

MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY 3, 2022 MEETING
OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

The Board of Trustees of The University of Alabama met in the UAB Hill Student Center Ballroom on the campus of The University of Alabama at Birmingham on February 3, 2022. President pro tempore W. Stancil Starnes chaired the meeting. Mark D. Foley, Jr. served as Secretary.

On roll call, the following Trustees were present:

The Honorable Harris V. Morrisette, Trustee from
the First Congressional District;

The Honorable Marietta M. Urquhart, Trustee from
the First Congressional District;

The Honorable Mike Brock, Trustee from
the Second Congressional District;

The Honorable W. Davis Malone III, Trustee from
the Second Congressional District;

The Honorable Kenneth L. Vandervoort, M.D., Trustee from
the Third Congressional District;

The Honorable Evelyn VanSant Mauldin, Trustee from
the Fourth Congressional District;

The Honorable Scott M. Phelps, Trustee from
the Fourth Congressional District;

The Honorable Ronald W. Gray, Trustee from
the Fifth Congressional District;

The Honorable William Britt Sexton, Trustee from
the Fifth Congressional District;

The Honorable Vanessa Leonard, Trustee from
the Sixth Congressional District;

The Honorable W. Stancil Starnes, President pro tempore and Trustee
from the Sixth Congressional District;

The Honorable Karen P. Brooks, Trustee from
the Seventh Congressional District;

The Honorable Barbara Humphrey, Trustee from
the Seventh Congressional District;

The Honorable Kenneth O. Simon, Trustee from
the Seventh Congressional District

The meeting was also attended by Chancellor Finis E. St. John IV; UA President Dr. Stuart R. Bell; UAB President Ray L. Watts, M.D.; UAH Interim President Dr. Charles L. Karr; UAB Health System Authority CEO Selwyn M. Vickers, M.D.; and support staff from the System Office, the three campuses, and the UAB Health System. The Honorable James W. Wilson, III, Trustee from the Third Congressional District, was unable to attend.

Student Representatives to the Board in attendance were Jillian Fields from UA, Angela Lee from UAB, and Grant Whitt from UAH. Faculty Representatives to the Board in attendance were Dr. Chapman Greer from UA, Dr. Tapan Mehta from UAB, and Dr. Carmen Scholz from UAH.

Director of System Communications Lynn Cole introduced Michel Casagrande with AL.com; Stephen Dethrage with the *Tuscaloosa Thread*; Nick Kelley with *The Tuscaloosa News*; Averie King and Grace Schepis with *The Crimson White*; Charlie Potter with *BamaOnLine*; and John Zenor with the *Associated Press*. Mrs. Cole thanked any other members of the media and public that may be viewing by live stream.

Pro tem Starnes welcomed the media and everyone in attendance at the meeting.

Pro tem Starnes said an agenda was provided in advance of the meeting and asked if there was any objection to its adoption. Hearing none, the agenda was unanimously adopted.

Pro tem Starnes said draft of minutes of the November 5, 2021 regular meeting and the November 10, 2021 special-called meeting were previously distributed for consideration.

He asked if there were any objections to approving the minutes as distributed. Hearing none, the minutes were unanimously approved.

Pro tem Starnes recognized Trustee Emeriti John H. England, Jr. for the following report of the Building Names Working Group:

It is certainly an honor to be here with you today. Because of COVID, I never had a chance, after leaving the Board, to come and say thank you to all my UAB associates and friends for all that you have done for me over the past 23 years.

In June 2020, Trustee Ron Gray, I call him General Gray, who was then President Pro tem of the Board, convened a working group to conduct an in-depth review of named buildings, structures, and spaces on our campuses relative to the University of Alabama System's fundamental Shared Values, including diversity, inclusion, and respect. This effort required a great deal of research. Our Working Group sought information and advice from more than a dozen Alabama history scholars.

Although I am the one talking, I can tell you that group of six did a lot of work and soul searching, gave a lot of thought, and did a lot of listening. And, just because I am talking, it does not mean that you should only listen to me. Knowing who they are and the kind of people they are causes me to say, "Let me introduce you to that Super Six." My conscious always, Trustee Barbara Humphrey; my way of knowing what people really think, Trustee Harris Morrisette; the person who knows everything, Trustee Vanessa Leonard; President pro tem Stan Starnes; and finally, my twin, Trustee Scott Phelps. Nowhere did I go that my twin did not go with me. I have given the working group the name of the "super six," but it should be the "super seven." Over the past 20 months, we have been very fortunate to work closely with Dr. Ed Bridges, retired director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History. Dr. Bridges served as our historical consultant and is here with us today.

Today we present for consideration a resolution to amend the name of Graves Hall on the UA campus.

Bibb Graves' name was the most difficult and time-consuming of all that we reviewed. On one hand, Governor Graves is regarded by many historians as one of, if not the most,

progressive and effective governors in the history of Alabama. Some say he did more to directly benefit African American Alabamians than any other governor through his many reforms.

Unfortunately, that same Governor Graves was associated with the Ku Klux Klan. Not just associated with the Ku Klux Klan, but also a grand cyclops before he became Governor. Most historians have concluded that his connections with the Klan, while deplorable, were driven by political aspirations.

For months, our Working Group wrestled with the question: Should this man's temporary political association with such an organization outweigh the tremendous progress and positive impact he achieved, during a time when Alabama was rigidly segregated? In our research, we also learned more about how Graves Hall is associated with another Alabamian whose life represents courage, honor, service, and leadership.

Sixty-six years ago today, on February 3, 1956, Autherine Lucy Foster became the first African American student to attend the University of Alabama.

Dr. Foster had been waiting two years for that opportunity, which came about by order of a federal judge. After just a few days on campus, Dr. Foster had to shelter inside the School of Education Library when a mob surrounded Graves Hall to protest her enrollment. Fortunately, Dr. Foster was unharmed, but she was soon removed from the University.

The University enrolled no other African American students until 1963, when Vivian Malone and James Hood were admitted after Governor George Wallace resisted with his "stand in the schoolhouse door."

Let it be known: Autherine Lucy Foster opened that door. In 1989, Dr. Foster returned to the Capstone and enrolled in the College of Education – housed in Graves Hall – as a master's degree candidate, while her daughter, Grazia, enrolled as an undergraduate.

A lifelong learner, Dr. Foster graduated from The University of Alabama alongside her daughter in 1992. In her return to campus, she not only forgave earlier injustices but also embraced the University that had removed her more than three decades earlier. Dr. Foster's legacy has continued to grow at the University, with multiple well-deserved recognitions, including

endowed scholarships, the dedication of the Autherine Lucy Clock Tower, and an honorary doctorate degree.

Today – on February 3, 2022, exactly 66 years after Dr. Foster took the brave first step to desegregate the student body at The University of Alabama – the Building Names Working Group recommends that the Board of Trustees amend the name of Graves Hall to Lucy-Graves Hall to honor Dr. Foster's leadership and to recognize her life as a dedicated educator.

In ways that reflect critical changes in Alabama over the last century, Autherine Lucy Foster's story complements that of Governor Graves.

She was driven from the University by Klan violence in 1956, but returned decades later in triumph, a sign of the Klan's defeat and a symbol of a renewed University of Alabama.

Dr. Autherine Lucy Foster is a continuing testament to courage, tenacity, and compassion. We thank Dr. Foster for opening the door for students of all races at the University of Alabama to achieve their dreams.

Reflecting on my 20-plus years on this Board of Trustees, the Building Names Working Group will always stand as one of my proudest efforts, and I will cherish it for the rest of my life. This especially rings true today, as we submit our final report summarizing our efforts.

General Gray, I appreciate your vision in setting up this working group. I do not know if he is here, but Dr. Samory Pruitt uses this term, "this was a plane that needed to be landed." We finally got it landed with the help of the vision of Dr. Stuart Bell, President of the University. Chancellor St. John was at every meeting and provided great input. I am sure that Mark Foley is tired of hearing from me and Scott Phelps about working groups drafts and so forth.

Pro tem Starnes, the Resolutions on today's agenda further explain our Working Group's unanimous recommendations, and we request the Board of Trustees' thoughtful consideration. I will say the same thing I said at the ceremony for Wade Hall: Glory, Glory, Glory. Thank you.

Pro tem Starnes thanked Trustee Emeriti John England and made the following comments:

It was my privilege to serve alongside Judge England, Scott Phelps, Barbara Humphrey, Vanessa Leonard, and Harris Morrisette for 18 months. I witnessed first-hand during scores of hours of meetings and untold hours of study the work of the Working Group. It was selfless in every sense of the word. Fess as Chancellor and Mark as Secretary of the Board attended every meeting. Ed Bridges was an instrumental part of everything we did. John England has served this State and this University with utter distinction for many years. A trial judge in Tuscaloosa – where he handed me my head from time to time – as a Justice on the Supreme Court of Alabama, and as a Trustee. He has served the State with extraordinary wisdom and diligence.

He has never rendered finer or more important service to this University and this State than in the time he spent with our Working Group and with respect to the decisions we had to make with regard to over 300 structures and spaces within our campuses in Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, and Huntsville. I do not have the vocabulary to adequately describe to you what Judge England has meant to us during this endeavor. But one thing will give you a glimpse of his skill, his devotion, and his commitment. Every decision made by the Working Group was unanimous. Every decision made by the Working Group voted six to zero. That does not just happen. It happened because John England is a leader of unparalleled fairness and is a leader of highly unusual wisdom and for that, we will always be grateful. Thank you.

Ms. Lucy was dismissed from the University of Alabama on the order of the Board of Trustees. Today, the Board of Trustees has the right and opportunity to take action. To go some way -- not all the way, but some way – to erase its prior mistake. With that in mind, the five current Trustees who are members of the Working Group moved for the adoption of the resolutions.

The motion was seconded by Trustee Brooks. Pro tem Starnes asked if there was any further discussion. Hearing none, Pro tem Starnes then called for a vote, and the following resolutions were unanimously approved, and the report was unanimously adopted.

Approving Amending the Name of Graves Hall to Lucy-Graves Hall at UA

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, diversity, inclusion, and respect are fundamental values of the University of Alabama System; and

WHEREAS, under Board Rule 411, the Board of Trustees has the exclusive discretion to amend, remove, or withdraw any naming at any time and for any reason; and

WHEREAS, on June 8, 2020, the President Pro Tempore of the Board of Trustees appointed a working group of Trustees to conduct a comprehensive review of the names of buildings, structures, and spaces on all UA System campuses; and

WHEREAS, the working group's review is governed by the institutional best interests of the University of Alabama System, recognizing that although no person is infallible and widespread views commonly change over time, the Board of Trustees must take great care to demonstrate and honor the current values of the University of Alabama System; and

WHEREAS, based upon consultation with several historical experts and its own investigation, the working group reviewed the name of Graves Hall at the University of Alabama; and

WHEREAS, on October 19, 1928, the Board of Trustees "named the new Education Building [then] under construction at the University 'Graves Hall' in honor of Bibb Graves," who graduated in 1893 from the University of Alabama with a bachelor's degree in civil engineering, served as Governor from 1927-1931 and 1935-1939, and led the 1927 legislature to appropriate more money for higher education than it ever had, including funds to erect a new education building that would facilitate advancements in teacher education, training, and research; and

WHEREAS, almost 30 years later, Graves Hall was the site of one of the University of Alabama's darkest moments; and

WHEREAS, on February 3, 1956, Autherine Lucy, a Marengo County, Alabama native who earned a bachelor's in English from Miles College in 1952, became the first African American student to attend the University of Alabama; and

WHEREAS, on February 6, 1956, after University officials had already helped her escape a growing mob outside of Smith Hall, Ms. Lucy was forced to shelter inside the School of Education Library that adjoined Graves Hall when a violent mob surrounded Graves Hall to protest her enrollment; and

WHEREAS, Ms. Lucy was able to escape, but the Board of Trustees subsequently suspended and then expelled Ms. Lucy; and

WHEREAS, in 1989, Ms. Lucy returned to the University of Alabama and enrolled in the College of Education, which was still housed in Graves Hall, and earned her master's degree in 1991; and

WHEREAS, after Ms. Lucy's graduation, the Board of Trustees created an endowed scholarship in her name that the Black Faculty and Staff Association continues to award an African-American undergraduate student at the University of Alabama each year; and

WHEREAS, in November 2010, the University of Alabama dedicated the Autherine Lucy Clock Tower, which is located in the Malone-Hood Plaza in front of Foster Auditorium, in front of which Governor George Wallace famously stood in 1963 in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent African American students Vivian Malone and James Hood from enrolling in classes; and

WHEREAS, in May 2019, the Board of Trustees awarded Ms. Lucy with an honorary doctorate; and

WHEREAS, the working group's review of the name of Graves Hall also revealed the complex legacy of Governor Graves; and

WHEREAS, on one hand, many historians consider Governor Graves one of the most progressive governors in Alabama history for his education, public health, and infrastructure reforms; and

WHEREAS, for example, Governor Graves doubled appropriations for education during his first term, and he created a Division of Negro Education within the State Department of Education; and

WHEREAS, during his first administration, a two-year normal school for African Americans became a four-year institution that would ultimately become Alabama State University, which Governor Graves provided with funding to purchase 40 additional acres, which comprises the core of the modern campus; and

WHEREAS, Governor Graves abolished Alabama's longstanding convict leasing system, a practice where private companies paid fees to state and local governments in exchange for prisoner labor that disproportionately affected African Americans to such an extent that it was called "slavery by another name"; and

WHEREAS, Governor Graves also tripled state appropriations for public health, and the State of Alabama opened health department offices in 54 of Alabama's 67 counties during his administration; and

WHEREAS, Governor Graves was instrumental in the construction of a 225-bed mental hospital for African Americans at Mount Vernon in Mobile County; and

WHEREAS, Governor Graves also used a large bond issuance to quadruple the

number of paved roads in the state by 1930; and

WHEREAS, on the other hand, Governor Graves was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, one of the most notorious organizations in American history, and was for a time the Grand Cyclops (i.e., president) of a Montgomery klavern (chapter); and

WHEREAS, many historians have concluded that Governor Graves's association with the KKK was a political maneuver in that it helped Governor Graves along with certain allies such as Hugo Black build a coalition – which included labor unions, prohibitionists, and women's suffrage advocates – that ultimately helped him secure the 1926 gubernatorial election against the "Big Mules" who dominated state politics in that era;

WHEREAS, the working group recognized, however, the general perception today that any KKK member must have been, by definition, racist and evil, and the members did not wish for the UA System to appear indifferent to those perceptions because it is not; and

WHEREAS, the working group recommended that the Board of Trustees amend the name of Graves Hall to Lucy-Graves Hall to honor Ms. Lucy's life as a dedicated educator and continue to recognize Governor Graves's contributions to the University of Alabama and the State of Alabama despite his shortcomings; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Trustees that the name of Graves Hall on the Tuscaloosa campus is hereby amended to Lucy-Graves Hall; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the University of Alabama prepare a plaza between McClure Library and Lucy-Graves Hall to memorialize her leadership in overcoming the blight of racial segregation.

Approving Adoption of Final Report
University of Alabama System
Working Group on
Named Structures and Spaces
Adopted on February 3, 2022

Summary: The UA System *Working Group on Named Structures and Spaces* ("Working Group") was created in June 2020 to review names across the UA System and to report to the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama ("Board") any that the Working Group recommended be changed. This document is the Working Group's final report to the Board. Section 1 is an overview of the Working Group's formation and composition. Section 2 describes its activities over the course of its sixteen months of service. Section 3 is a summary of the principal considerations used by members in their decision-making. Section 4 summarizes the Working Group's recommendations and the reasons for those recommendations. Section 5 consists of some concluding observations.

1. Background, Charge, and Organization of the Working Group

- a. In 2019 and 2020, Americans viewed a series of video clips showing the wrongful deaths of black Americans at the hands of law enforcement officers. These videos supported long-standing charges from within black communities of ongoing unjust treatment by officials whose duty was to uphold the law. The video of George Floyd's murder on May 25, 2020, seemed to confirm all those charges in one painfully graphic illustration, seared into our national consciousness. After watching the video, millions of Americans began listening to protestors' claims with new seriousness and reexamining the history out of which those claims emerged.
- b. The State of Alabama was born in the expansion of racial slavery across the Deep South. African Americans in Alabama endured more than two generations of enslavement before the Civil War and then generations of discrimination and exploitation under segregation after the Civil War. As a prominent state institution for most of this period, the University of Alabama System regrettably reflected injustices that were part of the larger society. As the governing body of the UA System, the Board recognizes that effects of this legacy remain with us today.
- c. Because issues rooted in past injustices still affect life today, the Board, UA System administration, and others have undertaken a range of initiatives to address this legacy. One of these was a review of the names of buildings, spaces, and, in some cases, programs at each campus, the purpose for which this Working Group was created:
 - In June 2020, President Pro Tempore Ronald Gray appointed the Working Group of Trustees "to review and study the names of buildings, structures, and spaces on all UA System campuses and to report to the Board on any recommended changes." (*A copy of the June 15, 2020, charge is Attachment #1 in the Appendix.*)
 - In a later press release relating to actions proposed by the Working Group, UA System Chancellor Finis St. John stated that they were "directly in keeping with our commitment to champion diversity, equity, and inclusion and to fulfill the core principles that guide our future."
- d. Composition of the Working Group:
 - i. **Judge John England, Jr.**, served as the chair of the Working Group. Judge England recently retired as a circuit judge for the Sixth Judicial District and previously served on the Alabama State Supreme Court.
 - ii. Other members of the Working Group were:
 1. **Barbara Humphrey**, an athletic coach from Birmingham
 2. **Vanessa Leonard**, an attorney from Rockford, Alabama

3. **Harris Morrisette**, a business executive from Mobile
 4. **Scott Phelps**, an attorney and business executive from Tuscaloosa
 5. **Stan Starnes**, an attorney and business executive from Birmingham
- iii. **Ronald Gray**, a business executive from Huntsville, attended all meetings of the Working Group during his tenure as President Pro Tempore. **W. Stancil Starnes**, who succeeded Mr. Gray as President Pro Tempore on September 17, 2020, continued to serve on the Working Group as both a member and as President Pro Tempore of the Board.

e. Support Personnel:

- i. **Finis E. St. John, IV**, Chancellor of the University of Alabama System, attended all meetings of the Working Group.
- ii. **Mark Foley**, Secretary of the Board, also attended all meetings and served as the principal liaison between the Working Group and the campuses.
- iii. **Dr. Stuart Bell**, president of the University of Alabama, joined the Working Group's deliberations through the late spring and summer of 2021 as members concluded their review of names at the Tuscaloosa campus.
- iv. **Edwin C. Bridges**, retired director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, attended Working Group meetings and served as a historical consultant, providing contextual background information, contacting other outside historians, and assisting in preparing resolutions and reports.
- v. **Gene A. Ford**, a retired professor of architectural history at UA, also served as a consultant to the Working Group and provided extensive research profiles on most of the subjects who were considered in depth. Dr. Ford's research reports served as the basic information set for each subject that Working Group members considered in depth.
- vi. In addition, the Working Group sought information and advice from more than a dozen other scholars specializing in Alabama history. Contacts with these specialists ranged from informal telephone conversations and in-person meetings to formally commissioned studies. Working Group members thank these scholars for their generous assistance. Their thoughts and suggestions greatly enriched members' understanding of the subjects under review. The Working Group extends

special thanks to Dr. Sam Webb, a retired history professor from UAB, who prepared additional research reports on two of the more challenging figures under review. His essays were substantial, thoughtful, and informative.

2. Methodology and Chronology

- a. The Working Group met almost every week, except for the weeks of Board meetings and major holidays, from June 2020 through October 2021.
- b. At their organizational meetings in June 2020, members reviewed reports from other universities that have undertaken similar initiatives to try to learn from their experiences. After completing these reviews, the Working Group prepared an initial set of guidelines for their review process based on ideas from the reports, on Mr. Gray's charge to the Working Group, and on their own reflections. They also engaged the two historical consultants noted above, Gene Ford and Ed Bridges.
- c. An important understanding that continued for the duration of the Working Group's service was that members would try to achieve consensus on every recommendation submitted for consideration by the Board. Since the larger purpose of the entire review process was to work toward a system-wide environment of openness and inclusivity, Working Group discussions were conducted in such a way that every member was encouraged to express fully his or her views and concerns. In each decision, the Chair made every effort to ensure that all concerns were not only heard but fully considered and resolved to the satisfaction of the entire Working Group. This commitment to consensus decisions did not mean that every member saw each issue the same way or agreed on the relative importance of the different considerations, but the final recommendations to the Board were always decisions agreed upon by every member.
- d. Because the Tuscaloosa campus is the oldest institution in the UA System with the largest number of potentially problematic names, Working Group members began with it. In July 2020, they reviewed a list of all named buildings on the campus based on their own knowledge, communications from within the University, and comments from historical consultants. In this initial review, three names stood out as clearly problematic, while other names were noted for additional research. Members agreed that focusing first on the clearly problematic names would:
 - i. allow them to test and refine their criteria and procedures,
 - ii. enable the Board to demonstrate its determination to act when action was warranted, and

- iii. provide additional time for research and deliberation on subjects whose histories presented more complex assessment challenges.
- e. The Working Group also adopted the practice, where possible, of contacting the families of those whose names were being considered for change. These contacts were a courtesy to the families, many of whom had long connections to the UA System. The exchanges also allowed family members the opportunity to submit additional information for the Working Group to consider, helping ensure that members had a full and rounded view of each subject. Without exception, the families were gracious and appreciated the Working Group's task of trying to ensure that building names today are consistent with the UA System's values.
- f. After reviewing the detailed research reports prepared by Mr. Ford on the initial three subjects and consulting with other historians and appropriate University officials, the Working Group drafted and submitted three resolutions for Board consideration:
 - i. At a special-called meeting of the Board on August 5, 2020, the Board voted to amend the name of **Nott Hall** to **Honors Hall**.
 - ii. At the Annual Meeting of the Board on September 17, 2020, the Board voted to amend the name of **Morgan Hall** to **English Building**.
 - iii. At a meeting of the Board on November 13, 2020, the Board voted to amend the name of **Manly Hall** to **Presidents Hall**.

(Summaries of the Working Group's rationale for all its recommendations are provided in Section 4 below. The texts of the actual resolutions are in the Appendix.)
- g. For some subjects whose lives and careers required more in-depth study, the research and evaluation process lasted more than a year as the Working Group continued to receive information and considered possible options.
- h. In late October 2020, while the Working Group continued evaluating names from the Tuscaloosa campus, it also began a review of names from the University of Alabama at Birmingham campus. Following the same procedures used for the first three resolutions, the Group submitted two recommendations regarding UAB for consideration by the Board:
 - i. At a meeting on February 5, 2021, the Board voted to amend the name of the **George C. Wallace Building** to the **Physical Education Building**.

- ii. At the same meeting, the Board voted to amend the name of the **J. Marion Sims Endowed Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology** to the **Endowed Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology**.
- i. From March through May 2021, the Working Group continued its in-depth review of remaining names from the University of Alabama campus and also began its review of names from the University of Alabama at Huntsville campus. Members concluded the UAH review in May without submitting any recommendations to the Board.
 - j. During this same time, the Working Group concurred in a request from Dean Mark Brandon of the University of Alabama School of Law regarding the name of the School's **John A. Campbell Moot Court Competition**. Following an extensive review by a committee within the School of Law, Dean Brandon wrote to the Working Group summarizing the committee's findings and recommending that Justice Campbell's name be removed from the competition and the corresponding law school course. In an April 22, 2021 letter from Judge England to Dean Brandon, the Working Group formally concurred in Dean Brandon's recommendation (*Attachment #2 in the Appendix*.)
 - k. Working Group members continued their deliberations through the summer of 2021. By this time, they had reviewed the name of every building and space at all three campuses of the UA System. Some reviews that did not lead to formal recommendations were extensive, with hundreds of pages of documentation, consultations with outside historians, and long discussions within the Working Group. Although members conducted what they believe was a thorough and thoughtful examination of the entire list of names, they recognize that in the study of history new insights appear over time as research continues and perspectives change. (*Attachment #3 in the appendix is a listing of all the names reviewed*.)
 - l. As the Working Group considered the remaining names from the University of Alabama list, members recognized that two buildings under review were also significant sites in the history of African American life on the campus. Decisions to alter these building names created unanticipated opportunities to honor two landmark figures who were related to those structures, Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster and Dr. Archie B. Wade. Proposals for honoring Dr. Wade and Ms. Lucy [Mrs. Foster] were included in two of the three concluding recommendations submitted to the Board of Trustees:
 - i. At a meeting of the Board on September 17, 2021, the Board voted to amend the name of **Moore Hall** to **Wade Hall**.
 - ii. At a meeting of the Board on September 17, 2021, the Board voted to amend the name of **Ferguson Student Center** to the University of

Alabama Student Center and to name the theater inside the Center the **Ferguson Theater**.

- iii. Along with its final report, the Working Group submitted a recommendation to amend the name of **Graves Hall** to **Lucy-Graves Hall** for consideration by the Board at its meeting on February 3, 2022.

3. Guiding Considerations

In developing its recommendations, the Working Group was guided by a complex set of considerations. They included:

- a. the directions set by President Pro Tempore Ron Gray in his charge to the Working Group (noted in Section 1 above);
- b. the values of diversity, inclusion, and respect expressed in the UA System's statements of its Vision and Mission, its Core Values, and its Goal;
- c. an assessment of the named individual's relationship to the UA System and the degree to which that person's life and achievements reflect values of the UA System;
- d. a respectful posture toward decisions of past Boards and an expectation that any alteration of a past decision required a thorough and thoughtful evaluation before proceeding with a recommendation;
- e. a reluctance to change names solely because past honorees reflected general views of the time in which they lived that are not acceptable today or acted according to standards that were legal at the time but are not legal today;
- f. a recognition that every person's life entails complex sets of elements, each of which may be weighed differently by different people, such as:
 - i. the subject's larger goals and intentions,
 - ii. the total balance of positives against negatives, and
 - iii. how the subject changed over time and the direction of that change;
- g. an assessment of the subject's impact on other people:
 - i. whether the person's words and/or deeds were egregious and harmful in their effects, and/or
 - ii. whether the person played a role in leading others in either constructive or harmful directions;

- h. the desire to develop recommendations that will best serve the interests of UA System institutions and of the many people who study and serve in those institutions.

4. Recommendations of the Working Group:

The rationale for the Working Group's recommendation on each resolution is include below in the order in which the name changes were considered by the Board.

a. Nott Hall

Dr. Josiah Nott was an influential figure in early Alabama medicine. Before the Civil War, he led efforts in Mobile to treat epidemics and to strengthen the practice of medicine in Alabama. One of his initiatives was helping found a medical school that would, after reorganizing and moving several times, eventually become the University of Alabama School of Medicine in Birmingham.

But Dr. Nott was also a prominent defender of slavery and the enormous injustices it entailed. Using arguments he represented as scientific, Dr. Nott published theories of racial differentiation that served as a justification for white supremacy and slavery. Additionally, when he was asked to help reopen the Medical College of Alabama after its closure from 1861-1868, he declined to do so.

After its review, the Working Group concluded that:

- Dr. Nott's prominence in defending slavery and his conspicuous role in propagating inaccurate and harmful justifications of white supremacy under the guise of science were inconsistent in a variety of ways with the values and principles of the University of Alabama System today, and
- the name on the building previously known as Nott Hall should be amended to Honors Hall.

b. Morgan Hall

John Tyler Morgan was a major political figure in Alabama from the years before the Civil War until the early 1900s. He was also instrumental in securing a substantial federal land grant for the University of Alabama to compensate for the destruction of campus buildings by Union troops during the Civil War. Sen. Morgan's considerable service still benefits the University of Alabama today, and the Working Group acknowledges this service with gratitude.

However, Sen. Morgan was also a leading defender in Alabama of white supremacy for the entire span of his public life. He actively supported secession and was a leader in the Secession Convention. He readily embraced

the option of war in order to maintain slavery, and he risked his life in combat to sustain the cause he advocated. After the Civil War, he worked vigorously to restore white supremacy in Alabama in defiance of federal efforts to ensure equal rights for freedmen. (He was said by some to have been a leader of the Ku Klux Klan, but since the Klan was a secret organization, those allegations have been difficult for historians either to confirm or deny.) After the end of Reconstruction, Morgan served for thirty years as a U.S. Senator from Alabama. In the Senate, Morgan continued working to maintain white supremacy and to limit the rights of African Americans.

After completing their review of Sen. Morgan's life and works, Working Group members concluded that:

- Sen. Morgan's efforts over half a century to maintain white supremacy and to suppress rights of, and opportunities for, African Americans are in dramatic conflict with the principles and values of the UA System today, and
- Senator Morgan made very public disparaging remarks directed towards African Americans;
- the name of the building previously known as Morgan Hall should be amended to the English Building; and
- the University of Alabama should place a plaque inside of the building to explain the reasons not only for the University's gratitude to Senator Morgan but also for the decision to change the building name.

c. Manly Hall

Basil Manly, Sr., was the second president of the University of Alabama, appointed in 1837 and serving until 1855. For eighteen years, he led in bringing order to campus life, strengthening the faculty, and raising academic standards. His time as president was an important chapter in the life of the University of Alabama, and his contributions to the University were substantial.

Dr. Manly was, however, also a prominent defender of slavery. As an educational leader as well as a leader in the Baptist denomination, he proclaimed for four decades that slavery was ordained by God. In his speeches and writings, he helped craft a religious justification for slavery that hardened the determination of many white Southerners to defend the institution. In his own journals, he recorded accounts of whippings he personally administered as UA President to enslaved people owned by the University. Dr. Manly also welcomed secession and supported the South's willingness to go to war to continue slavery and the way of life it made possible.

Despite his considerable service, which the Working Group acknowledges with gratitude, the Working Group concluded that:

- Dr. Manly's leadership and actions in the defense of slavery, secession, and war are in fundamental conflict with the principles and values of the UA System today, and
- the name of the building previously known as Manly Hall should be amended to Presidents Hall to recognize and honor the faithful service of all former presidents of the University of Alabama.

d. George C. Wallace Building

George C. Wallace was a graduate of the University of Alabama and of the University of Alabama School of Law. He was elected governor of Alabama in 1962, 1970, 1974, and 1982 and was a candidate for president of the United States in 1964, 1968, and 1972.

As a political leader, Gov. Wallace built his career on exploiting racial conflict, in the process stoking racial tensions in the United States and intensifying the focus on race as an issue in American political life. He also inflicted considerable direct injury to the University of Alabama by politicizing its efforts to obey its legal and moral obligations to end segregation. Gov. Wallace's name continues today as a national symbol of white racial animosity and of continuing resistance to full civil rights for black Americans.

Despite his national prominence, the constructive service he rendered the UA System from time to time, and his latter-life recantations and apologies, the Working Group concluded that:

- Gov. Wallace's longtime exploitation of racial resentments to advance his personal career and the great damage he caused to the UA System and the nation outweigh his achievements and positive contributions, and
- the name of the building previously known as the George C. Wallace Building at the University of Alabama at Birmingham should be amended to the Physical Education Building.

e. James Marion Sims Endowed Chair in Obstetrics and Gynecology at UAB

J. Marion Sims was an internationally known gynecologist in the last half of the nineteenth century and has been regarded for generations as the "father of modern gynecology." Dr. Sims began his medical practice in Alabama, where he conducted the extensive experiments on which his later success was built. The improved knowledge and treatment practices he developed in this research ultimately benefitted untold thousands of women.

The subjects of Dr. Sims' research, however, were enslaved African American women, many of whom were repeatedly subjected to excruciatingly painful procedures in a time before general anesthesia was used. While some medical historians today see the procedures as within the standards of treatment of the time, other researchers regard Dr. Sims' practices as an especially pernicious form of racial exploitation. We almost certainly will never have final, definitive knowledge about the relationship between Dr. Sims and

his subjects or about their feelings regarding the treatment to which they were subjected. It is clear, however, that these questions seriously cloud Dr. Sims' reputation.

Given this uncertainty, the extent to which Dr. Sims' experiments resonate with many other abusive experiments that are widely known in modern history, and the fact that Dr. Sims' subjects were all members of an already exploited class of people, the Working Group recommended that the Board:

- accept the recommendation of a faculty committee appointed by the Dean of the Medical School, Dr. Selwyn Vickers, to change the name of the endowed chair; and
- amend the name from the James Marion Sims Endowed Chair in Obstetrics and Gynecology to the Endowed Chair in Obstetrics and Gynecology.

f. John Archibald Campbell Moot Court Competition

John Archibald Campbell was one of Alabama's most famous and distinguished jurists. In Mobile, where he settled in 1837, he quickly won a reputation as an outstanding young lawyer, appearing in numerous cases before the U. S. Supreme Court. Based on recommendations submitted by the justices themselves, President Franklin Pierce nominated Campbell to the Court in 1853. Justice Campbell was regarded in the South as a moderate on slavery, personally viewing slavery as wrong and freeing his own slaves. As Southern states began seceding from the Union in the winter of 1860-61, Campbell sought energetically to negotiate a settlement that would prevent war. Once the Civil War began, however, Justice Campbell resigned his seat on the Court, returned to the South, and accepted a post in the Confederate government as Assistant Secretary of War.

Although Justice Campbell was seen by many as a moderate on slavery, he was in his private career and in his tenure as a justice of the Supreme Court a forceful defender of the principle of states' rights, the major legal argument Southern states used in defending slavery. His association with the defense of slavery was massively strengthened by his concurrence in the *Dred Scott* decision of 1857. Many scholars regard this decision as one of, if not the, worst decisions in U.S. legal history. According to the *Dred Scott* decision, the U.S. Constitution never intended that people of African ancestry, whether slave or free, could become citizens of the United States. It also opened to slavery western territories previously designated as free.

The question before the Working Group regarding Justice Campbell was less a determination on the overall merits of his life and career than a question of whether the School of Law could change a name that the former Dean established internally before decisions about the names of places and programs were reserved to the Board of Trustees. Although the Board now has the exclusive authority to remove a name and ordinarily would have removed it by a resolution, the Working Group did not believe Board action was

necessary in this instance because: (1) the program was an intramural competition within the School of Law, and (2) the name had never been considered and approved by the Board.

In response to two memoranda from Dean Brandon, the Working Group concurred with his recommendation that it was “in the Law School’s best interest” “to remove Justice Campbell’s name from the competition.” (*See attachment #4 in the appendix.*)

g. Moore Hall

As Working Group members considered the name of Moore Hall, they were aware of a proposal by faculty members in the Department of Kinesiology regarding a pioneer member of that Department. Moore Hall is an important site in the history of the University of Alabama because the first African American member of the faculty, Dr. Archie Wade, worked there as a member of the Department of Kinesiology.

Prior to joining the University of Alabama, Dr. Wade was an instructor at Stillman College. He was one of the first three African Americans to attend a football game in then-Denny Stadium as regular spectators, an initial step in desegregating athletic events at the University. He also assisted Coach Paul Bryant in helping integrate the football team itself by recruiting black athletes. And Dr. Wade served for thirty years, from 1970 to 2000, as a professor of kinesiology at the University, contributing directly as a leader and by example to the desegregation of the University faculty. Dr. Wade retired from the University as a beloved and admired teacher and colleague whose services to the University were enormous.

Dr. Albert Burton Moore, for whom the building was previously named, was a prominent historian and an academic leader at the University of Alabama. He chaired the History Department from 1923 until 1951, and he led in establishing and building the Graduate School, serving as its first dean from 1925 until his retirement in 1958. As longtime chair of the Faculty Committee on Athletics, Dr. Moore represented the University of Alabama with the National Collegiate Athletic Association and was elected its president in 1951. An important scholar as well, Dr. Moore’s 995-page *History of Alabama* was the principal scholarly text on the state’s history for almost sixty years. His election as president of the Southern Historical Association in 1942 reflected the stature he enjoyed as a historian.

Despite his extensive contributions to the University of Alabama and his impressive achievements as a scholar, Dr. Moore’s legacy is recognized today as having been deeply flawed by its lack of balance and its harmful impact. His writings repeated negative stereotypes and attitudes about African Americans and portrayed a history in which the evils of slavery and segregation were minimized. His work also stoked fears among white Alabamians of dangers that might arise if black Alabamians were not kept in

subordination, and it supported the claims of politicians that white Alabamians had to fight, almost at all costs, to maintain segregation.

To honor Dr. Wade and to reflect their judgment that the name of Moore Hall needed to be changed, members of the Working Group recommended to the Board at its September 17, 2021 meeting that the name of the Moore Hall be amended to Wade Hall.

h. Ferguson Student Center

William Hill Ferguson was a remarkable student and even more remarkable alumnus. He won Phi Beta Kappa honors for his academic accomplishments, played on Alabama's 1896 football team, served in the Alabama Corps of Cadets, was an active fraternity member, and helped form the glee club. During a year in law school, he also managed the *Corolla*, the school yearbook.

As an alumni leader in the early 1900s, Mr. Ferguson planned and led the state-wide Greater University Campaign, helping raise funds for three new buildings and other improvements that provided a strong new campus base for the expanding University. In 1919, his service earned him election to the Board of Trustees, where he continued as a dedicated leader for the next forty years. He served as President Pro Tempore of the Board for the last twelve of those years.

However, Mr. Ferguson was also strongly committed late in his tenure to maintaining the University as a racially segregated institution. Though Mr. Ferguson's motivation for his actions is hard to discern, it is clear that, in 1952, when a federal court ordered the admission of Autherine Lucy, Mr. Ferguson fought to delay and circumvent the court's mandate—delays which allowed time for strident segregationists to build force in opposition to desegregation. In February 1956, when Ms. Lucy was finally admitted, a series of demonstrations escalated into violent riots. Under Mr. Ferguson's leadership, the Board succeeded in finding a pretext for expelling Ms. Lucy, thus preserving segregation for a few more years. Even after leaving the Board in 1959, Mr. Ferguson continued to express racist views about the intelligence of African Americans that are inconsistent with the current values of the UA System.

Despite his many substantial contributions to the University of Alabama, Mr. Ferguson's relentless efforts to maintain segregation after it had been ruled illegal raised a cloud over his legacy that members of the Working Group felt could not be ignored. The Student Center's function as a gathering place in which all students should feel welcomed made the case for a name change even more compelling.

After extensive deliberations, the Working Group concluded that Mr. Ferguson's struggle to maintain segregation was incompatible with the values of the UA System today. At the same time, the Working Group wanted to honor Mr. Ferguson's extraordinary service and contributions in a less prominent

way. Attempting to balance these considerations, the Working Group recommended to the Board of Trustees on September 17, 2021, that:

- the name of the Ferguson Student Center be amended to the University of Alabama Student Center, and
- the name of the theater inside the Center be named the Ferguson Theater.

i. Bibb Graves Hall

Bibb Graves' name was the most difficult and time-consuming of all those reviewed by the Working Group. On one hand, Gov. Graves is regarded by many historians as one of, if not the, most progressive and effective governors in the history of the state. He was able to generate massive funding increases for Alabama's starved education system, and the University of Alabama was a major beneficiary. He also led in improving the state's social services, public health, and highway programs. During the New Deal, he was a vigorous force supporting federal initiatives that aided and improved life for hundreds of thousands of Alabamians.

There is a reasonable argument that Gov. Graves did more to directly benefit black Alabamians than any other governor in the state's history. In addition to the general programs that helped both white and black Alabamians, he pushed to end the convict lease system, which had become a vicious engine of both labor exploitation and racial repression. He created a Division of Negro Education within the State Department of Education overseen by a black educator, perhaps the first black professional state employee since the end of Reconstruction. He helped expand what is now Alabama State University from a two-year to a four-year institution, substantially enlarged its campus, and provided funding for new buildings. He upgraded facilities at Searcy Hospital, the mental health facility that served black Alabamians. And he vetoed and killed a major eugenics bill passed by the legislature that would have authorized state agencies to implement programs of involuntary sterilization, likely to have been used disproportionately on black Alabamians.

Weighing against this impressive list of contributions, however, is the fact that Gov. Graves was not only a member of the Ku Klux Klan but, for a time, the grand cyclops of a Montgomery klavern. The basic question for the Working Group was whether the considerable burden of Gov. Graves' Klan connections outweighed a career of major achievements and service. Historians have debated the same question about Gov. Graves' contemporary, Hugo Black. Justice Black was a Klan member at the same time as Graves, but later, as a justice on the US Supreme Court, he helped shape a long series of groundbreaking decisions that strengthened civil liberties and civil rights protections for the entire country.

In trying to weigh the competing considerations about Gov. Graves, Working Group members tried to examine where his Klan membership fit in the larger arc of his life, whether it reflected any personal racial hostility, and

whether his Klan associations led to larger harm or injury. Despite extensive research, the Working Group found no evidence of racial hatred or of hostile actions against African American at any time in Gov. Graves's life. On the contrary, as noted above, his record shows numerous beneficial actions despite the fact that, with black voters excluded at the time from the Democratic primaries, those actions brought him no political benefit.

Most historians have concluded that Gov. Graves' connections with the Klan, while deplorable, were more a matter of political expediency than of any racial animus. His entire political career focused on working-class Alabamians—trying to win their support and fighting for programs that would improve their lives. His political ambitions in the early 1920s were to build a white working-class coalition that could defeat the "Big Mules," who controlled the state, and then to initiate reforms that they had long blocked. As he planned his campaign for governor, the Klan was by far the largest organized group of working-class white voters in the state, and he had to have their support to win.

Non-historians often see any Klan association as evil, but there have been different klans over the last 150 years with different characteristics. The first Klan, a violent, terrorist organization formed after the end of the Civil War, was disbanded in the 1870s under the pressure of federal prosecutions. The second Klan of the 1920s was formed in the aftermath of the popular movie *Birth of a Nation*, which was a romanticized portrayal of the first Klan. Members of the second Klan sought to imitate the themes and images of the movie, but politically they were part of a broad nativist reaction to the disruptions of post-World War I America. They claimed to be advocates of "Pure Americanism." The KKK of the 1950s and 1960s was still another iteration.

After winning election as governor in 1926, Gov. Graves let his Klan membership lapse, but he did not publicize this separation. He was also hesitant to intervene in response to local acts of violence by some Klan elements, which grew worse over the next two years. He argued that responding to these acts was the responsibility of local officials. As governor, Graves still needed to keep his coalition together to move his proposals through the legislature.

After months of reading, research, and deliberation about Gov. Graves, Working Group members still struggled to find a solution that seemed fitting and fair. The Working Group was reluctant to conclude that a temporary association of apparent political expediency should totally outweigh the good achieved by a life and a career that had such a positive impact on the State, and the educational opportunities afforded by an in-depth study of the life of Gov. Graves appeared substantial. Additionally, the story of Gov. Graves's life is itself a valuable window into an important part of Alabama's and the University's history. Yet, Gov. Graves' Klan membership remained a concern that should not simply be dismissed. Working Group members also recognized the general perception today that any Klan member must have been, by definition, racist and evil, and they did not wish for the UA System to appear indifferent to those perceptions because it is not.

As Working Group members wrestled with these issues, they also learned more about the history of Graves Hall—and about its association with another Alabamian whose life represents courage, honor, service, and leadership. In ways that reflect critical changes in Alabama over the last century, the story of Autherine Lucy's life complements and completes that of Gov. Graves. His life was marred by a Klan association that he had to cultivate in order to succeed politically. Ms. Lucy was driven from the University by Klan violence in 1956, but later returned in triumph, a sign of the Klan's defeat and a symbol of a renewed University of Alabama now open to people of all races.

Autherine Lucy grew up in Marengo County, Alabama. She attended Selma University and graduated from Miles College in 1952. That summer, she joined her friend, Pollie Anne Myers in applying for admission to the University of Alabama for an additional degree to strengthen her credentials. Both women were accepted by the schools in the University to which they applied but were then rejected when the University registrar realized they were not white. In February 1956, after more than two years of litigation, Ms. Lucy was finally admitted to the University of Alabama by order of a federal judge.

From the Friday of her first day of classes (February 3) through the Monday of her second, a series of initially student-led demonstrations escalated into campus riots as outsiders, including violent members of the Ku Klux Klan, joined the protests. On Ms. Lucy's second day of classes, University officials helped her escape a growing mob that gathered in front of Smith Hall. They drove her to her next class in the School of Education Library (now McClure) adjoining Graves Hall. When the mob surrounded the library and Graves Hall, Ms. Lucy sheltered in the library for several hours, but was able to escape a second time when the mob was diverted by the arrival of a black man who had come to pick Ms. Lucy up and who also narrowly escaped injury.

Following her second escape, the Board of Trustees suspended Ms. Lucy for her own protection. After the NAACP filed a follow-up lawsuit in her name that also accused the Board of Trustees of conspiring with the rioters, the Board expelled Ms. Lucy for her accusations against it. As legal actions continued, Ms. Lucy felt obligated to leave Alabama for her own safety, but she also had her own private life to pursue. In April, she married Rev. Hugh Lawrence Foster, whom she had known as a student at Miles. For a brief time, Ms. Lucy [Mrs. Foster] continued to be active nationally as a civil rights speaker, but eventually her personal life became more important, and she withdrew from national attention. With their growing family, the Fosters moved numerous times as Rev. Foster accepted different pastorates in other states. In 1971, Ms. Lucy and her family returned to Alabama, and she became a teacher in Birmingham.

The intensity and violence of the riots following Ms. Lucy's admission became an international news story. The University enrolled no other African American students until 1963, when Vivian Malone and James Hood were admitted after Gov. George Wallace postured in resistance with his "stand in the schoolhouse door." But this time, large numbers of federalized National

Guard troops ensured that the orders of the federal court were carried out and that public safety was protected.

In 1988, the Board of Trustees formally annulled Ms. Lucy's expulsion, acknowledging in the process its earlier failures. The next year, Ms. Lucy enrolled in the College of Education as a master's degree candidate while her daughter Grazia enrolled as an undergraduate. Ms. Lucy completed her coursework in 1991 and formally graduated with Grazia in 1992. In her return, Ms. Lucy not only forgave the earlier injustices to which she had been subjected but also embraced the University that had expelled her more than three decades earlier. She stands as a continuing testament not only to courage, but to a generosity and greatness of spirit that deserves to be honored for generations to come.

Graves Hall was the home of the School of Education in which Ms. Lucy studied. Her many years of service to young people exemplifies the Department's mission in preparing future teachers. In recommending that Ms. Lucy's name be added to the building, the Working Group sought to recognize both her leadership in overcoming the blight of racial segregation and her life as a dedicated educator. In retaining the name of Gov. Graves, the Working Group sought to acknowledge another life of service, even with its shortcomings. Together, the stories of these two remarkable Alabamians help tell a another one--of the UA System's journey from a past marred by racial injustice to its commitment today to diversity, inclusion, and mutual respect.

5. *Concluding Comments*

In concluding this work, members of the Working Group acknowledge the fact that changing names is a largely symbolic action. But symbols are important. Building names are a highly visible way universities honor people who have made important contributions and/or whose lives are worthy of recognition. Also, in the course of time, an institution's names come to reflect, and in part to tell, its history.

In addition to these functions, an institution's names help express its values. For many Alabamians and for many Americans, the continued recognition of people who in the past led in inflicting massive injustice may suggest that UA System institutions today still respect the values and attitudes those people represented. The need now to ensure that UA System names are consistent with its values was at the core of this review process.

Working Group members also wish to note that changing the names of a few buildings is not a denial or a concealment of history. The stories of the people from the past whose names are being removed will continue to be documented in records and books. And, in most instances, their stories will be told more fully than they were previously inside the buildings on which their names appeared.

Finally, making these changes presented us with two opportunities to tell the story of our past more fully. For many generations, Alabama's historical narratives largely ignored a major part of our population as well as the heavy burden of the injustices to which they were subjected. In fact, the way we told our history often served to justify those injustices and even to honor people who participated in them.

Changing names at two of the buildings has given us a chance to recognize the presence and contributions of black Alabamians who were also associated with those sites and to include their stories as part of our common, shared story.

As members of the UA System Board's Working Group on Named Structures and Places, we have been honored to be part of this review process. It has been enriching to spend this time exploring our history and gratifying to be able to work together as colleagues with so much good will and mutual respect. We hope the changes we have recommended will contribute to the betterment of the institutions in the UA System and to a welcoming environment in which all members of our community can flourish.

Approving Resolution Expressing Appreciation to Dr. Edwin Bridges

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama wishes to thank Dr. Edwin Bridges for his contributions to the Building Names Working Group; and

WHEREAS, a Bainbridge, Georgia native, Dr. Bridges earned his bachelor's degree from Furman University and his master's and doctoral degrees in history from the University of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, he began his career as a history teacher in Greenville, South Carolina, and then taught at Georgia Institute of Technology; and

WHEREAS, after his teaching stint, Dr. Bridges served for six years as the Assistant Director of the Georgia Department of Archives and History and then became the Director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, a position he held from 1982 until his retirement in 2012; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Bridges has been involved in numerous civic and philanthropic organizations, including the Alabama Historical Association, for which he served as President, the Alabama Historical Commission, the Governor's Mansion Advisory Board, and the Steering Committee of the Alabama Bicentennial Commission; and

WHEREAS, in addition to serving as Vice Chairman on the Information Policy Task Force of State Governments, Dr. Bridges represented the United States in archival exchanges with the former Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Bridges has received many awards in recognition of his public service, including designation as an Alabama Humanities Fellow and induction into the Alabama Academy of Honor as well as the University of Alabama's College of Communications Hall of Fame; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Bridges is an expert on Alabama history and authored *Alabama: The Making of An American State*, a comprehensive compilation of the state's history, from the earliest fossil records to the present; and

WHEREAS, on June 8, 2020, the President Pro Tempore of the Board of Trustees appointed a working group of Trustees to conduct a comprehensive review of the names of buildings, structures, and spaces on all UA System campuses; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Bridges attended every meeting of the Building Names Working Group and served as a historical consultant, not only gathering important information about particular individuals but also providing historical context for the group's analysis; and

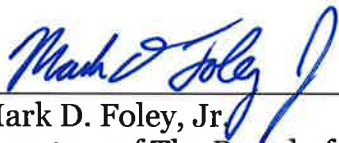
WHEREAS, Dr. Bridges' work thoroughly enhanced the Building Names Working Group's historical review and efforts to honor the current values of the University of Alabama System;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama hereby acknowledges Dr. Bridges for his contributions to the Building Names Working Group and expresses its appreciation for his service.

Pro tem Starnes then recognized Dr. Ed Bridges and asked that he come forward to accept a framed resolution. Pro tem Starnes said, "Dr. Bridges, on behalf of the Board of Trustees of The University of Alabama, we thank you. We thank you for everything you did for us. We could not have done this without you. You were simply instrumental."

Pro tem Starnes said, "As we adjourn until we resume our meeting tomorrow, I ask that the entire Board stand and thank John England," whereupon the Board stood and applauded Trustee Emeritus England.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was adjourned.



Mark D. Foley, Jr.
Secretary of The Board of Trustees