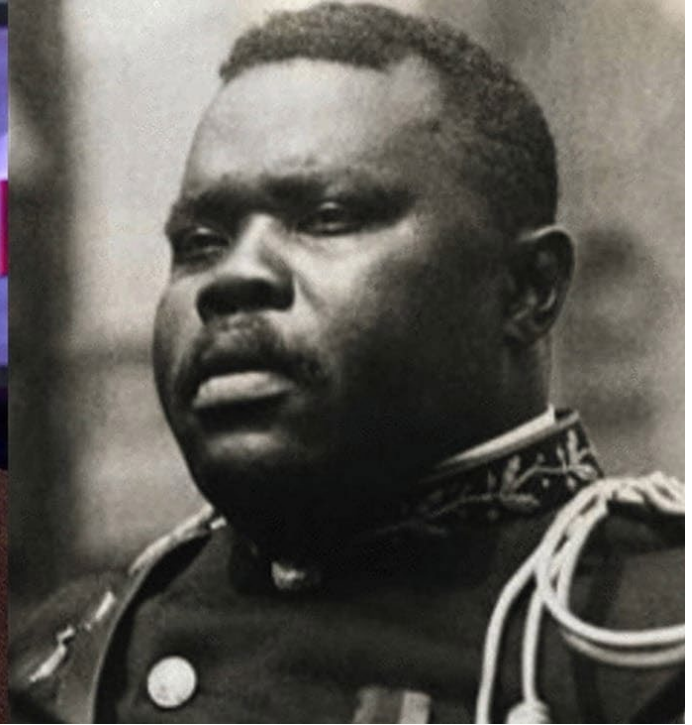
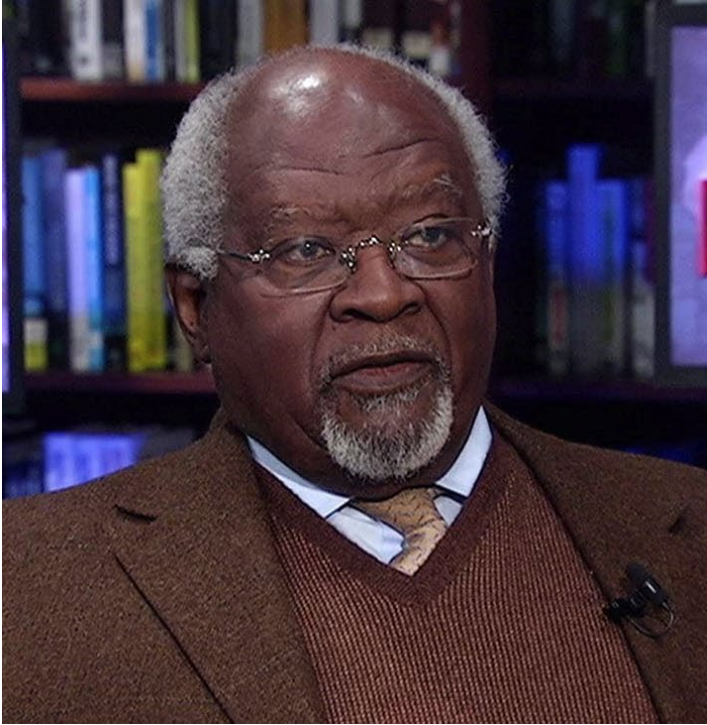




Lincoln University
LEARN. LIBERATE. LEAD.



The Life & Legacy of My Father, Marcus Garvey
Lincoln University Black History Convocation with

Dr. Julius Garvey

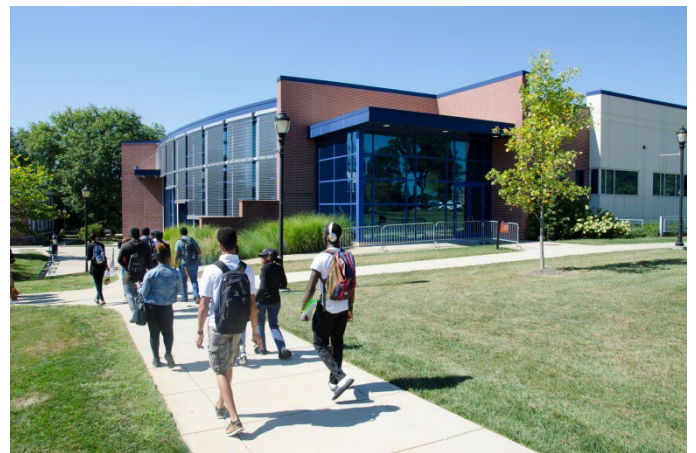
February 9, 2023 – 12:30 pm

Mary Dod Brown Memorial Chapel - Lincoln University, PA 19352

Learn Liberate Lead through values of Respect Responsibility and Results.

Values must not be “clarified,” they must be debated, judged, exemplified, demonstrated and tested before the young if they are to be embraced and inculcated in the young.

William H. Williamson



Photos from Lincoln University's Legacy Walk in Fall 2016

Since 1854, Lincoln has been a campus oasis featuring a pulpit of distinguished preachers, artists and outstanding local, national, and world leaders pondering the care for the black students. Lincoln University Division of Student Success - Health and Wellness aims to help students to *Learn, Liberate and Lead* through values of *Respect, Responsibility and Results*.

For the Lincoln University Black History 2023 convocation, we welcome surgeon and medical professor, **Dr. Julius Garvey** was born September 17, 1933 in Kingston, Jamaica to the United Negro Improvement Association founder Marcus Garvey and activist Amy Jacques Garvey. As the son of the son of early 20th century, black nationalist Marcus Garvey (1887-1940), Dr. Julius Garvey is committed to honoring the Life and Legacy of his father. He continues to works to seek a presidential pardon to exonerate Garvey for the mail fraud conviction that ended his residence and political activism in the United States.

Marcus Garvey born in Jamaica on Aug. 17, 1887, is considered by people like Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X to be a father of the civil rights movement. His Pan-African philosophy urged blacks to return to the continent of their ancestors. Marcus Garvey launched the Black Star Line, a fleet of steamships intended to take them there. He also wanted it to establish trade and commerce between Africans in America, the Caribbean, South and Central America, Canada and Africa. Garvey's 'let's go back to Africa' promotion and campaign for racial separation, was born of the conviction that whites would never allow blacks justice.

Today, Dr. Julius Garvey along with supporters and fans, seeks a pardon request by the White House for the clearance of his father's name and rightly honor Garvey's historic contribution.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Frederick T. Faison". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with large, connected letters.

Rev. Dr. Frederick T. Faison, Ed. D, M.Ed., M.Div.
Associate Vice President of Student Success-Health and Wellness
Chaplain & Director of Religious Activities

Welcome	Rev. Dr. Frederick T. Faison University Chaplain & AVP of Student Health & Wellness
Introduction	Mr. Drake Smith, Class of 2025 SGA President
Presentation	Dr. Julius Garvey
Questions & Answer	

Marcus Garvey- in a military uniform as the 'Provisional President of Africa' during a parade on the opening day of the annual Convention of the Negro Peoples of the World along Lenox Avenue in Harlem borough of New York in 1922.



Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association form a critical link in black America's centuries-long struggle for freedom, justice, and equality. Marcus Garvey is remembered as the leader of the largest organized mass movement in black history and progenitor of the modern "black is beautiful". Garvey life and legacy championing the back-to-Africa movement. In his own time, he was hailed as a redeemer, a "Black Moses" and his "back to Africa" movement represents psychological liberation from the bondage of racial inferiority.

Garvey was born on August 17, 1887 in St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica. He left school at 14, worked as a printer, joined Jamaican nationalist organizations, toured Central America, and spent time in London. Content at first with accommodation, on his return to Jamaica, he aspired to open a Tuskegee-type industrial training school. In 1916, he came to America at Booker T. Washington's invitation, but arrived just after Washington died. Garvey arrived in America at the dawn of the "New Negro" era. Black discontent, punctuated by East St. Louis's bloody race riots in 1917 and intensified by postwar disillusionment, peaked in 1919's Red Summer. Shortly after arriving, Garvey embarked upon a period of travel and lecturing. When he settled in New York City, he organized a chapter of the U.N.I.A., which he had earlier founded in Jamaica as a fraternal organization. Drawing on a gift for oratory, he melded Jamaican peasant aspirations for economic and cultural independence with the American gospel of success to create a new gospel of racial pride.

"Garveyism" eventually evolved into a religion of success, inspiring millions of black people worldwide who sought relief from racism and colonialism. To enrich and strengthen his movement, Garvey envisioned a great shipping line to foster black trade, to transport passengers between America, the Caribbean, and Africa, and to serve as a symbol of black grandeur and enterprise. The U.N.I.A. incorporated the Black Star Line in 1919. The line's flagship, the "S. S. Yarmouth," made its maiden voyage in November and two other ships joined the line in 1920. The Black Star Line became a powerful recruiting tool for the U.N.I.A., but it was ultimately sunk by expensive repairs, discontented crews, and top-level mismanagement and corruption.

By 1920 the U.N.I.A. had hundreds of chapters worldwide; it hosted elaborate international conventions and published *The Negro World*, a widely disseminated weekly that was soon banned in many parts of Africa and the Caribbean. Over the next few years, however, the movement began to unravel under the strains of internal dissension, opposition from black critics, and government harassment. In 1922, the federal government indicted Garvey on mail fraud charges stemming from Black Star Line promotional claims and he suspended all BSL operations. Two years later, the U.N.I.A. created another line, the Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company.

Garvey was sentenced to prison. The government later commuted his sentence, only to deport him back to Jamaica in November 1927. He never returned to America. In Jamaica, Garvey reconstituted the U.N.I.A. and held conventions there and in Canada, but the heart of his movement stumbled on in America without him. While he dabbled in local politics, he remained a keen observer of world events, writing voluminously in his own papers. His final move was to London, in 1935. He settled there shortly before Fascist Italy invaded Ethiopia and his public criticisms of Haile Selassie's behavior after the invasion alienated many of his own remaining followers. He died June 10, 1940 death.

(This biography was provided by The Marcus Garvey and U.N.I.A. Papers Project, UCLA)



The Legacy & Me

Learn Liberate Lead through values of Respect Responsibility and Results

1. In what ways did Marcus Garvey model ***respect*** for self and his expectations of societal ***respect***?
2. Discuss a time you have been required to be brave like Garvey in order to model ***responsibility***.
3. What do you think the ***results*** for Garvey to continue through all the hardships faced that he persevered?