



Historical Flags of Our Ancestors

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Political Flags of Extremism - Part 3 (o-z)

(Including Hate Groups, Far-Right, Far-Left, and Ultra-Nationalists)

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I agonized over these sections. Whether to ignore these flags and what they stand for, or include them was a tough decision. I feared including them would constitute legitimizing them, and certainly didn't want to do that. In the end I thought it important that they be identified for what they stood for, because many times they have been unknowingly displayed or incorrectly identified as historical by unsuspecting or uninformed individuals or flag companies.

These are flags that many times "migrate" from group to group, many of which rapidly appear and disappear as they change their names, and this makes identification even more difficult. Many of these groups were (and are very small) and don't exist any longer, but their flags continue to be used by other modern extremists. Unfortunately, there are a number of people who, like Ayn Rand's characters in "Atlas Shrugged," think there is something wrong in the world, that the world isn't following the right value system. As an alternative, they get into extremist politics like anarchism, environmentalism, neo-fascism, and radical traditionalism. The scary part is that this page only identifies a small portion of the Flags of Extremism being sold today. The sad truth be known, any flag or cultural symbol's true meaning can be used, then distorted and eventually destroyed by their misuse by these extremists groups.

Please be aware that in **NO WAY** does this site support the beliefs, policies, or philosophies of these organizations, nor encourage the displaying of these flags.



ON Flag

New Order Flag (Portugal)

Ordem Nova (ON)

The Portuguese traditional seafaring symbol, the cross of the Order of Christ, did not escape the practice of "National Socialist" type groups to use historical or cultural symbols to falsely represent their organizations, although the Order of Christ cross was originally black on a red background.

The *Ordem Nova* (New Order), a National Socialist movement operating in Portugal in 1978-1982 used this blue flag with a red cross on a white disc.



OPO Flag


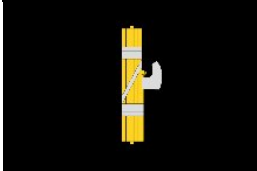
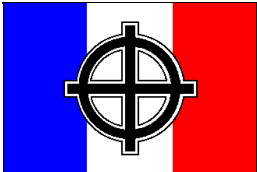

Obraz Fatherland Movement 2002-2012 (Serbia)

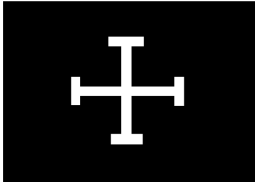
Otkazivemim pokret Obraz (OPO)

The Obraz Fatherland Movement, founded in 2000, is an ultra-nationalist and extremist Orthodox Christian movement originally led by Nebojša Krstić, a sociologist and theologian. The founding group originally published a magazine called "Obraz" since 1994. The word *obraz* (cheek) is frequently used as the synonym for "honor." The OPO quickly gained notoriety with its aggressive, and often violent activities against religious and ethnic minorities, as well as anybody else who publicly disapproved of their actions, while simultaneously giving public support to "persecuted patriots" (neo-Nazi skinheads and football hooligans convicted for violence, and persons indicted before The Hague Tribunal). In 2001, Krstić died in a traffic accident (which OPO quickly labeled an assassination), and Mladen Obradović, a historian, became the new leader. In 2003, a Russian group inspired by Obraz Fatherland Movement, calling themselves [Russian Obraz \(RO\)](#) was started.

The OPO's continuing violent activities eventually led to the Constitutional Court of Serbia declaring Obraz illegal in June of 2012, thus making it one of a few such organizations actually banned in Serbia. Obradović and a few others were convicted independently for LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transsexual) bashing during the Pride Parades in 2009 and 2010 (Pride 2009 was actually canceled, so only passersby were attacked). The OPO was reorganized and

	<p>re-registered some time afterwards under a slightly different name - <i>Srbski Obraz</i> (Serbian Obraz). Its members contested the parliamentary election of March 2014, were placed on the list of Serbian Radical Partys (no elected representation gained), and are still using the same flag, which was seen during the campaign.</p> <p>The flag of OPO is red-blue horizontal bicolor with a white emblem composed of the <i>Chi-Rho</i> christogram and word "Obraz" in Cyrillic script, the same symbol serving both as the Rho of the christogram and the "R" in the movement name. The field was borrowed from a modern reconstruction of a 13th Century flag of Serbia which is sometimes used at the events commemorating medieval Serbian history.</p>
 <p>OVN/MNF Flag</p>	<p>Organization for National Will // Mexican Nationalist Front (Mexico) <i>Organización por la Voluntad Nacional // Frente nacionalista mexicano</i></p> <p>The <i>Organización por la Voluntad Nacional</i> (OVN) is a racist national-socialist organization formed in 2007 in Mexico. In 2014, the OVN changed its name to the Mexican Nationalist Front (MNF). They claim to promote a healthy awareness of the Mexican nationality, wish to protect their biological identity, and to lead the fight against those "defeatist historical visions that have left a permanent complex of conquest and resentment."</p> <p>They are against the "nefarious Masonic heritage of liberalism which left us a republic mediocre and decadent." They also are against ecclesiastical supremacy, international Zionism, Marxism, anarchism, communism, global capitalism, and wish to lead a "peaceful" fight against the U.S. invaders who have seized and occupied more than half their national territory. They look back to the Mexican monarchies of Iturbide and Maximilian, regarding Maximilian's empire as a sincere effort to protect Mexico from Anglo-American influences.</p> <p>The Organization for National Will flag has their quincunx-like logo within a white circle surrounded by a red and white and green. Besides being the colors of the Mexican national flag, these represent nature (green), spirituality (white) and blood (red).</p>
 <p>PCE(r) Flag</p>  <p>GRAPO Flag</p>	<p>Communist Party of Spain - Reconstituted (Spain) <i>Partido Comunista de España - Reconstituido</i></p> <p>The Communist Party of Spain (Reconstituted) was founded in 1975 after the Maoist Organization of Spanish Marxist-Leninists (<i>OMLE Organización de Marxistas Leninistas Españoles</i>) broken away from the old Communist party of Spain in 1968. Its violent armed wing, the First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Group (<i>GRAPO - Grupos de Resistencia Antifascista Primero de Octubre</i>), was founded on October 1st of the next year - the day which also saw the murder of four Spanish policemen by the group. It also marks the beginning of the revolution against the Francoist Regime.</p> <p>The country's transition to democracy did not seem to stop GRAPO's violence, in fact, terrorist actions intensified. As a result, support for PCE(r) and GRAPO has decreased and during the 1980s, the police successfully neutralize the GRAPO. The party was banned in 2003 due to its support for terrorist activities and GRAPO is currently inactive, although both nominally still exist.</p> <p>The Flag of the Communist Party of Spain (Reconstituted) is red, with a fist holding both hammer and sickle, accompanied with a five-pointed star, all in gold, placed in the canton. It's terrorist arm GRAPO uses a Spanish Republican tricolor with a red (fimbriated white) star in the center.</p>
 <p>PLP Flag (original)</p>  <p>PLP Flag (Type #2)</p>  <p>PLP Flag (Type #3)</p>	<p>Progressive Labor Party (USA)</p> <p>The Progressive Labor Party (PLP) is a Marxist-Leninist political party, founded in 1962 in New York City as the Progressive Labor Movement, after splitting from the Communist Party USA. In 1965, it changed its name to the Progressive Labor Party. Milt Rosen, a left wing labor activist, became the founding chair of the Party. The PLP would play a very vocal role in the anti-Vietnam War movements of the 1960s and early 1970s, then emerge as one of the leading Communist organizations in the United States.</p> <p>Its self-proclaimed goal is to lead a Communist revolution, not only in the USA, but also worldwide. Unlike other American Communist organizations, they insist that the revolution should not result in the establishing of Socialism, which is usually viewed as the transitional phase in classic Marxist political theory, but to the direct introduction of Communism. They consider that Socialism in the United States would just lead to the eventual return to Capitalism, and not to a true Communist state.</p> <p>During its existence the Progressive Labor Party has published a variety of publications, newsletters, and magazines. Examples would be the monthly newsletter called <i>Progressive Labor</i> (PL) and their magazine <i>Challenge</i>, and a Spanish counterpart they call <i>Desafío</i>.</p> <p>The first flags of the Progressive Labor Party were usually red, square, with the PLP logo centered on it in black. More modern variants have been rectangular (usually with a 1:2 ratio) in red, or sometimes in dark yellow, with the party emblem depicted in black color in center. The newer emblem consists of a clenched fist</p>

	<p>drawn over an outlined five-pointed star, with the initials "PLP" beneath it. The device is surrounded with two inscriptions, "FIGHT FOR COMMUNISM" above and "LUCHE POR EL COMUNISMO" underneath (the same thing in Spanish).</p>
 <p>PNC Flag</p>	<p>National Christian Party 1935-1938 (Romania) <i>Partidul Național Creștin - PNIC</i></p> <p>The National Christian Party (<i>Partidul Național Creștin</i>), a pre-World War II Romanian Fascist Party, was founded in 1935 by the merger of Alexandru Cuza's National Christian Defense League (<i>Liga Apararii Național Creștine</i>, LANC) and Octavian Goga's National Agrarian Party (<i>Partidul Național Agrar</i>). Strangely enough, the PNC seemed to have been modeled after the rival Iron Guard, the main difference being in their shirts, which were blue instead of green. The PNC party banner was the flag of Romania with a swastika in the center. It was associated with extreme anti-Semitism, calling for a gradual withdrawal of rights for Jews and a gradual policy of reapportionment of Jewish land and businesses.</p> <p>The National Christian Party never received more than about 10% of the vote, but was chosen in December of 1937 by King Carol II to form a government, which lasted only 45 days and was supplanted by the royal dictatorship. During these years, relations between the PNC and the Iron Guard were those of extreme hostility and violence, both groups accusing each other for being used by the Jews in order to suppress the other one.</p> <p>When the PNC was banned in 1938, it is suspected that most of the membership simply joined the National Renaissance Front (<i>Frontul Renasterii Naționale</i>, FRN) founded by the king. It is noted that Cuza served as a member of the Crown Council after the banning and this suggests that he also had migrated into the ruling FRN.</p>
 <p>PNF Party Flag</p>	<p>Italian National Fascist Party 1922-1943 (Italy) <i>Partito Nazionale Fascista</i></p> <p>The <i>Partito Nazionale Fascista</i> (PNF) was a far-right Italian political party, created by Benito Mussolini as the political expression of fascism. The party ruled Italy from 1922 to 1943 under an authoritarian system.</p> <p>Fascism advocates the creation of a single-party state. Fascists believe that nations and races are in perpetual conflict whereby only the strong can survive by being healthy, vital, and by asserting themselves in combat against the weak. Fascist governments forbid and suppress criticism and opposition to the government and the fascist movement. Fascist blame capitalist liberal democracies for creation of class conflict which they oppose, and communists for exploiting the concept.</p> <p>The symbol on the flag is a <i>fasces</i>, a bundle of sticks used as a symbol of authority by officials in Ancient Rome. The sticks represented the power of individuals. By binding them together and inserting an ax, they could not be broken easily. They represented the united power of many working together as one. The <i>fasces</i> is not just a Fascist symbol and is used world-wide, including on the back of the U.S. Mercury dime.</p>
 <p>PNF Flag</p>	<p>French Nationalist Party (France) <i>Parti Nationaliste Français (PNF)</i></p> <p>The French Nationalist Party was originally founded in 1983 by members of the editorial committee of the review "Militant", created in 1967. Following several splits, the party virtually ceased to exist by the middle of 1990s. In 2015, the review called for the reactivation of the party. This was supported by former leadership of dissolved French Work, who called their former members to join in. The party was eventually re-founded on 1st October 2015, with the participation of many successor groups of the French Work, such as the Nationalist Lorraine or The Caryatids. The PNF obtained the written support of Jean-Marie Le Pen, former President of the National Front, who insisted on the past connections with the French Work which were severed when his daughter, Marine Le Pen, replaced him as the party President in 2011.</p> <p>The party flag is the French tricolor, charged in the center with a large black Celtic cross, outlined in white and black.</p>
 <p>PNN Flag</p>	<p>Italian Neo-Fascist Party (Italy) <i>Partito Nazionale neoFascista</i></p> <p>This National Socialist flag features the "<i>Wolfsangel</i>" rune. In a Neo-Nazi demonstration in Vicenza, Italy, they flew this flag. It has the classic Nazi scheme (red background with white circle and a black <i>doppelhaken</i> symbol).</p> <p>The ancient German rune <i>wolfsangel</i> was a magical means to frighten away wolves. It is also known as the <i>doppelhaken</i> or "Wolf's Hook." The upright variant is known as the <i>donnerkeil</i> (thunderbolt) and the horizontal variant as the "werewolf." Due to its use by Nazi Germany, along with continuing use by neo-Nazi organizations, the symbol is now associated with Nazism as are many of the old folk symbols of the Germanic peoples, most notably, the swastika.</p>



PNPR Cadet Corps Flag

Puerto Rican Nationalist Party (Puerto Rico)

El Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico

The Puerto Rican Nationalist Party (PNPR), founded in 1922, was a violent extremist group whose main goal was Puerto Rican Independence. In 1930, Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos was elected president of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party, and under his leadership, especially during the years of the Great Depression, the party became the largest independence movement in Puerto Rico.

The PR flag was forbidden in the island from 1898 until 1952, but was flown in defiance by the black-shirted Cadet Corps of the Puerto Rico Nationalist Party. They also had a Cadet Corps' flag all in black with a white Jerusalem Cross in the middle. The Puerto Rican Nationalist Party of New York (*El Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico, Junta de Nueva York*) claims to be an American Branch of the PNPR.



PNS Flag

New Fatherland Society (Chile)

Patría Nueva Sociedad (PNS)

New Fatherland Society was founded in 1999 at Puerto Montt, Chile. While describing itself as National Socialist, even being recognized as the successor of [National Socialist Workers Party of Chile](#) by its old members, the movement insisted that the nation shall be defined by the culture, rather than the biology/genetics ("race"). In 2006, the Constitutional Court was requested to ban the PNS, which it eventually rejected in 2010, after an unusually long procedure, stating that there is no sufficient evidence in favor of banning. Later same year, the movement dissolved itself, stating that it is impossible to safely operate as a legal National Socialist organization.

Flag of the PNS was red, charged with a large blue sunwheel fimbriated white - a neo-Nazi symbol, but in Chilean national colors.



PNSM Flag

Mexican National-Socialist Party (Mexico)

Partido Nacional Socialista de México

The National Socialist Party of Mexico (PNSM), is not a legally registered political party and seems to be mostly active on the internet. Its platform is based on 14 principles referring both to racial supremacy and its ethical and economic foundations.

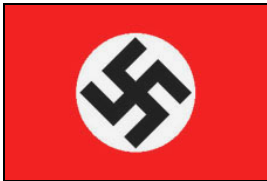
According to PNSM sources the group has a membership or 35,000 members throughout Mexico. The PNSM claims to have members in Mexico City and the states of Baja California, Jalisco, Nuevo León, Quintana Roo and Chiapas.

The flag most commonly attributed to the PNSM is the Mexican National Flag with the Celtic Cross defacing the red stripe of the flag.



Creole Pride Flag

The Mexican National-Socialist Party (PNSM) claims to have a membership that consists of many Mexican Creoles. An *Orgullo Criollo* (Creole Pride) flag has been seen in use by the PNSM. According to the official PNSM website the flag symbolize the Creole people of Mexico who gained independence during the 19th Century, but strangely enough, although the flag consist of the usual National Socialist design - red background with white circle, the Cross of Burgundy replaces the *swastika*. The Cross of Burgundy was used by the Spanish in "New Spain" between 1506â€1701, when the *Conquistadores* were busy conquering and killing much of the native population.



PNSO Flag

National Socialist Workers Party of Chile

Partido Nacional Socialista Obrero de Chile (PNSO)

This party was founded in 1964 and dissolved in 1970. Later attempts to restart the party were unsuccessful and its former members eventually decided to recognize the [New Fatherland Society](#) as their successor.

The PNSO copied the German Nazi visual identity completely. This included the use of the unchanged [German NSDAP flag](#).



PNT Flag

New Triumph Party (Argentina)

Partido Nuevo Triunfo

The Argentine group *Partido Nuevo Triunfo* (PNT) is presently banned in Argentina, but its flag is still widely used by other racist groups. It was founded in 1990 by Alejandro Biondini, evolving from an internet publication. Biondini ran for president in the 2003 election with little impact. Their flag has the standard red field, white circle, and black emblem of such groups. The swastika-like emblem looks like a crossed number 7.

The party explanation is that it represents Saint Cajetan. Saint Cajetan Day is August 7, and he is the protector of workers, unemployed people and work seekers.

Racial Holy War Flag (USA)

The concept of a Racial Holy War, or RaHoWa, was first suggested by Ben Klassen, the founder of the [Church of the Creator](#). The Church of the RaHoWa,



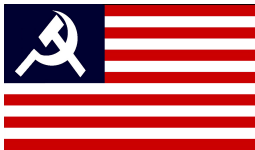
RaHoWa Flag

sometimes referred to as the "White Crusaders of the RaHoWa", are a break-away group from the Creativity Movement. The movement believes that White people should unite and undertake a holy war against Jews and non-Whites. The term "RaHoWa" has become a popular war cry for many White nationalist groups, and flags, stickers, and buttons like this shown are quite popular amongst them.

RaHoWa was also the name of a Canadian white power rock band that formed in 1989. The lead vocalist George Eric Hawthorne (his real name was George Burdi) was a white supremacist and the owner of the recording company (named Resistance Records) which published the band's music. Burdi was also at one time the Canadian leader of the World Church of the Creator, and not surprisingly the songs on their first album "Declaration of War" were racist with very violent lyrics. Following a RaHoWa concert in Ottawa in 1993, Burdi kicked a fallen female Anti-Racist Action member in the face during the riot, for which he was arrested, convicted, and served a jail sentence. He later publicly renounced racism.



RCP-USA Flag
(black lettering variant)



RCP-USA Flag
(un-documented variant)

Revolutionary Communist Party, USA (USA)

The Revolutionary Communist Party, USA (RCP-USA), known originally as the Revolutionary Union, is a Maoist Communist party formed in 1975 in the United States. The RCP states that U.S. imperialism will never peacefully end, and that the only way for people to liberate themselves is through revolution. The RCP enthusiastically supported the 1992 violent Los Angeles social unrest in the aftermath of the Rodney King verdicts as a "rebellion," and then-LAPD chief Daryl Gates went so far as to allege that the RCP was explicitly involved in the riots.

The party was led by its elected National Chairman and primary theoretical spokesperson, Bob Avakian. It is one of the few surviving direct descendants of the New Left of the 1960s and 70s. As a result of criminal indictments stemming from a protest against Deng Xiaoping at the White House in 1979, Bob Avakian fled the United States. Because of this, the RCP is active in both the United States and Western Europe. In recent years the party has suffered several splinter groups and power struggles over leadership positions which has further weakened the group.

The RCP-USA generally used a red flag with a white star either centered or off-set slightly to the left as shown here. The letters "RCP" in either black or red are superimposed on the star. Recently, a stars and striped variant has also been reported being used by the group, but this is currently undocumented.



RO Flag Type #1



RO Flag Type #2



RO Flag Type #3

Russian Obraz 2003 (Russia)

Russkiy Obraz (RO)

The Russian Obraz is an ultra-nationalist organization modeled after the [Obraz Fatherland Movement](#), a similar organization from Serbia. Although modeled after the Obraz of Serbia, the Russian organization is somewhat closer to the neo-Nazis, mostly in their tolerance for Russian neo-paganism, for many members are followers of such cults. It should also be pointed out that the name *obraz* was just copied from Serbian by the Russian RO and that the word has a completely different meaning in Russian, that of "picture" or "image."

The RO proclaim they "are determined to end political correctness and stop the flow of illegal immigrants to our countries" and "the phenomenon which has created dangerous criminal and social problems" and "Russia should obtain a Russian Mind. We will succeed or Russia will not exist."

The main RO flag (Type #1) is derived from that of its Serbian counterpart by changing the field color - plain black instead of bicolor red-blue.

An alternate RO flag (Type #2) displays a different emblem - runes Tyr and Gebo placed one over the other, which in Russian pre-Christian religion were representing spear and shield of god Perun according to their website. The name of the RO organization is inscribed above the emblem, in a typeface with letter shapes modeled after the runes.

Another RO flag (Type #3) used by the movement has the name of the organization inscribed beneath the emblem, which is amended with the initials "R" and "O", inscribed in the same typeface as the full name.



RCYL(b) Flag

Revolutionary Communist Youth League - Bolsheviks (Russia)

The extreme leftist Revolutionary Communist Youth League (Bolsheviks) was originally founded in Moscow in 1996 by Alexander Batov. It formed after the split of RYCL and considers itself the heir of the most progressive and communist part of the *Komsomol* (*Kommunisticheskii Soyuz Molodyozhi*) (All-Union Leninist Young Communist League - AULYCL). In 2000, the RCYL(b) was linked with a plot to place a bomb near the Federal Security Service building and three of its members were arrested in that plot. In 2005, the RCYL(b) cell in Leningrad formed a union with the Lenin Komsomol of Leningrad (LYCLL), and since then RCYL(b) cells have been formed in many regions of Russia and also in several foreign countries.

The activities of the RCYL(b) includes (in their own words): "fighting for the release of political prisoners including RCYL(B) members; helping the Russian Communist Workers' Party (the Revolutionary Party of Communists to set up trade unions independent from the state); fighting for the youth's right to education; supporting the general struggle for social rights; taking part in direct action against



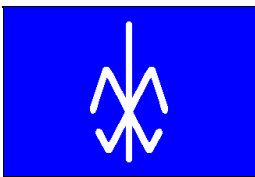
RCYL(b) Banner



RCYL(b) Flag (variant)

the bourgeois regime; training the membership base in ideology and publishing the *Revolutsiya* theoretical journal; taking part in the annual National Russian anticapitalism youth march; running youth camps to strengthen discipline and to train members in guerrilla warfare; publishing a bi-monthly newspaper, the *Bumbarash*; demonstrating solidarity with the working class and anti-imperialist struggles throughout the world." Unfortunately, many of these activities have turned violent.

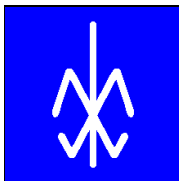
On their flag is a portrait of the Cuban revolutionary Che Guevara and beneath him the abbreviation (in Russian) for the Young Bolsheviks "PKCM(b)." There are two different typefaces used, often Times Roman, sometimes with chopped fonts. Ernesto "Che" Guevara was an Argentine-born Cuban revolutionary, Castro's aide who left Cuba after the revolution had been won, to launch other revolutions in other Latin American countries (It seems that he had previously had serious disagreements with the rest of Cuban leadership, although nothing is precisely known about that, nor will be as long as Cuba is a Communist country), and was eventually killed in Bolivia. The photo which is used on many leftist flags throughout the world may have been shot in Bolivia. The photo has become almost an icon for leftists throughout the world.



RF Flag



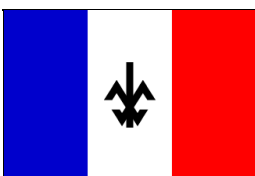
RF Processional Banner



RF Square Flag



RF White Cross Flag

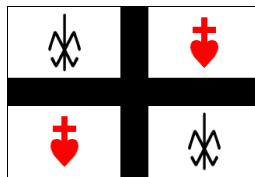


RF Tricolor Flag

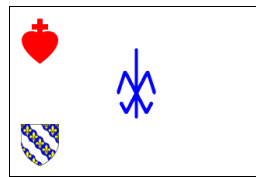
The French Renewal (France)

Renouveau Français

The French Renewal (RF) is a French ultra-rightist organization, founded in 2005, and affiliated with the European National Front. The RF claims to be nationalist, Catholic and "counter revolutionary," i.e. - against the principles of the French Revolution of 1789. The most common symbol on the RF street literature is a black and white Celtic cross and their swastika-like, stylized fleur-de-lys emblem. Their self-proclaimed goal is to defend and free the "French nation" from the parliamentary system, lobbyist organizations, and what they see as "the fundamentally Masonic, secular, and cosmopolitan Republic." Besides rejecting Freemasonry, they target "Marxism" and what they call "Classical Liberalism." In the 2000s, the RF more or less "incorporated" with the French National Front and carried their symbols in the FN parades and demonstrations. However, as Marine Le Pen succeeded her father as FN leader and attempted to clean-up the FN party's image, they established a policy of only displaying the French national tricolor at their demonstrations. The result was a split and, accordingly, the RF has re-emerged as a completely separate movement again.



RF Finistère Department Section

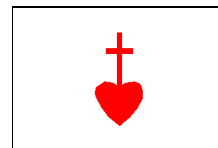


RF Yvelines Department Section

The flag of *Renouveau Français* is blue with the white stylized *fleur-de-lis* emblem of the movement centered in the middle. It is most often seen in the nationalist demonstrations scheduled every year in May in Paris, also in a square variant during last years. The movement also uses a "processional banner," made of a vertical, swallow-tailed version of their flag, as well as a blue flag with white cross and a blue diamond over all, charged with a white *fleur-de-lys* and fimbriated white. A tricolor flag with a black, differently stylized *fleur-de-lys* in center was originally used as well, but seems to have fallen out of use. Local sections are gradually introducing their flags as well, combining the *fleur-de-lis* with local emblems; those from Finistère and Yvelines departments were the first to do so.



French Traditionalist Catholic Flag Type #1



French Traditionalist Catholic Flag Type #2



French Traditionalist Catholic Flag Type #3



Traditional Île-de-France Banner

Other flags reported being used by the RF during their demonstrations include a French tricolor defaced with the symbol of the Sacred-Heart-of-Jesus, a Sacred Heart centered on a plain white field, white flag with multiple golden *fleurs-de-lys* and the Sacred Heart over all (all three borrowed from the Traditionalist Catholics) and the traditional provincial Île-de-France heraldic banner with three golden *fleur-de-lys* on blue.

- My thanks to Rick Prohaska, David Ott, Tomislav Todorovic, and Chrystian Kretowicz for their help on this page -
Much of this information is borrowed, sometimes edited, modified, and shorten from longer articles in Wikipedia encyclopedia.

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