tell you what, I had quit teaching. I got married. I couldn't pass it. I couldn't teach in Topeka and be married, so I had resigned. I had forgotten about that.
- R: You had to resign in 1938?
- Lucinda Todd: Yes, I think I did.
- R: After you resigned were you able to substitute at all?
- Lucinda Todd: I don't remember them calling me. They kind of felt put upon by me. I think they thought, that I thought, that I was better than them. I just wanted to get married. I wanted a family and I wanted to get married.
- R: So you actually stopped teaching.
- Lucinda Todd: I resigned.
- R: And became a housewife?
- Lucinda Todd: Yes.
- Alvin Todd: She held on to that contract until after we were married. I drove her by the post office, there to mail her contract into Topeka.
- Lucinda Todd: I wanted to be sure I was married before...
- Alvin Todd: She wasn't sure I might back out.
- Lucinda Todd: I didn't want to lose my job and not have a job.
- Alvin Todd: And not have a husband either.
- R: That makes pretty good sense. Did you know she was holding on to the contract?

Alvin Todd: Yes.

Lucinda Todd: I think you got out of the car and put it in the mailbox.

R: Just while we are talking, Mr. Todd, could you tell me a little bit about your own education? Where you attended school.

Alvin Todd: I finished in Oskaloosa, high school and part of my grades there. I started school here in Topeka before I went to Oskaloosa. My mother died when I was 9 years old and I went to Oskaloosa with my grandparents. That's where I got started then in the fifth grade. I went on to grades and high school there in Oskaloosa.

R: Before you came to live with your grandparents in fifth grade, where were you living?

Alvin Todd: Oskaloosa High? That's where I was born.

R: And then after Oskaloosa, did you continue?

Alvin Todd: Lawrence. My folks moved to Lawrence. That's where I first started school.

R: Did you graduate from Lawrence High School?

Alvin Todd: No, not Lawrence High School. Oskaloosa High School. We had no junior high. It went clear to the eighth grade, grades and then into high school.

R: Did you continue after high school?

Alvin Todd: I went two years out at Washburn.

R: What years did you attend Washburn, do you recall?

Alvin Todd: It was fall of 1928 and the year of 1929.

R: Were there very many other black students attending Washburn with you at that time

Alvin Todd: There was quite a number of colored students when I was there but we were segregated. We couldn't eat in the cafeteria. Even after I had gone to school in Oskaloosa, I had played on the basketball team at Oskaloosa High School. We came up here to a

basketball tournament, if it hadn't been with the coach, we would have gotten to eat that time with the coach and the other boys. We were a mixed team. Of course, we all got to eat but just alone we wouldn't have been admitted.

R: Do you remember any of your classmates at Washburn?

Alvin Todd: Yes. Samuel Ewing, Tyrone Peak. What was the superintendent of TI School, the colored school out here?

R: The Kansas ...

Alvin Todd: His daughters went to school there. Richardson, Professor Richardson's daughters.

R: I met somebody else who was a graduate of Washburn in 1928. Her name is, Margarite Morgan at that time, and now Mrs. Margarite Jones. Do you remember her? Her maiden name is Margarite Morgan.

Alvin Todd: No.

R: Just out of curiosity, Mrs. Todd, was Pittsburgh State at that time you attended, segregated also?

Lucinda Todd: Oh yes, definitely. We didn't eat in the cafeteria.

R: Did you have difficulty finding somewhere to live?

Lucinda Todd: I had relatives. I stayed with my aunt.

R: Did you have any difficulties of using any of the facilities on campus, like described by Mr. Todd?

Lucinda Todd: I guess I didn't have to take phys. ed. I didn't get in on any of the phys. ed. classes. Of course, you couldn't eat. We were restricted.

Alvin Todd: Pittsburgh was where you couldn't take gym, wasn't it? State teachers' college.

Lucinda Todd: Yes.

R: Outside of just being restricted, did they ever explain to you why

they didn't want you to take phys. ed.?

Lucinda Todd: No explanation, and I didn't even ask. I wasn't bothered about taking phys. ed.

R: Could you give me your church or religious affiliation?

Lucinda Todd: I'm an A.M.E. I belong to St. John.

R: You have been a long time member of St. John's?

Lucinda Todd: How long have I been there. About 50 years

Alvin Todd: I think we've both been there about the same.

R: You are also an A.M.E.?

Alvin Todd: I'm an A.M.E.

R: Were your parents A.M.E.?

Lucinda Todd: That's interesting. I'm glad you asked me. My father was Christadelphian. He was very close friends with a white family there that was... They were Christadelphians and they got him in there.

R: That was in Litchfield? What is a Christadelphian?

Lucinda Todd: The headquarters were, I think, in California. He had to write back and forth. He was very strict and everything. He was a student. He studied at religion. He read his Bible. He was very strict on us.

R: And you decided not to continue that tradition?

Lucinda Todd: That's right. Too strict for me. He sure believed in it. This white family kept him in it. My father was a very brilliant man.

R: What did your father do with....

Lucinda Todd: He didn't use his education, his sense to make a living, he worked in the coal mines.

R: He worked in the coal mines.

Lucinda Todd: And a farmer.

Alvin Todd: He was an Irishman.

Lucinda Todd: He did talk foreign.

Alvin Todd: You can't talk foreign and grow...

Lucinda Todd: He didn't look too much like a colored man, did he?

Alvin Todd: I never did see him personally but I mean, I've heard the children talk about him.

Lucinda Todd: He was a very handsome man.

R: He was a black Irishman?

Lucinda Todd: Well, yes, you could say that?

R: Really? So he had lived in Ireland for a while?

Lucinda Todd: I don't think he lived in Ireland. He was just connected.

R: Were your parents A.M.E., Mr. Todd?

Alvin Todd: No, they were Baptist. My grandfather was a deacon in the Baptist Church there in Oskaloosa until they closed. For years until they closed the church.

R: Then when did you get involved with the A.M.E. church? After you came here?

Alvin Todd: Yes.

R: You were also at St. John's?

Alvin Todd: Yes.

R: Why did both of you select St. John's?

Lucinda Todd: He selected it because I was there.

Alvin Todd: I joined a few months after she did. I had relatives already in

there.

Lucinda Todd: All the teachers went to St. John's.

R: The majority of teachers belonged to St. John's. I didn't ask you this before but did you ever join a sorority?

Lucinda Todd: Yes. I'm an AKA. I'm not active though.

R: Did you join while you were at Pittsburgh State?

Lucinda Todd: No, they didn't have a chapter there.

R: After you came to Topeka?

Lucinda Todd: After I was teaching here. I worked in it for a long time. I worked in that group of women that had the Crittendon Home. That was quite an organization at that time.

R: What was that then?

Lucinda Todd: The Crittendon Home. It's down here on College. They took colored young women who were in trouble, who were pregnant and had nowhere to go. They stayed there and we took care of them.

R: This is the AKA's?

Lucinda Todd: No, this is different.

R: Oh, you did volunteer work at the Crittendon Home? This must have been after you left teaching.

Lucinda Todd: No, while I was teaching.

R: While you were teaching. I know that I have heard that a number of the early black teachers were affiliated with the AKA's.

Lucinda Todd: I am an AKA, I'm just not active.

R: Was it simply that people did not join the other sororities or just the majority of people who came here just became involved with AKA's?

Lucinda Todd: I think that the AKA's had such a name that many young women

thought it was just too much for them. The "cream of the colored women" were AKA. Many girls, I guess, I don't know that they felt that way but...

R: That's what you might think. Could you tell me a little bit about your membership in any other organizations other than religious organizations?

Lucinda Todd: Let's see.

Alvin Todd: The NAACP. She was quite a worker in the NAACP.

Lucinda Todd: I had to be.

R: Outside of the NAACP, you were involved with the Crittendon Home.

Lucinda Todd: The home is down here on College, Crittendon House is still there, although we are not working in that now.

R: Outside of those two would there be any others?

Lucinda Todd: Church organizations.

R: Okay, primarily the NAACP and the Crittendon Home.

Lucinda Todd: Right.

R: What organizations were you involved in Mr. Todd?

Alvin Todd: Not many. I belong to two choirs in my church. I'm an NAACP man. I don't have a life...like my wife has a lifetime membership in it but I don't. I just join every year.

R: Could you tell me a little bit about any hobbies or special interests that you have Mrs. Todd?

Lucinda Todd: I'm especially interested in children. That's all I know is children. Although, I don't believe I belong to a single organization, it's just children only. I raised my daughter, of course. I was teaching Sunday School and I was working in the Girl Scouts and stuff like that.

R: Any hobbies?



- Lucinda Todd: I crochet.
- R: My mother does too.
- Lucinda Todd: See my pillows.
- R: If someone was to ask you what you would consider important events during your life, how would you respond to that?
- Lucinda Todd: Important events, naturally is when I got married and when my child was born. Before is when I graduated from college. That's before marriage, of course.
- Alvin Todd: Wedding anniversary.
- R: That's a good one. Let me back up now just a little bit. What I would like you to do is tell me a little bit about prior to coming to Topeka. We've discussed it a little bit but could you tell me a little bit about your life with your brothers and sisters?
- Lucinda Todd: That was... When I was grown I lived in Litchfield, of course, and taught in Edison and went back and forth every day on the streetcar. That was important because I had a lot of work to do with those few children and keep track of them.
- R: When you were living in Litchfield were you living in the city or in....?
- Lucinda Todd: We lived in town. In fact, we lived a block from town. It was a small town. It's been so long I don't...
- R: You must have had a busy family because it was so large.
- Lucinda Todd: Oh yeah, we were. I can remember now getting up and catching that streetcar at I think 8:00 am. I still get up early.
- R: How did you get along with your brothers and sisters?
- Lucinda Todd: We got along just real well. My sister and I were very close.
- R: Which one was that?
- Lucinda Todd: That was Jessie. She's a mother of...this I must tell you. She's

the mother of Judge Brady, my nephew. He's a judge and this is his book.

Alvin Todd: Oh yeah, he's written a book. I forgot.

Lucinda Todd: I helped educate him with the money because her husband died while they were just young. She had three boys.

R: Did all your brothers and sisters marry?

Lucinda Todd: Yes, they all did.

R: And all of them left Litchfield?

Lucinda Todd: Oh yes, there was no school to go to and they were all determined to get an education. He graduated from the law school the year before...

R: I was noticing that. I'll have to take a look at that.

Alvin Todd: Crystal that was killed soon after she was married?

Lucinda Todd: Yes, she was. Automobile accident.

R: You mentioned that there were two other black families in Litchfield with you, the Simmons and the Howards?

Lucinda Todd: Yes.

R: Were they close friends of your family?

Lucinda Todd: Yes. The Simmons had some sons but they were much older than our family that we didn't mix with them. But the Howards, I grew up with Corinne.

R: Did any of the Howards or the Simmons move to Topeka?

Lucinda Todd: No. I don't know. They left Litchfield so early I don't remember where they went.

R: Was there any difficulty with your white neighbors at all?

Lucinda Todd: Where at?

R: In Litchfield and when you were little?

Lucinda Todd: I don't remember any. The high school was mixed but we were certainly separated. I mean didn't belong to any of those elite clubs and classes.

R: This was in Girard?

Lucinda Todd: Yes, in Girard.

R: Were you able to participate in any other activities in high school, or were blacks kept from participating in athletics or cheerleading or anything like that?

Lucinda Todd: I'm not an athletic person anyway. No, we didn't. I think there was some kind of program though. I remember they always had me standing in the back line singing. I guess it was the chorus. I tended to be singing back there.

R: Maybe that was in regards to your last name?

Lucinda Todd: It's because I was a negro.

R: Okay. I was thinking maybe they would have had you in alphabetical order but apparently they set you in the back. Do you remember anything else that you might want to tell me about in Litchfield or Girard?

Lucinda Todd: It was in Girard, of course, that I became a good size youngster. I was in junior high when we got to Girard. I didn't participate in anything especially, except I think that it was a chorus that they let me stand in the back. Other than that...

R: Was it difficult for your mother and father to raise such a large family?

Lucinda Todd: I imagine it was. They never complained where we could hear them. Whenever something came up that we were invited to they always scuffled and got the money, clothes.

R: So even though you had a large family, people were fairly comfortable?

Lucinda Todd: Yes, we got along pretty good.

- R: Did you help your father or did your brothers help your father farm?
- Lucinda Todd: I had to work in the field. Hoe the corn that was growing and keep the weeds out. Yes, I worked in those fields in that hot sun; all of us did.
- R: Was there a church you attended in Girard or Litchfield?
- Lucinda Todd: There was a church in Girard but not in Litchfield.
- R: Was it A.M.E. church in Girard?
- Lucinda Todd: It just happened it was a baptist church we went to.
- R: So this is before your father became involved in the other religion?
- Lucinda Todd: So he was already Christadelphian.
- R: But he maintained his membership in the baptist church?
- Lucinda Todd: No, he didn't, but we went there with our mother. He still was a Christadelphian.
- R: How did you come to select Pittsburgh State?
- Lucinda Todd: I guess because it was close and I could stay at home on weekends.
- R: And you said you had relatives there too?
- Lucinda Todd: Yes.
- R: Who were you relatives?
- Lucinda Todd: We call her Aunt Bea and Uncle Chris; both of them Hunters.
- R: Were they related to your mother or father?
- Lucinda Todd: Mother. There were quite a few relatives there and there are some, they say, are still there. I 've lost track of them. It was a big family.

- R: Anything in particular that we may have missed about your college years at all, that was important at Pittsburgh State? You described the difficulty using the facilities and problems with phys. ed. Anything else that seems important to you?
- Lucinda Todd: I don't think of anything else. We didn't get to participate in athletics or anything.
- R: When you were in college, were you and your classmates aware of some of the national activities taking place?
- Lucinda Todd: Yes, I think we were but we had to do it on our own. Nobody did it for us, helped us.
- R: I simply was thinking of maybe people like Dr. Dubois or the activities of the NAACP or anything like that.
- Lucinda Todd: We weren't big enough to be included in some of those plans.
- R: You also attended school during the Depression; was that a difficult time for you and your family?
- Lucinda Todd: Yes. I remember, I was here in Topeka during the Depression.
- R: You were. That's right. You came to Topeka in ?
- Lucinda Todd: 1928.
- R: But you graduated from Pittsburgh State, in what year again? 1932?
- Lucinda Todd: Not that late. It was in the twenties.
- R: I have marked down 1932 and maybe that is incorrect.
- Lucinda Todd: Yes, it is because I was here in 1932.
- R: What year would that have been that you graduated?
- Lucinda Todd: It's been so long that I sure don't remember. It had to be in the twenties.
- R: Do you think that would have been 1927 or 1926?

- Lucinda Todd: More like 1926, I imagine.
- R: So there was a period in time that you taught school after you had finished at Pittsburgh State for a while.
- Lucinda Todd: I wasn't through teaching down there before I finished. I would work in the summers and all... I guess I was through college. I had to have something to teach on, some degree of sorts.
- R: How did you hear about the teaching opportunities in Topeka?
- Lucinda Todd: My uncle, R.B. Slaughter. He lived here; he was a preacher. He would come and visit us there in Girard and he'd see my sister and I struggling around there and going to the schools. He said, you might as well come on into Topeka, they've got lots of colored teachers. This is where he preached. He's the one who got us up there. When I came up to apply to took me to .... What was her name, that lady? He took me out to her house.
- Alvin Todd: Snyder?
- Lucinda Todd: That isn't the name. Anyway, he took me around to meet members of the Board of Education.
- R: Was Reverend Slaughter A.M.E.?
- Lucinda Todd: No, he was Jehovah Witness.
- R: Tell me a little bit about Buchanan School? This is where you spent the bulk of your time.
- Lucinda Todd: I sure did and worked like a slave there. The first principal that I taught under Morton Maxwell, maybe you've heard that name. He was my principal.
- R: Do you remember some of your colleagues, some of the ladies who taught with you?
- Lucinda Todd: I think Trace Mitchell was in and out there somewhere.
- R: You taught with Mrs. Mitchell too?
- Lucinda Todd: I think I did, just once or twice maybe.

- R: You said your work load was pretty heavy.
- Lucinda Todd: It was pretty heavy.
- R: Did you teach more than one grade?
- Lucinda Todd: No, I just taught fourth grade. Sometimes fifth grade.
- R: What kind of principal was Mr. Maxwell?
- Lucinda Todd: He was a hard worker. He wanted everybody else to work hard too, so we all did. But he was nice to us.
- R: You had a number of students, probably, that you recall?
- Lucinda Todd: Yes. Do you know Sherman Parks?
- R: Yes.
- Lucinda Todd: I taught him. His hair was snow white.
- Alvin Todd: Taught his brother too.
- Lucinda Todd: Sheridan.
- R: Anyone who had a long career like yours would have a lot of...
- Alvin Todd: She also taught my brother.
- Lucinda Todd: Charles Todd.
- Alvin Todd: Youngest brother.
- R: Did he ever mention that he had an older brother while you were teaching him?
- Lucinda Todd: I don't remember. I don't think he did. He was real young, fourth grade. Rather young to be even thinking along that line. Do you know Larry Johnson, Bowser Johnson?
- R: Yes.
- Lucinda Todd: I took Nancy to enroll her in kindergarten and his mother had him there enrolling him. He saw...Nancy was a very pretty little girl

with curls. He followed her all over that building, Larry did. As a little kid. It was so cute. I told him about that too.

R: I'm going to talk with Mr. Johnson in the future. I'll make sure I mention that to him. Students particularly have spoke very warmly about their memories of Buchanan, McKinley, Monroe, Washington. I've viewed a film of Washington School in 1940 that I also found quite interesting. What was it like teaching at that time? I simply mean, how was it to work with the parents or the children? Things have changed considerably, but at that particular time, did you find there was a lot of support from the home or did you have any difficulties?

Lucinda Todd: I had no difficulty. Parents were...of course, Buchanan was "the" school. We were the elite.

R: Why was Buchanan considered elite?

Lucinda Todd: I don't know. Most of the negroes that had good jobs and homes around here. This was the area.

R: Where was Buchanan located?

Lucinda Todd: It's on Buchanan and Eleventh.

R: That's not too far from here.

Lucinda Todd: No. They use that building now for helping the aged people and we go over there. We are in that age program in eat our dinners.

R: Okay. Now if Buchanan had that image, what kind of image did Washington and McKinley or Monroe have?

Lucinda Todd: Well, I don't know. Buchanan was "the" school.

R: That's the first time someone actually described it that way.

Lucinda Todd: Is that so? Maybe I just felt that way.

R: Well, maybe.

Lucinda Todd: Alice Monroe taught there and Myrtle Steins, and the preacher's daughter, Alice.



- Alvin Todd: H.R. Myrtle's daughter.
- Lucinda Todd: I think the cream of the teachers were there.
- Alvin Todd: Vivian Washington, Miss Mildred North.
- R: Did you have any specialist come into Buchanan from the white system at all? The reason why I say that is that I've been told that people who attended Monroe, for example, or Washington during the thirties or forties, they had specialist who came in who worked with penmanship.
- Lucinda Todd: Oh yes, we had them.
- R: Did they come from the outside system? Did they come from the white system or not?
- Lucinda Todd: They were hired from the Board of Education. They were...
- R: These were white teachers who came once a month or how often did they come?
- Lucinda Todd: They had regular schedules. They were our supervisors. They would come and check the kid's writing and their reading and that sort of thing. That's the way the system was organized.
- R: Did your teachers have any specific organization at all?
- Lucinda Todd: Colored teachers?
- R: Yes.
- Lucinda Todd: Yes, we used to get together. In fact, I belong to a club now that Mrs.... What was that preacher's wife's name at Shiloh. She organized
- Tape 2
- Lucinda Todd: Mrs....the preacher's wife....
- R: The Tuesday which occurred...
- Lucinda Todd: She died.

- R: Okay. The Tuesday Evening Reading Club, it had been around since 1928?
- Lucinda Todd: Yes, it was organized then.
- R: Okay and this was primarily of teachers?
- Lucinda Todd: Mostly. Still are.
- R: I was going to try to find somebody but you suggested Mrs. Margarite Bryan would be a good contact for that.
- Lucinda Todd: Yes, and I'm sure Mrs..., the preacher's wife. What was her name? Johnson.
- Alvin Todd: Johnson's wife.
- Lucinda Todd: Mrs. Johnson. He's dead now but she... He pastored Calvary.
- R: What did teachers do outside, or a matter of fact, maybe I should not say that. Let's put it this way, what did you do in Topeka for your social life prior to meeting Mr. Todd?
- Lucinda Todd: Well, that club and there was another club that was pretty.
- Alvin Todd: Georgia Ann Art Club.
- Lucinda Todd: Yes we did sewing and crocheting and stuff like that.
- R: What was the name of the art club?
- Alvin Todd: Georgia Ann, wasn't it?
- Lucinda Todd: .....tell you the truth. It's been a long time since it was organized.
- Alvin Todd: I remember because you used to entertain them here.
- R: So there were a number of social clubs there?
- Lucinda Todd: Yes, clubs. Then the men used to have these big dances. Christmas and different times of the year. What was their name, the men's club?

- R: Would this have been the Pleasure Mirrors?
- Lucinda Todd: I think you are right.
- R: They are a very old social club.
- Lucinda Todd: Yes. They used to have big dances that we would go to.
- R: Where were you living when you were teaching at Buchanan?
- Lucinda Todd: Where were we living? Over here on Boswell, part of the time, I think.
- R: That was a boarding house?
- Lucinda Todd: Oh no. I was keeping a house.
- R: Oh, you had a house.
- Lucinda Todd: Keeping my own house.
- R: Was this prior to meeting Mr. Todd?
- Lucinda Todd: No, because we didn't live in this house until I was married to him. Let see, before I met him I lived at his aunt's house, Rose.
- Alvin Todd: On Quincy.
- Lucinda Todd: Boarded with her.
- R: Okay.
- Lucinda Todd: And boarded with Paynes. Ben Payne, you've probably run across his name.
- R: Was boarding pretty common at that time?
- Lucinda Todd: Just the teachers, I think, that didn't have homes.
- R: What about downtown Topeka, how was that? Did you have any difficulties eating?
- Lucinda Todd: We were segregated out of the movies. We had one movie there on Eighth and Kansas.

R: What was the name of that movie?

Lucinda Todd: Across from that colored hotel. The building is still there.

Alvin Todd: Where the colored went.

R: That was across from the Dunbar Hotel? Was there another black hotel while you were here too?

Lucinda Todd: Yes, it was a hotel.

Alvin Todd: Jayhawk?

Lucinda Todd: It wasn't a Jayhawk. Yes, a black hotel.

Alvin Todd: It was on Fourth Street.

R: It was across from that movie.

Alvin Todd: Ritz Theater.

R: Ritz Theater. A lot of people speak about that.

Alvin Todd: Mr. Payne was a manager of that Ritz.

R: Did you go down to the Ritz at all?

Lucinda Todd: Very seldom. Different kind of people.

R: What did you mean by different kind of people?

Lucinda Todd: I shouldn't have said that.

R: Give me an idea of what that meant.

Lucinda Todd: I just didn't have any friends in that kind of...those kind of people. Didn't mix with them, didn't know them.

R: Mr. Todd since you went down to the Ritz

Alvin Todd: I used to go to the Ritz

Lucinda Todd: Theater.

- R: Did you ever go to the Dunbar?
- Lucinda Todd: No, that was the hotel.
- R: Did you ever spend any time in the Dunbar at all for any event, Mr. Todd?
- Alvin Todd: No.
- Lucinda Todd: You don't know where it was, do you, across from the Ritz.
- Alvin Todd: It was right on the corner there, Eighth and Jackson. Fourth and Jackson.
- R: Now that was in pretty much in the heart of the black shopping area? In the black business area?
- Alvin Todd: That was all black up in there, businesses, lawyers and doctors, drugstores and what have you there.
- R: Mrs. Todd, how did you become involved with the AKA's. You mentioned that you pledged and joined the organization after you came to Topeka.
- Lucinda Todd: I did.
- R: Did they recruit you?
- Lucinda Todd: Yes, I think they did. I know my friends were AKA's.
- Alvin Todd: Eleanor was one.
- Lucinda Todd: They probably put pressure on me although I told them....
- R: You indicated a number of teachers joined Alpha Kappa Alpha. Very few joined Delta Sigma Theta?
- Lucinda Todd: I don't think so. I don't know very much about them.
- R: Then how did you first get involved with the NAACP?
- Alvin Todd: Sawyers brought us in.

Lucinda Todd: Nancy, my daughter, was being slighted in her school work and grades and things. I just hit the ceiling! Oh, I was so angry.

R: What was the situation?

Lucinda Todd: In more than one instance she was mistreated. Her grades weren't what they should have been.

R: Where was she attending school?

Lucinda Todd: Buchanan.

R: She was having some difficulties with the teachers?

Lucinda Todd: She was having difficulties. They just weren't treating her right and I had to go to her rescue. She was taking piano and violin and yet, they had all the elementary schools give a big concert. They didn't include the colored schools. Here she was, trained in music and couldn't go and sing. The schools of Topeka, Kansas representing this great program.

R: This is while she was in grade school?

Lucinda Todd: That's what got me in the NAACP.

R: This must have been about 1951?

Lucinda Todd: I really don't remember.

R: I'm kind of guessing, if she's 45, she must have born at about 1946 or 1947. Probably 1946, right?

Alvin Todd: She was born in 1941.

R: Oh, she was born in 1941, so she is a little older than 45?

Lucinda Todd: I guess so.

R: Then this must have been just after WWII?

Lucinda Todd: I know I hit the ceiling, I was so mad.

R: This was because she could not participate in....?

Lucinda Todd: None of the colored kids did. They didn't take the colored music classes to be in that big program.

R: Was that pretty common when they had all-school programs?

Lucinda Todd: They would have them every now and then in the Spring.

R: Did Buchanan and Monroe and the other two black schools, did they put on collective programs like that? Where they got all together as one?

Lucinda Todd: No.

R: Did you have very much communication with your other colleagues outside of Buchanan? The black colleagues?

Lucinda Todd: Yes, North Topeka Teachers. I had friends in all the schools.

R: What did you do then when ....?

Lucinda Todd: About that problem?

R: Yes.

Lucinda Todd: I got on the telephone and I called the supervisor and wanted to know why colored children weren't competing. I got on Mr. Holland about not going to bat for the colored children.

R: What did Mr. Holland say to you?

Lucinda Todd: He said they had tried to make those white people recognize them but that is just the way they were. They didn't try.

R: They didn't try.

Lucinda Todd: I don't think so.

R: Who was your first contact in the NAACP then?

Lucinda Todd: Mr. Burnett, the president, I guess.

R: What was his first name?

Alvin Todd: McKinley.

R: McKinley Burnett.

Lucinda Todd: Do you know him?

R: No, I only know him by name. Now this must have been just after WWII then.

Lucinda Todd: I don't remember.

R: There is another question I want to ask you before we continue with the NAACP. Were there any changes in Topeka because of the War? Did things open up at all for black people in Topeka at all?

Alvin Todd: Yes, after the war.

R: Was there some breaking down of some of these?

Lucinda Todd: Housing.

R: Housing or accommodations?

Alvin Todd: All of that.

R: Beginning to open up a little bit. Anywhere specific that you remember that kind of opened up at all? Mrs. Todd or Mr. Todd do you remember anything in particular on that?

Lucinda Todd: I know when colored people began to move up here around this school. I don't know just when it was.

R: When did you move into your own home here?

Lucinda Todd: Remember the year we moved? Nancy was about two years old.

Alvin Todd: About 1943.

Lucinda Todd: It must have been so.

Alvin Todd: Nancy was born in 1941, we moved here in 1943.

R: So you didn't run into too many problems. This is a lovely home; very beautiful.



Lucinda Todd: Thank you, we enjoy it.

R: Mr. Burnett recruited you to be a ---- in the NAACP?

Lucinda Todd: No, he didn't recruit me? I went in and asked.

R: Oh, you went in?

Lucinda Todd: Yes, you see this problem with these children made me take note and get in there and tell him I wanted to something about it. I was red hot!

Alvin Todd: Gave her the run around, everybody she called. "Call somebody else".

Lucinda Todd: Sure did.

R: What did the NAACP do once you got in regarding this issue with your daughter?

Lucinda Todd: Well, Mr. Brown, he kind of.... Well, Mr. Burnett really felt that he wanted to build up the NAACP. It wasn't very popular. So he was glad to see me get in it. We got to inviting people into our home. Remember the table that we had? We wanted to put that table in the museum. We'd gather around that table and have our meeting.

R: Okay, that was your meeting table. Who all would come to some of these meetings?

Lucinda Todd: People who had children.

R: Were there more women than men involved?

Lucinda Todd: Yes, there were.

R: Really, why do you think so?

Lucinda Todd: Well, they just were there. I'd get over there.

Alvin Todd: Mr. Booker, Rev. Boling, what was his name?

Lucinda Todd: I don't remember.

R: Who were some of the women who were involved very early in...?

Lucinda Todd: Fay Sawyer. She and I went around and got, I forget how many.

Alvin Todd: He was also her husband, wasn't he?

Lucinda Todd: Dan Sawyer. They had several children.

Alvin Todd: I think they got us in it.

Lucinda Todd: No, they didn't either. No they didn't, I joined when I was working on trying to get....

Alvin Todd: I joined with Daniel Sawyer.

R: Did she get to participate? Did your daughter get to participate in the all musical?

Lucinda Todd: No, they didn't get in there and straighten it out.

R: What was a few other issues that you were involved in with the NAACP during the 1940's? Just any in particular that stand out in your mind.

Lucinda Todd: Well, that music was one of the big ones.

R: One of the big ones.

Lucinda Todd: It sure was.

R: Anything else that sticks out in your mind?

Lucinda Todd: Oh yes, the school bus.

R: Okay, tell me about the school bus.

Lucinda Todd: Nancy would go down here and wait for the bus, and cold and slow. She would have to stand there and she was just a little kid. I said, "I can't take this". One morning she almost got killed. Now she knew that she caught the bus down here on that corner but the bus driver was late or something. She left and was walking up the alley going to stop the bus as it came around and across here. She was young and she saw the bus and she took

out running. She didn't want him to leave her. The man driving the bus didn't see her. I was going after her trying to catch her before she got to the bus. I saw it. I was walking up the alley too. When she ran and the man started the bus, I died. I thought I'd die. It scared me to death. He didn't hit her. But that was so dangerous so we had to get rid of this bus. We went to work on that in the NAACP.

R: Did you get that resolved?

Lucinda Todd: We got rid of it too.

R: Okay, what replaced it?

Lucinda Todd: Nothing because by that time the schools were segregated.

R: Okay. When do you recall the first discussion about trying to integrate the schools? The elementary schools, because the junior highs were integrated pretty early, 1941.

Lucinda Todd: I don't remember exactly when but I had not been working with the NAACP until this music thing and then I started going.

R: Okay.

Lucinda Todd: But I don't remember just when. Nancy was in about the fourth grade.

R: Did you ever think about enrolling her in a white school?

Lucinda Todd: I wasn't particular about it being white. I hadn't got around to that. I just wanted to see that they got fair treatment.

R: I understand. So, do you recall then how the Brown case got started?

Lucinda Todd: They lived in North Topeka and she had to walk a long ways to get to school. I don't know if that is what started them in it. That is the reason Mr. Aldry got interested in it.

R: Were there other people before Mr. Brown got interested who were raising this issue in the NAACP about the schools?

Lucinda Todd: I don't think so.

R: Okay.

Lucinda Todd: I think he started it because the NAACP chapter was very poor. Nobody in it much. They didn't seem to have anything to work off, no problems.

R: So this was something for them to work on, to really dig in on?

Lucinda Todd: Yes.

R: Did Mr. Brown come here for your help?

Lucinda Todd: No, he didn't. I went to him for his help. I just went over there to a meeting one night.

R: To Mr. Brown's house?

Lucinda Todd: No, Sharon's, I think.

R: Oh, Sharon -----, okay. To talk about the schools?

Lucinda Todd: Yes, the problem. Something had to be done.

R: Is that when they decided to try to enroll in a different school?

Lucinda Todd: No, it went long for quite a while. Other problems developed. We decided we better get rid of these colored schools.

R: What kind of person was Mr. Brown?

Lucinda Todd: Oliver?

R: Yes.

Lucinda Todd: I didn't think he was the kind that stuck out and do much of anything but he wrestled so much over his daughter having to walk so far. He didn't live through it, he passed before the segregation case was heard.

R: How did you become one of the plaintiffs?

Lucinda Todd: Because I was in there kicking and fussing.

- R: I noticed that many of the plaintives were women.
- Lucinda Todd: Yes, the men didn't have time because Sawyer and I had to get thousands of negroes to sign a petition for integrating into the schools. She and I canvassed this town on foot. Do you how many thousand? She went with me.
- R: That must have been difficult.
- Lucinda Todd: It was. It was very hard work but we got it done and got enough names that they sent into the national office. They said we could have this lawsuit.
- R: How did the chapter, then, contact your first attorney?
- Lucinda Todd: Some of the lawyers belonged already, they were on the board. But they didn't do anything. I don't remember who they were.
- R: Was Mr. Scott on the board?
- Lucinda Todd: Yes.
- R: John?
- Lucinda Todd: I believe it was John.
- R: They weren't aggressive for the case?
- Lucinda Todd: They didn't start out aggressively. They got aggressive, I guess, but they didn't start out.
- R: Any particular reason they didn't start out aggressive?
- Lucinda Todd: They just weren't. They didn't have any children in it and they weren't concerned like we were.
- R: Okay, I understand. As the case began to develop then is this when you began to contact the national NAACP?
- Lucinda Todd: I don't know when Mr. Burnett contacted them. It was way before I came here and stayed here in this house.
- R: What year was that?

Lucinda Todd: I don't remember the exact year.

R: When did Mr. White come, Mrs. Todd, and spend some time with you?

Alvin Todd: What year?

R: Yes. It was before 1954.

Lucinda Todd: Oh yes.

R: So was it after 1949?

Alvin Todd: Yes, it was. I know we have a picture of him. He spoke at the library up there, ---Library.

Lucinda Todd: What's that other man that came and stayed from the NAACP?

Alvin Todd: A younger man.

R: Was he an attorney?

Alvin Todd: Yes, an attorney.

Lucinda Todd: Yes. I can't think of his name right now.

R: That wasn't Mr. Marshall, was it?

Lucinda Todd: No.

R: One of his associates?

Lucinda Todd: It must have been. I can't think of his name. I think he was secretary in the national office. He spent two or three nights with us.

R: Two or three nights? He must have also met with a number of your friends here in Topeka.

Lucinda Todd: Yes, he did.

R: Was that the time then, once the national became involved, that your local attorneys became aggressive?

- Lucinda Todd: Yes, they got interested in it.
- R: Did you think that you would win this case?
- Lucinda Todd: I didn't think we would but we thought we would try.
- R: What did you think Mr. Todd? Did you think they had any chance?
- Alvin Todd: I didn't think they would have a chance.
- Lucinda Todd: But the Scott boys were very interested, John and Charles.
- R: Was their father involved in it at this time?
- Lucinda Todd: He was dead at that time. Elisha Scott, he was interested too.
- R: After the case was decided, Mrs. Todd, did things change immediately or not?
- Lucinda Todd: Not immediately, unless I don't remember.
- R: How long did it take for things to change?
- Lucinda Todd: It took a while. I don't remember just in months or days or anything but it took quite a while.
- R: Were you satisfied with the legal representation?
- Lucinda Todd: Yes. Just thankful we had somebody who was interested and take the lead.
- R: Most of the organization and the meetings took place at your home?
- Lucinda Todd: No, I wouldn't say most of them.
- R: Some.
- Lucinda Todd: Yes, I would call the board together to transact some business and to answer some questions that the national office wanted.
- R: You held an office in the NAACP?

- Lucinda Todd: I don't remember if I was on the board. I think I was just a member.
- R: Do you recall the integration of Gage Park pool?
- Lucinda Todd: No.
- R: Let me say it another way. Do you think that the Brown Case changed life in Topeka?
- Lucinda Todd: Oh definitely. Our kids didn't have to stand on the corners in the snow and ice and rain. Oh yes, things changed from the top down. We could go to the theaters. We used to not be able to sit in the Crown Theater except in a few little seats. Go and sit in at any theater.
- R: You described hard working and a very caring environment in Buchanan when you were teaching there. I've heard similar descriptions of the other three schools by students and other teachers. Do people regret that they lost these schools?
- Lucinda Todd: A lot of them are angry about it. They wanted their own schools.
- R: How did you feel about that?
- Lucinda Todd: I was happy. I was tickled to death. Do you know, I feel like nowadays, negroes are going backward. They want segregation.
- R: We're are just about closing at this time. You've been very kind here. How long did you teach when you went back?
- Lucinda Todd: Let me see. How long did I teach?
- Alvin Todd: Altogether?
- Lucinda Todd: After they integrated the schools.
- R: You went back in 1955?
- Lucinda Todd: Along in there somewhere.
- R: When did you retire, approximately? Was it in 1960's?
- Lucinda Todd: Yes, I would say 1960? One reason I kind of remember 1966, that



was the storm.

Alvin Todd: That was the storm and blew your school away, the one you were teaching, on Central Park. That's when you retired.

R: Both you and Mr. Todd, you have been very patient and you certainly have given me a lot of your time and I appreciated that very much. Is there anything else that you may want to share with me, Mrs. Todd, at all, about your life in Topeka. You've been a long time resident and I'm sure you've seen a number of things change. Anything in particular we have missed at all that you just might want to share.

Lucinda Todd: One of the main things relative to the residence of negroes, they are scattered all over this town. They were just in certain places and now every big, nice house the negroes owned and lived in, now it is full of white people. You remember the name Walter Watkins? It's a lovely home down here on Eighth and College. White people are in it.

R: Who was Mr. Watkins?

Lucinda Todd: He was a negro that was well-to-do. He had built his big house.

R: What did he do?

Lucinda Todd: What did Mr. Watkins do?

Alvin Todd: He worked at the post office.

Lucinda Todd: Yes. Right next door, colored lawyers lived. Raymond Reynolds.

R: Next door to you?

Lucinda Todd: Yes, and it's white. Across the street, Dr. DePriess built that home. That pretty little white house down here. White people rent it. So that has changed definitely.

R: One thing that people have mentioned to me, you can comment upon this. I've heard a couple people use the word, the better class of people, talking about the black community. From your point of view, what did that mean in the 1940's and 1930's when you identified somebody like that, what would that mean?

Lucinda Todd: As better class?

R: Yes.

Lucinda Todd: Well, they are educated and they have homes, families.

R: Would it have anything to do with where they attended church at all or not?

Lucinda Todd: Yes, I think so. Leaders in the church.

R: Did have anything with what type of denomination they were in.

Lucinda Todd: No, however, St. John's is the elite church. Just because, I guess, it's uptown.

R: Did it have anything to do with what color people were?

Lucinda Todd: I think so. It isn't nice of me to say that but I think so. For instance, we've got a minister who lives here now, in fact, he just preached his aunt's funeral last week, Reverend Cable. He's a dark man. He was pastoring St. John's. He thought Topeka was and St. John's didn't cooperate with him in his ministry because he was dark and he quit. He left.

R: Really? Were there very many dark people involved in the NAACP when you were involved?

Lucinda Todd: I didn't pay any attention.

R: I was just trying to think whether or not that could be applied.

Lucinda Todd: Oh yes.

R: Do you think that most of the people who were involved with bringing the case forward were amongst the better group or not?

Lucinda Todd: Definitely.

R: Okay.

Lucinda Todd: The educated people, the college people. Owned homes and that sort of thing. They were interested in the welfare of their children.

- R: Anything you want to add, Mr. Todd? You've been here for a long time. Before we close, any observation that you wanted to make about life in Topeka at all, just to close our interview?
- Alvin Todd: No, I don't think so. There is no difference here than anywhere else when you are around caucasians.
- Lucinda Todd: You notice a difference in the housing, white people in these nice colored homes.
- Alvin Todd: Oh well, they always tried to get those when they can.
- Lucinda Todd: They get them.
- R: Thank you both very much. You've been very kind.