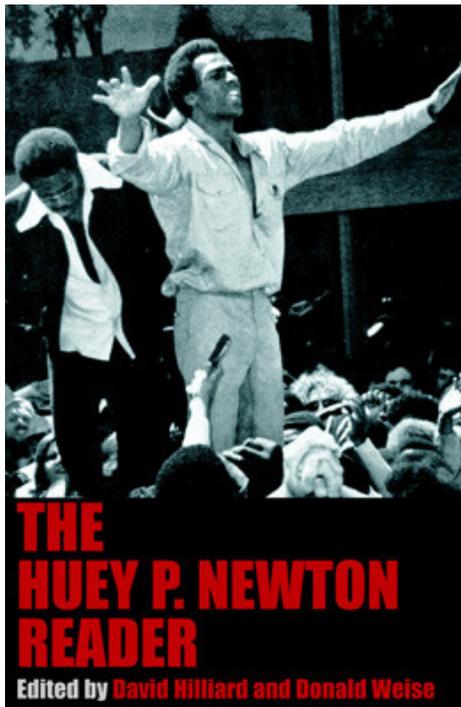
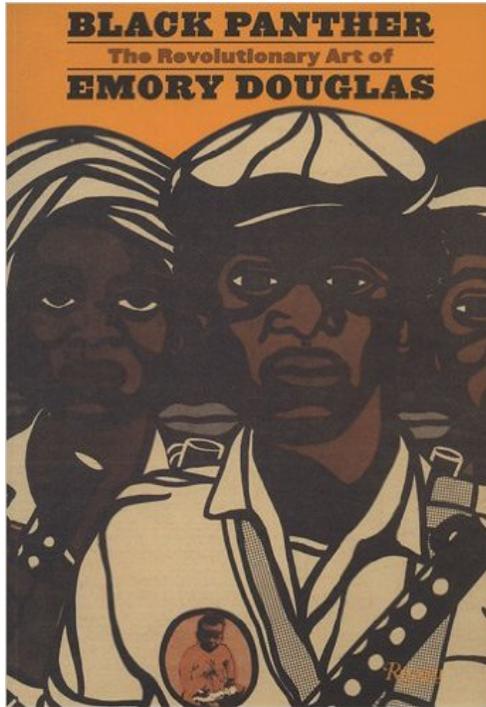


The Black Panther Party: Books of Interest

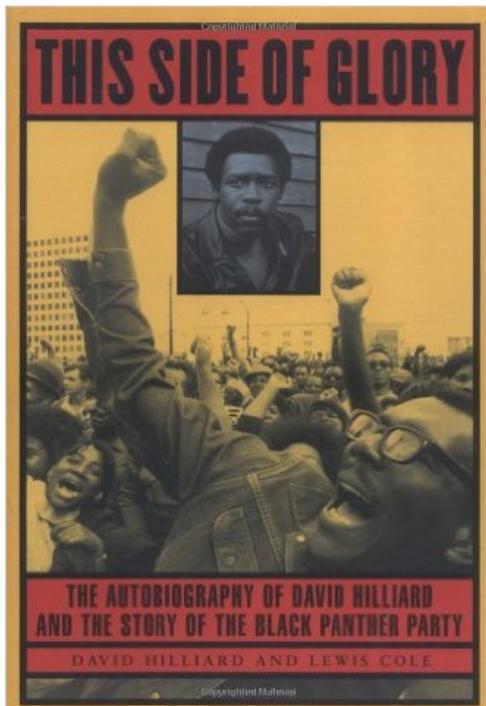
The Black Panther Party for Self Defense, formed in the aftermath of the assassination of El Hajj Malik Shabazz (Malcolm X), and became one of the most controversial movements of the 20th-century. Founded by Huey P. Newton (1942-1989) and Bobby Seale, the party sounded a defiant cry for an end to the institutionalized subjugation of African Americans. October 2016 marked the 50th Anniversary of the organization, for a roster of events; see the *Official Site of the Black Panther Party 50th Anniversary* at <http://www.bpp50th.com/>



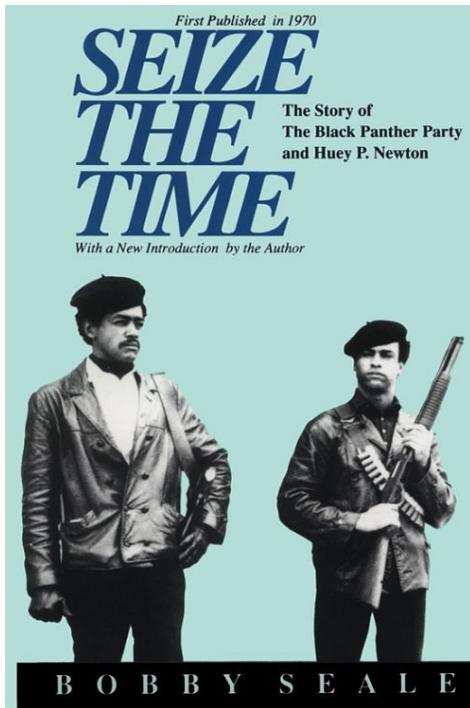
The first full collection of the writings of Huey P. Newton of the Black Panther Party that combines now-classic texts ranging in topic from the formation of the Black Panthers, African Americans and armed self-defense, Eldridge Cleaver's controversial expulsion from the Party, FBI infiltration of civil rights groups, the Vietnam War, and the burgeoning feminist movement with never-before-published writings from the Black Panther Party archives and Newton's private collection, including articles on President Nixon, prison martyr George Jackson, Pan-Africanism, affirmative action, and the author's only written account of his political exile in Cuba in the mid-1970s.



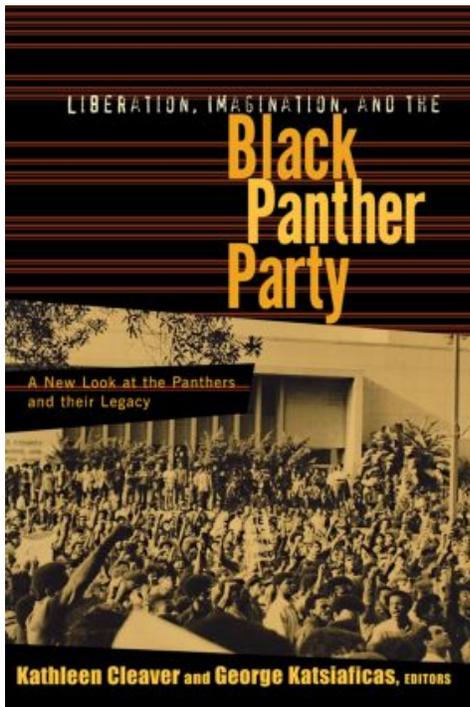
This book is focused on the Black Panther newspaper, founded to articulate the Black Panther Party's message and artist Emory Douglas became the paper's art director and later the party's Minister of Culture. Thus Douglas's artistic talents and experience proved a powerful combination: his striking collages of photographs and his own drawings combined to create some of the era's most iconic images, like that of Huey P. Newton with his signature beret and large gun set against a background of a blood-red star, which could be found blanketing neighborhoods during the 12 years the paper existed. This book also brings together a lineup of Black Panther Party insiders who detail the crafting of the organization's visual identity



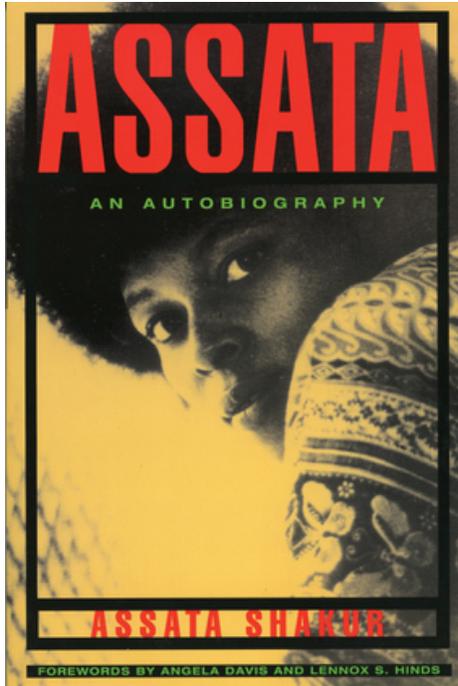
David Hilliard was the Chief of Staff of the Black Panther Party, and this book is based on an eyewitness account of America's first Black armed revolutionary movement. Written with the participation of many other Black Panther Party (BPP) members, this book provides firsthand accounts of Huey Newton's infamous shootout with the police, the murder of Fred Hampton, how Panther money was raised and spent, the sexual mores of the BPP, and how illegal activities erupted and were controlled. According to the FBI, the BPP were "the greatest threat to the internal security of the country," and, in part due to government infiltrators and disinformation, it began to dissolve in the early seventies as police raids, gun battles, IRS investigations, trials, and prison terms decimated their ranks.



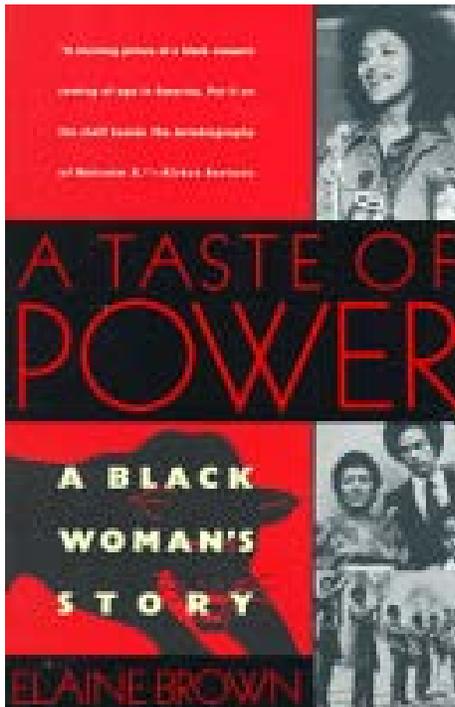
In the introduction of this book, the author writes, *Seize The Time* was first published more than twenty years ago. I tape-recorded and wrote most of this book under the strain of being a political prisoner in the San Francisco County Jail in 1969 and 1970. At that time, most protest organizations, particularly anti-war and civil rights groups, were targeted for attacks by all levels of government. *Seize The Time* was published while I was incarcerated and a defendant in two major political trials—consecutive, racist, political trials that I eventually won. I am often told that *Seize The Time* is a 1960's protest-era classic. Whether it is indeed a classic or not, I am uncertain. However, I am certain that the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense, as it was originally called, founded during that era and depicted in this book, remains a classic example of African and African American people's age-old resistance to racism and class oppression.



This work gathers reflections from scholars and activists who consider the impact of the Black Panther Party (BPP). Topics in the book include the Black Liberation Army and the BPP, the international aspects of the Black Panther Party, an article by Mumia Abu-Jamal, the FBI war on the BPP, influences of the BPP in the Bahamas, Cuba and the U.S. Black movement in the 1960s, the art of Emory Douglas, an article by Geronimo Ji Jaga (1947-2011), the case of the Angola 3, and other contributions. The lead editor, Kathleen Neal Cleaver is currently a senior lecturer and research fellow at Emory University School of Law in Atlanta, GA; she was the first Communications Secretary of the Black Panther Party. And editor George Katsiaficas been active in social movements since 1969 when he participated in the anti-Vietnam War movement, and he became a target of the FBI's counterintelligence program.



On May 2, 1973, Black Panther Party member Assata Shakur lay in a hospital, close to death, handcuffed to her bed, while local, state, and federal police attempted to question her about the shootout on the New Jersey Turnpike that had claimed the life of a white state trooper. Long a target of J. Edgar Hoover's campaign to defame, infiltrate, and criminalize Black nationalist organizations and their leaders, Shakur was incarcerated for four years prior to her conviction on flimsy evidence in 1977 as an accomplice to murder. In this book Shakur recounts the experiences that led her to a life of activism and portrays the strengths, weaknesses, and eventual demise of Black and White revolutionary groups at the hand of government officials. Two years after her conviction, she escaped from prison, and given political asylum by Cuba, where she now resides.



Elaine Brown assumed her role as the first and only female leader of the Black Panther Party (1974-1977) with these words: "I have all the guns and all the money. I can withstand challenge from without and from within. Am I right, Comrade?" It was August 1974. From a small Oakland-based cell, the BPP had grown to become a revolutionary national organization, mobilizing Black communities and white supporters across the country—but relentlessly targeted by the police and the FBI, and increasingly riven by violence and strife within. How Brown came to a position of power over this paramilitary, male-dominated organization, and what she did with that power, is told in this autobiography.