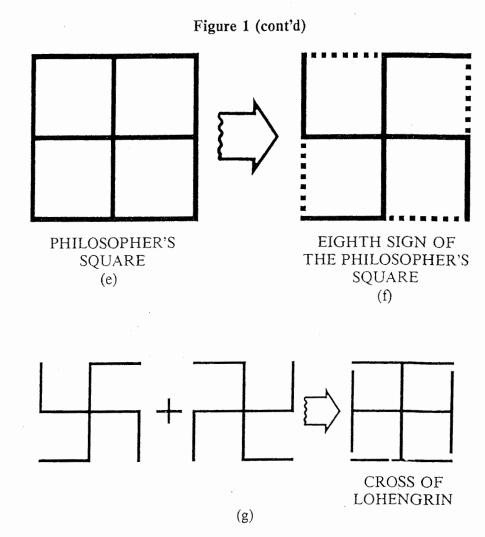


Nazi symbols of the Swastika and the Sig rune date back to ancient times, and have taken many forms:

- (a) Dextrogyrate swastika selected by Hitler is traditionally associated with evil.
- (b) Sinistrogyrate swastika, originally the design of the NSDAP (i.e. Nazi) party Blood Flag, traditionally indicated goodness or harmony with nature. Hitler reversed the design to the dextrogyrate version even though he was well-versed in the meaning of the two swastika versions.
- (c) Gamma cross version of the swastika was used in ancient times and was in the coats-of-arms in several towns in the Cathar regions of France and Spain.
- (d) Sun-wheel version of the swastika was used by the Nazis, but is also found on ancient Greek coins (Corinth, 5th-century BC; specimen in the Smithsonian coin collection in Washington, DC).



- (e) & (f) Illustration of how the Philosopher's Square of the medieval alchemist became a swastika.
- (g) Hitler once commented that combining the dextro- and sinistrogyrate swastikas—essentially symbolic of combining Good and Evil—forms the *Cross of Lohengrin* from Richard Wagner's opera *Lohengrin* (a Holy Grail story).