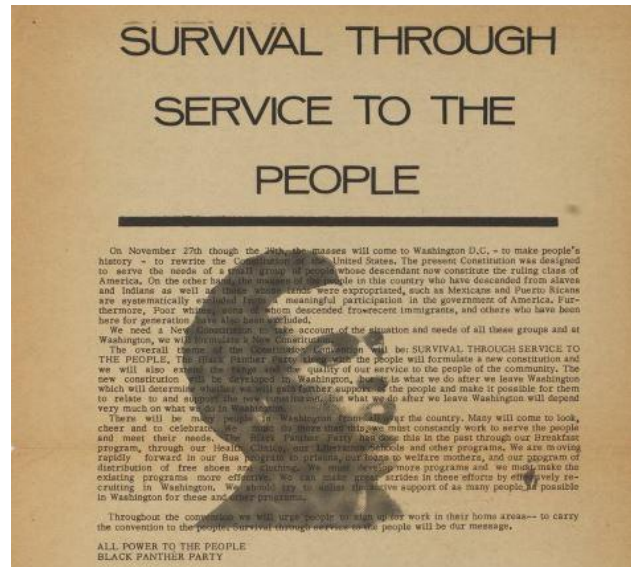


## Black Panther Party

Founded in 1966, the Black Panther Party worked to promote social and economic justice for black Americans. The Black Panther Party had a more confrontational style of resistance than some of the other civil rights groups of the time, advocating for African Americans to take up arms to defend themselves against racist violence. Though their armed patrols of police received the most publicity, their work also emphasized community programs that provided food and clothing, healthcare resources, support for youth, and legal aid.



### Primary sources

- ❖ Thelma McDaniel collection [Collection 3036]
- ❖ Don A. Schanche. *The Panther Paradox: A Liberal's Dilemma*. New York: D. McKay Co, 1970. [Call no. E185.615.S27]
- ❖ Ruth-Marion Baruch and Pirkle Jones. *The Vanguard; a Photographic Essay on the Black Panthers*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1970. [Call no. E185.5.B3 1970]
- ❖ *When One of Us Falls*. Chicago: Artists United, 1970. [Call no. PAM E 185.615 .W5x]
- ❖ *Hands Off Aaron Dixon, Captain, Seattle Black Panther Party*. Seattle: Aaron Dixon Defense Fund, 1968. [Call no. PAM E 185.61 .H29x]

### Secondary sources

- ❖ Marcus D. Pohlmann, ed. *African American Political Thought: Confrontation vs. Compromise, from 1945 to the Present*, Taylor & Francis, 2003.
- ❖ Aldon D. Morris. *The Origins of the Civil Rights Movement: Black Communities Organizing for Change*. New York: London: Free Press; c1984. [Call no. E185.61.M845 1984]
- ❖ Richard H. King. *Civil Rights and the Idea of Freedom*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1992. [Call no. E185.61.K55 1992]