

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2009**

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**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1505**

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Sponsors: Representatives Adams, K. Alexander, Womble, Mobley (Primary Sponsors); M. Alexander, Bell, Blue, Boles, Brisson, Bryant, Coates, Cole, Cotham, Crawford, Current, Faison, Farmer-Butterfield, Fisher, E. Floyd, Folwell, Glazier, Goforth, Haire, Hall, Harrell, Harrison, Hill, Hughes, Insko, Jackson, Jeffus, Jones, Love, Lucas, Luebke, Mackey, McLawhorn, Michaux, Owens, Parmon, Pierce, Rapp, Ross, Sager, Samuelson, Spear, Stevens, Stewart, Sutton, Tarleton, Tolson, Tucker, Underhill, Wainwright, E. Warren, R. Warren, Weiss, Whilden, Wilkins, Williams, and Wray.

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Referred to: Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

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April 13, 2009

1 A JOINT RESOLUTION HONORING THE LIFE AND MEMORY OF JOHN HOPE  
2 FRANKLIN, DISTINGUISHED EDUCATOR, HISTORIAN, AND CIVIL RIGHTS  
3 ACTIVIST.

4 Whereas, John Hope Franklin was born on January 2, 1915, in Rentiesville,  
5 Oklahoma, and later moved with his family to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where his father, Buck Colbert  
6 Franklin, was a lawyer and his mother, Mollie Parker Franklin, was a schoolteacher; and

7 Whereas, John Hope Franklin graduated magna cum laude from Fisk University in  
8 1935 and earned a master's degree in 1936 and doctorate degree in 1941 from Harvard  
9 University; and

10 Whereas, between 1936 and 1956, Dr. Franklin taught history at Fisk University, St.  
11 Augustine's College, North Carolina College (now North Carolina Central University), and  
12 Howard University; and

13 Whereas, in 1956, Dr. Franklin was appointed Chair of the Department of History at  
14 Brooklyn College in New York, becoming the first African-American to serve in that position  
15 at a predominantly white institution; and

16 Whereas, from 1964 to 1982, Dr. Franklin taught at the University of Chicago,  
17 serving as professor of American history, Chair of the Department of History, John Matthews  
18 Manly Distinguished Service Professor, and professor emeritus of history; and

19 Whereas, after retiring from the University of Chicago, Dr. Franklin returned to  
20 Durham, North Carolina, and in 1982 joined the faculty at Duke University, serving as the first  
21 African-American professor to hold an endowed chair, the James B. Duke Professor of History,  
22 Professor of Legal History at Duke University Law School, and the James B. Duke Professor of  
23 History Emeritus; and

24 Whereas, Dr. Franklin's tenure at Duke University inspired the John Hope Franklin  
25 Center for Interdisciplinary and International Studies, the Franklin Humanities Institute, and the  
26 John Hope Franklin Research Center; and

27 Whereas, Dr. Franklin also taught briefly at other institutions, including Cambridge  
28 University in England, Harvard University, Cornell University, the University of Wisconsin,  
29 the University of Hawaii, and the University of California at Berkley; and



1           Whereas, Dr. Franklin authored hundreds of articles and many books, including his  
2 most recognized work, "From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans," published  
3 in 1947 and considered to be the definitive text on the African-American experience in the  
4 United States; and

5           Whereas, some of Dr. Franklin's other books and publications include: "The  
6 Emancipation Proclamation;" "The Militant South;" "The Free Negro in North Carolina;"  
7 "Reconstruction After the Civil War;" "George Washington Williams: A Biography;" "A  
8 Southern Odyssey: Travelers in the Antebellum North;" "Race and History: Selected Essays,  
9 1938-1988;" "The Color Line: Legacy for the Twenty-First Century;" "Mirror to America: The  
10 Autobiography of John Hope Franklin;" and "My Life and an Era: The Autobiography of Buck  
11 Colbert Franklin;" and

12           Whereas, John Hope Franklin was at the forefront of civil rights issues, providing  
13 historical research to Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP legal team for the landmark 1954  
14 Supreme Court case, Brown v. Board of Education, which ended the "separate but equal"  
15 doctrine in public schools in the United States and marching with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.  
16 during the March from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, in 1965; and

17           Whereas, Dr. Franklin rendered distinguished service to his profession, serving as  
18 President of the American Studies Association, Southern Historical Association, United  
19 Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, the Organization of American Historians, and the American  
20 Historical Association; and

21           Whereas, Dr. Franklin made significant contributions as a member of several  
22 national organizations, including the National Council on the Humanities and the Advisory  
23 Commission on Public Diplomacy, and as Chair of the advisory board of President William J.  
24 Clinton's Initiative on Race in 1997; and

25           Whereas, during his lifetime, Dr. Franklin received countless honors and awards,  
26 including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, in 1995; the  
27 John W. Kluge Prize for lifetime achievement in the study of humanities, created by the  
28 Library of Congress, in 2006; the Benjamin Franklin Medal for Distinguished Public Service  
29 from the American Philosophical Society in 2007; a Gold Medal for distinguished achievement  
30 in history from the American Academy of Arts and Letters in 2002; and more than 130  
31 honorary degrees from various colleges and universities; and

32           Whereas, Dr. Franklin also had a passion for orchids and was honored with a  
33 species named for him, the *Phalaenopsis John Hope Franklin*; and

34           Whereas, Dr. Franklin was married to his wife, Aurelia Whittington Franklin, a  
35 librarian and Goldsboro, North Carolina, native for almost 60 years prior to her death in 1999;  
36 and

37           Whereas, Dr. Franklin died on March 25, 2009, at the age of 94; and

38           Whereas, Dr. Franklin is survived by his son, John Whittington Franklin,  
39 daughter-in-law, Karen Roberts Franklin, sister-in-law, Bertha W. Gibbs, and cousin, Grant  
40 Franklin; Now, therefore,

41 Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

42           **SECTION 1.** The General Assembly honors the life of Dr. John Hope Franklin and  
43 expresses the appreciation of this State and its citizens for his extraordinary contributions to  
44 American history.

45           **SECTION 2.** The General Assembly extends its deepest sympathy to the family of  
46 Dr. John Hope Franklin for the loss of a beloved family member.

47           **SECTION 3.** The Secretary of State shall transmit a certified copy of this  
48 resolution to the family of Dr. John Hope Franklin.

49           **SECTION 4.** This resolution is effective upon ratification.