

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources

“African Americans Are the Second Amendment’s Second-Class Citizens.” *The Atlantic*, Atlantic Media Company, 2 May 1967.  
[www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2016/07/alton-sterling-philando-castile-2nd-amendment-guns/490301/](http://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2016/07/alton-sterling-philando-castile-2nd-amendment-guns/490301/)

An image from *The Atlantic magazine* illustrates armed Black Panther Party members in the corridor of the California State Capitol in Sacramento. I included this image, which appeared on my website's "Sacramento" page, to help explain and enhance the storming of the California state Capitol while establishing the topic and relevance to my argument.

Alfred R. Waud. "The First Vote." From Harper's Weekly, November 16, 1867. Copyprint. Prints and Photographs Division.  
<https://objectofhistory.org/objects/extendedtour/votingmachine/index.html%3Forder=2.html>

An illustration from *The Object of History Archives* illustrates the Fifteenth Amendment, which stated that all male citizens had the right to vote, yet it was nevertheless misinterpreted. This photograph from 1867 was used on my website's "Reconstruction Era" page to help establish the point that states were left to decide the fate of African Americans, which marked the start of the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s.

“An American Indian Movement Wounded Knee Button, 1990.” Digital Public Library Of America, 29 Dec. 1990,  
[dp.la/primary-source-sets/the-american-indian-movement-1968-1978/sources/1338](http://dp.la/primary-source-sets/the-american-indian-movement-1968-1978/sources/1338)

*The Digital Public Library of America* provided an image of a button from the American Indian Movement powwow held on December 29, 1990, at the Minneapolis American Indian Center. I utilized this image in my website's "Legacy" page to assist in visualizing/contextualizing the organizations that base their ideals on the Black Panther Party.

“Black Codes (1865).” National Constitution Center – Constitutioncenter. Org, 1865,  
[constitutioncenter.org/the-constitution/historic-document-library/detail/mississippi-south-carolina-black-codes-1865](http://constitutioncenter.org/the-constitution/historic-document-library/detail/mississippi-south-carolina-black-codes-1865)

An illustration of South Carolina's Constitution in 1865, having the “Black Codes” as a part of it, which was specifically designed to enforce the economic, political, and social freedom of African Americans, and an ultimate goal “to restore much of the slave system

that had existed before the war.” I used this source to understand the black codes, and why, along with Jim Crow, shaped the tensions that led up to the civil rights movement.

Black Panther “Rules of the Black Panther Party.” Rules of the black panther party.

<https://www.marxists.org/history/usa/workers/black-panthers/unknown-date/party-rules.htm>.

*Marxists.org* provides a set of rules designed to promote discipline and adherence to the party's principles. I included this to help determine how members were expected to follow a strict set of standards to protect their reputation or public image.

Blackside, Louis Massiah, and Sam Pollard. “Interview with Bobby Seale (Video).”

Interview with Bobby Seale, November 4, 1988.

<http://repository.wustl.edu/concern/videos/7h149t72p>

Pollard Sam and Massiah Louis conduct an interview with co-founder Bobby Seale provided by *The Washington University in St. Louis*, summarizes Bobby Seale's founding of the Black Panther Party with Huey P. Newton in Oakland, California. I included a clip from the interview as a part of my website's "Founding" page to help explain to readers the purpose of forming the Black Panther Party.

“Chicago Police Remove the Body of Fred Hampton.” *Wayback Machine Archives*, 4 Dec. 1969, [web.archive.org/web/20230202002352/https://arc-anglerfish-washpost-prod-washpost.s3.amazonaws.com/public/VSF6LAHCYI6VEIYEXLL2N67WE.jpg](http://web.archive.org/web/20230202002352/https://arc-anglerfish-washpost-prod-washpost.s3.amazonaws.com/public/VSF6LAHCYI6VEIYEXLL2N67WE.jpg)

This illustration provided by the *Wayback Machine Archives* depicts Chicago police removing the body of Fred Hampton, who was the chairman leader of the Illinois Black Panther Party. I included this image on my website's "Fall of the Party" page to help the viewer visualize the situation and clarify how COINTELPRO's strategies had backlash from the beginning.

City of Philadelphia. “To the Colored Men of the Voting Age in the Southern States.” *Library of Congress*, 1900,

<https://www.loc.gov/item/92838850/>

A pamphlet from the *Library of Congress* was issued for the "colored men" of voting age in the southern states, explaining and giving specific criteria to vote. I incorporated this image to help set the situation and provide context to the events during the “Reconstruction Era” page.

Cleaver, Eldridge. “On the Ideology of the Black Panther Party.” *Freedom Archives*, The Black Panther Newsletter, 1969,

[www.freedomarchives.org/Documents/Finder/Black%20Liberation%20Disk/Black%20Power%21/SugahData/Books/Cleaver.S.pdf](http://www.freedomarchives.org/Documents/Finder/Black%20Liberation%20Disk/Black%20Power%21/SugahData/Books/Cleaver.S.pdf)

Eldridge Cleaver published an essay in the *Black Panther Newsletter* in 1969 discussing the party's beliefs. This was utilized to help understand/clarify how Huey and Bobby used socialist ideology to make their point, as well as to help connect my arguments on my website's "Founding" page.

Murch, Donna Jean. "Living for the City: Donna Jean Murch." University of North Carolina Press, The University of North Carolina Press, 17 Aug. 2022, [uncpress.org/book/9780807871133/living-for-the-city/](https://uncpress.org/book/9780807871133/living-for-the-city/)

Donna Jean Murch courtesy of *The University of North Carolina Press*, examines in her book on oral history and untapped archival materials how a small community with a recent history of African American settlement created such powerful and influential forms of Black Power activism. I utilized an excerpt from her book to highlight the Intercommunal Youth Institute's significance on my website's "Community Programs" page.

Ehrhart, Samuel D. "For the Sunny South. An Airship with a 'Jim Crow' Trailer Color Film Copy Slide." Library of Congress, February 26, 1913. [www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3b48958/](https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3b48958/)

A cartoon produced in 1914 by *Puck*, a humor magazine published in New York City, was used to provide background for the events described on my website's "Reconstruction Era" page, including how African Americans were treated and, finally, the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s.

Emory, Douglas. "You Can Jail a Revolutionary, but You Can't Jail A Revolution." National Museum of African American History and Culture, 1969 [nmaahc.si.edu/object/nmaahc\\_2019.28.18](https://nmaahc.si.edu/object/nmaahc_2019.28.18)

A poster depicting an image of Fred Hampton gesticulating against a larger-than-life portrait of his head, against a blue and black stripe background. I included this image that was used on my website's "Downfall of the Party" page to help readers visualize Fred Hampton.

FBI. "Black Nationalist Hate Groups: Black Panther Party." *National Archives Catalog*, 25 Aug. 1967. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/5562909>

*The National Archives* provides a report for the "Personal Attention to All Officers," which informs police officers around the United States that COINTELPRO will be utilized against the Black Panther Party. The graphic was featured on my website's "COINTELPRO" page to help people understand what COINTELPRO was used for.

Francisco State University. "Interview With Assemblyman Don Mulford." Diva Archives, 3 May 1967.

<https://diva.sfsu.edu/collections/sfbatv/bundles/206880>

*Diva Archives* provides an interview with Assemblyman Don Mulford, who discusses the inadequacies of present legislation governing armed individuals. I selected a portion of the video and used it on my website's "Sacramento Protest of '67" to discuss/provide more background for the Mulford Act of 1972 and how it geared toward the Black Panther Party.

Gates, Louis. "Interview with Eldridge Cleaver | the Two Nations of Black America | Frontline." PBS, 1997.  
<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/race/interviews/ecleaver.html>.

Louis Gates Jr. interviews the former Black Panther Party Minister of Information and discusses race, violence, and divisions within the Black community. This interview provided by PBS puts insight into the Black Panther Party's objectives and ideology, and how Eldridge Cleaver contributed. I used this earlier in my research process to create arguments about the FBI's involvement with the Black Panther Party

"Great Wall Institute: Free Breakfast Program." *Great Wall Institute: Designs for the Great Wall of Los Angeles*, 1969,  
<https://scalar.sparcinla.org/great-wall-institute/media/free-breakfast-program-3>

A photograph from *The Great Wall Institute* portrays Billy X Jennings, a former Black Panther, providing breakfast to a group of schoolchildren. I included this graphic on my website's "Community Programs" page to help viewers comprehend what the Free Breakfast Program did.

Hampton, F. "Fred Hampton on Revolution and Racism – Liberation School." Liberation School – Revolutionary Marxism for a New Generation of Fighters, 12 Mar. 2019,  
[www.liberationschool.org/fred-hampton-on-revolution-and-racism/](http://www.liberationschool.org/fred-hampton-on-revolution-and-racism/)

This source includes a speech delivered by Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the State of Illinois Black Panther Party, giving a speech discussing the differences between racism and capitalism, as well as Fred's views on capitalism and racism. I use this source to research what role Fred Hampton played and to understand the "political" viewpoints the Black Panther party is going for.

Hampton, Fred. "it's a Class Struggle, Goddammit!": A Speech by Fred Hampton (1969)."  
Hampton Institute, 30 Aug. 2020,  
[www.hamptonthink.org/read/its-a-class-struggle-goddammit-fred-hampton](http://www.hamptonthink.org/read/its-a-class-struggle-goddammit-fred-hampton)

This source includes a speech delivered by Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the State of Illinois Black Panther Party, primarily discussing the importance of recognizing and addressing the class struggle of the black community, and the way the party is addressing these issues. I use this source to research what role Fred Hampton had.

Hampton, Fred. "Power Anywhere Where There's People! By Fred Hampton."

Marxists Internet Archive, 1969.

<https://www.marxists.org/archive/hampton/1969/misc/power-anywhere-where-theres-people.htm>.

This speech provided on *Marxists.org* by Fred Hampton emphasizes the significance of community uniting in the battle for social justice. The speech also highlights the importance of unity among oppressed populations and encourages individuals to resist existing power institutions and build their own power via survival programs. I will use this in my website by making connections of what they believe.

"J. Edgar Hoover: First Director of the FBI." *Library of Congress*, 22 Dec. 1924,

<https://catalog.loc.gov/vwebv/search?searchCode=LCCN&searchArg=96507351&searchType=1&permalink=y>

*The Library of Congress* provides an image depicting the FBI's first director, Edgar J. Hoover, who played an important role in the party's downfall. This graphic was used on my website's "COINTELPRO" page to assist readers in visualizing the person behind the FBI program.

"Liberation Schools." The Black Panther, 1966-2016, The Alliance for Networking Visual Culture,

[scalar.usc.edu/works/pictures-and-progress-the-black-panther-1966-2016/liberation-schools](https://scalar.usc.edu/works/pictures-and-progress-the-black-panther-1966-2016/liberation-schools)

*The Alliance for Networking Visual Culture* provides several photographs of children attending the Intercommunal Youth Institute, Oakland's first full-time "liberation" school, which opened in 1971. (IYI) This was utilized on my website's "Community Programs" page to provide visual context for the Black Panther Party's service projects that directly address concerns related to children's education.

Little, Malcolm. "The Ballot or the Bullet Malcolm X Speech: Transcripts." Rev, Apr. 1964,

[www.rev.com/blog/transcripts/the-ballot-or-the-bullet-speech-transcript-malcolm-x](http://www.rev.com/blog/transcripts/the-ballot-or-the-bullet-speech-transcript-malcolm-x)

A speech by Malcolm X discusses the power of the African American vote and charges the United States government with conspiring against allowing African Americans to achieve their due rights. I used this source to better understand several things, such as the reason for black nationalism and why the Black Panther Party adopted these practices.

Newton, Huey P. "Executive Mandate No. 1." *Marxists*, 2 May 1967,

<https://www.marxists.org/archive/newton/1967/05/02.htm>

*Marxists.org* provides Huey Newton's address from the Panthers' open-carry march on the California State Capitol to protest gun control legislation. This was used to better understand the context behind the Mulford Act of 1967.

Magee, John L. "The 'Rail Splitter' at Work Repairing the Union." *The Library of Congress*, 1865.

[www.loc.gov/item/scsm000387/](http://www.loc.gov/item/scsm000387/)

*The Library of Congress* features a cartoon print of Vice President Andrew Johnson sitting atop a globe, attempting to put together a map of the United States using needles and thread. Abraham Lincoln stands to the right, using a split rail to place the globe. This illustration was used on my website's "Reconstruction Era" page to help establish the scene and provide context for the events following the Civil War.

"Members of the Black Panther Party Are Met on the State Capitol Steps by State Police Lt. Ernest Holloway." *The Library of Congress*, May 1967.

[www.loc.gov/item/2005677025](http://www.loc.gov/item/2005677025)

*The Library of Congress* features a photograph showing two members of the Black Panther Party, one carrying a shotgun, the other carrying a semi-automatic rifle, talking to Officer Lt. Ernest Holloway at the state capitol in Sacramento, California. I incorporated this image on my website's "Sacramento Protest of 67" page to visualize the storm-in of the California state Capitol.

Newton, Huey, and Bobby Seale. "The Black Panther: Black Community News Service #2." *marxists.org*, May 15, 1967.

<https://www.marxists.org/history/usa/pubs/black-panther/01n03-Jun%2020%201967.pdf>

This list of what the black community needs for survival, published in the *Black Panther Newsletter*, describes the perspective of people who might hide the fact that the black community struggles to survive on a daily basis, such as the need for government support/people involved in influencing violence against black people, segregation, or failing to prioritize basic needs and education for the black community. My website featured several graphics, including Douglas Emory's cartoons, the ten-point program, the background image, and other likenesses from the *Black Panther Newsletter*.

Rameswaram, Sean. "The Gun Show." *National Catholic Reporter*, 12 Oct. 2017,

<https://www.wnycstudios.org/podcasts/radiolabmoreperfect/episodes/gun-show>

Sean Rameswaram, the host of *The Gun Show*, interviews Bobby Seale, Black Panther's co-founder, on the roof of the Oakland Museum of California. This source was utilized earlier in my research to better understand and justify why the Black Panther Party employed the Second Amendment for self-defense, as well as a clip used on my website's "Policing the Police" page to better convey the conditions in which Panthers and police officers interacted during arrests.

“Second Amendment” *The Bill of Rights* 25, Sept. 1789

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bill\\_of\\_Rights\\_Pg1of1\\_AC.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bill_of_Rights_Pg1of1_AC.jpg)

“A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.” This image from the United States Constitution was used on my website's "Policing the Police" page to illustrate the second amendment and to establish an argument about how the Black Panthers exploited the Second Amendment for the "self-defense" of the Black Community.

“Signing the 1964 Civil Rights.” *LBJ Presidential Library*, National Archives and Records Administration, 10 Feb. 1964,

<https://www.lbjlibrary.org/object/photo/signing-1964-civil-rights>

President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the 1964 Civil Rights Act as Martin Luther King, Jr., and others looked on. This image from the *LBJ Presidential Library* was used on my website's "Civil Rights Movement" page to convey my argument that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was an important justification for the founding of the Black Panther Party.

“Sixteenth Street Baptist Church Bombing.” *Encyclopedia of Alabama*, 15 Sept. 1963,

<https://encyclopediaofalabama.org/media/sixteenth-street-baptist-church-bombing/>

*The Encyclopedia of Alabama* presents the Ku Klux Klan bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham on September 15, 1963, killing four young African American girls in the process. I included this on my website's "Civil Rights Movement" page to discuss events that occurred, as this was a watershed moment leading up to the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

“The 1972 Brown Beret Invasion Of Catalina Island: A Chicano Homeland In Mexico's Lost Archipelago” *Nomadic Border*, 1972.

[www.nomadicborder.com/brown-beret-occupation-of-catalina-island.html](http://www.nomadicborder.com/brown-beret-occupation-of-catalina-island.html)

*Nomadic Border* features an image from my website's "Legacy" page, which discusses the legacy of The Black Panther Party and visualizes the organizations that were inspired by them.

The Black Panther Party's Franklin Lynch Peoples' Free Health Center; circa 1970, Boston.,

[www.researchgate.net/figure/The-Black-Panther-Partys-Franklin-Lynch-Peoples-Free-Health-Center-circa-1970-Boston\\_fig1\\_337288992](http://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-Black-Panther-Partys-Franklin-Lynch-Peoples-Free-Health-Center-circa-1970-Boston_fig1_337288992)

*It's About Time Archives* provides a number of pictures that give background information about the Sickle-Cell Anemia Research Foundation. I used two of these images on my website's "Community Programs" page to help convey my argument.

“The Red Summer of 1919.” Chicago History Museum, 2 Aug. 1919,  
[www.chicagohistory.org/chi1919/](http://www.chicagohistory.org/chi1919/)

The front page of the Chicago Defender on August 2, 1919, announced the turmoil in the city and listed the names of those who were slain and injured. I used this visual as a part of my website's "Civil Rights Movement" page to help illustrate events leading up to The Black Panther Party.

“The Sacramento Bee on the Night of the Protest.” *The Sacramento Bee*, May 1967,  
[www.huffpost.com/entry/black-panthers-california-1967\\_n\\_568accfce4b014efe0db2f40](http://www.huffpost.com/entry/black-panthers-california-1967_n_568accfce4b014efe0db2f40)

This image depicts the front page of *The Sacramento Bee* detailing the Sacramento incident. This was featured as a picture on my website's "Sacramento Incident of '67" page to provide more background and assist readers in understanding how the media drew attention to the party.

“The Young Lords’ Legacy of Puerto Rican Activism.” The New York Times, June 1970,  
[archive.nytimes.com/cityroom.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/08/24/the-young-lords-legacy-of-puerto-rican-activism/](http://archive.nytimes.com/cityroom.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/08/24/the-young-lords-legacy-of-puerto-rican-activism/)

The New York Times features an image of the Young Lords, an activist organization from my website's "Legacy" page, which discusses the legacy of The Black Panther Party and visualizes the organizations that were inspired by them.

Waud, Alfred R. “Harper’s Weekly Memphis Riot Scenes.” Tennessee Virtual Archive (TeVA), Harper & Brothers, 26 May 1866.  
<https://teva.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/reconaa/id/274>

Race relations riot that occurred in Memphis in May of 1866, caused by the black population of Memphis had swelled from 4,000 to over 15,000 by 1865. This image, from the *Tennessee Virtual Archives*, was used on my website’s “Reconstruction Era” page to give context to the events during the Reconstruction Era of how African Americans were treated and eventually of the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s.

“We Need Martin Luther King’s Vision of Christian Nationalism.” *National Catholic Reporter*, 28 Aug. 1963,  
[www.ncronline.org/opinion/ncr-voices/we-need-martin-luther-kings-vision-christian-nationalism](http://www.ncronline.org/opinion/ncr-voices/we-need-martin-luther-kings-vision-christian-nationalism)

On August 28, 1963, participants in the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom carried hundreds of placards, including a banner for the National Council of Churches, provided by the *National Catholic Reporter*. This image was used on my website's "Civil Rights Movement" page to set up the arguments.

## **Secondary Sources**

Androff, David, and Husain Lateef. "The Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare - Western Michigan University." Children Can't Learn on an Empty Stomach: The Black Panther Party's Free Breakfast Program, November 2017.

<https://scholarworks.wmich.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3883&context=jssw>

The Free Breakfast for Schoolchildren Program is examined in this research paper by David Androff, along with its relevance to modern social work. I read this research paper earlier in the research process to learn more about the breakfast program in general and to look into the "social/ political" ramifications of these programs.

"About Wic." Food and Nutrition Service U.S. Department of Agriculture,

[www.fns.usda.gov/wic/about-wic](http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/about-wic)

This page from the Food and Nutrition Service U.S. Department of Agriculture describes the WIC program, and what they do. This source helped me gain a general understanding of the WIC program and helped create the "conclusion" page.

"COINTELPRO." *FBI*,

[vault.fbi.gov/cointel-pro](http://vault.fbi.gov/cointel-pro)

The FBI website was used on my website by a quote "...to disrupt the activities of the Communist Party of the United States" to help clarify the purpose of COINTELPRO.

Coleman, Kevin J. "The Voting Rights Act of 1965: Background and Overview." The Voting Rights Act of 1965: Background and Overview, FAS Project on Government Secrecy, 20 July 2015,

[sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/R43626.pdf](http://sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/R43626.pdf)

Kevin J. Coleman writes a research paper on behalf of the *Congressional Research Service*, giving insight into the passing of the Civil Rights Act, incorporating a Table from Hane Walter's book "Black Politics: A Theoretical and Structural Analysis." I included the image of Table 3 in my "Civil Rights Movement" page to create a valid argument that the passing of the Civil Rights Act correlated to the rising black voter registration.

Collisson, Craig. "Black Panther Party (U.S.A)." *BlackPast*, 25 Jan. 2023,

[www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/black-panther-party/](http://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/black-panther-party/)

Craig Collisson writes on behalf of *Blackpast* describing general information about the Black Panther Party. This was used early in the writing phase to help understand and create my *lines of inquiry*.

“Counterintelligence: A Documentary Look at America’s Secret Police.” Internet Archive, 26 Jan. 1980,  
[archive.org/details/Counterintelligence-Documentary-Look-1980](https://archive.org/details/Counterintelligence-Documentary-Look-1980)

This source is the third edition of the first volume of "Counterintelligence: A Documentary Look at America's Secret Police", produced by the *National Lawyers Guild (NLG)* "as a resource and educational tool for lawyers and lay persons alike." I used this source to research the background information about COINTELPRO, its purpose, and the tactics the program uses against “revolutionary groups,” such as the Black Panther Party.

Fritz, CJ. “Creating the Enemy: The FBI and the Black Panther Party - Whitman College.” *Creating the enemy : the FBI and the Black Panther Party*, December 13, 2019.  
[https://arminda.whitman.edu/flysystem/fedora/2021-10/Creating\\_the\\_enemy\\_the\\_FBI\\_and\\_the\\_Black\\_Panther\\_Party.pdf](https://arminda.whitman.edu/flysystem/fedora/2021-10/Creating_the_enemy_the_FBI_and_the_Black_Panther_Party.pdf)

This research paper by Cj Fritz on behalf of *Whitman College* describes how the BPP was regarded as the FBI's most dangerous threat during the time. Of what potential they have, or by their direct purpose was to directly "overthrow" the government and establish a "black nationalist" democracy. I read this earlier in my research process to give a little more context to the starting relationship and is used on my website to make arguments regarding the short-term impact.

Gage, Beverly. “FBI’s Letter, Demanding That Martin Luther King Commit Suicide.” *The New York Times*, 1963,  
[www.nytimes.com/2014/11/16/magazine/what-an-uncensored-letter-to-mlk-reveals.html](https://www.nytimes.com/2014/11/16/magazine/what-an-uncensored-letter-to-mlk-reveals.html)

This post from *The New York Times* summarizes the letter sent anonymously by the FBI to Martin Luther King Jr. in 1964. This was to help give context into what the purpose of COINTELPRO was, and how they targeted hate/ activist groups, including Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X, and the Black Panther Party.

Hillard, David. “Hilliard Ed the Black Panther Party Service to the People Programs.” *The Black Panther Party - Service to the People Programs*, May 2008.  
<https://caringlabor.files.wordpress.com/2010/09/hilliard-ed-the-black-panther-party-service-to-the-people-programs.pdf>

This book written by David Hillard gives insight into the many other service programs the party opened, highlighting the Black Panther Party's efforts to provide education and social service programs to promote self-sufficiency and empowerment of the African American community. I used this information not only to understand but also to argue on my website that the party endorses more than just armed resistance to gain momentum from their communities.

Momodu, Samuel. "Mark Clark (1947-1969)." *Blackpast*, 22 Jan. 2022,  
[www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/mark-clark-1947-1969/](http://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/mark-clark-1947-1969/)

Samuel Momodu writes a post on behalf of *Blackpast* discussing Mark Clark, a 22-year-old activist and member of the Black Panther Party, along with Fred Hampton, who died during a police raid. The article helped me understand the context for my "Decline of the Party" page.

Johnson, Ollie A. "Explaining the Demise of the Black Panther Party." *The Anarchist Library*, September 22, 2005.  
<https://theanarchistlibrary.org/library/ollie-a-johnson-iii-explaining-the-demise-of-the-black-panther-party>

Ollie Johnson writes "an anti-authoritarian analysis of the Black Panthers' demise," which is from chapter Sixteen of Charles E. Jones' book *The Black Panther Party Reconsidered*, (pages 391 — 414.) This is used to help guide my research process to make arguments about the FBI's contribution to the fall of the party.

Mack, Dwayne. Fred Hampton (1948-1969), February 6, 2023.  
<https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/hampton-fred-1948-1969/>

Dwayne Mack's post and article on *Blackpast* explain Fred Hampton's contribution to the BPP, as well as being a high-profile person to the FBI. There, since Fred Hampton was likely an important aspect of the BPP, he was targeted by the FBI during one raid to "suppress" the advancement of the party. This helps clarify the FBI's involvement in the party.

"Hoover and the F.B.I." *PBS.Org*, 2002,  
[www.pbs.org/hueypnewton/people/people\\_hoover.html](http://www.pbs.org/hueypnewton/people/people_hoover.html)

Hoover became involved with the Black Panther Party when it rose to popularity in 1967 and 1968. I utilized this website's resources to better comprehend Edgar J. Hoover's role in COINTELPRO.

Laughlin, Kenzie Jaye. "FBI Infiltration Within The Chicago 8: How FBI Investigations Throughout The 1960's Led To The Unwarranted Trial Of The Chicago 8." *University of Arizona*, 2022,  
[https://repository.arizona.edu/bitstream/handle/10150/665810/azu\\_etd\\_hr\\_2022\\_0069\\_sip1\\_m.pdf?sequence=1](https://repository.arizona.edu/bitstream/handle/10150/665810/azu_etd_hr_2022_0069_sip1_m.pdf?sequence=1)

Kenzie Jaye Laughlin, on behalf of *The University of Arizona*, summarizes in their research paper how eight people from various activist groups popular in the 1960s were arrested on charges of crossing state lines to incite riots at the convention, a claim supported by planted evidence by the FBI and police. This study paper was used earlier in

my research to assist me in understanding how the FBI targeted activist groups and contributed to the downfall of specific groups.

Robinson, Robert P. "Until the Revolution: Analyzing the Politics, Pedagogy, and Curriculum of the Oakland Community School." ResearchGate, [www.researchgate.net/publication/338390871\\_Until\\_the\\_Revolution\\_Analyzing\\_the\\_Politics\\_Pedagogy\\_and\\_Curriculum\\_of\\_the\\_Oakland\\_Community\\_School](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/338390871_Until_the_Revolution_Analyzing_the_Politics_Pedagogy_and_Curriculum_of_the_Oakland_Community_School)

In his research document provided by *ResearchGate*, Robert P Robinson discusses The Oakland Community School (OCS) "...as a means of contextualizing the OCS within the Black Panther Party's politics of the period and the school's implications for contemporary education." This study helped me comprehend how the Black Panther Party opened "liberation" schools to address the community's immediate demands.

"Slavery by Another Name." PBS, Public Broadcasting Service, 12 Feb. 2012, [www.pbs.org/video/slavery-another-name-origins-black-codes/](http://www.pbs.org/video/slavery-another-name-origins-black-codes/)

Mary Ellen Curtin, a historian of modern African American and women's social and political history, is featured on a PBS TV show titled "*Slavery by Another Name*" which explains the origins of Black Codes and how they were local laws to subject free people to systems of control. I included a clip from one of the episodes as a video on my "Reconstruction Era" page to give context into how states reacted following the Civil War and the establishment of the 13th Amendment.

Taylor, Flint G. "How the FBI Conspired to Destroy the Black Panther Party." *In These Times*, 4 Dec. 2013, [inthesetimes.com/article/how-the-fbi-conspired-to-destroy-the-black-panther-party](http://inthesetimes.com/article/how-the-fbi-conspired-to-destroy-the-black-panther-party)

An article published by Flint Taylor in *In These Times* magazine provides insight into the illegal methods used by the FBI's COINTELPRO to undermine the Black Panther Party, including surveillance, infiltration, and violence. This material helped me obtain a general idea of COINTELPRO earlier in my research process.