

THE POWER OF SYMBOLS IN VISUAL PROPAGANDA

THE MEANING BEHIND POLITICAL LOGOS AND FLAGS



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INTRODUCTION

Symbols can communicate a message without words. They are tools in the field of visual communication through which ideas and beliefs can be conveyed. They can come to serve as a logo for a brand through repetition. In politics, symbols can be employed to express an entities' political objective.

This book aims to create a better understanding towards the power of symbols by presenting and analyzing various political entities and their symbolism. A total of 120 entities, ranging from the far left to the far right, from 1900 until the present, are presented and analyzed in the book. Different parts of the book structured information regarding the entities according to varying rules, with a focus on their visual aspects.

This book is a complementary part of the main research, which analyzes symbols and its developments together with its connotations, meanings, and uses in a theoretical manner.

1. ALPHABETICAL ORGANIZATION

The first and main part of the book is structured in an alphabetical way by which political entities are presented together with their associated logos and flags. The logos and flags are displayed on the top and the associated entity is described below to give the reader theoretical context. Underneath, the symbols are dissected, so that the graphical components and colors can be presented individually. These elements are accompanied by their connotations, meanings, and uses.

Some of the logos and flags are created with image trace, meaning that small incorrections might be present.

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ANC: AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (1912)

The African National Congress (ANC) is a national liberation movement that has united African people in the fight for structural political, social and economic change since 1912.¹ ANC has been guiding the struggle against racism, oppression and apartheid with the goal of establishing “a united, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic society”.¹ The party mainly consisted of middle-class blacks in the first years of operation, while promoting multiracialism and opposing white supremacy.² During the 1950s, ANC’s activities and visibility expanded through strikes and civil disobedience towards the government, and the party holds a prominent position in South African politics since their significant victory of the 2004 elections.²

COMPONENTS



The spear represents the early wars of resistance to colonial rule, the armed struggle, and the ongoing struggle against racial privilege and oppression.¹ The wheel is a symbol of the strong non-racial traditions of ANC and it marks the common struggle for freedom for all South African communities.¹ The fist holding a spear signifies the unity of people in the fight for freedom and equality.¹ Black symbolizes the African people, green represents the land, and gold signifies the mineral and other natural wealth of South Africa.¹

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90

RGB 0/138/0
CMYK 86/20/100/8

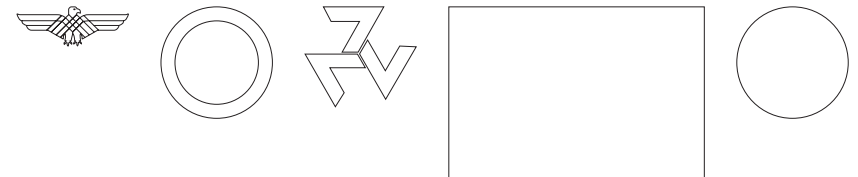
RGB 255/209/0
CMYK 1/16/99/0



AWB: AFRIKANER RESISTANCE MOVEMENT (1973)

The ultra-right Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) was founded by Eugene Terre’Blanche and six others in 1973 and it operated semi-underground for the first five years.³ AWB is a “Nazi-inspired militant right-wing movement upholding white supremacy”.⁴ Terre’Blanche served the police for five years before starting the organization and in 2010 he was murdered by one of his workers at his farm.³

COMPONENTS



Both the logo and flag of AWB resemble Nazi symbolism. AWB’s flag namely depicts a triskelion (or three sevens) instead of a swastika and AWB’s logo similarly uses an eagle on top of the triskelion as opposed to the swastika. However, AWB explains the symbolism as such; the eagle is a protective care of the lord, the three sevens are a biblical number representing fulfillment and final victory in and through Jesus Christ, while the circle represents constant movement and thus eternal life by and through Christ.⁵ AWB explicates the colors as such; red symbolized the blood shed by Christ, Christians and Boer people, white symbolizes the purity of their ideal, and black is the heraldic symbol for bravery.⁵

COLORS



RGB 5/5/5
CMYK 75/68/67/88

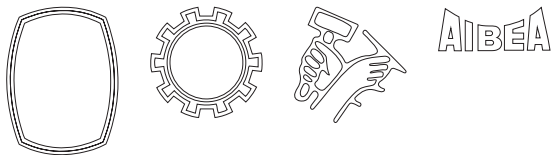
RGB 220/35/40
CMYK 7/99/98/1



AIBEA: ALL INDIA BANK EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION (1946)

The biggest and oldest union of bank employees of India, the All India Bank Employees Association (AIBEA), was established on April 20, 1946.⁶ Bank employees started organizing some forms of protest and small unions after they saw industrial workers fight for better salaries and working conditions.⁶ The number of unions grew and finally settlements and negotiations were made with the rising voice of unsatisfied workers.⁶ Naresh Paul contributed to establishing both AIBEA and Bank Employees Federation of India (BEFI) after he lost his job at the Central Bank of India for managing a strike of the recently formed trade union.⁷

COMPONENTS

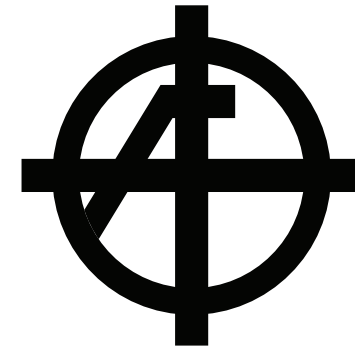


The base of AIBEA's logo is a rounded rectangle with the acronym and a cogwheel inside. A hand holding a hammer is depicted inside the cogwheel, which could either represent a working hand or a hammer of court. The second hand with a (what looks like a) pen could indicate the negotiations that the organization is trying to settle for the working class.

COLORS



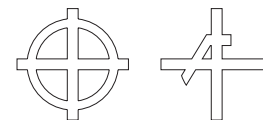
RGB 235/52/63
CMYK 1/94/78/0



AF: AMERICAN FRONT (1987)

American Front (AF) is a neo-Nazi group that was created by Robert Heick in 1987 and inspired by the British National Front.⁸ Not only the name, but also its root ideology Third Positionism was adopted and endorsed during the 1980s.⁸ This extreme-right ideology is peculiar in that it refuses both capitalism and communism for a preferred 'third way'.⁹ This ideology was dropped when David Lynch became the group's leader in 2002 and accordingly AF became a more common racist skinhead organization.⁹ AF was known for its criminal activity and it worked together with other neo-Nazi and skinhead groups to gain members and spread its anti-semitic and white supremacist beliefs.⁹ Furthermore, some members started a white power band named Stormtroop 16 in 2005, with the number 16 as a reference to the letters AF.⁹

COMPONENTS



The logo could be interpreted as a blend of the acronym with a gun sight or as a combination of the Celtic cross and the acronym. The Celtic cross is one of the most prominent white supremacist symbols which originally dates back to ancient Europe, where the pre-Christian symbol was called the sun cross or wheel cross.¹⁰

COLORS



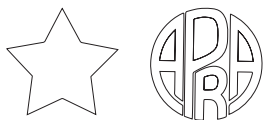
RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



APRA: AMERICAN POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (1924)

The American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) — also known as the Aprista Movement — was created by Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre in 1924 in Mexico City.¹¹ APRA wanted Latin American unity and it took an anti-capitalist and anti-imperialist stand which was appealing to intellectuals, the Indians and the lower middle class.¹¹ In addition, several incidents lead to constant friction between the military establishment and APRA.¹¹ The democratic constitution was finally approved in 1979 and since 1982, after the death of Haya de la Torre, the party proposed a nationalist, democratic and popular program to the country.¹²

COMPONENTS



The logo of APRA is a red star, which visualizes the resistance and revolutionary means of the party in contrast with Marxist ideology. Inside, one can find the acronym of the party written in white, organized into a circle.

COLORS



RGB 237/33/39
CMYK 0/99/97/0



ABC: ANARCHIST BLACK CROSS (1906)

The Anarchist Black Cross (ABC) has been supporting prisoners in the fight for freedom and liberty since around 1906 (in Russia) and 1907 (internationally).¹³ ABC used to be called Anarchist Red Cross (ARC), but it changed its name during the Russian Civil War to prevent confusion with the International Red Cross.¹³ ABC is a concept rather than an organization, which resulted in developments and enlargement of the general mission and organizations with specified prisoner support.¹⁴ A small part of ABC broke away in 1995 to form the Anarchist Black Cross Federation (ABCF) to focus on full support and defense of Political Prisoners (PP) and Prisoners of War (POW).¹³ These people "are in prison as a result of conscious political action, for building resistance, building, and leading movements and revolution... for making change".¹³

COMPONENTS



The logo used by ABC is composed of a black cross with the vertical axis extending into a raised fist (resembling fighting for freedom). Smaller organizations or sections sometimes use this logo in a slightly alternated way.

COLORS



RGB 4/3/4
CMYK 74/68/66/89



ANGRY BRIGADE (LATE 1960S -1972)

The Angry Brigade was one of the radical movements of the 1960s, and it is responsible for multiple bombings between 1970 and 1972 in Britain.¹⁵ It was the entity's goal "to push back the boundaries of the state by a more combative approach to civil liberties and demands for greater democracy and accountability—as well as challenging, among other things, institutional racism, sexism, colonialism, the consumer society, the nuclear state and US and Soviet militaristic imperialism."¹⁶

COMPONENTS



The logo shows two raised fists, one inside the biological female symbol and the other in the biological male symbol. One can acknowledge that this is inspired on the symbol of the Women's Liberation Movement as well as a unified fight. The two fists are holding a gun, this reflects that the group used violence to achieve their means.

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



ALF: ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT (1976)

Animal Liberation Front (ALF) is a network of human activists that was established in 1976, and quickly expanded internationally with active cells in more than 20 countries.¹⁷ This loosely organized extremist movement is dedicated to ending the abuse and exploitation of animals through an unknown hierarchal structure.¹⁸ Anyone who takes direct illegal or legal action against authorities can claim to be a member of this entity.¹⁹ These freedom fighters operate undercover while consciously breaking the law by demolishing materials, equipment, and property of animal exploiters, while not harming living beings.¹⁷

COMPONENTS



ALF's logo features a circle-A with the entity's initials incorporated. On the outside of the circle-A, the text 'Support the Animal Liberation Front' is written in a circular motion. The logo mostly appears in white on a black background.

COLORS



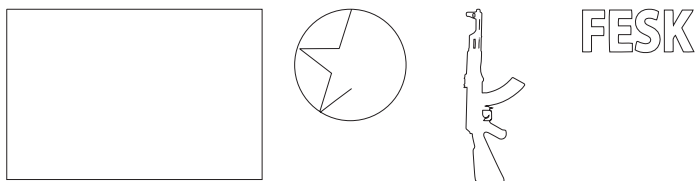
RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 0/0/0/100



MLKP/FESK: ARMED FORCES OF THE POOR AND THE OPPRESSED (1994)

The armed wing of the Marxist–Leninist Communist Party (MLKP), the Armed Forces of the Poor and the Oppressed (MLKP/FESK), is fighting against the fascist regime during the Rojava revolution.²⁰ It conducts military attacks in defense of the poor and oppressed and it asks for all workers, women and youths to join the revolutionary fight.²¹ MLKP/FESK has taken responsibility for several bomb attacks, under which the attack of February 3, 2018, directed at the Riot Police Department in Bursa and the attack of September 25, 2019, directed at the palace regime in Adana.^{20, 21}

COMPONENTS



The flag of MLKP/FESK shares the colors of MLKP, while the design is different. A red half-star is centered and surrounded by a yellow circle, signifying the Marxist origin of the group. A gun in black is pictured for armed struggle, and 'FESK' is written in black on the right side of the weapon.

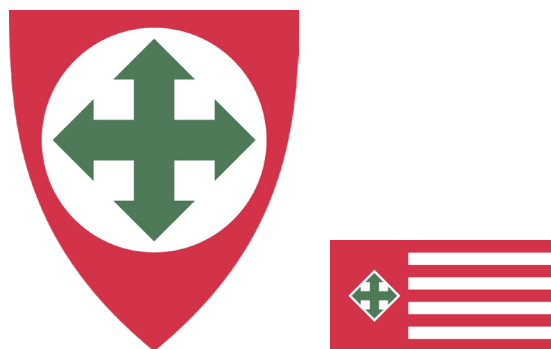
COLORS



RGB 234/29/39
CMYK 1/100/97/0

RGB 255/228/0
CMYK 2/5/98/0

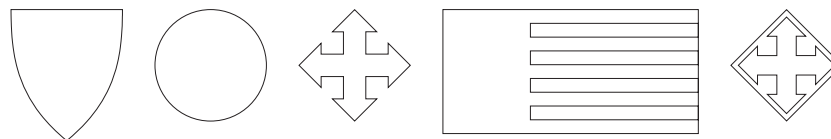
RGB 8/4/1
CMYK 71/67/69/89



NYKP: ARROW CROSS PARTY (1939-1945)

The Arrow Cross Party (NYKP) was a Hungarian fascist organization that was established in 1939 and in that same year it became the second biggest party during the national elections.²² The party dissolved in 1944 while continuing underground and in the same year it overthrew the government with military help of Germany.²³ NYKP held power for about four months in Budapest and six months in the North-West of the country while executing and deporting jews until the Soviet army defeated them.²⁴

COMPONENTS



The logo of NYKP contains a cross with arrowheads, presented on a circle, and placed on a shield. It also appeared in black or green on the party's flag, which consisted of red and white horizontal stripes.²⁵ This striped flag (without the cross emblem) is known as the Arpad flag and it dates back to a medieval dynasty. The colors featured in the logo and flag are also represented on the national flag of Hungary.

COLORS



RGB 210/51/73
CMYK 12/94/70/2

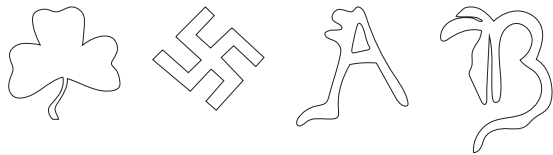
RGB 78/122/88
CMYK 71/33/74/16



AB: ARYAN BROTHERHOOD (1964)

Aryan Brotherhood (AB) is a prison gang that was established in California in 1964 by Irish bikers and is the largest, deadliest, and oldest white supremacist prison gang in the United States with an approximated 20,000 members.²⁶ The gang was active in almost all California state prisons in 1975 and within a few years transferred inmates gained influence in the federal penitentiary system as well.²⁶ The crime syndicate became more focussed on criminal activity both inside and outside of prison in the 1990s than being focussed on race.²⁶ 60 AB members were arrested after evidence was found that crimes were being managed from inside of prison to the outside, such as "violent crimes, illegal firearms trafficking and possession and drug trafficking."²⁷

COMPONENTS



AB members can be recognized by different symbols and codes (often in the form of a tattoo); above all the shamrock, which is often depicted together with a swastika.²⁸ Other prevalent tattooed elements are the number 666, initials AB, and double lightning bolts as a reference to the Nazi's military branch Waffen-SS (SS).²⁶

COLORS



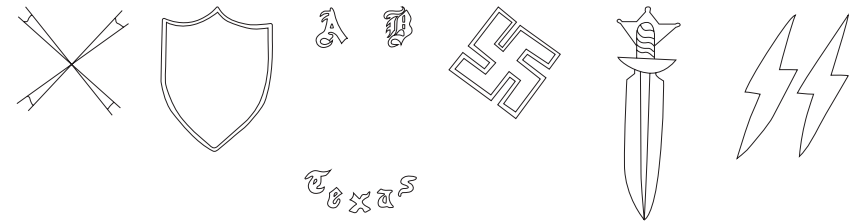
RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



ABT: ARYAN BROTHERHOOD TEXAS (EARLY 1980S)

Aryan Brotherhood of Texas (ABT) is a white supremacist gang that was modeled after AB and set up in the early 1980s in Texas.²⁹ ABT is the biggest white supremacist gang in Texas and maybe even in the United States besides being one of the most violent gangs.³⁰ It is a criminal organization that operates both in the prison system and on the streets throughout Texas and the rest of the country.²⁹

COMPONENTS

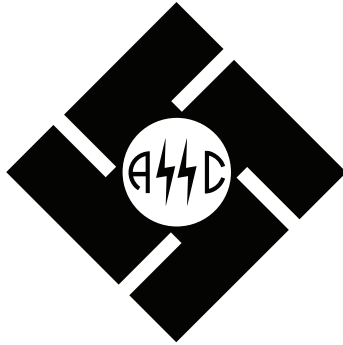


The common tattoo of ABT is somewhat variable and looks like a shield with a sword and swastika inside and the group's acronym on the outside.³⁰ Alternatively, some tattoos are coded with for instance the number 12 to replace the letters AB.³⁰

COLORS



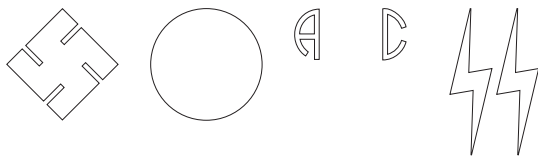
RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



AC: ARYAN CIRCLE (1985)

Aryan Circle (AC), also known as Diamond, is a white supremacist prison gang that was established in Texas in 1985, where it is also mainly active.³¹ AC was formed by previous members of ABT after some friction and it expanded in the Texas prison system during the 1990s, mainly because of violent conflict with other gangs.³² Currently, it is one of the biggest white supremacy groups in the United States and it organizes crime in and outside of prison.³¹

COMPONENTS

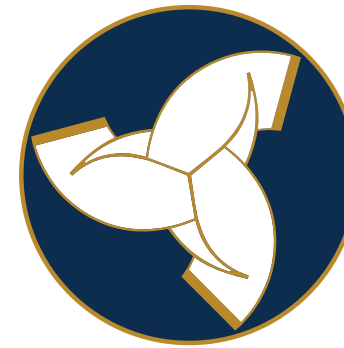


AB members use a wide variety of identifiers in the form of codes, phrases, and tattoos. AC's basic tattoo has many variations, but it often depicts a twisted swastika (rotated in a diamond shape) with SS bolts and the acronym in the center.³¹

COLORS



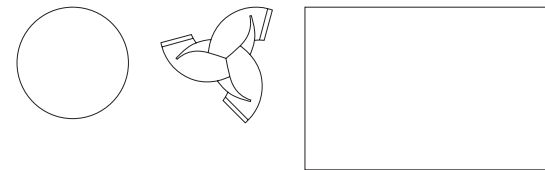
RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



AFA: ASATRU FOLK ASSEMBLY (1994)

Asatru Folk Assembly (AFA) is a group based on neo-paganism or neo-Völkisch beliefs and it is part of the growing Asatru religious movement.³³ Stephen McNallen revived the group in 1994 after the Asatru Free Assembly was dissolved in 1986.³³ AFA described Asatru, as a part of the Aryan religion, as "an expression of the native, pre-Christian spirituality of Europe. More specifically, it is the religion by which the Ethnic European Folk have traditionally related to the Divine and to the world around them."³⁴ Thus, AFA states that it celebrates the European Folk,³⁴ whereas SPLC defined AFA as the biggest neo-Völkisch hate organization of the United States.³⁵

COMPONENTS



AFA's logo shows triple interlocked horns inspired on the carved Snoldelev stone from Denmark, dating back to the Viking Age of 800 CE.³⁶ "The three horns represent the three containers of mead quaffed by Odin - Bodn, Son, and Odroerir - rotating as a dynamic source of ecstasy, of awakening, of divine inspiration - the essence of the Odroerir itself!"³⁶ The design features three colors: "Blue is the all-encompassing, all-penetrating, and omnipresent mystical force of the numen, a sign of restless motion, the color of Odin's cloak. White is the total expression of light as the sum of all colors - totality, purity, perfection, nobility, the disk of the sun. Gold is the light of the sun and the spiritual light shining from Asgard, the force of ond in the universe, and a symbol of honor, reputation, and power in all realms."³⁶

COLORS



RGB 15/47/79
CMYK 100/83/42/38

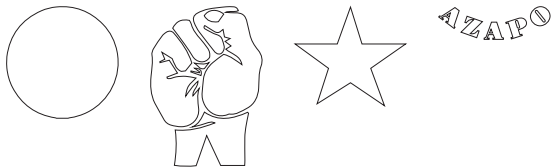
RGB 184/136/44
CMYK 26/45/100/6



AZAPO: AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION (1978)

The Azian People's Organization (AZAPO) established itself in 1978 after student activists and similar organizations within South Africa were banned in 1977.³⁷ AZAPO acknowledged the significance of student organizations in the liberation fight, and it regarded capitalism as the primary oppressing force in the country more so than apartheid.³⁸ AZAPO advocated the Black Consciousness philosophy of Steven Hiko and only blacks, coloureds and indians could become members.³⁸ AZAPO involves black workers in the political class struggle and it wants a socialist state by which all production is nationalized and centralized.³⁸ AZAPO was forced to operate underground starting in 1987, until it was unbanned in 1990, which is when the organization merged with the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania BCM(A).³⁷ AZAPO continues as an opposition party and has engaged in all elections after it boycotted the 1994 democratic elections.³⁸

COMPONENTS



AZAPO's logo consists of a yellow circle featuring a black clenched fist (for the Black Conscious philosophy). The bottom of the fist is slightly cut off to form a red star (for the revolutionary purpose of the party) and the party's initials are written in black underneath.

COLORS



RGB 252/182/4
CMYK 0/31/100/0

RGB 4/2/4
CMYK 74/69/66/88

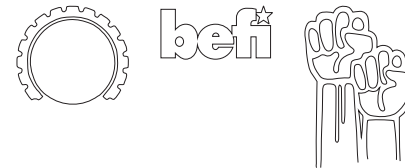
RGB 228/10/28
CMYK 4/100/100/0



BEFI: BANK EMPLOYEES FEDERATION OF INDIA (1982)

Bank Employees Federation of India (BEFI) was established in October 1982 as a bank trade union defending matters such as "service conditions of bank employees, development of the banking industry, defense of public sector banking in India and exemplary service to customers, including the marginal and neglected."³⁹ BEFI grew from a small splinter organization towards a prominent entity that is backed by the Marxist Communist Party of India (CPIM).⁴⁰ BEFI is the third biggest union concerning bank employees after All India Bank Employees Association (AIBEA) and the National Confederation of Bank Employees.³⁹

COMPONENTS



The union's logo shows two raised fists inside a cogwheel, indicating the unity of workers fighting for change. The acronym is written on the right of that and above the letter 'i' one can find a star. This is expected to refer to the change the union wants to make.

COLORS



RGB 37/33/88
CMYK 100/100/34/28

RGB 237/33/39
CMYK 0/99/97/0



ETA: BASQUE HOMELAND AND LIBERTY (1959-2018)

Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA) was a nationalist separatist group based on Marxist principles, founded in 1959 with the aim of forming an independent homeland within the Basque regions of Spain and France.⁴¹ ETA had an estimated amount of 1,800 members (2004) and the group split into two factions in 1979, being the ETA-M (military) and the ETA-PM (political-military).⁴¹ "ETA regularly targets Spanish Government officials, members of the military and security forces, and moderate Basques for assassination."⁴² The terrorist group also executed several bomb attacks against Government facilities and economic targets.⁴² Between 1968 and 2010, the group has killed more than 800 people of which more than half were Spanish Civil Guards and in 2018 the group announced their dissolution.⁴³

COMPONENTS



One of the group's logos features two circles that are surrounding the acronym, the full name (Euskadi Ta Eskatasuna) is written on top and a star (for revolution) is pictured below.

COLORS



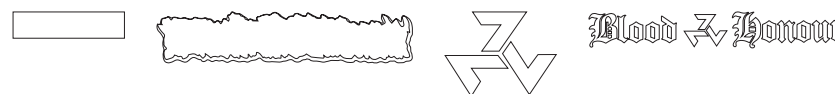
RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 0/0/0/100



B & H: BLOOD & HONOUR (1987)

Ian Stuart Donaldson, lead singer of the white power band Skrewdriver, established Blood & Honour (B & H) in England in 1987.⁴⁴ Its name derived from the slogan used by the Hitler Youth organization, which undoubtedly indicates their affinity with neo-Nazism.⁴⁴ SPLC designated the international coalition of racist skinhead groups as a hate group.⁴⁵ A split within the original group happened and as a result two rival B & H groups were established in the United States, namely Blood & Honour America Division and Blood & Honour USA.⁴⁵

COMPONENTS



The entity's official logo is a triskelion — three interlocking sevens or a three-legged swastika — substituting the ampersand sign in between the words Blood and Honour.

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90

RGB 92/1/1
CMYK 36/97/92/58

RGB 168/1/1
CMYK 22/100/100/18



CLASS WAR (1982)

Class War is a punk anarchist activist group that was set up in the United Kingdom in the early 1980s after Ian Bone founded the Class War newspaper in 1982.⁴⁶ Class War is inspired by the anarcho-punk band Crass and it has had a big influence on the anarchist movement in the past decades.⁴⁶ The group opposes all political parties as the working-class political action group.⁴⁷ Class War argues that the working class plays a central role in revolution and community struggles.⁴⁸

COMPONENTS



Its logo consists of the group's full name in red, with the letters 'A' transformed into circle-A's. In the middle, a skull appears in white in a circle. The logo is generally featured on a black background.

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 0/0/0/100

RGB 237/33/41
CMYK 0/99/95/0



CCC: COMBATANT COMMUNIST CELLS (MID 1980S-1985)

The Combatant Communist Cells (CCC) was an anarchist, leftwing terrorist organization that was formed in Belgium in the mid-1980s.⁴⁹ CCC opposed the NATO alliance and capitalism, and additionally CCC cared more about gaining publicity than taking lives, which is why they targeted property.⁴⁹ CCC created pamphlets with a warning or they contacted authorities before an attack took place.⁵⁰ Nonetheless, the organization's actions resulted in the death of two firemen and a total of 28 injured people.⁵⁰ The four prominent leaders of CCC were arrested on December 16, 1985, and accordingly the terrorist attacks stopped.⁵⁰ The leaders were all convicted with a lifelong sentence on October 21, 1988.⁵⁰ During its existence, CCC was briefly afflicted with Red Army Faction (RAF) and Direct Action.⁴⁹

COMPONENTS



CCC's logo depicts the organization's acronym, with the middle 'C' in front of a five-pointed star, signifying its radical approach. The full name of the organization is stylized in a circle that is surrounding the other elements. At times the logo appeared in black, other times in red, and sometimes the star and acronym were depicted without the other elements.

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 0/0/0/100

RGB 232/30/40
CMYK 2/100/97/0



KSČM: COMMUNIST PARTY OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA (1990)

The Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSČM) became a party in 1990 after it split from the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC).⁵¹ KSČM saw itself as the descendant of the KSC and it maintains a conservative communist viewpoint by holding on to the 'old' state socialism.⁵¹ The party is mainly appealing for older people who feel distant from the present societal structure and in areas where the unemployment rate is high.⁵² KSČM needs to gain back people's trust and no other parties within the Czech parliament want to form a coalition with the KSČM, because of concerns regarding the communist regime of the past.⁵² The party aims for free and equal citizens inside a politically and economically diverse and just democratic society based on Marxist theory.⁵³

COMPONENTS



The logo of KSČM pictures the acronym with a star (for communism) above the 'M' in red, with two red cherries and a green leaf on the left. The cherry refers to a revolutionary poem written by Jean Baptista Clément, which is associated with the Paris Commune of 1871.⁵³

COLORS



RGB 144/36/31
CMYK 25/95/95/30

RGB 239/163/143
CMYK 3/42/39/0



RGB 1/128/96
CMYK 87/27/74/12

RGB 10/161/111
CMYK 82/11/74/1

RGB 144/202/117
CMYK 47/0/72/0



CPB: COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRITAIN (1988)

The Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) was established in 1920 and it "has been in the frontline of the political class struggle, fighting for working class interests against exploitation and oppression, in favour of human liberation and socialism."⁵⁴ The Communist Party of Britain (CPB) was founded in 1988 by members who were expelled from the original party.⁵⁴ CPB re-established the party based on Marxist-Leninist theory and remnants of the CPGB joined the new party when CPGB dissolved in 1991.⁵⁴ The party describes itself as the Marxist party of the labor movement, with the goal of creating a socialist society where unity, democracy, and liberation are fundamental principles.⁵⁴

COMPONENTS



The party has two logos; one shows a stylized hammer and sickle in red, by which the sickle is shaped like a dove. A symbolic representation of a dove could represent peace or moving from one state to another,⁵⁵ which could be applicable to the aim of CPB. The other logo presents the hammer and dove in white, in front of a red flag, in addition to the words 'Communist party' and 'CPB'.

COLORS



RGB 241/82/51
CMYK 0/83/88/0

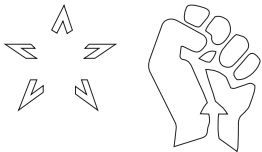
RGB 2/180/89
CMYK 79/0/90/0



CPBML: COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRITAIN MARXIST-LENINIST (1968)

The Communist Party of Britain Marxist-Leninist (CPBML) was formed in 1968 under the leadership of Reg Birch, after it split from the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB).⁵⁶ CPBML aims for an independent and self-reliant country in the fight of international capital and the Brexit was an essential part of this goal.⁵⁷ According to CPBML, Marxist thinking is the only way to achieve a socialist society run by the working class.⁵⁷

COMPONENTS



The red logo contains a clenched fist to refer to socialism and a red star to refer more specifically to communism. The logo also appears in other colors.

COLORS



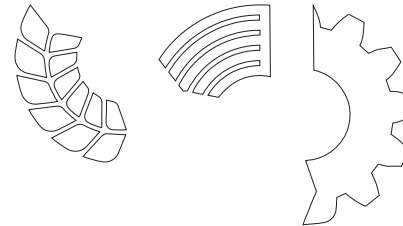
RGB 217/39/43
CMYK 9/98/95/1



CPC: COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA (1921)

The Communist Party of Canada (CPC) is a small party for the working class, that was established in 1921 with the goal of forming a socialist country.⁵⁸ The Marxist-Leninist guided party fights for a real democracy by uniting international and Canadian workers in order to achieve fundamental change.⁵⁸ CPC started off as an underground party, it had been banned several times and it changed its name to Labour Progressive Party (LPP) from 1943 till 1959.⁵⁹

COMPONENTS



CPC presented its emblem at its 39th convention: "a roundel comprised of half a gear, on the right side, and an ear of wheat, on the left side, forming a circle and symbolizing the unity of the workers and farmers of Canada. The official emblem shall be red in colour."⁶⁰ The logo is presented in white when on a red background.

COLORS



RGB 237/33/41
CMYK 0/99/95/0



KSČ: COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA (1921-1990)

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC) was formed in 1921 when the left-wing broke away from the Social Democratic Party.⁶¹ The party affiliated itself with the Comintern and it had members of all nationalities within the country.⁶² KSC became the most powerful Communist Party after the Soviet Union and in 1949 the party gained control of the country and kept authoritarian strength until 1968.⁶¹ People started to dissociate themselves from the communists because of the Prague Spring that year, which was when Dubcek wanted to impose "socialism with a human face".⁶³ A conversation was started in 1989 about how the political system could be more democratic and in the same year the superiority of KSC was discarded from the constitution.⁶³ KSC divided itself into the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM) and the Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS) in 1990 — which became the Party of the Democratic Left (SDL) the year after.⁶³ KSCM saw itself as the descendant of KSC while KSS/SDL broke away from communism.⁶³

COMPONENTS



At the center of the party's logo appears a red star, outlined in orange with an orange hammer and sickle inside (both signifying communism). Underneath, a wreath is formed with the acronym in red in the middle. On top, one sees the flag of Czechoslovakia.

COLORS



RGB 193/36/40
CMYK 17/99/98/7

RGB 249/159/65
CMYK 0/44/84/0

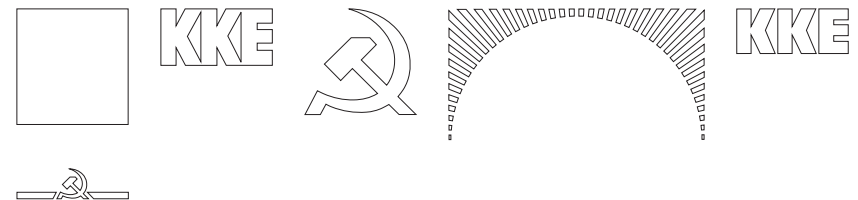
RGB 26/68/126
CMYK 100/83/23/8



KKE: COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREECE (1918)

The Communist Party of Greece (KKE) was founded in 1918 as the Socialist Workers' Party of Greece (SEKE).⁶⁴ KKE became associated with the Comintern in 1924, which is why the party changed its name.⁶⁴ KKE has a Marxist-Leninist ideology at its foundation and it has been defending the working class in the fight against capitalism since its existence.⁶⁴ The party became eloquent during World War II, but lost popularity by means of their revolting activities during the civil war of 1946-1947 and as a consequence they were temporarily outlawed.⁶⁵ KKE was recognized again as a party in 1974 and it has been the third-largest political party in Greece since 1981.⁶⁵ KKE is still following the Soviet-style communist ideology and it attempts to distinguish itself from other leftist groups.⁶⁵

COMPONENTS



The party's logo contains the acronym and the hammer and sickle (representing communism) in red, with yellow sun rays and a small blue squared line surrounding those elements. On Twitter, the logo is picturing all elements in red.

COLORS



RGB 230/35/39
CMYK 3/99/98/0

RGB 253/185/23
CMYK 0/30/99/0

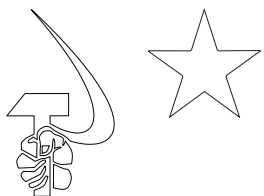
RGB 62/150/210
CMYK 71/29/0/0



PCE(R): COMMUNIST PARTY OF SPAIN-RECONSTITUTED (1975-2003)

The Communist Party of Spain-Reconstituted (PCE-r) was formed when some members split from the Spanish Communist Party (PCE) in 1975.⁶⁶ The First of October Anti-fascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) was established as the armed wing of the illegal PCE(r).⁶⁶ It was GRAPO's aim to establish a communist state in replacement of the Spanish government.⁶⁶ GRAPO "was especially active in the early years of Spain's transition to democracy in the late 1970s, when it carried out dozens of murders in its bid to create a Marxist state."⁶⁷ GRAPO is known for bomb attacks and killings, and it has been blamed for 82 deaths.⁶⁷ Manuel Perez Martinez had been secretary general of PCE(r) before he became leader of GRAPO in 1979.⁶⁶ He was arrested in 2000 after a failed attempted robbery and no replacement for leadership of GRAPO has been publicly named since.⁶⁶ Both GRAPO and PCE(r) were outlawed and identified as a single unit for the first time by the Spanish government in 2003.⁶⁶ "The group has also developed ties with other organizations like the German Red Army Faction, the Red Brigades, and Irish Republic terrorists."⁶⁶

COMPONENTS



The logo of PCE(r) is similar to the logo of PCE, as they both show a hammer and sickle and a red star. In the logo of PCE(r), those elements are being held by a fist, making it appear as an object of resistance. The symbolism of GRAPO is discussed later on in the book.

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 0/0/0/100

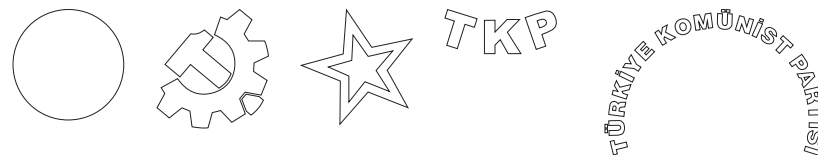
RGB 237/33/39
CMYK 0/99/97/0



TKP: COMMUNIST PARTY OF TURKEY (1920)

The Communist Party of Turkey (TKP) was originally established in 1920, but it had been operating underground for many years after its banishment of 1923.⁶⁸ Nevertheless, the party exposed itself in the 1990s under different names, and in 2001 the party reconstructed itself again with TKP as its name.⁶⁹ TKP is the party of the working class, guided by Marxism-Leninism, fighting for equality and freedom in opposition to imperialism and capitalism.⁶⁹ It aims to achieve the construction of socialism — a world without classes and exploitation — through a political revolution.⁶⁹

COMPONENTS



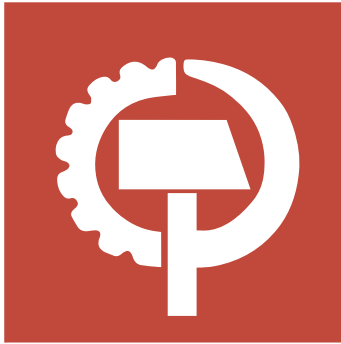
TKP's logo indicates their fundamentals; workers are represented through a hammer and cogwheel and a small outlined star (for communism) is pictured above. All elements are colored in yellow and placed on a red circle. TKP has several flags, one sample portrays yellow elements of the logo on a red background.

COLORS



RGB 202/33/40
CMYK 14/100/99/4

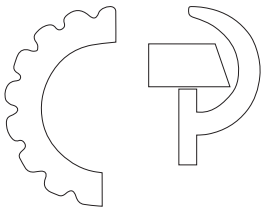
RGB 255/213/0
CMYK 1/14/100/0



CPUSA: COMMUNIST PARTY USA (1919)

The Communist Party USA, or the Communist Party of the United States of America (CPUSA), was formed in 1919 in Chicago.⁷⁰ The party is of and for the US working class in the fight against capitalism and US imperialism, with the aim of creating social change.⁷⁰ Both the membership and the party's activity increased rapidly when the stock market collapsed in 1929 and in the 1930s CPUSA was distinctive for the time because of its resistance against black oppression.⁷¹ Until the 1950s, the party was of big importance in American society and it is the most notorious and popular leftist party of the country's history.⁷¹

COMPONENTS



The logo of CPUSA shows a hammer and sickle connected to half a cogwheel. All elements indicate the importance of the worker. The elements are presented in white on a red background on the party's website, but the logo also appears in red when on a white background.

COLORS



RGB 192/74/59
CMYK 18/84/82/7



KGÖ: COMMUNIST YOUTH ORGANIZATION (1994)

The youth division of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (MLKP) is called the Communist Youth Organization (KGÖ) and it functions separately on an organizational level.⁷² KGÖ sees it as its duty to take part in military struggles where needed in order to achieve revolution and socialism in opposition to imperialism and fascism.⁷² The organization calls up all young people to join the revolutionary communist fighters.⁷²

COMPONENTS



The colors in the logo and flag of KGÖ are the same as used by MLKP, while the design is different. The logo features the acronym in red, which is surrounded by a star (for the revolutionary cause) and placed inside a double red circle. The logo is presented in yellow when it appears on the red flag.

COLORS



RGB 234/29/39
CMYK 1/100/97/0

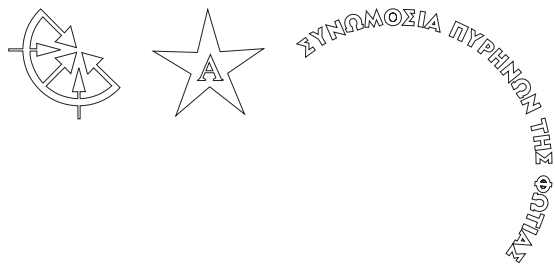
RGB 255/228/0
CMYK 2/5/98/0



SPF: CONSPIRACY OF FIRE NUCLEI (2008)

Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (SPF), also known as the Conspiracy of Cells of Fire (CCF), originated in 2008 when it launched a stream of fire-bombings directed at car dealerships and banks in both Athens and Thessaloniki.⁷³ The communiqués primal to its attacks are "brief and to the point, seeking to create a feeling of revolt and resistance against modern power structured, lack of representation, and the hierarchies of capitalist society."⁷⁴ SPF views itself as anarcho-revolutionary and the attacks were meant to compensate the intimidating power of capitalism and other ways of domination.⁷⁴ In the upcoming years, the group has claimed responsibility for multiple actions, such as mail parcel bombs and bomb attacks.⁷³

COMPONENTS



The logo is all black, showing five black arrows connected by a half-circle, directed at a five-pointed star with an 'A' written inside. The full name of the group is written in a way so it completes the circle. Variations of this symbol are used by other groups like the Informal Anarchist Federation (FAI), to whom SPF is connected.⁷³

COLORS



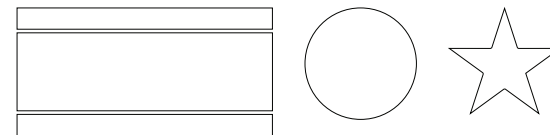
RGB 2/3/3
CMYK 75/68/67/89



DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (1948)

In 1905, Japanese troops entered Korea and in 1910 Japan had control over the country.⁷⁵ The Korean peninsula got divided by the allies after the defeat of Japan, resulting in Soviet control in the North and American control in the South.⁷⁶ This led to two separate regimes in 1948, namely the Communist Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the North under Kim Il Sung and the Republic of Korea in the South under Rhee.⁷⁵ The new flag for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was introduced in 1948.

COMPONENTS



"Its red stripe and star are symbols of the country's commitment to communism, while blue is said to stand for a commitment to peace. The white stripes stand for purity, strength, and dignity."⁷⁷

COLORS



RGB 237/28/36
CMYK 0/100/100/0

RGB 237/28/36
CMYK 0/100/100/0



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM (1945)

Vietnam was under French colonial rule in the 19th century, but eventually communism came to a rise with the origin of the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League in 1925 and the Vietnamese Communist Party in 1930 by Ho Chi Minh.⁷⁸ A communist-led coalition for national independence was established in China in the year 1941 by Ho Chi Minh.⁷⁹ This organization is known under the name Viet Minh — in full Viet Nam Doc Lap Dong Minh How or League for the independence of Vietnam. The Viet Minh aimed to overthrow both France and the Japanese forces who were occupying the country during World War II.⁷⁸ "The Viet Minh forces liberated considerable portions of northern Vietnam, and after the Japanese surrender to the Allies, Viet Minh units seized control of Hanoi and proclaimed the independent Democratic Republic of Vietnam".⁷⁹ In 1945, the Communist Party of Vietnam announced its rule and a red flag with a central yellow star was adopted.⁸⁰

COMPONENTS



The red flag containing a yellow star indicates communist influence. "The five points of the star are said to stand for the five principal classes composing the political front—the proletariat, peasantry, military, intellectuals, and petty bourgeoisie."⁸⁰

COLORS



RGB 219/39/39
CMYK 8/98/99/1

RGB 242/234/21
CMYK 8/0/97/0



PYD: DEMOCRATIC UNION PARTY (2003)

The Democratic Union Party (PYD) and its armed wing, the People's Protection Units (YPG), were set up in Syria by the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) in 2003.⁸¹ The remains of the banished PKK were simply rebranded into the PYD.⁸¹ PYD advocated democratic confederalism since its establishment and in 2012 it benefitted from the ongoing chaos during the war by asserting self-governance in the major part of Kurdistan.⁸² The relation with the Assad government caused a clash with the anti-Assad rebellion and all Kurdish political organizations and activists became brutally restrained.⁸¹ PYD operates with little devotion for the creation of a beneficial government for Syria, since PKK sees Syria as a starting point in their battle with Turkey.⁸¹ Particularly many western Marxists decline to support PYD and its military arms, because it seems to neglect 'socialist' character.⁸²

COMPONENTS



The logo of PYD has a red star in the center, to show the resistant origin of the group. On the side, one can see yellow and green wreaths and the acronym of the group on the top, while the date of origin is written below. The colors red, green, and yellow are similar as the colors featured on the Rojava flag.

COLORS



RGB 237/33/40
CMYK 0/99/96/0

RGB 47/148/70
CMYK 81/17/99/5

RGB 251/238/45
CMYK 4/0/91/0



AD: DIRECT ACTION (1979-1982)

Direct Action (AD) was a clandestine French extremist group that emerged in 1979 and was banned officially by the French government in 1982.⁸³ AD saw itself as an urban guerrilla organization with a libertarian communist view.⁸⁴ The group's ideology is "described variously as communist, anarchist, or Maoist, with strong sympathies for Third World aspirations."⁸³ The group carried out assassinations and more than 80 bomb or gunfire attacks and between 1986 and 1988, 38 members of the group were arrested and some convicted.⁸³

COMPONENTS



The logo of AD consists of a five-pointed star (symbolizing radicalism) with the group's name in French underneath. The logo was colored black when presented on a white background and it appeared in white when on a black background.

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 0/0/0/100



EF!: EARTH FIRST! (1979)

Earth First! (EF!) was established in 1979 as a radical environmental movement that literally puts earth first by following "No compromise in defense of mother earth."⁸⁵ EF! is different from mainstream environmental movement, as they use direct action and do not want to compromise to achieve their goal.⁸⁶ The movement is organized without any form of hierarchy and it is committed to biocentrism and deep ecology.⁸⁶

COMPONENTS



This logo of EF! shows a clenched fist popping up from a circle.

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 0/0/0/100



EDL: ENGLISH DEFENCE LEAGUE (2009)

English Defence League (EDL) is a racist group that is nationalistic, anti-Muslim, and anti-immigration.⁸⁷ EDL emerged in 2009 and since its existence, the group demonstrated throughout cities against the emerging 'radical Islam' inside the United Kingdom.⁸⁸ EDL rapidly grew into a national movement with thousands of people attending the demonstrations, yet this attendance declined quickly hereafter.⁸⁹ HOPE not hate suspected that the movement's membership decline will continue because of the lack of ideas and leadership within the organization, making EDL small and ineffective.⁸⁷

COMPONENTS

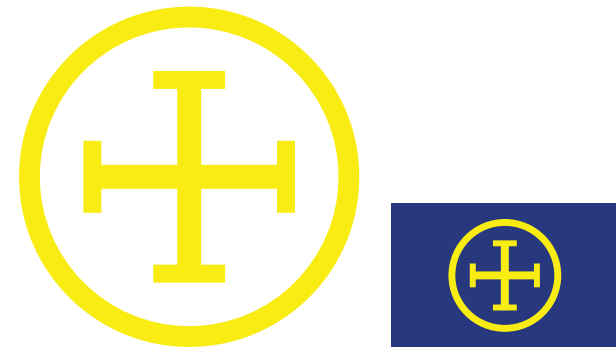


The movement's nationalism is visible in its choice of symbols, as followers carry the St George cross while parading around in street uniforms that remind of the fascist Blackshirts.⁹⁰ This cross refers to Patron Saint George of England and moreover, the cross refers to the knights who are assumed to have spread the emblem during the Crusades in the Holy Land.⁸⁸ EDL's emblem with the Crusader-style St George cross is depicted on a shield, often on a black/white background.⁸⁸ Besides the emblem, the group carries around flags containing the St George cross.

COLORS



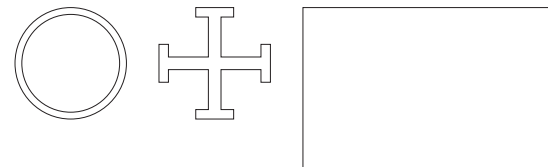
RGB 0/0/0	RGB 165/167/170	RGB 228/229/230	RGB 218/31/46
CMYK 0/0/0/100	CMYK 0/0/0/41	CMYK 0/0/0/11	CMYK 8/100/92/1



EA: EUROPEAN ACTION (2010-2017)

European Action (EA) was a movement that wanted an independent continent with a readoption of the European tradition.⁹¹ EA was a right-wing extremist network that was founded by the Swiss Holocaust denier Bernhard Schaaf.⁹² It can be assumed that EA is nationalistic, since it states to be against non-European immigrants and the movement writes that "the once proud European culture is being gradually destroyed."⁹¹ EA was established in 2010 and it declared itself allegedly dissolved in a video stream in 2017.⁹²

COMPONENTS



The logo of EA is a potent cross inside a circle colored in yellow. When presented on a flag, the yellow logo is featured on a blue background. The colors are the same as the colors of the European Union, which might indicate the movement's goal of establishing an independent continent.

COLORS



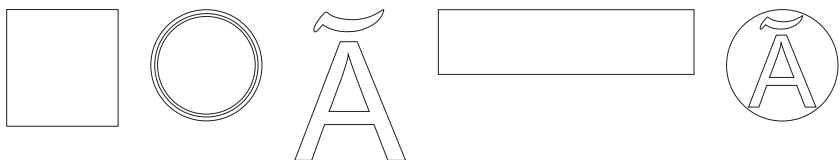
RGB 254/235/4	RGB 40/56/127
CMYK 3/1/97/0	CMYK 100/93/18/5



ASR: FEDERATION OF ANARCHISM ERA (2020)

Federation of Anarchism Era (ASR) is an international organization that is in the process of being established (2020), with a focus on global coordination and mutual support, and with most of its power in Iran and Afghanistan.⁹³ ASR invites individuals who oppose governments, but it does not include groups that advocate pacifist, religious, nationalist, or capitalist tendencies in combination with anarchism.⁹³ ASR believes that world revolution is needed to defeat authoritarian political, social, and economic structures.⁹⁴

COMPONENTS



فدراسیون عصر آنارشیزم The Federation of Anarchism Era

Its logo features a circle-A in red with an accent on the A, and the name of the organization below in both English and Arabic. The accent on the 'A' appears to refer to the Arabic language and the main place of operation.

COLORS



RGB 42/42/42
CMYK 71/64/64/67

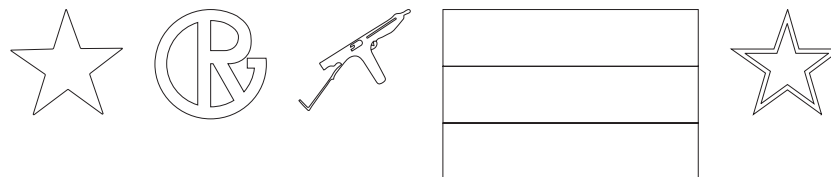
RGB 235/36/43
CMYK 1/98/92/0



GRAPO: FIRST OF OCTOBER ANTI-FASCIST RESISTANCE GROUPS (1975-2003)

The First of October Anti-fascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) was formed as the armed wing of the illegal PCE(r).⁹⁵ It was GRAPO's aim to establish a communist state in replacement of the Spanish government.⁹⁵ GRAPO "was especially active in the early years of Spain's transition to democracy in the late 1970s, when it carried out dozens of murders in its bid to create a Marxist state."⁹⁶ GRAPO is known for bomb attacks and killings, and it has been blamed for 82 deaths.⁹⁶ Manuel Perez Martinez had been secretary general of the PCE(r) before he became leader of GRAPO in 1979.⁹⁵ He was arrested in 2000 after a failed attempted robbery and no replacement for leadership of GRAPO has been publicly named since.⁹⁵ Both GRAPO and PCE(r) were outlawed and identified as a single unit for the first time by the Spanish government in 2003.⁹⁵

COMPONENTS



GRAPO's logo depicts a gun (for armed struggle) on top of an intertwined G and R (for Grupos de Resistencia), with a red star in the back (for communism). The flag presents a red star on red, yellow, and purple background. The flag is similar to the flag of the Second Spanish Republic (1931-1939), which connects the aims of the early Spanish republicans with GRAPO's aim of replacing the Spanish government.

COLORS



RGB 245/60/55
CMYK 0/91/82/0

RGB 74/56/59
CMYK 59/68/59/50



RGB 220/31/38
CMYK 7/100/100/1

RGB 251/222/111
CMYK 3/8/98/0

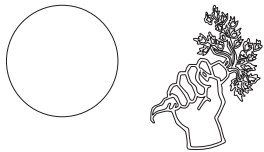
RGB 98/27/87
CMYK 62/100/32/28



FNB: FOOD NOT BOMBS (1980)

Food Not Bombs (FNB) is a voluntary organization that provides hungry people with vegetarian food for free as a sign of protest against war and poverty.⁹⁷ The first group of this grassroots movement started in Massachusetts in 1980 and has expanded to all continents.⁹⁷ The initiative started by rescuing food from going to waste by cooking hot vegetarian meals and giving it to the ones in need.⁹⁸ FNB subsequently started providing meals at protests and other events, and not to mention the provision of food for survivors of natural disasters or acts of terrorism.⁹⁸ FNB works together with other organizations that are fighting for positive social change and resistance, among who the previously mentioned Eart First! (EF!) and Anarchist Black Cross (ABC).⁹⁷

COMPONENTS



FNB's logo depicts a purple raised fist with a carrot in its hand inside a circle, which shows the struggle for food as a human right.

COLORS



RGB 185/81/158
CMYK 27/82/0/0

RGB 244/119/33
CMYK 0/66/100/0

RGB 12/173/75
CMYK 81/2/100/0

RGB 5/5/5
CMYK 75/68/67/88



FI: FOURTH INTERNATIONAL (1938)

The Fourth International (FI) was set up by Trotsky and his followers as an alternative to the Comintern and the Socialist International.⁹⁹ Its founding congress took place on September 3, 1938, and the World Party of the Socialist Revolution was announced.⁹⁹ Trotsky wrote the Transitional Program for the founding congress and it became FI's most elementary piece of strategies.⁹⁹ Trotsky wrote that the ultimate goal was "the conquest of power by the proletariat" by overthrowing capitalism with the help of transitional demands.¹⁰⁰ The organization went through several splits between the 1940s and 1950s, yet it was mostly reunified again in 1963, and in the 1960s and 1970s, FI joined in the worldwide ongoing radical and liberation struggles together with its sections.¹⁰¹ FI enhanced its Marxist strategy based on the prevailing class struggle around the 1990s.¹⁰¹ In the 21st century, FI is engaged with activists from different perspectives and movements (such as feminism) and since 2010 the entity characterizes itself "as Ecosocialist as the concentrated expression of the common struggle against the exploitation of human labour and the destruction of the planet by capitalism."¹⁰¹

COMPONENTS



The initial logo of the FI showed the number four overlapping with a crossed hammer and sickle in black (signifying the communist origin of the entity).

COLORS



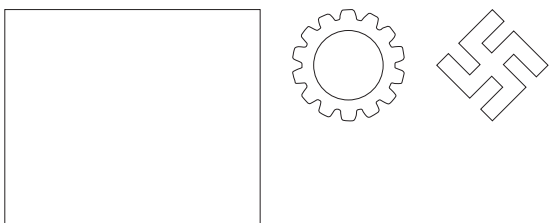
RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 0/0/0/100



DAF: GERMAN LABOR FRONT (1933-1945)

The Nazis gained sympathy from workers when they set up a labor front with the goal of improving labor conditions and independency from foreign markets.¹⁰² The German Labor Front (DAF) became the organization that forced all trade unions into one big Nazi organization in 1933.¹⁰³ DAF gained control of all German labor news and their weekly publication was the biggest piece of Nazi propaganda.¹⁰³ However, the DAF press reduced quickly as soon as the war broke out and with the collapse of Germany the press ceased.¹⁰³

COMPONENTS



The union's logo shows a centralized swastika as the logo of the Nazi Party, which is surrounded by a cogwheel to represent the origin of the entity. The swastika and cogwheel are featured in black on a red flag.

COLORS



RGB 220/35/40
CMYK 7/99/98/1

RGB 5/5/5
CMYK 75/68/67/88



GOLDEN DAWN (MID 1980S-2020)

Golden Dawn was a neo-Nazi movement that was set up in the mid 1980s by Nikos Michaloliakos, who is described by BBC as a Holocaust denier and Nazism admirer.¹⁰⁴ Political instability in the country was rising and simultaneously big parties lost approval from the public regarding this issue.¹⁰⁵ The seemingly sluggish far-right gave Golden Dawn the chance to be politically aggressive as it advocated "national purity, anticommunism, and promised mass migrant deportations."¹⁰⁵ Mainstream parties were getting more popular again when the country refused populism and discarded fringe politics, which started Golden Dawn's destruction in 2017, and in 2019 it lost all its parliamentary seats.¹⁰⁵ The party was designated as a criminal group by the Greek court (in 2020) after a trial that lasted more than five years.¹⁰⁴ The party's leadership was found guilty of managing the syndicate and verdicts were given to a total of 68 defendants.¹⁰⁴

COMPONENTS



The party's symbolism resembles Nazi symbolism in both its shapes and colors. The logo depicts an untwisted swastika in red with a wreath in black around it. The flag pictures an untwisted swastika in black on top of a red background.

COLORS



RGB 220/35/40
CMYK 7/99/98/1

RGB 5/5/5
CMYK 75/68/67/88



HSN: THE HAMMERSKINS / HAMMERSKIN NATION (1988)

Neo-Nazi skinhead group the Hammerskins or Hammerskin Nation (HSN) was formed in Dalles in 1988.¹⁰⁶ It is the most eminent skinhead group of the United States with six official sections in the nation and twelve sections internationally.¹⁰⁷ The group uses lots of violence and it grew because of their online appearances, a proper “supporter” system, and the organization of public events like the Hammerfest.¹⁰⁷

COMPONENTS



The group adopted the crossed hammers from the movie *The Wall* of Pink Floyd.¹⁰⁸ HSN's logo normally portrays two crossed hammers in front of a cogwheel in the colors of the Nazi flag — red, white, black.¹⁰⁸ Different sections of the group often use small symbolic elements to differentiate themselves.¹⁰⁸ The skinhead movement originated during the 1960s in Britain as a movement of working-class youths.¹⁰⁹ This is probably why skinhead groups like HSN incorporate symbols to represent workers.

COLORS



RGB 195/34/40
CMYK 16/99/97/6

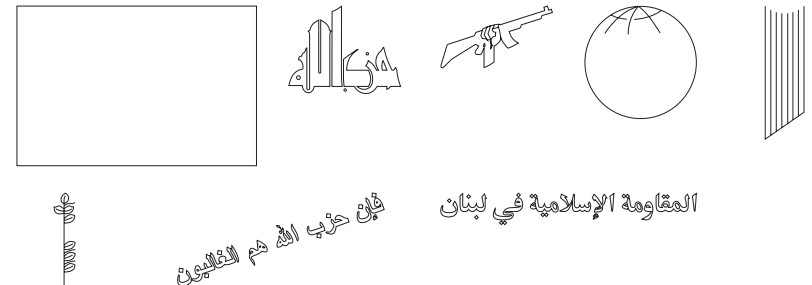
RGB 46/46/44
CMYK 69/63/65/63



HEZBOLLAH / HIZBULLAH / HIZBALLAH (1985)

Hezbollah (Party of God) is a radical Lebanese group formed in 1982 that works together with Iran in opposition to the West and Israel.¹¹⁰ The country's most prominent Islamic fundamentalist group was set up as a response to the Lebanese Civil war and the invasion of Israel in Lebanon.¹¹¹ It used to be the group's ultimate goal to establish an Islamic state by violently overthrowing the government, but since the end of the war in 1990, radicalism declined and the organization came to function as a political party in the Lebanese system.¹¹¹ Nonetheless, the formation of an Islamic state is eventually the goal and militant activity continues to control the southern part of the country, mainly because of Israelis invasive behavior.¹¹¹ Hezbollah generated multiple splinter groups and it has gained extensive support of the Lebanese Shi'ite population through the establishment of social service institutions funded by Iran.¹¹⁰

COMPONENTS



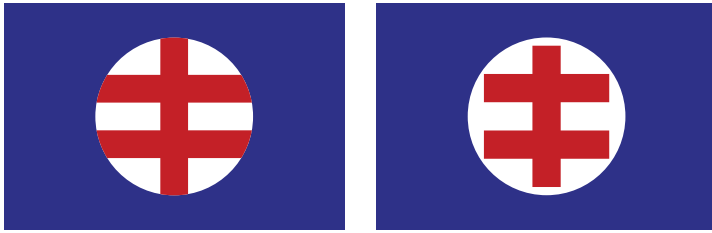
Hezbollah's compatibility with the Quran is reflected in its flag; “Party of Allah” is written in Kufic script and connected to the Quran.¹¹² The script extends into a clenched fist, holding an AK-47 assault rifle, representing armed struggle.¹¹² Two Arabic verses from the Quran are included: “Then surely the party of Allah are they that shall be triumphant” (above) and “The Islamic Resistance in Lebanon” (below).¹¹² The globe signifies the goal of extending the Islamic Revolution internationally.¹¹²

COLORS



RGB 248/228/30
CMYK 5/4/96/0

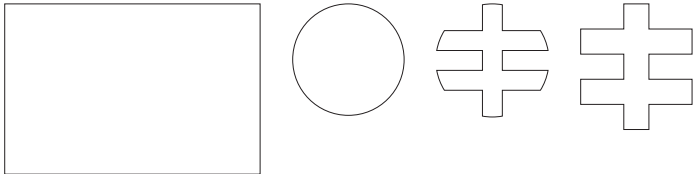
RGB 32/133/58
CMYK 85/24/100/10



HLINKA'S SLOVAK PEOPLE'S PARTY / HLINKA PARTY (1913-1945)

The Slovak People's Party, later the Hlinka's Slovak People's Party (Hlinka Party), became independent in 1913 as a sectarian nationalistic party¹¹³ when some Slovak members, among who Andrej Hlinka, split from the People's Party.¹¹⁴ "The road to an authoritarian regime and a totalitarian Slovak state" was marked when the Slovak political parties — except for the Communists and Social Democrats — yielded themselves to the Hlinka Party in 1938.¹¹⁵ The Hlinka Guard was set up in 1938 as the party's paramilitary arm to increase power and it was modeled after the Nazi's paramilitary Storm Detachment (SA).¹¹⁶ In 1939, the antidemocratic Hlinka Party declared Slovakia independent, while it truly was a Nazi puppet state.¹¹⁷ The primary and eventually only goal of the party was to sustain independent, but this was only feasible in collaboration with the Nazis.¹¹⁸ Lots of people stood behind the restoration of Czechoslovakia, because of the Nazi dependency and the totalitarian rule.¹¹⁹ This anger resulted in the Slovak National Uprising against the Nazi occupation and the regime, and finally the Hlinka Party was banned.¹²⁰

COMPONENTS



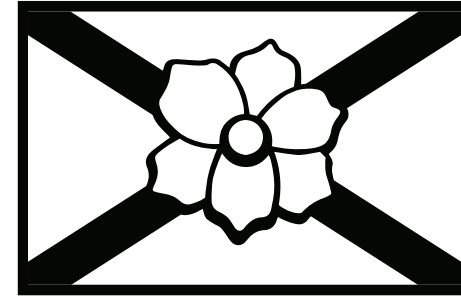
The Hlinka Party and Hlinka Guard used a double-cross in their symbolism, which is similar to the national symbol of Slovakia. The first version of the party's flag (left) shows a double-cross with extending arms to the edge of a circle. The subsequent flag (right) also depicted a double-cross, yet its arms did not extend until the edge of the circle. The colors featured on the flag are equal to the colors of the national flag of Slovakia.

COLORS



RGB 37/33/88
CMYK 100/100/34/28

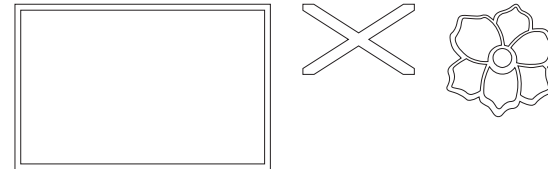
RGB 237/33/39
CMYK 0/99/97/0



ID: IDENTITY DIXIE (2017)

Identity Dixie (ID) is a neo-Confederate organization that is mainly organized via secret Facebook groups on which members use digital alter egos to protect their real identities.¹²¹ Identity Dixie values the English Christian traditions and members see themselves as the "true Sons of the South" who are connected because of their common history and culture.¹²² The group started out as a Facebook page and daughter organization of The Right Stuff (TRS), but in 2017 ID registered itself with a new domain and in 2019 it removed all TRS members from its Facebook group.¹²¹

COMPONENTS



In the year 2019, ID presented its black and white logo which is composed of a magnolia flower — a common southern tree — signifying southern nationalism. This flower is placed on the League of the South (LoS) flag, which is another neo-Confederate group.¹²¹

COLORS



RGB 5/5/5
CMYK 75/68/67/88



IAF-FAI: INDIGENOUS ANARCHIST FEDERATION (-)

The Indigenous Anarchist Federation (IAF-FAI) was established to unite the indigenous people of North America, and its platform exists so that "indigenous anarchist ideas, struggles, philosophies, and challenges" can be shared.¹²³ According to IAF-FAI, the concept of Indigenous anarchism dates back way in time as it has been exercised by lots of tribes and people in America.¹²³ The entity adds that this form of anarchism was ruined because of capitalism, colonization, and white supremacy.¹²³ IAF-FAI functions as a network so that communities can unify in the struggle for liberation.¹²⁴

COMPONENTS



The logo of IAF-FAI depicts the initials of the entity, which could be understood in both the English and Spanish acronym. The letters are stylized inside the circle in such a manner that it resembles a circle-A. The style of the design seems to symbolize indigenous drawings.

COLORS



RGB 239/65/36
CMYK 0/90/99/0

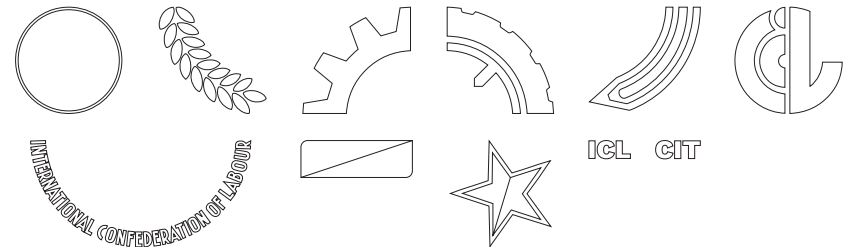
RGB 14/38/26
CMYK 81/55/77/74



ICL-CIT: INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR (2018)

The International Confederation of Labour (ICL-CIT) was formed in May 2018 as an international working-class organization, devoted to real worldwide change on social, political, and economic levels.¹²⁵ ICL-CIT wants to build a revolutionary and transformative global movement with anarcho-sindicalist and revolutionary member organizations that share "a number of principles, such as solidarity, class struggle, internationalism, horizontality and federalism, independence, direct action, antifascism, and the protection of the environment".¹²⁵

COMPONENTS



International Confederation of Labour Confederación Internacional del Trabajo

The first logo (left) symbolizes the worker in multiple ways, which is imagined as; a piece of wheat referring to agriculture, part of a cogwheel for industrial workers, a pencil for office workers, and part of a tire for transportation jobs. These are stylized to form a circle. The acronym is stylized in the middle and forms a circle as well. The second logo (right) shows the acronym of the organization with the full name in both English and Spanish underneath. A star (for revolutionary purpose) is placed in the middle. Red (for revolution) and black (or anarchism) are featured in both logos.

COLORS



RGB 195/34/40
CMYK 16/99/97/6

RGB 46/46/44
CMYK 69/63/65/63

RGB 242/0/0
CMYK 0/100/100/0

RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



IFB: INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM BATTALION (2015)

Since 2014, foreign volunteers came to join the People's Protection Units (YPG) in the Kurdish struggle.¹²⁶ At one point, YPG directed their recruitment at the Western far left and in 2015 the International Freedom Battalion (IFB) was set up as an umbrella group for foreign fighters.¹²⁷ "Members of the IFB come from many nations, including the UK, the US, Germany, Greece, and France. Subunits include communist, anti-fascist, and anarchist Western elements as well as Turkish communist parties of varying ideologies."¹²⁸

COMPONENTS



INTERNASYONALIST ÖZGÜRLÜK TABURU
TABURA AZADI YA INTERNATIONAL

تايور الحرية العالي

IFB's flag portrays two people holding guns, signifying armed struggle. Behind, a red star (for revolutionary purpose) is pictured in a yellow circle, in front of a green background. The name of the organization appears multiple times on the flag in yellow, in different languages. The colors are similar as the colors featured on the Rojava flag.

COLORS



RGB 57/181/74
CMYK 75/0/100/0

RGB 254/222/0
CMYK 2/9/100/0



RGB 219/46/39
CMYK 8/96/100/1

RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90

RGB 177/32/36
CMYK 21/100/100/13



IST: INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST TENDENCY (1960)

The International Socialist Tendency (IST) is a movement of revolutionary socialist groups who believe in socialism from below, based on theories from Marx and Engels and enhanced by other revolutionaries.¹²⁸ The origin of IST is rooted in the 1939-1940 dispute between Leo Trotsky and the bureaucratic collectivism believed by the Shachtmanites.¹²⁹ The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed with this objective in Britain in the early 1950s, who connected with their United States counterpart in the late 1960s, and there were already representatives from multiple countries during a world meeting in 1984.¹²⁹ Currently, the tendency has 27 international affiliates that share the same political viewpoints.¹³⁰

COMPONENTS



The movement employs a stylized red fist as their logo, signifying revolution and solidarity of workers. Some of the affiliated groups share the red stylized clenched fist or an alteration of it as their logo.

COLORS



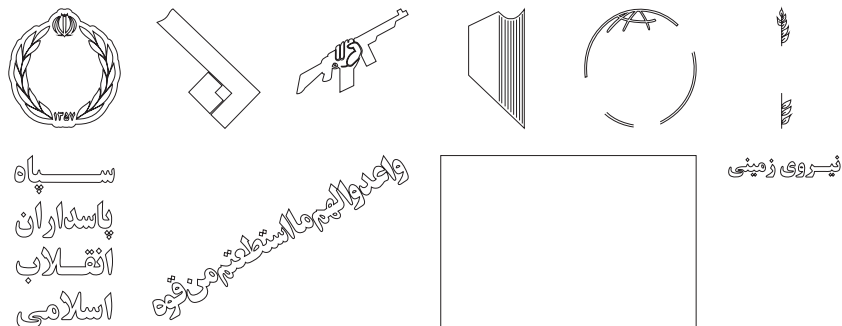
RGB 230/35/39
CMYK 3/99/98/0



IRGC: ISLAMIC REVOLUTIONARY GUARD CORPS (1979)

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) was established to protect the Islamic system after the Iranian revolution of 1979.¹³¹ IRGC evolved into a dominant military, political, and economic organization in Iran, including close ties with the supreme ruler and other prominent figures.¹³¹ IRGC has developed connections and influence amongst armed organizations in the Middle East, including Hezbollah, by giving them military advice and training through its Quds Force.¹³² IRGC may reside one-third of the Iranian economy and the organization maintains five branches consisting of a ground force, a paramilitary force, a naval force, an air force and a cyber command.¹³²

COMPONENTS



The symbolism of IRGC contains many similar elements as Hezbollah, including the fist holding a rifle (for armed struggle), the globe (for world revolution), and the representation of the Quran (for the Islamic religion). Additionally, the name of the group is written in Persian and a partial verse of the Quran (8:60) can be found on top, translating to "And prepare for them what you can by way of power/ strength."¹³³

COLORS



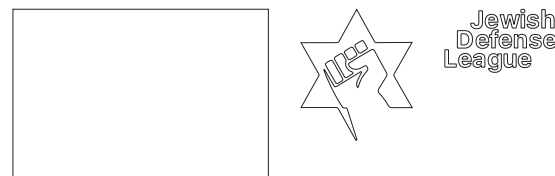
RGB 0/0/0	RGB 239/221/148	RGB 0/59/184	RGB 255/216/51
CMYK 75/68/67/90	CMYK 7/9/50/0	CMYK 95/83/0/0	CMYK 1/13/89/0



JDL: JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (1968)

Rabbi Kahane established the right-wing group Jewish Defense League (JDL) in 1968 in New York.¹³⁴ JDL initially acted against the violence of black power activism with its own violence.¹³⁵ JDL's goals were defined by Kahane as "to teach Jewish pride, Jewish self-defence [sic] and the exercise of Jewish political power."¹³⁵ At its formation, JDL also embraced the slogan "Never again", which refers to the killing of six million Jews during the Holocaust.¹³⁵ At present, the entity has branches in eight US cities and seven countries and they are still dedicated to help Jews and shift their image through all means necessary.¹³⁴

COMPONENTS



The militancy of the group is reflected in its symbology, which consists of a clenched fist inside the star of David.¹³⁵ These elements signify solidarity with Jewish people. The logo is often featured in black or yellow when used on its own and it is mostly portrayed in black (on yellow) when placed on a flag.

COLORS



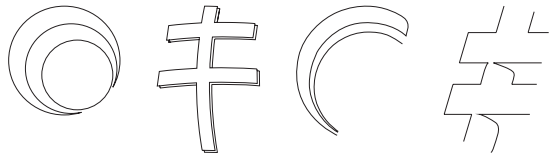
RGB 253/219/10	RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 2/10/98/0	CMYK 0/0/0/100



JOBBIK / MOVEMENT FOR A BETTER HUNGARY (2003)

Movement for a Better Hungary, or Jobbik, was set up in 2002 by a faction of radical right-wing students and in 2003 it became a political party.¹³⁶ Jobbik is not only an acronym for the original group name, as 'jobb' means 'better' and 'right-wing' in Hungarian.¹³⁶ Jobbik describes itself as "patriotic, Christian, conservative, centre-right, socially sensitive people's party."¹³⁷ Jobbik broke through in 2009 and in the same year it gained three seats in the European parliament and 17 seats in the parliamentary elections of 2010.¹³⁶ Jobbik's ideology stems from a Hungarian nationalist and racist tradition in opposition to liberalism, while slowly moving towards the center.¹³⁸

COMPONENTS



The old logo of Jobbik (left) features a double-cross in front of two (half) circles. Recently, the logo (right) became more simplified, which might be linked with the party's moderate shift towards the center. Sneider, a previous leader of the party, connected the double-cross logo to Christianity: "beside faith, Christian ideology and principles form the foundation of European values."¹³⁹ The double-cross can also be found on the country's coat of arms and the used colors are also present on Hungary's national flag; white for Hungary's rivers, green for the mountains, and red for the shedded blood in all struggles.¹⁴⁰

COLORS



RGB 0/130/66
CMYK 88/24/95/11

RGB 199/55/31
CMYK 16/92/100/5



RGB 11/125/96
CMYK 87/29/72/13

RGB 147/192/32
CMYK 48/4/100/0

RGB 185/61/79
CMYK 21/90/63/7

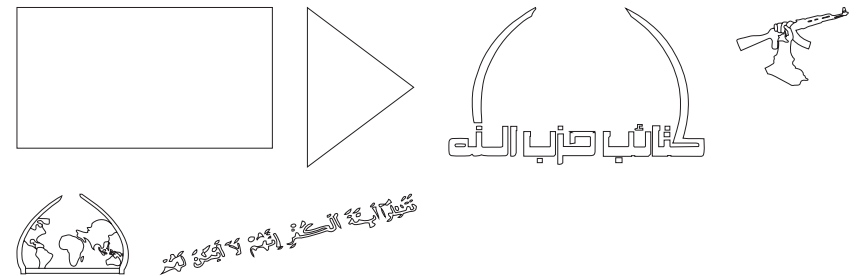
RGB 228/7/21
CMYK 4/100/100/0



KH: KATA'IB HIZBALLAH / HEZBOLLAH BRIGADES (2003)

Kata'ib Hizballah (KH) is a militant group from Iraq that is responsible for terrorist attacks since 2007.¹⁴¹ KH has been prominent in the battle between Iran and the United States in Iraq and it has attacked US-led forces multiple times.¹⁴² The terrorist group, with an estimated 3,000 to 7,000 members, started operating in Southern Iraq and has spread to the whole country and foreign grounds.¹⁴² KH has been funded by the Quds Force of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and Hizballah has been giving the group weaponry guidance and support since 2008.¹⁴¹

COMPONENTS



One can see resemblances between symbolism of KH, Hezbollah and IRGC, signifying their connection. In a like manner, the flag of KH depicts a clenched fist holding an AK-47 assault rifle (armed struggle). It emerges from a globe (representing world revolution) and more specifically from the orange-outlined Iraq borders. The name of the group is written in Arabic and on the top a verse of the Quran is placed, translating to "Fight the leaders of disbelief, for surely, their oaths are nothing to them."

COLORS



RGB 255/255/1
CMYK 6/0/96/0

RGB 0/153/0
CMYK 84/13/100/3

RGB 192/163/37
CMYK 27/31/100/2

RGB 251/245/153
CMYK 3/0/49/0



RGB 2/2/2
CMYK 75/68/67/89

RGB 253/104/15
CMYK 0/73/100/0

RGB 224/190/127
CMYK 12/24/58/0

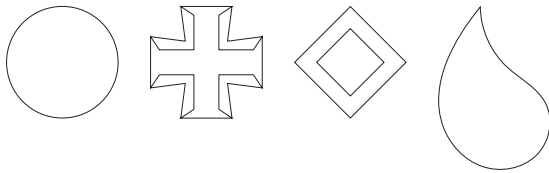
RGB 102/82/64
CMYK 49/58/71/34



KKK: KU KLUX KLAN (REVIVED) (1915)

The Ku Klux Klan revived in 1915 and spread around the United States in the early 1920s with a membership between two and four million "white, native-born Protestants who were very patriotic and fearful of immigrants, radicals, Jews and Catholics, and labor unions."¹⁴³ Besides membership expansion, the influence of the Klan also grew and cross burning became an eminent tradition of solidarity after the revival.¹⁴⁴ A third wave of the Klan arose just after WWII, because of the civil rights movement and worries regarding communism.¹⁴³ Nowadays, the KKK is not simply organized in one group, but it is rather seen as a kind of hate group.¹⁴⁵

COMPONENTS



A logo was adopted at the re-establishment of the KKK, "consisting of four letter 'K' images arranged in a square facing outwards. In the center was a yin-yang symbol."¹⁴⁵ Subsequently, the letters were re-arranged so that the logo appears as a cross and only one half of the yin-yang symbol was left — making it look like a blood drop — which members understood as a protection of the white race.¹⁴⁵

COLORS



RGB 237/33/39
CMYK 0/99/97/0

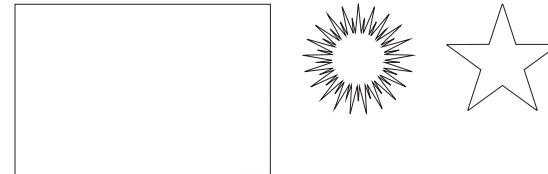
RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



KCK: KURDISTAN COMMUNITIES UNION (2005)

On May 17, 2005, Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) founded the Council of Associations of Kurdistan (KKK) "as the umbrella organization of all bodies affiliated to the PKK in Kurdish communities in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Syria and the diaspora."¹⁴⁶ It promotes Ocalans' radical democracy in the form of assemblies, and later on, it changed its name to Kurdistan Communities Union (KCK).¹⁴⁶ Groups within KCK are "the PYD (Democratic Union Party) that leads Syria's revolution in the north, the PJAK (Kurdistan Free Life Party) that operates in Iran, and PCDK (Kurdistan Democratic Solution Party) which organizes in Iraq."¹⁴⁷ All mentioned groups are part of one unified organization that shares membership and ideology under the command of Abdullah Ocalan and his deputies.¹⁴⁸

COMPONENTS



The flag of KCK features a red star on a yellow sun, which is presented on a green background. The golden sun has been in use by Kurds since antiquity and the number 21 is of special importance in the indigenous Yazdani religious tradition of the Kurds.¹⁴⁹ The featured colors resemble the colors of the Rojava flag.

COLORS



RGB 87/162/69
CMYK 71/14/100/1

RGB 242/234/21
CMYK 8/0/97/0

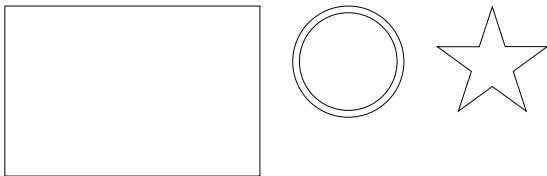
RGB 211/32/40
CMYK 11/100/98/2



PKK: KURDISTAN WORKERS' PARTY (1978)

The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) was formed in 1978 by Abdullah Ocalan with the aim of establishing a Kurdistan state in part of Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Syria.¹⁵⁰ The group was primarily defending an independent state while it later intended to gain greater Kurdish autonomy.¹⁵¹ Ocalan broke away from the conventional Marxist-Leninist principles to create his own version of socialism by presuming a Kurdish constitution through the principles of radical democracy and democratic confederalism.¹⁵² PKK distinguished itself during the 1980s and it grew out to be the only Kurdish political party of significance in Turkey.¹⁵² From the beginning of 1980, the PKK started to train the first groups of militants in Lebanon, growing exponentially, and in 1984 PKK initiated a guerrilla war against the 'colonial and racist' Turkish state.¹⁵² PKK conducted acts of terrorism, Ocalan established connections with other militant organizations, and parts of PKK were sent to neighboring countries.¹⁵¹ The imprisonment of Ocalan in February 1999 shifted PKK's focus even more, yet the entity still conducted guerrilla attacks accordingly.¹⁵¹

COMPONENTS



The flag of the PKK portrays a red star (for the revolutionary purpose) on a yellow circle, which is outlined in green and placed on a red background. The colors are identical to the colors featured on the Rojava flag.

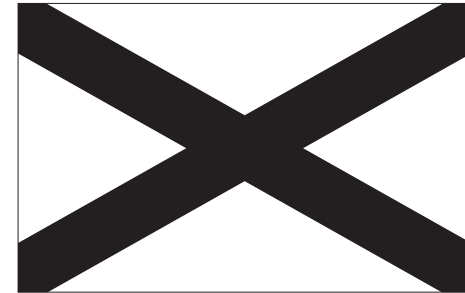
COLORS



RGB 237/33/40
CMYK 0/99/96/0

RGB 247/236/28
CMYK 6/0/95/0

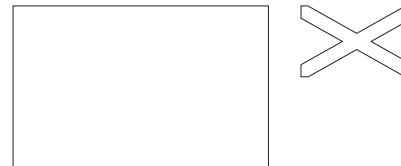
RGB 22/137/67
CMYK 86/22/100/8



LOS: LEAGUE OF THE SOUTH (1994)

League of the South (LoS) describes itself as a Southern nationalist, religious, and social organization that wants a politically independent Confederacy in combination with a Southern culture, based on a more conservative Christian tradition.¹⁵³ LoS was established in Alabama in 1994 by a number of southern academics, it quickly expanded from 40 members to 4,000 in 4 years, and today the estimation indicates 10,000 members.¹⁵⁴ LoS developed radicalism towards minorities and in 2002 the neo-Confederate group was designated as a hate group.¹⁵⁵ LoC lost appeal after using violence during the 2017 rally in Charlottesville and later large groups were opposing the racist rhetoric of LoC.¹⁵⁵

COMPONENTS



In 2013, the group replaced the Confederate Battle Flag as its logo for a flag with a black cross on a white banner.¹⁵⁵ This flag was in a similar manner inspired by the St. Andrew Cross.¹⁵⁵

COLORS



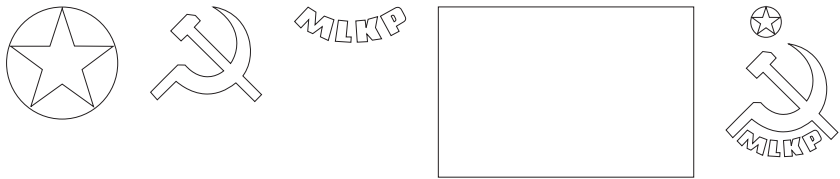
RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



MLKP: MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (1994)

The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (MLKP) was founded on September 11, 1994, as a merger of four communist parties.¹⁵⁶ The party aims to create a proletarian revolution leading to freedom, socialism and a unified working class in opposition to imperialism, capitalism, and the current wage system.¹⁵⁶ MLKP is outlawed by the Turkish government because of terrorist attacks directed at civilians and officials.¹⁵⁷ MLKP was part of the primary foreign organizations to engage in the Syrian conflict and in 2013 they were fighting side by side with the People's Protection Units (YPG) during the war.¹⁵⁷

COMPONENTS



The logo of MLKP shows the acronym and a hammer and sickle in red, with a five-pointed star encircled in red. Both symbols signify communism and revolution. The logo appears in yellow when presented on a red flag.

COLORS



RGB 234/29/39
CMYK 1/100/97/0

RGB 255/228/0
CMYK 2/5/98/0



DPNI: MOVEMENT AGAINST ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION (2002-2011)

Movement Against Illegal Immigration (DPNI) was set up by Aleksandr Belov and Vladimir Basmanov in July 2002.¹⁵⁸ DPNI tried to appeal to right-wing nationalists and neo-Nazi skinheads by encouraging ethnic riots and violence, yet it was never violent in its own name.¹⁵⁸ It was an extreme-right, anti-immigrant movement with assorted membership and ideologies within the ultranationalist scene in Russia.¹⁵⁹ In 2008, Belov and basmanov rearranged DPNI from a network structure towards a party structure resulting in a decline of membership and in 2011 DPNI was banned all over Russia.

COMPONENTS



The movement's logo resembles a sun cross, rotated at a 45-degree angle, colored in black and red. The Celtic cross — "a square cross interlocking with or surrounded by a circle" — is one of the most prominent white supremacist symbols.¹⁶⁰ It originally dates back to ancient Europe, where the pre-Christian symbol was called the sun cross or wheel cross.¹⁶⁰

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 0/0/0/100

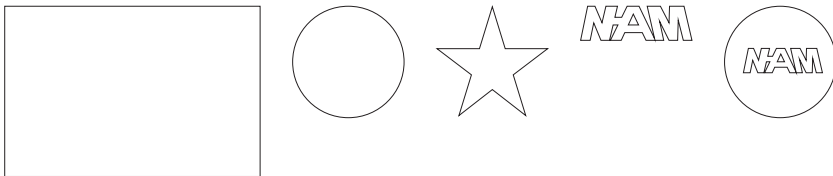
RGB 209/33/41
CMYK 12/100/98/2



NAM: NATIONAL-ANARCHIST MOVEMENT (1990S)

National anarchists originated from the British far-right National Front and this new ideology was spread by Troy Southgate during the 1990s after he left the National Front.¹⁶¹ The National-Anarchist Movement (NAM) is a small but growing movement, which has gained notoriety in Russia, Germany, Britain, Spain, Australia, and some overseas nations.¹⁶² It is important to acknowledge that national anarchists do not have their origins and ideas from within the anarchist movement. Anarchists are part of the anti-nationalist, left-wing movement aiming for non-hierarchical, decentralized, and self-regulating communities.¹⁶¹ This is in contradiction with national anarchists, who do advocate for a stateless system, but one that consists of ethnically pure villages.¹⁶¹

COMPONENTS

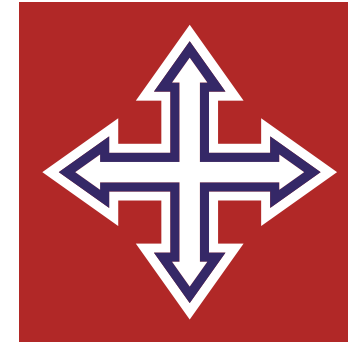


NAM uses the circle-A as inspiration for its flag. The initials of the movement are namely depicted in black, connected to a black star, which is placed on a white circle, and appearing on a black background. The letter 'A' is featured at the center of the white circle, which can be interpreted as the circle-A symbol.

COLORS



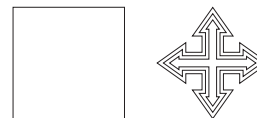
RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



NATIONALIST MOVEMENT (-)

The Nationalist Movement is a white supremacist group that was founded and based in Mississippi and moved to Wisconsin after the murder of founder and leader Richard Barrett in 2010.¹⁶³ Richard Barrett started pursuing First Amendment lawsuits which were often related to Nationalist Movement rallies.¹⁶³ The movement took a case to court under the guise of the right to freedom of speech, when it wanted to protest against the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday and got asked to pay a higher fee than ordinary.¹⁶⁴

COMPONENTS



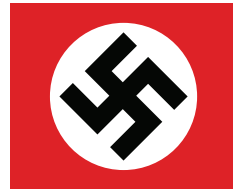
The group uses a cross with arrowheads, called a crossbar in the United States, as its symbol in the colors red, blue, and white. The cross with arrowheads was also incorporated in the symbolism of the Arrow Cross Party (NYKP) during World War II.¹⁶⁵

COLORS



RGB 179/43/40
CMYK 21/96/96/12

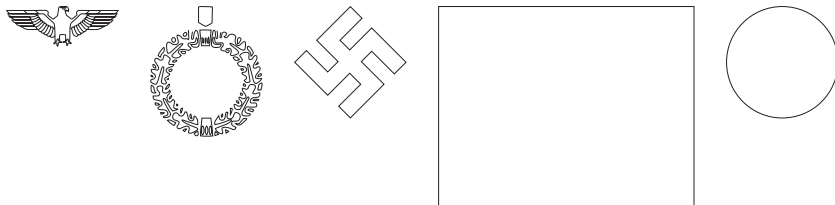
RGB 55/41/103
CMYK 94/99/28/17



NSDAP: NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS' PARTY / NAZI PARTY (1919-1945)

The Nazis originated as the German Workers' Party (DAP), which was established in 1919 with little prominence.¹⁶⁶ Hitler joined the party in that same year and quickly hereafter he proposed different organizational plans.¹⁶⁶ In 1920, the party changed its name to National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) and propaganda became a primary focus of the party.¹⁶⁶ NSDAP advocated white racial purity and the destruction of all non-whites, because they were seen as genetically superior as the Aryan race.¹⁶⁷ The establishment of the totalitarian regime started when NSDAP rose to power in 1933 with Hitler as Chancellor and Goebbels as propaganda minister.¹⁶⁸ The regime mainly focused on tactics for expanding its territory and the Holocaust between the outbreak of the war and the collapse of the Third Reich in 1945.¹⁶⁶

COMPONENTS



Hitler described the symbolism of the Nazi flag as such: "The red expressed the social thought underlying the movement. White the national thought. And the swastika signified the mission allotted to us - the struggle for the victory of Aryan mankind and at the same time the triumph of the ideal of creative work which is in itself and always will be anti-Semitic."¹⁶⁹ The Party adopted the imperial eagle as the official national emblem of the Third Reich, which came to symbolize superiority over the fragile Weimar Republic.¹⁷⁰

COLORS



RGB 5/5/5
CMYK 75/68/67/88

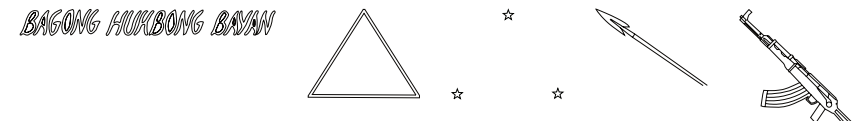
RGB 220/35/40
CMYK 7/99/98/1



NPA: NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY (1969)

The New People's Army (NPA) is the military wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), which wants to overthrow the government through conducting a long guerrilla fight.¹⁷¹ NPA has mainly targeted Philippine security forces, corrupt politicians, and drug traffickers since its establishment in 1969.¹⁷¹ NPA also obstructs the military presence of the US, which is why it has carried out several attacks against US personnel.¹⁷¹ The Maoist group has grown in both size — with an estimated 20,000 members in 1988 — and strength, and simultaneously its power expanded from the rural areas to the urban areas of the country.¹⁷²

COMPONENTS



NPA's logo consists of a red triangle outlined in black with a golden star in each corner, representing its Maoist ideology. In the middle, one can find a rifle and a spear to indicate militancy, with the spear referring to the long-lasting fight. The name is written underneath in black in the native language.

COLORS



RGB 229/64/41
CMYK 4/90/96/0

RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90

RGB 245/243/0
CMYK 9/0/94/0



OTPOR!

OTPOR (1998-2004)

Otpor was founded as a social movement in Serbia in 1998 after the protests of the previous years, with the goal of making real democratic change.¹⁷³ It called thousands of youngsters up for action to join the nonviolent resistance against the Milosevic regime.¹⁷⁴ Otpor spread lots of promotional material as a form of protest through which it hoped to gain support from the public and opposition parties.¹⁷³ Otpor's logo was a principal part of their branding and it was widely distributed through badges, t-shirts and other means.¹⁷⁴ Membership and purpose diminished after the regime was overthrown and in 2004 Otpor was officially dissolved.¹⁷⁵

COMPONENTS



The logo, designed by Nenad Petrovic, consisted of an encircled clenched fist with the movement's name in Serbian — with 'resistance' as its literal meaning.¹⁷⁴ Thus, both the fist and name of the group signify the group's resistance.

COLORS



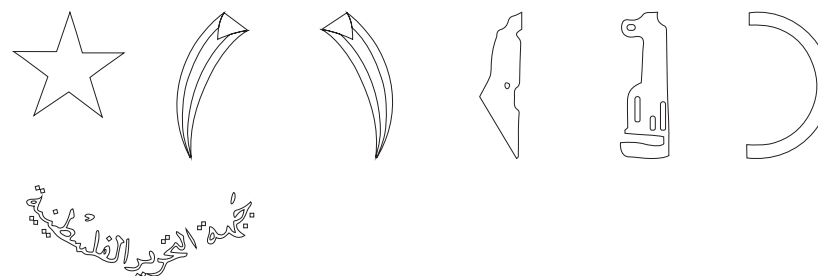
RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 0/0/0/100



PLF: PALESTINIAN LIBERATION FRONT (1961)

The leftist nationalist Palestinian Liberation Front (PLF) was originally formed in 1961 and it merged with two other groups to form the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) in 1967.¹⁷⁶ Only a few months later, PLF followers formed the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC).¹⁷⁶ PFLP-GC executed several attacks in the early 1970s and a part broke away after the Syrian incursion in Lebanon and formed the renewed PLF in 1977.¹⁷⁶ PLF was recognized as an independent group in 1981 and around 1983 it split into three factions.¹⁷⁷ Those three factions share the common goal to break up the current state of Israel through organizing terrorist attacks, so that an independent Palestinian state can be established.¹⁷⁷

COMPONENTS



The logo of the organization contains several symbols; a red star representing Marxist-Leninist ideology, a gun barrel in the middle for the armed struggle, Palestine borders outlined in green on the left, and the name of the group written in Arabic. The featured colors are derived from the Palestinian flag (red, black, white, and green), which signifies the nationalist origins of PLF.

COLORS



RGB 7/9/8
CMYK 75/67/67/87

RGB 237/33/40
CMYK 0/99/96/0

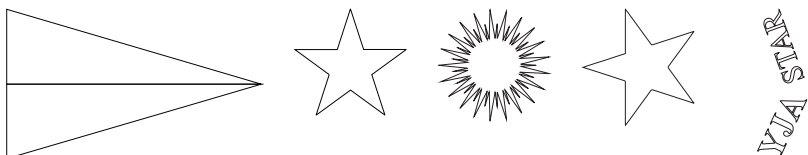
RGB 108/190/69
CMYK 62/0/100/0



HPG: PEOPLE'S DEFENSE FORCES (1986), FREE WOMEN'S UNITS / YJA STAR (2004)

People's Defense Forces (HPG) is the armed wing of the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK). At a congress in January 2000, Ocalan announced the party's ideological switch towards a democratic republic.¹⁷⁸ During this congress, Ocalan changed the name of the military to HPG, to indicate a new, purely defensive armed wing in line with the party's new ideology.¹⁷⁹ Ocalan made women feel important by asserting that putting up a revolutionary fight would be impossible with their help and in 1993 PKK was composed of one-third of female members.¹⁸⁰ Finally, a female army was established under the name Free Women's Units, also known as YJA STAR.¹⁷⁹ 'STAR' is a combination of the name Ishtar (pagan goddess) and the Kurdish word 'sterk' which means star.¹⁷⁹

COMPONENTS



The flag from HPG and YJA STAR are both shaped in a triangle and they both adopt the colors yellow, green, and red, which are present on the Rojava flag. HPG's flag depicts a red star (for revolution), while the flag from the female army also depicts a sun and the group's acronym. The golden sun has been in use by Kurds since antiquity and the number 21 is of special importance in the indigenous Yazdani religious tradition of the Kurds.¹⁸¹

COLORS



RGB 253/221/0
CMYK 2/9/99/0

RGB 25/102/51
CMYK 87/34/100/29

RGB 220/43/38
CMYK 7/97/100/1



PLA: PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (1927)

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) functions as the armed forces of the Communist Party of China (CPC) since the armed uprising in Nanchang on the first of August 1927.¹⁸² The beginning of independent leadership over armed struggles by the CPC was marked as a result.¹⁸² The army was officially called the Red Army and its troops grew from 5,000 in 1929 to 200,00 in 1933 under Mao Zedong and Zhu De.¹⁸³ The Red Army got renamed to PLA after World War II and additionally it made the founding of the People's Republic of China possible in 1949.¹⁸³ PLA currently consists of the army, navy and air force and it is the active army of the country.¹⁸⁴

COMPONENTS



The insignia of the army pictures a red star, outlined in yellow with the Chinese characters 'ba-yi' written inside. The Chinese characters are disassembled when displayed on the red flag. Ba-yi translates to 'eight-one' and it refers to the anniversary of the Nanchang Uprising of August 1, 1927.¹⁸⁴

COLORS



RGB 222/43/39
CMYK 6/97/99/1

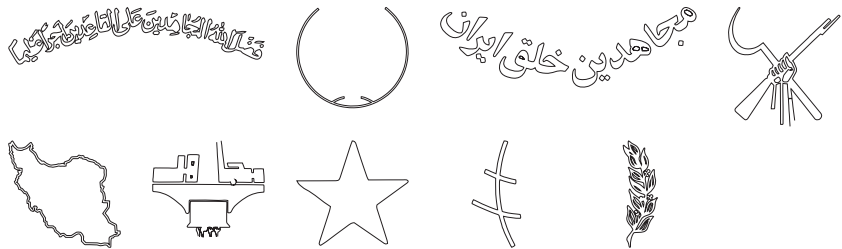
RGB 253/221/0
CMYK 2/9/99/0



PMOI: PEOPLE'S MOJAHEDIN ORGANIZATION OF IRAN (1965)

The People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI) was established in 1965 and is the oldest and longest-standing Iranian opposition movement.¹⁸⁵ During the 1970s, the Islamist-Marxist group played an important role in the 1979 revolution and the main objective became the defeat of the Islamic republic after the banishment within Iran in the 1980s.¹⁸⁶ Members and affiliates of PMOI were executed or jailed by the regime, and a coalition was formed with other groups against the fascist regime.¹⁸⁵ PMOI attacked civilians and military targets along the border of the country for almost 20 years and it even had ties with Saddam Hussein for a period of time.¹⁸⁶ PMOI subsequently became cult-like and it wanted to overturn the terrorist title it had received.¹⁸⁶ In 2009, the EU delisted PMOI as a terrorist organization, and a few years after the US, Canada, and Australia followed.¹⁸⁵ The group reinvented itself with a focus on democracy, human rights, and secularism and subsequently it worked together with the US government.¹⁸⁶

COMPONENTS

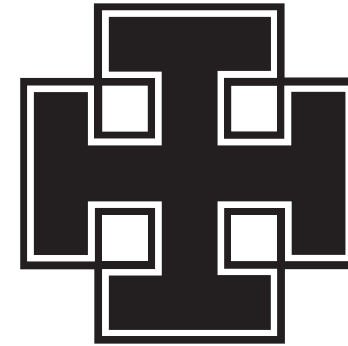


The logo of PMOI is all red and it contains several elements; a five-pointed star for the Marxist origin, Iran is outlined to signify the place of operation, the circle represents the globe to indicate world revolution, and out of an anvil raises a clenched fist holding a scythe and pick to show the armed struggle for the people.

COLORS



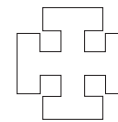
RGB 234/6/6
CMYK 2/100/100/0



PNP: PEOPLE'S NATIONAL PARTY (1994)

The openly racist People's National Party (PNP) was set up in the mid-1990s with Aleksandr Ivanov-Sukharevskii as its leader.¹⁸⁷ PNP is a minor fascist party that advocates Rusism, which is coined by Ivanov-Sukharevskii and "comprises such components as 'popular nationalism,' 'national-ecologism,' 'voice of the blood' racial mysticism, Orthodoxy, and the Russian imperial idea."¹⁸⁸

COMPONENTS



PNP uses a potent cross in black as its logo.

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 0/0/0/100



L'SNS: PEOPLE'S PARTY OUR SLOVAKIA (2010)

People's Party Our Slovakia was founded in 2010 and is based on three fundamental points — national, Christian, and social — and presents itself as the only alternative to the corrupt system.¹⁸⁹ Political scientists at CNN say that L'SNS "is a textbook example of an extremist, far-right party. The group is openly, and vocally, anti-migrant, anti-Roma, anti-LGBTQ, anti-Israel, anti-European Union and anti-NATO."¹⁹⁰ The party's leader Marian Kotleba led a neo-fascist parade in 2005 in a uniform, depicting the wartime double cross, that was really similar to the Hlinka Guard.¹⁹¹ In 2013, Kotleba became governor of Banská Bystrica.¹⁹¹ This helped to get L'SNS into the national parliament of 2016 and 2020, and the party got two seats in the European Parliament in 2019.¹⁹² In 2019, the party almost got banned and several members and some candidates, among who Kotleba, have been accused and sentenced for extremist or violent crimes.¹⁹²

COMPONENTS

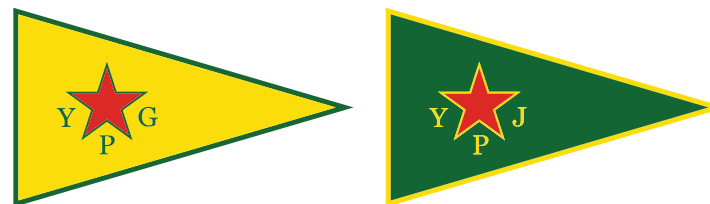


The party's old and new logo both depict a version of a double-cross in white, in front of a green background. L'SNS announced its new logo (right) at the national ceremonial assembly in 2018 to steer away from extreme or Nazi accusations.¹⁹³ The party explains that the isosceles double-cross, which looks like the cross of the wartime Slovak state, was changed for the Cyril and Methodius double-cross that was used by the second Slovak Republic.¹⁹³

COLORS



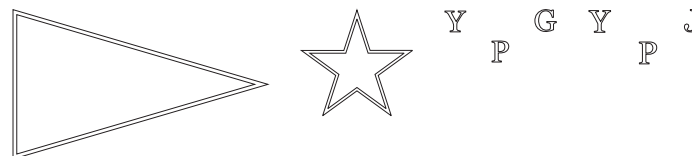
RGB 9/108/55
CMYK 89/33/100/24



YPG: PEOPLE'S PROTECTION UNITS (2004), YPJ: WOMEN'S PROTECTION UNITS (2004)

The Democratic Union Party (PYD) and its armed wing, the People's Protection Units (YPG), were set up in Syria by the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) in 2003.¹⁹⁴ The units of YPG started to form secretly in 2004 and they were officially formed in 2011 after acquiring military experience and the creation of establishments in all Rojava.¹⁹⁵ YPG writes on its website that it was established "to protect the legacy and values of the people of Rojava and is founded on the principles of the paradigm of a democratic society, ecology and woman's liberation."¹⁹⁵ It protects the nation against all foreign attacks without excluding anyone.¹⁹⁵ It states to be unrelated to any political party, yet other sources claim otherwise.^{194, 196} The Women's Protection Units (YPJ) was set up as a result of the growing number of female members.¹⁹⁵ This force is autonomous and thus following its own program.¹⁹⁵

COMPONENTS



The flags of YPG and YPJ are very similar, they are namely both shaped like a triangle, they both carry a red star for revolution, and they both feature the yellow, green, and red colors of the Rojava flag. The colors are reversed and the accurate acronym is presented.

COLORS



RGB 253/221/0
CMYK 0/9/99/0

RGB 25/102/51
CMYK 87/34/100/29

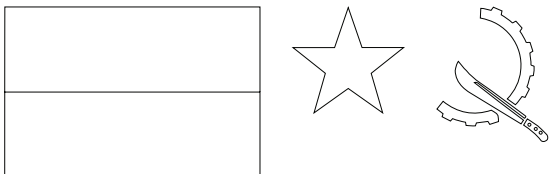
RGB 219/43/39
CMYK 8/97/100/1



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA (1975)

Political party Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) was founded in 1956 to fight for the independence of Portugal.¹⁹⁷ MPLA fought other groups to gain control over the nation when Portugal withdrew from the country in 1975 and it gained international recognition for announcing the People's Republic of Angola on November 11.¹⁹⁸

COMPONENTS



Accordingly, the national flag of Angola came into use, and still today it depicts a striped red-black background with a yellow central emblem, in connection with the dominant political party.¹⁹⁸ The emblem contains a star (representing internationalism and progress), a cogwheel (for industrial workers), and a machete (for agricultural laborers), and together they appear like the old Soviet flag with the hammer, sickle, and star.¹⁹⁸

COLORS



RGB 206/33/41
CMYK 13/100/97/3

RGB 5/5/5
CMYK 75/68/67/88

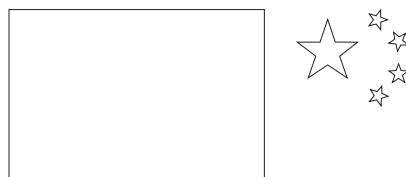
RGB 248/214/20
CMYK 4/12/98/0



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1949)

Mao Zedong was one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and he became the dominant leader of Chinese communism during the period surrounding the 'Long March' of 1934 against the nationalists.¹⁹⁹ This resulted in the establishment of the People's Republic of China by Mao in 1949, which simultaneously gave him direct control of the mass media and the educational system in China.¹⁹⁹ CCP has controlled China's government since the formation of the Republic.²⁰⁰

COMPONENTS



A red flag with five yellow stars came into use when the Republic was established. "The large one represents the Communist party's overarching power, while the four small ones stand for the workers, peasants, petit bourgeoisie, and patriotic capitalists."²⁰¹ Another historical base of the color red is connected to the traditional ethnic color of the Han, who form the overwhelming majority in the country.²⁰²

COLORS



RGB 222/40/16
CMYK 7/97/100/1

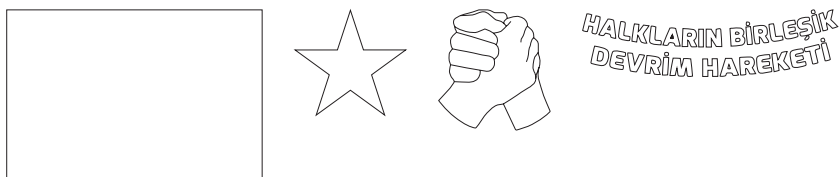
RGB 255/222/0
CMYK 2/9/100/0



HBDH: PEOPLE'S UNITED REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT (2016)

On March 12, 2016, the Peoples' United Revolutionary Movement (HBDH) was founded — as a union of Communists, Marxist-Leninists, and Maoists — in the headquarters of the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK).²⁰³ HBDH has a bigger audience than the traditional Kurdish communities: "In several statements, the HBDH has called upon the Alawites, democrats, seculars, workers, the poor and all the opposition forces to unite in their struggle against the Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and his allies. The group mostly operates in Syria, where it claims that the Rojava revolution is under the attack of Turkey, but it has also carried out assaults on military targets within Turkey."²⁰³

COMPONENTS



HBDH's flag is composed of a green background on which a red star (signifying revolution), slightly outlined in yellow, is presented. In front, two hands appear in grey (signifying unity) and underneath the name is written in full in Turkish.

COLORS



RGB 73/186/126	RGB 237/33/36	RGB 249/237/46	RGB 184/200/197
CMYK 69/0/69/0	CMYK 0/99/100/0	CMYK 5/0/91/0	CMYK 28/13/20/0



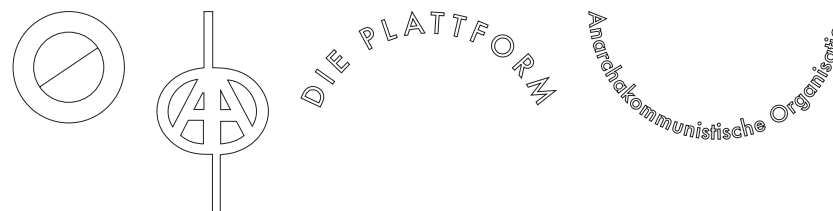
RGB 145/165/164	RGB 105/126/127	RGB 89/108/108	RGB 39/46/46
CMYK 46/27/33/0	CMYK 26/41/44/9	CMYK 67/46/50/18	CMYK 75/63/63/63



DP: THE PLATFORM (2019)

The Platform (DP) is "an anarcho-communist organisation from and for the German-speaking region. Our aim is to overcome all forms of oppression and to build a society without domination, class or state on the basis of anarchist communism."²⁰⁴ It is in its name that the organization advocates platformism, which means to be organized based on ideological and strategic unity between members.²⁰⁵ Since its establishment in 2019, the organization has established local groups throughout different cities for the cause of social revolution.²⁰⁴

COMPONENTS

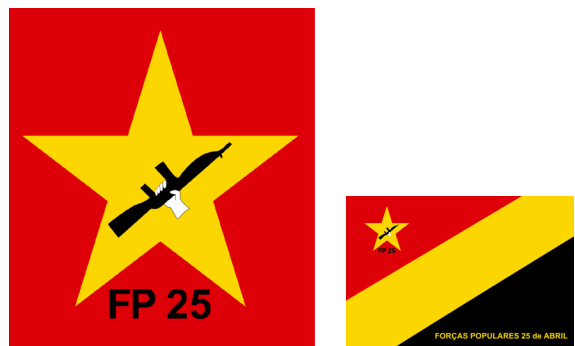


DP's logo consists of a mirrored circle-A in white, depicted on a black with a purple-red background. This is placed inside a circle, with the name and DP's philosophy in white. The double circle-A seems to represent the ideologies combined, just as the black and purple-red colors, often used to signify anarcho-communism.

COLORS



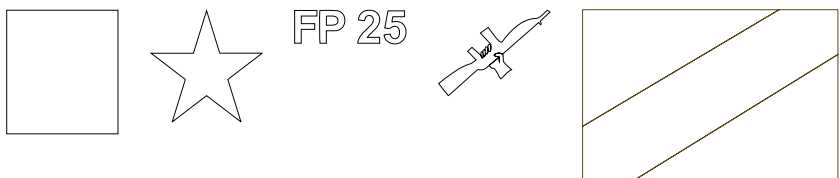
RGB 0/0/0	RGB 220/8/26	RGB 165/24/88
CMYK 75/68/67/90	CMYK 7/100/100/1	CMYK 30/100/45/11



FP-25: POPULAR FORCES 25 APRIL (1980-1987)

Popular Forces 25 April (FP-25) was a revolutionary Portuguese group that was virulently anti-US and anti-NATO and moreover it wanted to violently overthrow its government in order to establish a Marxist state.²⁰⁶ Furthermore, "it claims to be a workers' organization dedicated to a struggle against exploitation, misery, and repression."²⁰⁶ The group was named after the military coup of April 25, 1974, which overthrew the authoritarian Second Republic.²⁰⁶ The group has committed several terrorist actions such as assassinations, bombings, and rocket attacks directed at the Government and economic targets.²⁰⁶ 56 members were arrested in 1984 and Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho was convicted of a 15-year sentence for leading the group.²⁰⁶

COMPONENTS



FORÇAS POPULARES 25 de ABRIL

The group's logo consists of a white fist holding a black rifle, representing the armed struggle. This is pictured in front of a yellow star (for revolution), which is presented on a red background together with the acronym. FP-25's flag features this logo and the name in full in yellow, in front of a diagonally striped red, yellow, and black flag.

COLORS



RGB 222/0/8
CMYK 7/100/100/1

RGB 252/214/1
CMYK 2/13/100/0

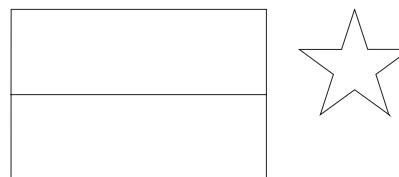
RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



MPLA: POPULAR MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ANGOLA (1956)

Political party Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) was founded in 1956 to fight for the independence of Portugal.²⁰⁷ The party gradually became socialist, more precisely Marxist-Leninist, in 1977 which is when it added PT (Party of Labour) to its name.²⁰⁷ MPLA fought other groups to gain control over the nation when Portugal withdrew from the country in 1975 and it gained international recognition for announcing the People's Republic of Angola on November 11.²⁰⁸

COMPONENTS



MPLA's flag portrays a yellow flag for the Marxist-Leninist origins of the group. The flag from the Viet Cong was a notorious and probable inspiration for the flag of MPLA, whose flag replaced the blue stripe for a black stripe as a symbol for the African people.²⁰⁸

COLORS



RGB 206/33/41
CMYK 13/100/97/3

RGB 5/5/5
CMYK 75/68/67/88

RGB 248/214/20
CMYK 4/12/98/0



POPULAR RESISTANCE (2011)

Popular Resistance reports resistance news online since 2011 from the United States and the rest of the world.²⁰⁹ The entity was primarily called October 11 movement, because it was modeled after the Spanish Indignados Movement, and subsequently it was called Occupy Washington.²⁰⁹ Popular Resistance employs its current name and website since 2013, providing not only resistance news but also the organization of campaigns, participation in coalitions, and a weekly newsletter.²⁰⁹ It is its goal to bring "movements for peace and economic, racial and environmental justice together into an independent, nonviolent and diverse movement that can end the power of concentrated wealth, shift power to the people and put human needs before corporate greed."²⁰⁹

COMPONENTS



Popular Resistance started using a clenched fist for solidarity in its logo mainly because of Tim DeCristopher's speech at a scene outside the courthouse.²¹⁰ He said that he felt as a finger that united with the supporters outside of the courthouse to be formed a fist of power and connectedness.²¹⁰ The current logo depicts three fists, presented as blooming roses. The logo appears on top of the 'dot' when the website name is written in full.

COLORS



RGB 167/31/35
CMYK 23/100/100/17

RGB 1/109/57
CMYK 90/32/99/23

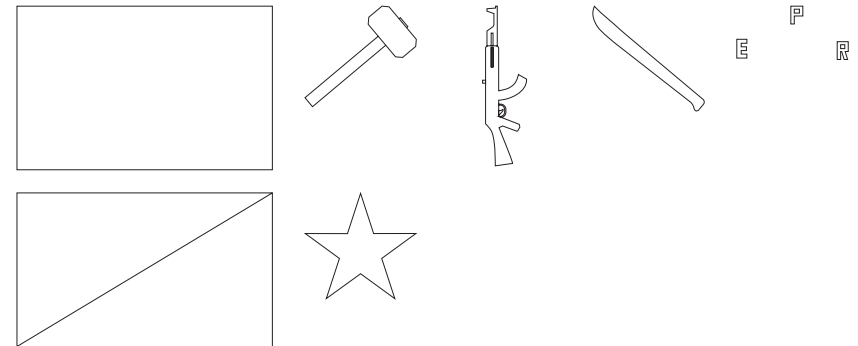
RGB 5/5/5
CMYK 75/68/67/88



EPR: POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (1996)

Popular Revolutionary Army (EPR) is a radical Marxist-Leninist group originating in 1996, which is situated in the south of Mexico and has performed terrorist acts directed at military bases and oil pipelines.²¹¹ Several peasant groups came together to form EPR in opposition to the ruling government in the advocacy of change for the region.²¹² The group mainly operates in Guerrero, but it is sometimes also active in the neighboring states.²¹² Several splits occurred within EPR and currently the number of attacks are receded, notwithstanding one of its offshoots named the Insurgent People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), who has been the biggest threat throughout time.²¹²

COMPONENTS



One of EPR's flags depicts a black hammer, gun and machete in front of a red star, signifying armed struggle and the Marxist-Leninist radicalism of the group. The initials are portrayed in black and the background is colored green, which is also present on the national flag of Mexico. Another flag of EPR portrays a red star in front of a diagonally divided green-black background.

COLORS



RGB 34/131/65
CMYK 85/25/99/11

RGB 5/5/5
CMYK 75/68/67/88

RGB 221/56/47
CMYK 7/93/92/1



RAF: RED ARMY FACTION (1968-1998)

The Red Army Faction (RAF) was a radical leftist group that was formed in West Germany in 1968 by Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof.²¹³ The group originated around the German University protest movement of the 1960s, who denounced the United States as imperialist and the West German government as a fascist remnant after the World War.²¹³ Terrorist actions like robberies, bombings and arson, were done to trigger an aggressive response from the government with the intention of a broader revolutionary movement.²¹³ RAF lost followers due to an increase in violence and several members were in jail or dead.²¹³ The group formally dissolved in 1998 while the arrests and trials continued.²¹³

COMPONENTS



The logo of RAF portrays a red star (for revolution), with a submachine gun (referring to armed struggle), and the acronym in white in the front.

COLORS



RGB 237/33/36
CMYK 0/99/100/0

RGB 8/4/4
CMYK 71/67/66/89



BR: RED BRIGADES (1970S-LATE 1980S)

Red Brigades was an extremist Marxist-Leninist group, formed in Italy in the 1970s by student protestors who were opposing the capitalist state.²¹⁴ "The Red Brigades gained notoriety throughout the 1970s and early 1980s for violent attempts to destabilize Italy with sabotage attacks on factories, bank robberies and kidnappings."²¹⁴ Its self-proclaimed aim was the creation of a Marxist upheaval, led by a 'revolutionary proletariat'.²¹⁵ The Red Brigades carried out about 50 attacks by which nearly 50 people were killed between 1974 and 1988.²¹⁵ In the late 1980s, the terror group slowly disbanded, nevertheless a group claiming to be the Red Brigades took responsibility for several violent attacks of the 1990s.²¹⁴

COMPONENTS



The red flag of the Red Brigades portrays the name in Italian and an encircled five-pointed star (representing the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary purpose) in white.

COLORS



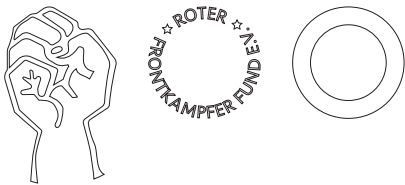
RGB 220/35/39
CMYK 7/99/99/1



RFB: RED FRONT FIGHTERS' LEAGUE / RED FRONT (1924-1929)

The Red Front Fighters' League, also Red Front Fighters or the Red Front, was established in 1924 as the paramilitary organization of the Communist Party of Germany (KDP).²¹⁶ Political violence intensified after 1929, which is why Communist organizations changed their focus on fighting and defending themselves against the Nazis and their paramilitary wing, the Stormtroops (SA).²¹⁷ RFB got banned in the same year while it continued operating underground as the most prominent illegal group, together with its youth section the Red Young Front (RJ).²¹⁷

COMPONENTS



RFB's emblem depicted a red clenched fist (for solidarity) on a golden emblem.

COLORS



RGB 237/33/40
CMYK 0/99/96/0

RGB 252/230/140
CMYK 2/6/55/0

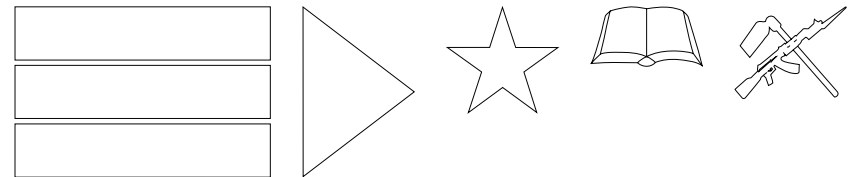
RGB 216/192/94
CMYK 17/20/76/0



REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE (1983)

The political and military movement Mozambique Liberation Front, or Frelimo, was fighting Portugal until Mozambique became independent in 1975 with Frelimo as the governing party.²¹⁸ The national flag of Mozambique got changed in 1975 and it was replaced in 1983 with a modified version of the Frelimo flag.²¹⁹

COMPONENTS



The green-black-yellow striped flag shows a red triangle on the left with a yellow star, an open book, and a crossed hoe and assault rifle inside.²¹⁹ This symbolizes education, peasantry, and defense of the native country.²¹⁹

COLORS



RGB 210/16/52
CMYK 11/100/85/2

RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90

RGB 0/113/104
CMYK 89/36/60/17

RGB 252/225/0
CMYK 3/6/100/0



DAF: REVOLUTIONARY ANARCHIST ACTION (CA. 2006)

Revolutionary Anarchist Action (DAF) is the biggest anarchist organization in Turkey and it is active in multiple cities in Turkey and Northern Kurdistan.²²⁰ The organization wants to create alternatives for the actual system by self-organizing, mutual aid, and co-operatives.²²¹ Members "are involved in solidarity with the Kurdish struggle, the Rojava revolution and against ISIS' attack on Kobane, and have taken action against Turkish state repression and corporate abuse."²²⁰ DAF members stated that it has been taking action on the streets for about nine years (since ca. 2006), with the aim of establishing anarchism in society.²²¹

COMPONENTS



DAF incorporates the circle-A in its logo by substituting the 'A' with a circle-A in its acronym. Their full name is written underneath in Turkish.

COLORS



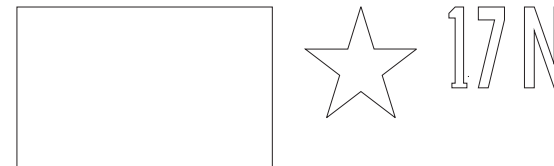
RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 0/0/0/100



17N: REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION 17 NOVEMBER (1975-2002)

Radical leftist group Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N) detested America, the West and capitalism.²²² Its first attack took place in December 1975, when the organization shot the CIA station chief of Athens and after this event it took responsibility for 21 murders.²²² The primal attacks of 17N were directed at important figures from the United States and Greece and subsequently it started bombing ordinary citizens and property.²²² The entity was named after the uprising at Athens Polytechnic University that took place on February 17, 1973.²²² 17N formed to strike back against the ruling military group when twenty students were killed during the protest. 17N operated between 1975 and 2002, which was when members were captured, tried, and convicted.²²³

COMPONENTS



The flag of 17N features a red banner with a yellow star (signifying their radical origin), and the initials of the organization are written in red inside the star.

COLORS



RGB 237/33/41
CMYK 0/99/95/0

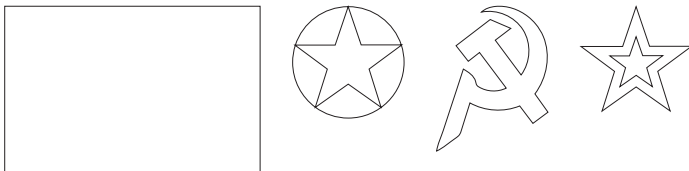
RGB 255/204/46
CMYK 0/20/91/0



DHKP/C: REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT/PARTY (1978)

Dev Sol, or Revolutionary Left, was a Marxist-Leninist terrorist group formed in Turkey in 1978, and it changed its name into Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C) in 1994.²²⁴ The organization opposes US imperialism and in addition it wants to replace its government with a Marxist one.²²⁵ "Ankara says the DHKP-C has killed dozens of police officers and soldiers along with more than 80 civilians since it was formed in 1978."²²⁵ The group is identified as the assassins of two retired generals, a former minister of justice, and an important businessman.²²⁵ The Turkish government started raids against DHKP/C warehouses which resulted in a decrease in their attacks.²²⁴ The organization made a failed attempt to form an alliance with the terrorist group Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK).²²⁴ There seemed to be a leadership struggle after the death of leader Dursun Karatas in 2008 and by the second decade of the 21st century, the operations against Turkish targets were rather limited.²²⁴

COMPONENTS



DHKP/C uses two flags; one pictures a yellow outlined star on a red background and the other flag pictures a yellow hammer and sickle inside a red star, which is encircled in yellow and presented on a red background. The symbols and colors of the flags signify the communist origins of the group.

COLORS



RGB 211/32/40
CMYK 11/100/98/2

RGB 253/206/7
CMYK 1/18/100/0



EA: REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE (2003)

Revolutionary Struggle (EA) surfaced in 2003 when the courthouse in Athens was bombed and a police officer was injured.²²⁶ The group is ideologically linked with Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N) and Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA) and analysts believe that EA has some prior members of those organizations.²²⁶ EA is accountable for multiple attacks against Greece, the US and other targets.²²⁷ Nikolaos Maziotis, the leader of EA, was arrested with some other members in 2010, but he disappeared in the middle of his trial.²²⁷ However, the EA bombing of 2014 was managed under the leadership of Maziotis, after which he was arrested again.²²⁷

COMPONENTS



EA's logo consists of a red star with the initials of the group in the middle. The star represents the revolutionary origin of EA.

COLORS



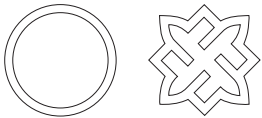
RGB 208/64/93
CMYK 14/90/53/1



RNU: RUSSIAN NATIONAL UNITY (1990-2000)

The Russian National Unity (RNU) was formed in 1990 when Aleksandr Barkashov left Pamyat.²²⁸ The entity developed as one of the most active fascist-like parties in Russia soon after the fall of the Soviet Union.²²⁹ It was RNU's main aim to establish a 'Greater Russia' of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus along with the advocacy of ultranationalist and anti-semitic beliefs.²²⁹ Its program has a big resemblance with the program of the NSDAP, particularly regarding racial purity and agricultural matters.²³⁰ RNU was a 'military machine' besides a political party, as it had its network of military-patriotic clubs — in preparation of the harshness of army duty — that worked together with the official military authorities.²³⁰ Because of a coup from within, Barkashov was expelled as the leader, RNU endured a split in 2000 and accordingly it can be said that the party no longer prevails.²³⁰

COMPONENTS



According to RNU, the emblem is a graphical combination of the eight-pointed star of Bethlehem and the ancient Russian symbol 'Kolovrat' placed in a circle, made in white on a burgundy (red) background.²³¹ The Kolovrat (swastika) was chosen as the base on purpose, despite its dark connotations.²³¹

COLORS



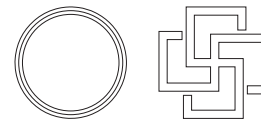
RGB 227/31/40
CMYK 5/100/98/0



SS: SLAVIC UNION / SLAVIC POWER (1999-2014)

The extremist Slavic Union (SS) had a neo-Nazi tendency and was set up in 1999 by Dmitrii Demushkin as a splinter of the Russian National Unity (RNU).²³² SS "espoused an ideology of radical ethnic nationalism . . ., rejected Russian imperialism and Orthodox Church fundamentalism, and assumed a negative stance towards immigrants and non-Slavic ethnic minorities."²³² The organization was banned in 2010 and accordingly it tried to get around it by renaming itself Slavic Power, but the organization was also banned under this name in 2014.²³²

COMPONENTS



The red/white emblem of the group looks like a swastika resembling the Russian acronym of the organization, as the shape looks like two SS's.

COLORS



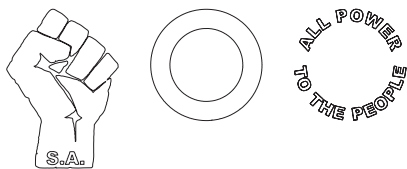
RGB 227/31/40
CMYK 5/100/98/0



SOCIALIST AOTEAROA (2008)

Socialist Aotearoa (SA) was founded in 2008 as a working-class revolutionary group, that is connected to the International Socialist Tendency (IST).²³³ The entity believes that a workers' democracy can only be created when workers and citizens unite in the struggle against capitalism.²³³ On its website, SA posted five founding principles under the title 'Five fingers for a fist', namely: socialism from below through revolution, unite against imperialism and racism, equality for all, co-operations in United fronts while keeping independency, and creating a network through unions.²³⁴

COMPONENTS



SA's logo pictures the initials in the fist and the black circle around it says 'All power to the people'. The fist represents solidarity and it also refers to the founding principles mentioned above.

COLORS



RGB 255/3/2
CMYK 0/99/100/0

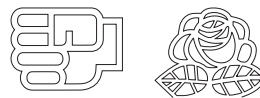
RGB 2/2/2
CMYK 75/68/67/89



SI: SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL (1951)

The Socialist International (SI) was re-established in 1951 as the successor of the Labour and Socialist International.²³⁵ The emerging Korean War in 1950 enhanced the aspiration of social-democratic leaders to collaborate on an international level.²³⁵ SI was set up because of several reasons. First, the social-democratic leaders expected to gain respect from workers by including 'International' in the name.²³⁵ Second, they saw the creation of SI as a way to gain influence in Asia, Africa, and Latin America after the period of national liberation.²³⁵ Additionally, they wanted to become more organized and connected with other socialist parties and lastly, the West European socialist parties started recovering again after a period of war and Nazi influence.²³⁵ In the past years, the membership has more than doubled and SI currently consists of 135 social democratic, socialist, and labor parties worldwide.²³⁶

COMPONENTS



The symbol of SI shows a clenched fist for solidarity, which is holding a red rose. Solidarity is signified through the fist and socialism is symbolized through the fist and the rose.

COLORS



RGB 228/16/24
CMYK 4/100/100/0

RGB 21/150/100
CMYK 83/17/78/3

RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



SP: SOCIALIST PARTY (1971)

The Socialist Party (SP) was originally established in 1971 as the Communist Party Netherlands (Marxist-Leninist), and in 1972 it changed its name to SP.²³⁷ The party's ideology advanced from a Maoist point of view towards being a social democratic party.²³⁷ SP presented itself as an opposition party in 1993 and the tomato became the symbol of this new approach.²³⁸ It indicates healthy vitamins and at the same time it is a protest weapon directed at the bad political theatre.²³⁸ The new approach succeeds as membership grows and in 1999 the first seat within the European government is obtained.²³⁸

COMPONENTS



Design studio thonik redesigned the party's logo for the 2005 national elections, based on the transition of being an opposition party to being one of the biggest political parties in the country with a relevant applicable program.²³⁹ The concept developed from a thrown tomato as a sign of protest into something friendly; feeding people with the help of a mobile (tomato) soup kitchen.²³⁹ The tomato with a star at its center became part of the party's identity and came to function as a punctuation mark in the logo.

COLORS



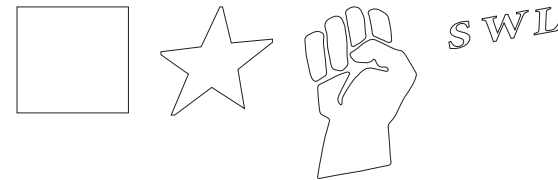
RGB 232/34/41
CMYK 2/99/96/0



SWL: SOCIALIST WORKERS & YOUTH LEAGUE (-)

Socialist Workers & Youth League (SWL) is a revolutionary party in Nigeria that wants to overthrow the current system in order to establish a real workers' democracy.²⁴⁰ SWL advocates socialism from below, solidarity on an international level, and equality while opposing capitalism and all forms of discrimination and oppression.²⁴⁰ The organization is connected to the International Socialist Tendency (IST).

COMPONENTS



The organization's logo pictures a white clenched fist with the acronym inside in red, with a red star for the revolutionary purpose in the back, presented on a small black square.

COLORS



RGB 32/32/31
CMYK 72/66/65/74

RGB 215/30/63
CMYK 10/100/77/1



SWN: SOCIALIST WORKERS NETWORK (1971)

In 1971, the Socialist Workers Movement was established in Ireland. It changed its name to the Socialist Workers Party in 1995 and since 2018, the group is known as the Socialist Workers Network (SWN).²⁴¹ SWN helped to set up People Before Profit (PBP), which is a 32 county socialist party that has been successful around the country.²⁴² Since the name change in 2018, SWN decided to focus on PBP while maintaining SWN as an occasional independent external force.²⁴² The organization is connected to the International Socialist Tendency (IST).

COMPONENTS



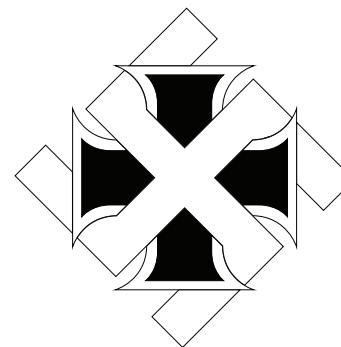
SWN's logo consists of a red clenched fist (representing socialism), surrounded by a circle in red with the full name in black on the right.

COLORS



RGB 234/29/39
CMYK 1/100/97/0

RGB 12/12/12
CMYK 74/67/66/85



SAC: SOLDIERS OF ARYAN CULTURE (1997)

Soldiers of Aryan Culture (SAC) is a white supremacist prison gang based in Utah and modeled after Aryan Brotherhood (AB).²⁴³ Criminal entities were set up by the group after members were released from prison.²⁴³ Multiple members of SAC were charged by the court in 2005 with the aim of dismantling the group, this included head leaders Steve Swena, Tracy Swena, and Mark Isaac Snarr.²⁴⁴ Members of the group were afterward deliberately divided among different prisons in the country.²⁴⁴ Founder Tracy Swena confessed prior to his 20-year sentence to the creation of SAC in 1997 and to overseeing gang operations.²⁴³

COMPONENTS



SAC usually depicts the group's acronym or a swastika interlacing with an iron cross as their symbol — often in the form of a tattoo.²⁴⁵ Both variations of the cross signify white supremacy in the given context.

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



SOLIDARITY, AUSTRALIA (2008)

Solidarity is a socialist group that was formed in Australia in 2008 as a merger of Solidarity, Socialist Action Group, and the International Socialist Organisation.²⁴⁶ The name indicates what the group stands for; fighting for the rights of the working class and uniting with others in solidarity to fight capitalism.²⁴⁶ Solidarity takes a stand against oppression, racism, sexism, and homophobia, and it fights for an alternative system based on socialism from below.²⁴⁶ The entity is connected to the International Socialist Tendency (IST).

COMPONENTS



The logo displays 'Solidarity' written in red, with the raised fist incorporated in the letter 'o'. The color refers to socialism and the fist refers to socialism and solidarity.

COLORS



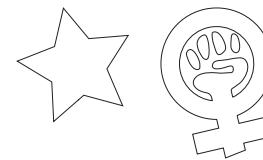
RGB 239/56/49
CMYK 0/93/89/0



SOLIDARITY, UNITED STATES (1986)

Solidarity is an independent revolutionary group that was formed in 1986 and states to be feminist, anti-racist, and democratic.²⁴⁷ The entity wants to regroup the US left by self-organization of the working class and oppressed people in opposition to capitalism and imperialism.²⁴⁷ Every two months, Solidarity brings out a magazine, called Against the Current, with articles of the global socialist movement.²⁴⁸ Moreover, some members are in a group of supporters that is connected to the Fourth International.

COMPONENTS



Solidarity's logo portrays a red star for revolution with the feminist fist symbol as a cut-out.

COLORS



RGB 163/30/35
CMYK 24/100/98/19

RGB 238/53/38
CMYK 0/94/98/0



SACP: SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY (1921)

The South African Communist Party (SACP) was founded in 1921 as the Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA). The party "has always been in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and racist domination. SACP is a partner in the Tripartite Alliance consisting of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Congress of South African Trade Union."²⁴⁹ CPSA got banned by the Suppression of Communism Act in June 1950 and three years later the underground SACP was set up by former members.²⁵⁰ Instead of focusing on class struggle, the political party was now mainly concerned about national liberation and fighting apartheid.²⁵⁰ SACP survived the collapse of the Soviet Union as one of the few and since 2008 they play a leading role in the African Left Networking Forum to spread a Marxist-Leninist view.²⁵⁰

COMPONENTS



The logo of the party pictures a golden hammer and sickle (representing the unity of workers) inside a black star (for communism) with a red outline (or background). Underneath, the acronym SACP is written in black.

COLORS



RGB 34/31/31
CMYK 70/67/64/74

RGB 237/28/36
CMYK 0/100/100/0

RGB 252/238/33
CMYK 4/0/93/0



PCE: SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY (1921)

The Spanish Communist Party (PCE) was established in 1921 through a merger of the original Spanish Communist Party (PC) and the Spanish Communist Workers' Party (PCOE).²⁵¹ PCE "had been one of the smallest in Europe, beset by factional struggles and rarely engaging the serious attention of the Comintern."²⁵² However, in the mid-1930s, PCE played a minor role in the emerging Spanish Popular Front. This still very fragile political alignment consisted of PCE, the liberal Republican party, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) and the Workers' Party of Marxist Unification (POUM).²⁵² PCE became a strong defender of the foundational progressive republicanism by which it made enemies of ones in favor of surrender, deriving into the collapse of the Republic in March 1939.²⁵¹ "The PCE aims at taking political power, controlling the economic activity and bringing the capitalist system down, in order to build socialism in Spain and to contribute to world socialism that allows for human emancipation."²⁵³

COMPONENTS



The red logo of PCE pictures a hammer and sickle and a five-pointed star in the upper left corner with the acronym PCE underneath. Unity of the workers is represented through the hammer and sickle, while the star represents both communism and revolution.

COLORS



RGB 217/31/45
CMYK 9/100/93/1



STORMFRONT (1995)

Stormfront is a website and discussion forum for white nationalists that calls itself "a community of racial realists and idealists."²⁵⁴ However, Stormfront is also defined in a more extreme way, namely as a virtual community "in support of the ideals of White nationalism, White separatism, neo-Nazism, the radical right, or whatever label others or themselves choose to use."²⁵⁵ The website was set up in 1995 by Don Black and it is mainly used to discuss an extensive variety of topics applying to the community.²⁵⁵ Additionally, legal and nonviolent activities are encouraged between members.²⁵⁵

COMPONENTS



Stormfront's logo is a Celtic cross in white, surrounded by a black circle, with the words 'white pride world wide' written in a circular motion. The Celtic cross is one of the most prominent white supremacist symbols which originally dates back to ancient Europe, where the pre-Christian symbol was called the sun cross or wheel cross.²⁵⁶ The Celtic cross or the sun wheel have also been widely used in the resurgence of neo-fascists in the early 1980s, most likely Stormfront picked it up from there.

COLORS



RGB 5/5/5
CMYK 75/68/67/88



SDS: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (2006)

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was a student activist movement that was set up by Tom Hayden in 1960.²⁵⁷ SDS was a prominent representation of the New Left in the United States, which grew quickly during the mid-1960s.²⁵⁷ A new SDS was established in 2006 and remodeled after the original SDS — even though that it resulted in self-destruction.²⁵⁸ SDS states that they "strive to build a long-lasting and resilient political organization led by students and youth, to fight back against the system we live under controlled by the rich."²⁵⁹ They want economic justice, they are anti-racist, they take an anti-war position, they are pro-labor and they value safety, accessibility, and environmentalism.²⁵⁹

COMPONENTS



SDS's logo shows the acronym in lowercase and colored in red, with the 'd' extending into a fist (for solidarity), and a black circle drawn around it.

COLORS



RGB 255/0/0
CMYK 0/99/100/0

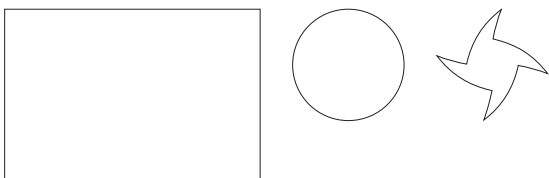
RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



SSNP: SYRIAN SOCIAL NATIONALIST PARTY (1931)

The Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) is one of the first political parties within the country and it became one of the most powerful in the whole Arab East.²⁶⁰ SSNP was founded as a clandestine organization by Greek Orthodox intellectual Antun Saadeh in 1931.²⁶¹ The primal principles of SSNP are: a non-religious radical reformation of society, presuming a fascist approach, and the unity of a Greater Syrian state.²⁶¹ SSNP's paramilitary forces played an important role in both Lebanese civil wars and they have also played a part in terrorist attacks.²⁶¹ The initially right-wing party failed to overthrow the government and a leftist turn was taken after leaders of SSNP were released from jail in 1969.²⁶⁰

COMPONENTS



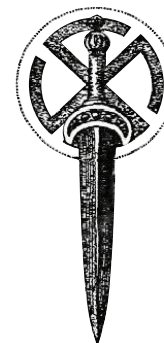
The party's former philosophical correspondence with German Nazism and Italian Fascism together with its chosen symbol had formerly increased doubt regarding SSNP aspirations.²⁶² A fascist attitude was seen in SSNP due to different features, including a salute that was similar to the Nazi salute, the party's anthem, and the curved swastika (the red hurricane) as the party's symbol.²⁶¹ The red hurricane rotates to the right and is placed inside a white circle on a black flag. The black, white, and red colors of SSNP's flag resemble the colors used by the Nazis.

COLORS



RGB 5/5/5
CMYK 75/68/67/88

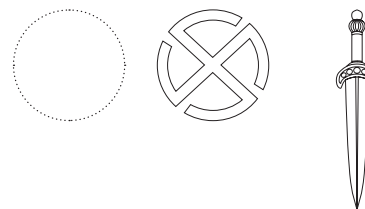
RGB 220/35/40
CMYK 7/99/98/1



THULE SOCIETY (1918-1925)

An occult völkisch group that was active from 1912 to 1922, was the Germanic Order which was founded by extreme anti-Semites who saw Jewish people as part of a global conspiratorial movement.²⁶³ In 1918, the Bavarian chapter of the Germanic Order was renamed as Thule Society, which then established the German Workers' Party (DAP) in the subsequent year.²⁶⁴ Thule Society was a cover name for the Order to take the attention of socialists and pro-Republicans away, and in 1925 the society dissolved when the support had declined.²⁶⁵

COMPONENTS



Thule Society depicted a curved swastika sun wheel on a long dagger as its emblem, which had appeared on its newsletter since 1916.²⁶³

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



TOWARDS FREEDOM! (2016)

The Finnish national socialist movement Towards Freedom! was set up in 2016 and based on the tradition of rallies during Independence Day with the same name.²⁶⁶ Each year on December 6, the movement marches through Helsinki and this developed further into an active movement throughout the whole year.²⁶⁶ The police believes that Towards Freedom! is a successor of the Nordic Resistance Movement, which is a neo-Nazi group that was temporarily banned by court in 2019.²⁶⁷

COMPONENTS



The group's logo looks similar to a swastika and it also resembles the logo of Slavic Union, but then in different colors and in a tilted position.

COLORS



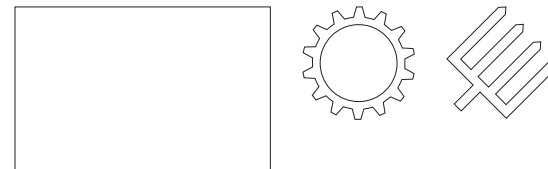
RGB 34/73/43
CMYK 82/44/88/48



TWP: TRADITIONALIST WORKER PARTY (2015-2018)

Matthew Heimbach and Matthew Parrott founded a white nationalist group called Traditionalist Youth Network (TYN) in 2013, with a focus on recruiting students.²⁶⁸ In 2015, the Traditionalist Worker Party (TWP) was established as its political wing with an advocacy for pure racial nations and communities.²⁶⁸ TWP joined the Aryan Nationalist Alliance (ANA) of white power groups in 2016, which was later that year rebranded as the Nationalist Front (NF).²⁶⁸ TWP helped to organize the seemingly deadly 'Unite the Right' rally in Charlottesville in 2017 and the group disbanded in 2018 shortly after the arrest of Heimbach for several acts of violence.²⁶⁸

COMPONENTS



The logo of the TWP portrays a four-pronged pitchfork in the center with a cogwheel around it. The logo often appeared in yellow or white, and was mostly positioned on a black flag.

COLORS



RGB 251/238/35
CMYK 4/0/93/0

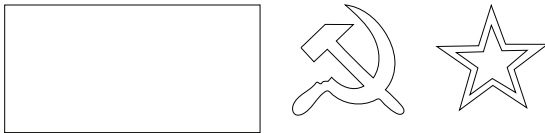
RGB 21/13/16
CMYK 70/70/64/84



USSR: UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (1922-1991)

After the October Revolution, a civil war between the Reds (Bolsheviks or communists) and the Whites (Mensheviks or counter-revolutionary forces) followed. In the spring of 1921, the Bolsheviks controlled much of the past Russian Empire with the defeat of the white armies and a successful conclusion of the revolution.²⁶⁹ "Soviet Russia became the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) when four Soviet Socialist Republics—Russian, Transcaucasion, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian—merged together in 1922. SSRs were subsequently added, to a total of fifteen, until the disintegration of the USSR in 1991."²⁷⁰

COMPONENTS



Soviet leaders adopted state symbols once the USSR was established.²⁷⁰ First, a red flag was used with the initials of the state in the upper hoist corner²⁷¹ and in 1924 a red flag with a yellow star and the hammer and sickle (represent unity) was adopted.²⁷⁰

COLORS



RGB 235/38/44
CMYK 1/98/93/0

RGB 247/236/34
CMYK 6/0/94/0



BOG: UNITED FREEDOM FORCES (2014)

Since 2014, foreign volunteers came to join the People's Protection Units (YPG) in the Kurdish struggle.²⁷² In 2015, the International Freedom Battalion (IFB) was set up as an umbrella group for foreign fighters.²⁷³ The United Freedom Forces (BÖG) is the biggest group within the IFB, and it includes in a similar manner different foreign brigades advocating leftist political ideologies.²⁷² BÖG was set up in 2014 during the battle of Kobanî and backers of BÖG helped set up the IFB.²⁷²

COMPONENTS



The flag of BÖG depicts a red star and a yellow hammer and sickle in the middle to symbolize revolution and communism. The flag is pictured in yellow and the name is written in full in Turkish, stylized in half a circle.

COLORS



RGB 34/31/31
CMYK 70/67/64/74

RGB 237/28/36
CMYK 0/100/100/0

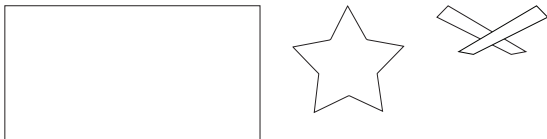
RGB 252/238/33
CMYK 4/0/93/0



UNLF: UNITED NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT (1964)

The oldest Meitei rebellious group in Manipur (India) is called the United National Liberation Front (UNLF) and was formed in 1964 by Areambam Samrendra Singh, with the objective of forming an independent socialist state.²⁷⁴ The group consisted of deriving members from other similar movements and accordingly opposing views with regard to strategies that happened within the UNLF.²⁷⁵ The Manipur People's Army (MPA) was eventually formed as its armed wing by mid-1990 and soon the first militant attack took place.²⁷⁵ In February 2005, UNLF created a four-point proposal aiming to end the ongoing conflict, but without any current advancements as it was not accepted by the government of India.²⁷⁵

COMPONENTS



The banner used by the UNLF depicts a centered white star (signifying the socialist origin) with yellow crossed segments underneath, presented on a red background.

COLORS



RGB 238/33/43
CMYK 0/99/93/0

RGB 253/235/15
CMYK 3/1/96/0



USAS: UNITED SOCIETY OF ARYAN SKINHEADS (1987)

United Society of Aryan Skinheads (USAS) is a racist skinhead group that was formed in Oregon in 1987 and since the early 1990s it mainly operates in California.²⁷⁶ USAS is dedicated to the 14 words "We must secure the existence of our people and a future for white children" and it wants to become the biggest skinhead group of California by recruiting new members.²⁷⁶

COMPONENTS



The primary symbol of USAS is a raised white power fist with a valknot (three interlocking triangles) in the wrist.²⁷⁶ Sometimes this is shown together with laurel or oak branches, or the acronym below. It often appears as a tattoo or as a patch on a flight jacket.

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 0/0/0/100



VIET CONG (1962-1976)

The first Indochina War resulted in the 1954 Geneva Accords, which divided Vietnam into the communist-led Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the North and a pro-Western Republic of Vietnam in the South.²⁷⁷ South Vietnam got support from the United States against communism while the North became part of the communist block.²⁷⁸ The Viet Minh wanted to reunite the country and it started to advertise the National Liberation Front (NLF) in the South.²⁷⁹ In 1960, this new coalition of South Vietnamese opposition groups with communist leadership was established to fight the current government.²⁷⁸ NLF openly established a (primarily) communist party in 1962 with the Viet Cong, or Vietnamese Communists, as its military arm.²⁷⁹ NLF formed the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) in 1969 by joining groups in the South of Vietnam which were being controlled by the Viet Cong.²⁸⁰ North Vietnam conquered South Vietnam and in 1976 Vietnam was reunified. At this moment, a National United Front was created when NLF joined the Vietnamese Communist Party together with other political organizations.²⁸¹

COMPONENTS



The Republic of Vietnam adopted the Viet Cong banner — picturing horizontal stripes of red over light blue with a central five-pointed star — when PRG was established.²⁸² The five-pointed red star represents communism.

COLORS



RGB 219/39/39
CMYK 8/98/99/1

RGB 80/145/205
CMYK 68/34/0/0

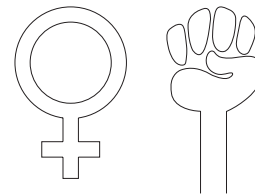
RGB 242/234/21
CMYK 8/0/97/0



WLM: WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT (LATE 1960S -1980S)

The Women's Liberation Movement (WLM) is perceived as a part of the second wave of feminism, which focussed on a wide range of matters — like sexuality, politics, workplace, and family structure — whereas the first wave was more concentrated on women's legal rights.²⁸³ This movement seeking equality was mostly based in the United States in the 1960s and 1970s.²⁸³ The movement spread messages and ideas through different graphic outputs to reach an international public, which became a big part of its visual language.²⁸⁴

COMPONENTS



Robin Morgan and Kenneth Pitchford designed the women's liberation symbol — a raised fist inside of the female gender symbol — for the Miss America demonstration in 1969.²⁸⁵ The symbol came to represent the movement in the fight for equality and it was easily made onto pins and sprayed on walls.²⁸⁶

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' RED ARMY / RED ARMY (1917-1946)

The Bolsheviks mainly imposed communism on Russia through the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, or simply the Red Army.²⁸⁷ This army initially consisted only of peasants and workers and it evolved from paramilitary detachments known as 'Red Guards'.²⁸⁷ These detachments were already formed during the revolution of 1905 by militant workers who wanted to resist against the Russian state. The Red Guards of Petrograd helped the Bolsheviks to gain power in 1917 and soon it became the only military force that could protect Petrograd against the Germans.²⁸⁷ Demobilization of the Tsarist Army happened and the creation of the the Red Army was announced on January 15, 1918.²⁸⁷

COMPONENTS



The first official symbol of the regime was a breast badge for the Red Army which appeared in 1918.²⁸⁷ A red star was set in silver wreath which was formed from two branches, one oak branch and one laurel branch.²⁸⁷ At the center of the star, one could find a crossed hammer and plow — symbolizing the unity of workers and peasants — pictured in brass.²⁸⁷ This later changed into the hammer and sickle — or scythe — as this was easier to recognize.²⁸⁷

COLORS²⁸⁸



RGB 235/38/44
CMYK 1/98/93/0

RGB 252/215/0
CMYK 2/12/100/0

RGB 208/207/206
CMYK 18/14/15/0

RGB 231/231/231
CMYK 8/6/6/0



WSM: WORKERS SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT (1984)

Workers Solidarity Movement (WSM) is a national anarchist organization that was set up in Ireland in 1984.²⁸⁹ WSM has been involved in different campaigns, as it was particularly engaged with abortion rights and opposition to the water charges during the 1990s.²⁸⁹ WSM states that it is currently mainly focused on reporting news about the Rojava struggle, Antifa, and climate change.²⁹⁰ It publishes articles in the magazine Irish Anarchist Review and the paper Workers Solidarity.²⁸⁹

COMPONENTS



Its logo is a black/white illustration by which a circle-A is presented as the sun. It appears above a group of clouds and shines over a city silhouette.

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90



WPK: WORKERS' PARTY KOREA (1946)

The Korean Workers' Party (WPK) was founded in 1946 with the Korean Communist Party at its base.²⁹¹ The party took the USSR Communist Party as its example, but WPK slowly grew to the one-man leadership of Kim Il Sung.²⁹² Kim dominated WPK in the early 1960s, which simultaneously gave him full state power, and in 1972 he became president of North Korea after the constitution was established.²⁹² Industrialization boosted the number of technical intellectuals and a large number of them joined WPK.²⁹¹ Kim is seen as the revolutionary leader who freed the country of Japan and especially as the founder of Juch'e ideology, which stands for self-reliance and it works like a Marxist-Leninist ideology shaped for Korea.²⁹² In 1980, Kim's son Kim Jong Il became his successor and in 2011, Kim Jong Un quickly established his course of leadership.²⁹³

COMPONENTS



WPK's logo pictures a crossed hammer and sickle, with a writing brush at its center. The hammer stand for the industrial worker, the sickle stands for the farmer and the brush stands for the intellectuals. The elements are colored in yellow and presented on a red flag.

COLORS



RGB 216/0/0
CMYK 9/100/100/2

RGB 255/209/0
CMYK 1/16/99/0



POUM: THE WORKERS' PARTY OF MARXIST UNIFICATION (1935-1980)

After the October Revolution of 1934, Marxist groups around Spain apprehended that unity was more important now than ever in the fight against fascism, after which the Workers' Party of Marxist Unification (POUM) was formed in 1935.²⁹⁴ POUM participated in the Popular Front shortly and two months before the start of the Civil War it became part of the regional government of Catalonia with Non as its minister of justice.²⁹⁴ The party grew quickly during the war with a rise from 6,000 to 30,000 members and simultaneously its press increased.²⁹⁴ The party was inspired by Trotsky's ideas and POUM was in conflict with the official communists from the beginning.²⁹⁴ Finally some members of POUM were persecuted of fascism.²⁹⁴

COMPONENTS

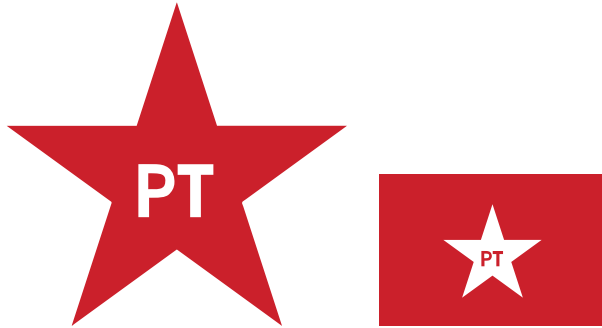


The red flag of POUM pictured a white crossed hammer and sickle in the up-left corner and the initials in white in the corner below.

COLORS



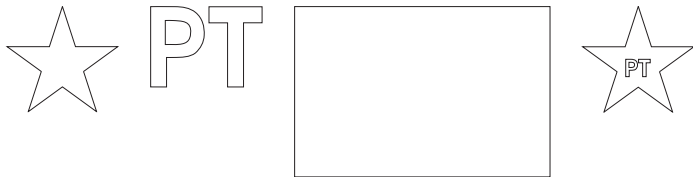
RGB 237/33/40
CMYK 0/99/96/0



PT: WORKERS' PARTY (1980)

The Workers' Party (PT) was officially formed on February 10, 1980, as a way of advocating change for workers in the city and the countryside, leftist activists, intellectuals, and artists.²⁹⁵ PT pursues its policy for equality and freedom, also within the internal democratic structure of the party by setting up rules and presenting different forms of participation.²⁹⁶ The Brazilian party used to defend quite radical policies in relation to a fair distribution of wealth and income, but the 2002 presidential elections were won by union leader and party founder Lula da Silva because of a more centrist position.²⁹⁷ As a result, radical members broke away from the party in 2005 to form a new political party.²⁹⁷

COMPONENTS



The logo of the PT entails a red star for its socialist background, with the acronym in white in the middle. The flag is alike, but it shows the colors reversed.

COLORS



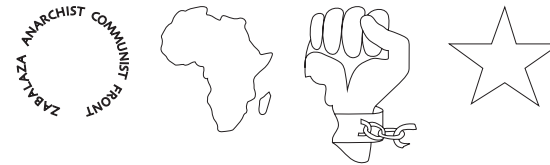
RGB 202/33/42
CMYK 14/100/96/4



ZACF: ZABALAZA ANARCHIST COMMUNIST FRONT / ZABFRONT (2003)

Zabalaza Anarchist Communist Front (ZACF) or simply Zabalaza — meaning struggle in Zulu and Xhosa — is a political anarchist organization based in Johannesburg since 2003.²⁹⁸ Zabalaza was set up as an alternative to the African National Congress (ANC) with a different approach on the trade union movement.²⁹⁸ They are anarcho-communists seeking a classless, stateless and non-hierarchical society through organizing as a federation of individuals.²⁹⁸ Zabalaza states that it wants to overthrow capitalism and the state so that it can be replaced by a democratic society with self-sufficiency of workers and socialism.²⁹⁹

COMPONENTS



The logo depicts the outlined African continent, colored in anarchist black and red, with a raised fist in a chain representing struggle. A black star is pictured at the bottom of the continent, signifying the entity's revolutionary purpose. The full name of ZACF is stylized into a circle and surrounding the rest of the image.

COLORS



RGB 0/0/0
CMYK 75/68/67/90

RGB 255/0/0
CMYK 0/199/100/0



EZLN: ZAPATISTA NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (1994)

The Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN), also known as Zapatistas, operated for the first time during the violent uprising of 1994 throughout several towns in Chiapas (Mexico) to order acknowledgment and safety for the indigenous communities.³⁰⁰ It was planned to be at the same time as the North American Free Trade Area, which was a trade agreement in favor of globalization.³⁰¹ The EZLN fight for equality made a shift from using violence towards focusing on building communities for a better world.³⁰⁰ EZLN supported Mrs. Patricia for the 2018 presidency to fight for a democratic system in another manner.³⁰⁰

COMPONENTS



EZLN

The flag of the EZLN pictures a red star (for their revolutionary purpose) and the acronym in red on a black background.

COLORS



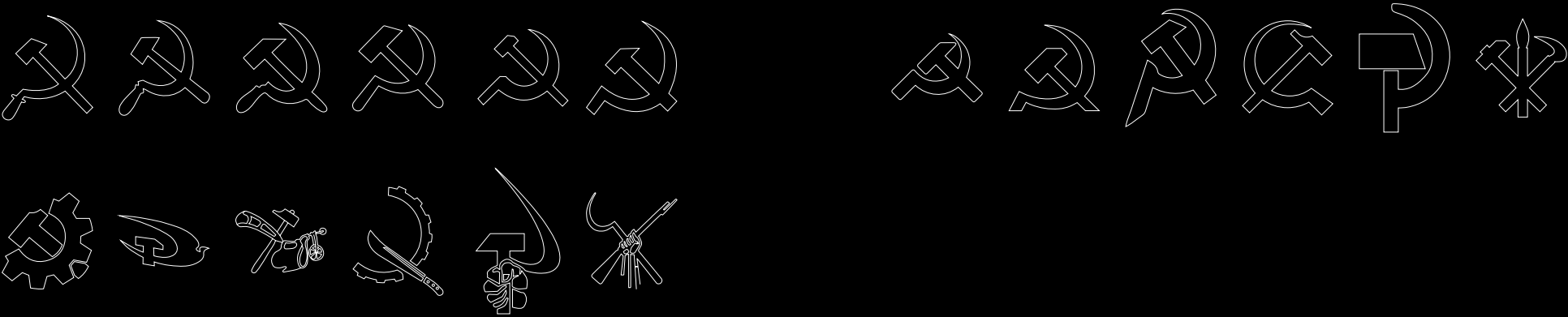
RGB 21/22/22
CMYK 74/67/66/80

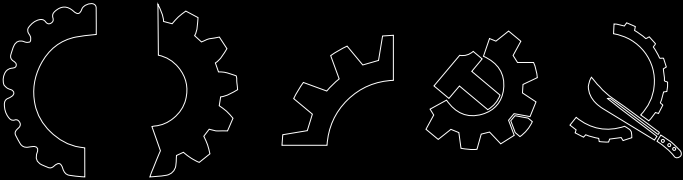
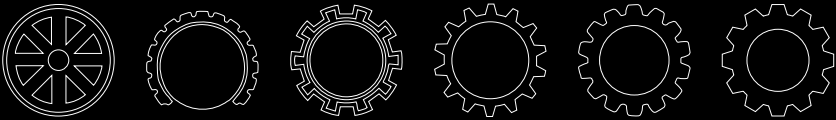
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CMYK 22/95/80/12

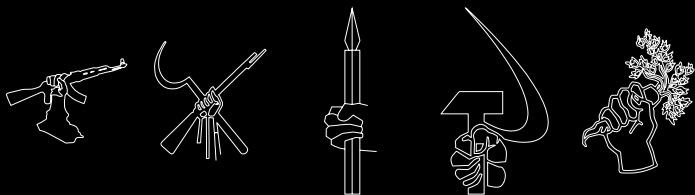
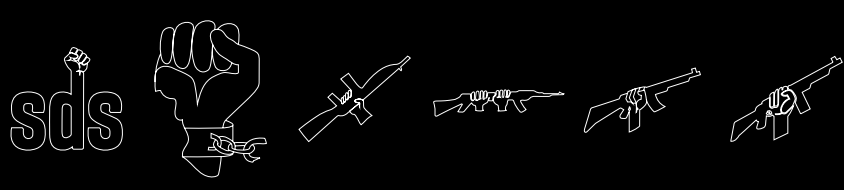
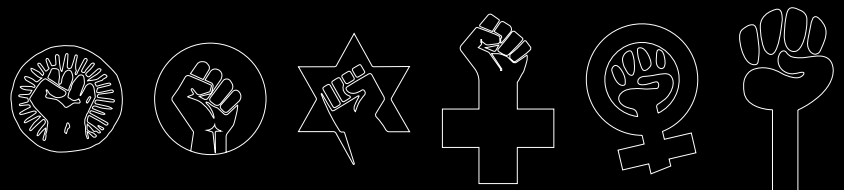
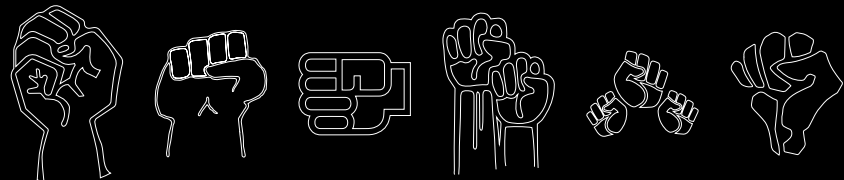
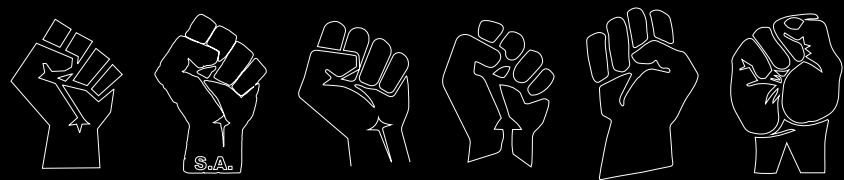
2. GRAPHICAL COMPONENTS

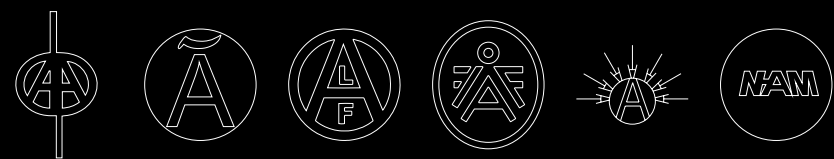
The subsequent part of the book presents the graphical components of the symbols in categories, so that differences and similarities in shapes can be observed. The categories consist of the five-pointed star, the hammer and sickle, the cogwheel, the clenched fist, the circle-A, and the cross.



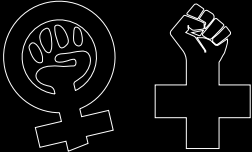
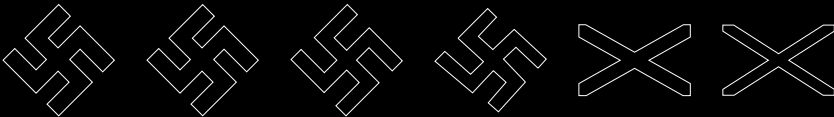
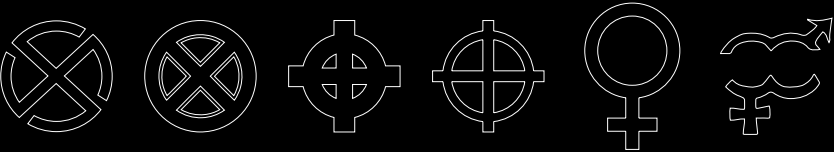
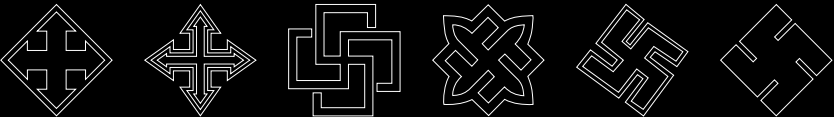
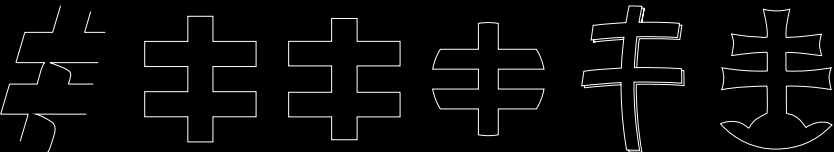








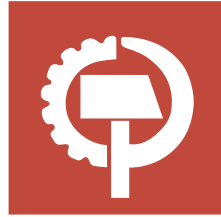
DOF *QSS* *WAR*



3. IDEOLOGY

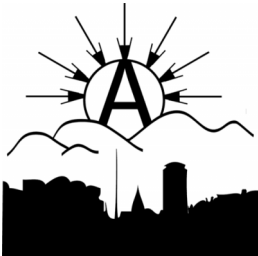
This part of the book groups the discussed logos and flags on ideologies that reflect the objectives of the various entities. Differences and similarities in colors and shapes can be studied and noted. Presented ideologies include communism, socialism, anarchism, and fascism.

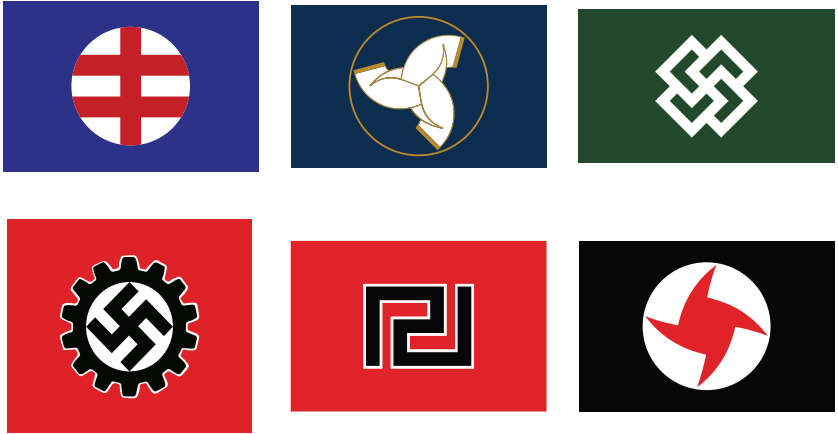
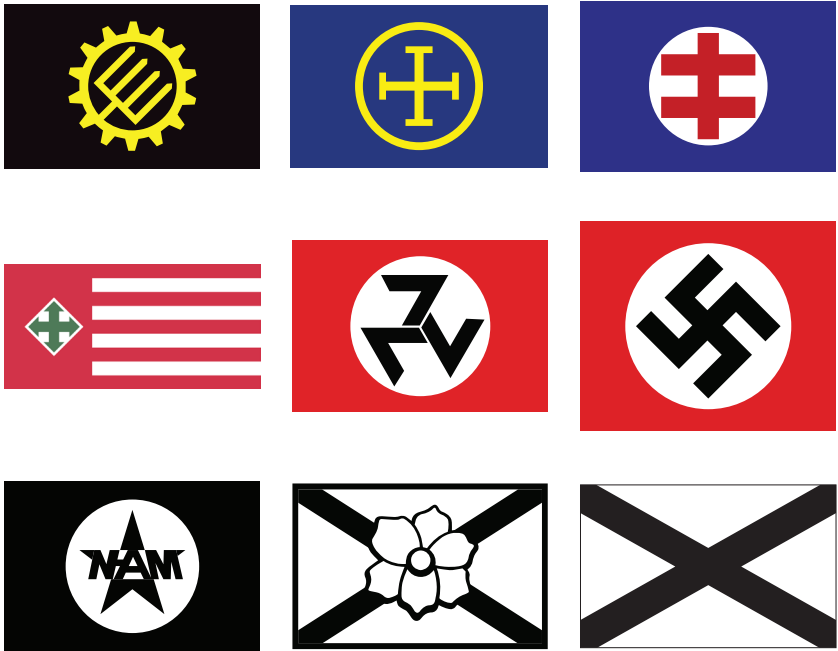


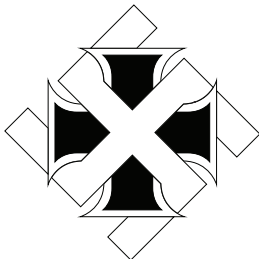
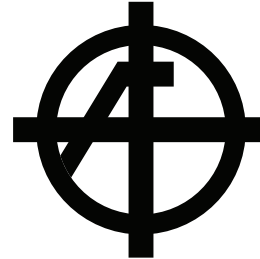












4. TIMELINE

The following part of the book organized the symbols in a timeline based on when the entities started being active. It shows from which period in history most of the entities were collected and it additionally indicates when certain ideologies might have had an influence.

1900



1910



1920



1930



1940



1950



1960

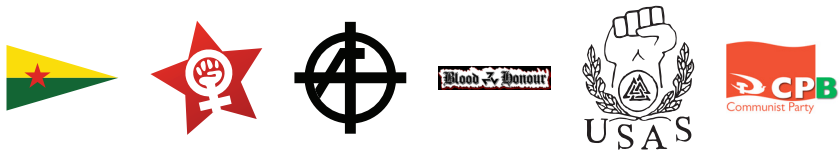


1970



1980





1990



2000





5. GEOGRAPHY

The final part of the book creates a simple and structured overview in which can be seen where most of the included entities were or are active. This can help to suggest the focus of analyzing political symbols in future studies.

AMERICAS

NORTH AMERICA	Indigenous Anarchist Federation (IAF-FAI)
BRAZIL	Workers' Party (PT)
CANADA	Communist Party of Canada (CPC)
MEXICO	American Popular Revolutionary Army (APRA) Popular Revolutionary Movement (EPR) Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN)
UNITED STATES	American Front (AF) Aryan Brotherhood (AB) Aryan Brotherhood of Texas (ABT) Aryan Circle (AC) Communist Party USA (CPUSA) Hammerskins / Hammerskin Nation (HSN) Identity Dixie (ID) Ku Klux Klan (KKK) League of the South (LoS) Nationalist Movement Soldiers of Aryan Culture (SAC) Solidarity, US Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Traditionalist Worker Party (TWP) United Society of Aryan Skinheads (USAS)



EUROPE

EUROPE	European Action (EA)
BELGIUM	Combatant Communist Cells (CCC)
BRITAIN	Angry Brigade Communist Party of Britain (CPB) Communist Party of Britain Marxist-Leninist (CPBML)
CZECH(OSLOVAKIA)	Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM) Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC)
FINLAND	Towards Freedom!
FRANCE	Direct Action (AD)
GERMANY	German Labor Front (DAF) National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) Red Army Faction (RAF) Red Front Fighters' League / Red Front (RFB) The Platform (DP) Thule Society
GREECE	Communist Party of Greece (KKE) Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (SPF) Golden Dawn Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N) Revolutionary Struggle (EA)
HUNGARY	Arrow Cross Party (NYKP) Jobbik / Movement for a Better Hungary
IRELAND	Socialist Workers Network (SWN) Workers Solidarity Movement (WSM)
ITALY	Red Brigades (BR)
NETHERLANDS	Socialist Party (SP)
PORTUGAL	Popular Forces 25 April (FP-25)
SERBIA	Otpor
SLOVAKIA	Hlinka's Slovak People's Party / Hlinka Party People's Party our Slovakia (L'SNS)

5

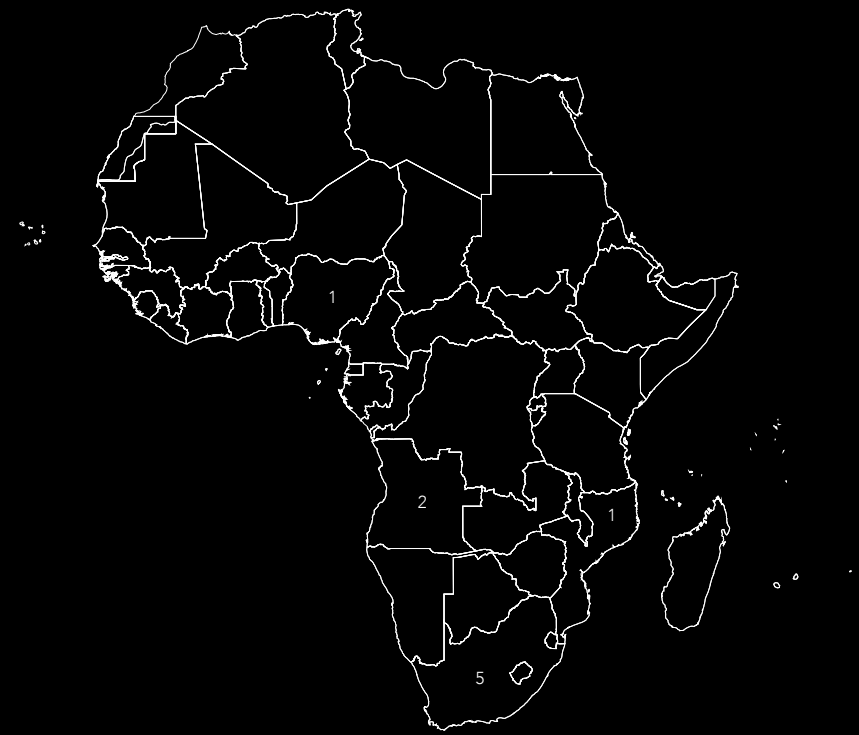


SPAIN	Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA)
	Communist Party of Spain-Reconstituted (PCE(r))
	First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups (GRAPO)
	Spanish Communist Party (PCE)
UNITED KINGDOM	Workers' Party of Marxist Unification (POUM)
	Class War
RUSSIA	English Defence League (EDL)
	Movement Against Illegal Immigration (DPNI)
	People's National Party (PNP)
	Russian National Unity (RNU)
	Slavic Union / Slavic Power (SS)
	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
	Workers' and Peasants' Red Army / Red Army

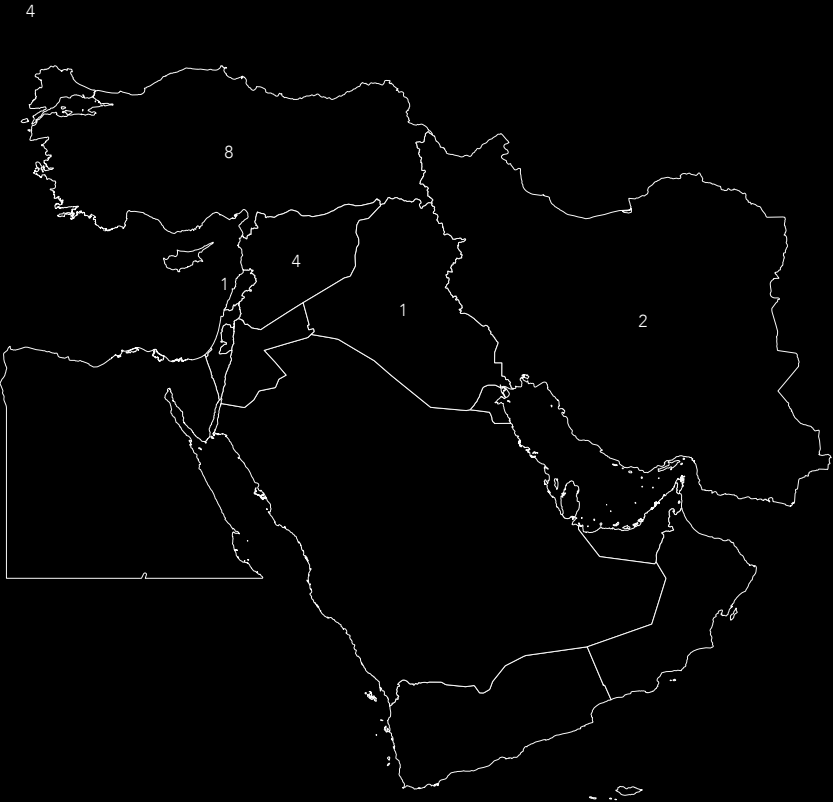
5



ANGOLA	People's Republic of Angola Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)
MOZAMBIQUE	Republic of Mozambique
NIGERIA	Socialist Workers & Youth League (SWL)
SOUTH AFRICA	Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) African National Congress (ANC) Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) South African Communist Party (SACP) Zabalaza Anarchist Communist Front / Zabfront (ZACF)



MIDDLE EAST	Free Women's Units / YJA STAR Kurdistan Communities Union (KCK) Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) People's Defense Forces (HPG)
IRAN	Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI)
IRAQ	Hezbollah Brigades / Kata'ib Hizballah (KH)
LEBANON	Hezbollah / Hizbullah / Hizballah
SYRIA	Democratic Union Party (PYD) People's Protection Units (YPG) Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) Women's Protection Units (YPJ)
TURKEY	Armed Forces of the Poor and the Oppressed (MLKP/FESK) Communist Party of Turkey (TKP) Communist Youth Organization (KGO) Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (MLKP) People's United Revolutionary Movement (HBDH) Revolutionary Anarchist Action (DAF) Revolutionary People's Liberation Party (DHKP/C) United Freedom Forces (BOG)



AUSTRALIA	Solidarity, Australia
CHINA	People's Liberation Army (PLA) People's Republic of China
INDIA	All India Bank Employees Association (AIBEA) Bank Employees Federation of India (BEFI) United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
NEW-ZEALAND	Socialist Aotearoa (SA)
NORTH KOREA	Democratic People's Republic of Korea Workers' Party Korea (WPK)
PHILIPINES	New People's Army (NPA)
VIETNAM	Democratic Republic of Vietnam Viet Cong



INTERNATIONAL

Anarchist Black Cross (ABC)
Animal Liberation Front (ALF)
Asatru Folk Assembly (AFA)
Blood & Honour
Earth First (EF!)
The Federation of Anarchism Era (ASR)
Food Not Bombs (FNB)
Fourth International (FI)
International Confederation of Labor (ICL-CIT)
International Freedom Battalion (IFB)
International Socialist Tendency (IST)
Jewish Defense League (JDL)
National Anarchist Movement (NAM)
Popular Resistance
Socialist International (SI)
Stormfront

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