



CENTERVILLE SIMBAS YOUTH FOOTBALL & CHEER ORGANIZATION



SERVING THE COMMUNITY SINCE 1969

FOUNDED BY COACHES:

DHAMIRI ABAYOMI, PAT FREEMAN AND ARNOLD BYRD

Mission: *The Centerville Simbas bring our city's youth closer together through common interest in sportsmanship and competition, instill the values of education, acquaint the players with the fundamentals of the game rules, teach sportsmanship, discipline and love of the game, encourage the players to maintain satisfactory grades in school and through emphasis on the importance of keeping a proper relationship/balance between scholastic and athletic endeavors.*

Created by two history teachers and a social worker, The Centerville Simbas is an athletic organization created in 1969 by city employees, residents, and parents, to improve our children's quality of life. Named after the Swahili term for young lions, this organization has done more than live up to its name. The Centerville Simbas has provided our city's youth an opportunity to learn essential life skills like respect, self discipline, sportsmanship, tolerance and comradery just to name a few, for the last 50 years. There is not enough room to put spot light on all the lives this group of men & women have touched, changed, and even saved over the years. But there is, for a small but sincere thank you for the immeasurable contribution you've made to the City of Camden's youth. Thank you for not giving up on us. For your dedication to making our city better by teaching and inspiring the youth. Thank you for sharing your time, your patience, and your passion in lieu of a paycheck. Thank you for sharing your paychecks. And most of all thank you for providing strong positive male role models for a number of children who did not otherwise have them and creating a safe place for us to learn lessons that will stick with us for the rest of our lives.

A special mention for Mr Pat Freeman, who is a longtime resident and employee of Camden city, and who's never wavered in his love and service to his community. Romans 13:7 encourages us to give honor to those whom honor is due... so father, friend, teacher, coach, colleague, mentor, and handy man today we thank you. Not just for your friendship, but because of your faithful service to your family & your community. For the lives you changed mentoring during the Soap Box Derby, you single handedly orchestrated for 30 years. For the light you bring into any & every room. For never asking for anything in return. So please accept our hole-hearted gratitude for all the things that you have done to enhance the lives of Camden city residents of all ages! We love you and we appreciate you.

Thank you.



BLACK HISTORY MONTH



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BLACK HISTORY AT HOME

The City of Camden is rich in history of firsts, complete with doctors, entertainers, athletes, artists and more. And, in spite of our challenges in the past, Camden city residents continue to produce gifted, honorable individuals. In an effort to educate and inspire our future leaders and stars, here are a but a few of some of our city's finest!

DR CLEMENT T. BRANCH a prominent physician and civil rights leader in Camden's black community from 1902 until his death in 1933. First black member of Board of Education, and instrumental in the hiring of black fireman and policeman. AND responsible for the organization of the YMCA in South Camden. On May 4th, 1940, New Deal Housing decided to honor Dr. Branch by naming the first low income housing project behind him, partly on land he owned in his lifetime. (*Jan.21.1869—Nov.29.1933*)

MICKALENE THOMAS born in Camden NJ, received her BFA from Pratt University in 2000 and her MFA from Yale University in 2002, currently lives and works in NY. Mickalene works in a variety of media, including sculpting, painting and video but best known for her elaborate paintings composed of rhinestones, acrylic and enamel; her focus, African American women, femininity and power. Her portrait of Michelle Obama was the first individual portrait done of the first lady and it was exhibited in the National Portrait Gallery's "Americans Now" show. (*Jan.21.1971*)

GEORGE E. BALLAD an African American drummer born in Camden, NJ, who later moved to Philadelphia PA where he fell in love with music, so much that he left school around age 16. In 1938 moved to Harlem, where his career took off when he landed a gig playing with Louis Armstrong's band, The Dukes. His musical career allowed him to perform with artists like Ella Fitzgerald, Sarah Vaughn, Dinah Washington and Perl Bailey and even Count Basie and Duke Ellington. Over the years his recordings totaled over 300. (*Dec.26.1918—Oct.1.2011*)

BRUCE SCOTT GORDON Camden born, son of civil rights activists, graduated college with a master's degree in business (M.B.A) His career began at Bell, where he rose in corporate management to become Head of Retail Markets Division of Verizon upon his retirement in 2003. Former colleagues credit him with promoting diversity within the company paving the way for his selection as head the NAACP in 2005, a position he held until 2007, due to differences on what direction the organization should take. Mr Gordon currently serves as a corporate director of CBS. (*Feb.15.1946*)

DR. CHARLES BRIMM born in Georgia, and raised in Camden city from primary school. Served in the Army during World War II, returned to Camden and enrolled in college, graduated, and played piano in a band traveling the club seen throughout NJ & NY. When he learned that 2 local doctors in Camden had become ill, he decided to open his own family practice (located at 514 Kaighns Ave) where he focused on health management and preventative medicine. Instrumental in numerous organizations including CAMcare, The Concept House, OEO and BPUM just to name a few. Dr. Brimm won countless awards but the accolade he was most happy to receive was a Camden city high school bearing his name, founded in 1994. (*May.24.1924—Jan.28.2010*)

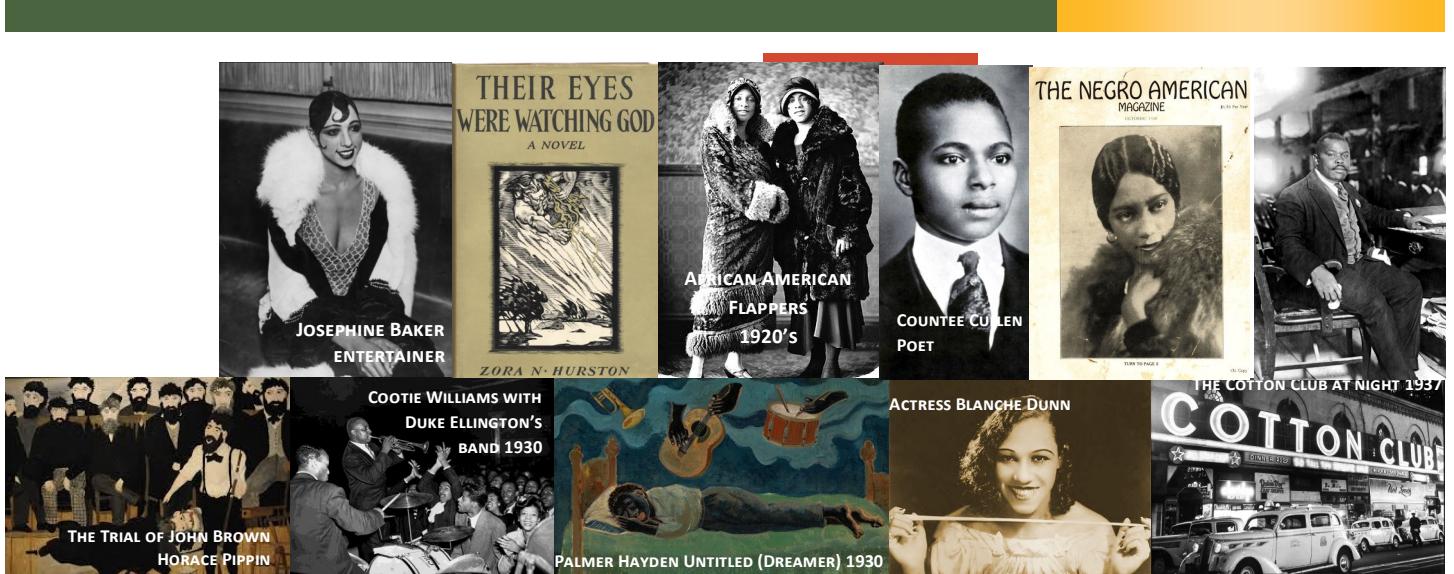
TYE TRIBBETT is a Camden city native, award-winning singer, songwriter, choir director, producer, and multi-instrumentalist. Raised in the Apostolic Pentecostal El Bethel Church, his father as its pastor, while his mother served as its choir director, as well as a disc jockey in the Philadelphia and New York areas. While his music is claimed by contemporary Black Gospel, it reflects pop, soul, rock, country, CCM, and film music. He has worked with some of the music industries greatest artists like Faith Hill, Will Smith, Usher, Don Henley, Justin Timberlake, and Sting. He has since released five albums, his album "Greater Than" released in August 2013, earned him two Grammy awards. (*Jan.26.1976*)

VALERIE STILL born in Camden, raised on Ferry Ave (next to the Rozier's), developed her skills on the basketball courts on Phillip & Ferry Ave, practicing against greats like Milt Wagner, Billy Thompson and her brothers James, Wendell & Dennis Thompson—all established athletes in their own rights. Number 9 of 10 children and the lil-sister of Art Still of the Kansas City Chiefs, Valerie carved her own spot in the world leading the all time highest score in University of Kentucky history. She's played professionally over seas and in the US, in the WNBA, named MVP twice and led her team to back to back American Basketball League titles in 1997 & 98. You can add fashion model, actress, motivational speaker, and pianist/artists to her list of accomplishments. (*May.14.1961*)

"WE ARE NOT MAKERS OF HISTORY. WE ARE MADE BY HISTORY"

-MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

KNOW YOURS.



We younger Negro artists who create now intend to express our individual dark-skinned selves without fear or shame. If white people are pleased we are glad. If they are not, it doesn't matter. We know we are beautiful. And ugly too.

-Langston Hughes, "*The Negro Artist and the Racial Mountain*"

The Glory that was the Harlem Renaissance



In the 1920's, creative and intellectual life flourished within African American communities in the North and Midwest regions of the United States, but nowhere more so than in Harlem. The New York City neighborhood, encompassing only three square miles, teemed with black artists, intellectuals, writers, and musicians. Black-owned businesses, from newspapers, publishing houses, and music companies to nightclubs, cabarets, and theaters, helped fuel the neighborhood's thriving scene. Some of the era's most important literary and artistic figures migrated to or passed through "the Negro capital of the world," helping to define a period in which African American artists reclaimed their identity and racial pride in defiance of widespread prejudice and discrimination.

When the U.S. entered World War I in 1917, jobs previously held by white males suddenly became available, and industrial expansion in the North provided opportunities for African Americans to seek a new lifestyle. They settled in various northern cities during this Great Migration, though New York City was the most popular, particularly the district of Harlem, more than 175,000 African Americans settled in Harlem alone. African Americans of all social classes joined together in Harlem, which became the focal point of a growing interest in African American culture: jazz, blues, dance, theater, art, fiction, and poetry. Harlem and New York also became the home of many seminal African American institutions, like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association, W. E. B. Du Bois' *The Crisis*, and more.

The Harlem Renaissance, which was sparked by industrial expansion and prosperity in the art fields, began its decline with the crash of Wall Street in 1929. Harlem became affected by rising unemployment and crime, and the neighborhood erupted in the Harlem Riot of 1935. Still, the immediate effects of the movement would echo into the Negritude movement of the 1930s and beyond. The legacy of the Harlem Renaissance opened numerous doors and deeply influenced the generations of African American writers that followed.

INCIDENT

Once riding in old Baltimore,
Heart-filled, head-filled with glee,
I saw a Baltimorean
Keep looking straight at me.

Now I was eight and very small,
And he was no whit bigger,
And so I smiled, but he poked out
His tongue, and called me,
"N****."

I saw the whole of Baltimore
From May until December:
Of all the things that happened there
That's all that I remember.

- Countee Cullen (1903-1946)

BLACK HISTORY MONTH WORD SEARCH PUZZLES

S	T	D	R	W	I	U	T	F	C	G	U	E
A	T	K	A	D	O	E	Z	O	J	N	N	S
F	X	A	R	O	I	D	N	D	L	I	D	U
E	D	U	T	R	R	D	E	A	B	K	E	O
E	O	W	R	I	U	L	I	S	P	N	R	H
G	V	A	Q	C	O	N	I	D	U	I	G	W
O	H	A	T	U	J	N	E	A	W	R	R	T
E	J	O	L	U	A	S	M	X	R	D	O	U
P	R	H	R	S	A	K	T	A	W	Y	U	B
S	X	Y	P	I	H	S	E	A	S	N	N	M
A	F	R	I	C	A	N	A	R	M	T	D	A
N	A	C	I	R	E	M	A	T	S	P	E	N
D	N	W	O	L	L	O	F	N	E	M	D	R

AFRICAN

AMERICAN

CONDUCTORS

DRINKING

FOLLOW

GOURD

HARRIET

HOUSE

INJURY

QUAKERS

RAILROAD

SAFE

SHIP

SLAVE

STAMP

STATIONMASTER

TUBMAN

UNDERGROUND

BLACK HISTORY TRIVIA

1.) When did the celebration of Black History Month begin?

- A. 1963
- B. 1923
- C. 1926
- D. 1957

2.) Which President officially recognized Black History Month?

- A. President Gerald Ford
- B. President Jimmy Carter
- C. President Richard Nixon
- D. President Ronald Reagan

3.) What is the 2020 Black History Month Theme?

- A. "African Americans and the Vote"
- B. "Civil Rights in America"
- C. "Black Migrations"
- D. "The Crisis in Black Education"

4.) When did Rosa Parks' bus boycott happen?

- A. September 1955
- B. January 1958
- C. December 1955
- D. November 1955

5.) When did Martin Luther King Jr. give his "I Have A Dream Speech"?

- A. Sept. 9, 1965
- B. Jan. 19, 1963
- C. Dec. 21, 1962
- D. Aug. 28, 1963

6.) What organization formed Feb. 12, 1909?

- A. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- B. The National African American Leadership Summit
- C. National Black Chamber of Commerce
- D. National Black Women's Justice Institute

7.) Who wrote the bestselling memoir "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings"?

- A. Coretta Scott King
- B. Alice Walker
- C. Maya Angelou
- D. Michelle Obama

8.) Before Barack Obama became President (2009-2017), he served as what?

- A. Mayor of Chicago
- B. U.S. Senator
- C. U.S. House of Representative
- D. Governor of Illinois

9.) Who was the first African American Major League Baseball player?

- A. Ernie Banks
- B. Jackie Robinson
- C. Larry Doby
- D. Frank Robinson

10.) Who was the first African American Nobel Peace Prize winner?

- A. Nelson Mandela
- B. Ralph Bunche
- C. Desmond Tutu
- D. Wangari Maathai

5 Things About Slavery You Probably Didn't Learn In Social Studies: A Short Guide to "The Half Has Never Been Told"

huffpost.com, by Braden Goyette, *The Half Has Never Been Told: Slavery and the Making of American Capitalism* by Edward T Baptist



1 Slavery was a key driver of the formation of American wealth. All told, more than \$600 million, or almost half of the world economic activity in the United States in 1850, derived directly or indirectly from cotton produced by the million-odd slaves (6% of the US population). By 1850, American slaves were worth \$1.3 billion, one fifth of the nation's wealth.

2 In its heyday, slavery was more efficient than free labor. Drawing on cotton production data and firsthand accounts of slaveowners, Baptist found that ever-increasing cotton picking quotas, enforced by brutal whipping, led slaves to reach picking speeds that stretched the limits of physical possibility. Studies showed that there was a 2.1 picking increase annually, 2.6 in the south western area, for a total of 361% increase.

3 Slavery didn't just enrich the South, but also drove the industrial boom in the North. Outside of the cotton ports, jobs were scarce for immigrants in the slave states during the 1840's, and they had no desire to compete with working driven by whipping. Immigrants choice to move to the North had significant demographic impact, raising the northern population from 7.1 million in 1830 to 10 million in 1840.

4 Slavery wasn't showing any signs of slowing down before the civil war came around. In the 1850's the production and the world's consumption of cotton was growing, fast, and at the end of the decade hands were still picking two thirds of all of it. Consequently, the states of the Deep South had become a "cotton kingdom," a vast expanse of cotton plantations that extended from the South Carolina low country to East Texas. All profiting disproportionately from the gearing of northern factory equipment to the southwestern whipping machines.



5 The South seceded to guarantee the expansion of slavery. There are many competing explanations for why the south wanted to sever the alliance with the North. Baptist argues that their main driving reason was an economic one: slavery had to keep expanding to remain profitable and Southern politicians wanted to ensure that new western states would also be slave-owning ones.

Some people choose to attribute slavery to pigmy indifferences and arrogance, but the truth is, it's always been about the money. There were a number of attempts at slavery with a variety of ethnicities, but unfortunately, African people were stronger in many ways and physically able to be enslaved. Cotton was the backbone of the US economy in the nineteenth century: northern textile mills spun it into cloth for sale, southern planters sold it to Europe and purchased manufactured goods in turn, and New York speculators loaned money for the purchase of land and slaves. It was simply big business.



A'Lelia Walker, daughter of entrepreneur Madam C.J. Walker, 1930



Harlem residents at the voting polls in Harlem, 1926.

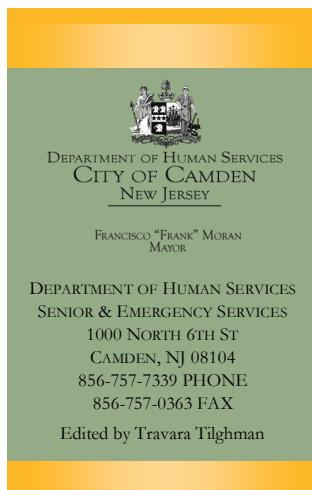


Marcus Garvey sits in the back of a car in a parade through Harlem, 1920.



Barbershop, 1929

WHAT TO WATCH



- Black Art
- Soul
- Emperor
- Harriet
- Selma
- Safety
- Just Mercy
- Hamilton (live)
- Lovecraft Country
- BlacKkKlansman
- Sylvie's Love
- Evolution of Hip Hop
- Your Attention Please
- Eyes on the Prize

- Ma Rainey's Black Bottom
- Judas & the Messiah
- One Night in Miami
- I Am Not Your Negro
- The Art of Rap
- 40 Years a Prison
- A United Kingdom
- Imitation of Life
- When They See Us
- Remember the Titans
- John Lewis: Good Trouble
- We Are the Dream: The kids of Oakland LMK Oratorical Fest
- Miss Juneteenth



- Trivia Answers:
- 1.) C
 - 2.) A
 - 3.) A
 - 4.) C
 - 5.) A
 - 6.) A
 - 7.) C
 - 8.) B
 - 9.) B
 - 10.) B