INFORMATION CENTER BROOKLYN NY

FROM 'NY' 21 BLACK COMMUNITY EN Counterpart to the angry George Coors in April, 1962, in the new black community of Harlem, and to the new black community of the Bronx, in May, 1963, in the old black community of Harlem, the black community has been told that the black community must be ready to take up the challenge of perpetual police harassment. The black community has been told that the black community must be ready to take up the challenge of perpetual police harassment.

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Death Of
A Narcotic User

On Feb. 11, 1979, the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense's (BPP) national chairman, Fred Hampton, was gunned down by Cook County sheriff's deputies during a raid on his Chicago home. Hampton was 21 years old. The raid, and subsequent trial, became a symbol of police brutality and racial injustice.

The raid was the culmination of a months-long investigation into suspected narcotics activities at the Chicago headquarters of the BPP. Hampton and other party members had been under surveillance by the FBI and local police for months, and on the night of the raid, Hampton was in his home with his mother, who was also a member of the BPP.

During the raid, Hampton was shot and killed. His mother, who was also present, was critically injured. The raid and subsequent trial became a focal point of the civil rights movement and a symbol of police brutality.

In the aftermath of the raid, the BPP and other civil rights organizations called for a federal investigation into the raid and for the release of those arrested during the raid. The trial of the police officers involved in the raid was widely criticized and became a symbol of racial injustice.

The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense was a Black nationalist organization formed in Oakland, California, in 1966. The party sought to address the economic and social injustices faced by African Americans in the United States through the promotion of self-defense and community empowerment.

The BPP's activities included a range of initiatives, from providing free breakfasts and health care to young people, to organizing armed self-defense groups in urban areas.

The party's presence in Chicago in the late 1960s and early 1970s was significant, and the raid on Hampton's home was a watershed moment in the party's history.

The raid and subsequent trial fueled the civil rights movement and raised important questions about police behavior and racial justice in the United States.