Bitcoin, Altcoins, Crypto-Currencies, Digital Assets, Crypto-Funds

'The issue which has swept down centuries and which will have to be fought sooner or later, is The People -v- The Banks.'
Key Point

Called svastika in Sanskrit in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism in full.

Swastika
Called svastika in Sanskrit and manji in Japanese, it is a symbol of auspiciousness in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism.

In the Western world, the swastika since the 1930s has mostly been associated with the flag of Nazi Germany and the Nazi Party. The swastika (also known as the gammadion cross, cross cramponnée, manji) is a symbol that generally takes the form of an equilateral cross with legs bent at 90 degrees (as a Chinese character: 十 or 十).[1][2] It is considered to be a very sacred and auspicious symbol in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism. It appears as a decorative element in various cultures since at least the Neolithic era, mostly known as a symbol in religions, denoting “auspiciousness” adopted as such in pre-WWII Europe.
Later, and most notably, by Nazi Germany. Because of its use in Nazism, in many Western countries the swastika is stigmatized,[4] while it remains commonly used as a religious symbol in Hinduism and Buddhism.[3]

The word swastika derives from the svastika "lucky or auspicious object." The older term gammadion cross from its appearance, which is identical to four Greek gamma letters affixed to each other.

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# OpBLACKHEATH 15 Trillion Fraud

- 1) Lord Blackheath 2010
- 2) Lord Blackheath 2012
- 3) TWH Report 41 - DOX
- 4) PROOF -> gov.uk
- 5) MOR HEROES PUBLISH!
- 6) Canauzzie DOX!
- 7) Bush (Scherf) 1938 3rd REICH pics
The word swastika has been in use in English since the 1870s, replacing gammadion (from Greek µµ loaned from the Sanskrit term (Devanagari: सुअस्तिक) lucky or auspicious object, or a mark made on persons and things to denote auspiciousness, or a symbol of well-being. It is composed of “good, well” and asti “being”; the suffix either forms a diminutive or intensifies the verbal meaning, and suastika translated literally as “that which is associated with well-being,” corresponding to “lucky charm” or “thing that is auspicious.”[6] The word does not occur in Vedic Sanskrit. As noted by
According to Alexander Cunningham, its shape represents a monogram formed by the interlacing of the letters of the auspicious words *su-astí* (*svasti*), written in Sanskrit characters.\[^7\]

Other names for the symbol include:

- *hook cross* (German: *Hakenkreuz*), *crooked cross* (German: *Hakenkreuz*), *crooked cross*
- *cross cramponned, cramponnée*; German: *cross cramponned*, *cramponnée*
- *fylfot*, chiefly in heraldry

*Symbol in various scripts*

The swastika has been a standardized symbol in various other East Asian languages. It is called " " (Hepburn: *manji*) or " " (Chinese script and has Unicode mappings in the former does not (although it is in Big5+).

*Geometry*

Geometrically, the swastika is an irregular polygon. The proportions of the Nazi swastika were fixed based on a 5 × 5 diagonal grid.\[^11\]

Characteristic is the 90° rotational symmetry, reflectional symmetry, and the existence of two versions of swastikas that are each other's mirror image.
A right-facing swastika might be described as "clockwise" or "counter-clockwise".
The mirror-image forms are:
- clockwise () and counterclockwise ();
- left-facing () and right-facing ();
- left-hand () and right-hand ().

Swastika seals from the Indus Valley Civilization preserved at the British Museum

The earliest known object with swastika-motifs is a bird from the paleolithic settlement of among the earliest cultures in East Europe (see Vin a symb to Ancient India, during the Neolithic). The swastika is a repeating basket-weave. Other theories attempt to establish a diffusion or an explanation along the lines of the genesis of the swastika symbol in general, such as certain presence in the "proto-publishing" nothing certain is known about the symbol's origin. There are a number of speculative hypotheses. One hypothesis is that the swastika share a common origin in simply the hypothesis is that the 4 arms of the cross represent 4 aspects wind, water, soil. Some have said the 4 arms of division for 90-degree sections. Hindus represent it as the Universe in our own spiral galaxy in the Lord Vishnu. This carries most significance in the Universe and the arms as ‘kāla’ than the lunar calendar where the seasons drift from calendar year to calendar year. The luni-solar solution for correcting season drift was to in certain years to restore the...
David is thought to originate as a symbol of that calendar system, where the overlapping triangles are seen to form a partition of 12 sections periphery with a 13th section in the middle, representing the months to a year. As such, the crescent moon are seen to have their calendar system is preferred experience the seasons more strongly, offering more advantage to the calendar represented by the swastika.

According to Reza Assasi, Swastika is a geometric pattern in the sky representing the north ecliptic pole centred to astrological symbol was later called the four-horse chariot of and represented the centre of Ecliptic in the star map and also demonstrates that in Iranian mythology, the cosmos was believed to be pulled by four heavenly horses revolving around a fixed centre on clockwise direction possibly because of a geocentric understanding of an astronomical phenomenon called He suggests that this notion was transmitted to the west and flourished in Roman mithraism in which this symbol appears in Mithraic iconography and astrological representations. \[14\] Carl Sagan in his book *Comet Book of Silk*, 2nd century BC shows comet tail varieties: most are variations on simple comet tails, but the last shows the comet nucleus with four bent
extending from it, recalling a swastika. Sagan suggests that in the ancient world, comets could have approached so close to Earth that the jets of gas streaming from the comet's rotation became visible, leading to the appearance of the symbol across the world.\[15\]

(1992) contends that the swastika-like comet on the Han Dynasty silk was labeled a "long tailed pheasant" or "foot" or "track." Kobres goes on to suggest an association of mythological birds and comets also outside China. In *Life's Other Secret* (1999), it is argued that the appearance of parallel waves in the retina arises when parallel waves of neural activity sweep across the states of altered consciousness, much like the way quadrants in the field of vision can be perceived.

Alexander Cunningham suggested that the Buddhist use of the shape arose from a combination of Brahmi characters. He notes that Parke and others have suggested that the swastika in the center of the Samarra bowl, at the Pergamonmuseum, Berlin, is a reconstruction.\[1\]

The earliest swastika known is a paleolithic figurine of mammoth ivory, being dated to the Archeological record.

A photograph of the swastika in the field of vision is shown.
stone on Ilkley Moor, alongside its replica carving and the view it overlooks from Woodhouse Crag. In England, neolithic or Bronze Age stone carvings of the symbol have been found on Ilkley Moor. Mirror-image swastikas (clockwise and anti-clockwise) have been found on ceramic pottery in the Devetashka cave. Some of the earliest archaeological evidences of Swastika in the subcontinent can be dated to pottery in archaeological digs in the area of Jebel Barkal temples,[21] in Iron Age cultures, and in Neolithic China cultures.[23] Other Iron Age attestations of the swastika can be associated with European cultures such as the Slavs. The swastika is also seen in textile 1923 held at the V&A Museum in London includes small piece was found at Qau-el-Ibr. The Tierwirbel (the German for “animal whorl” or “whirl of animals” characteristic motif in Bronze Age Central Asia, the Iron Age Scythian and European symmetric arrangement of a diffusion of this “Asiatic” theme in America (especially Moundville). Worldwide use

Swastika symbol carved on window of Lalibela Rock hewn churches, Ethiopia

Asia

In Asia, the swastika symbol first appears in the archaeological record around 3000 BC in the Indus Valley Age cultures around the Black Sea. The swastika symbol does not appear to occupy any marked position or significance, but...
appears as just one form of Zoroastrian religion of Persia. It represents infinity, or continuing creation. In the Mauryan Empire and in Hinduism, the swastika was a symbol of the infinity, or continuing creation. With the spread of Buddhism and China, the symbol was used in a greeting which simply means (masculine). "Sawaddi" derives from the Sanskrit word "swasti" and its meaning is a combination of the words: prosperity, luck, security, glory, and good.

Swastikas inscribed at a Kshetrapala shrine at Hanumantal Bada Jain Mandir at Jabalpur Hinduism

Hindu child with head shaven and red Swastika painted on it as part of his Upanayana ceremony. The swastika is well-recognized as an important Hindu symbol. It represents the Brahman (the Brahma) in his universal manifestation, and energy.
four directions of the world: Dharma (natural order), Artha (wealth), Kama (desire), and Moksha (liberation). The swastika symbol is traced with
Among the Hindus of Bengal, the swastik (shostik) applied to a slightly different symbol, which has the same significance as the common swastik, that looks like a stick figure of a human being. Right-facing swastika in the decorative Hindu form is used to evoke the Shakti.

Buddhism  
Buddhism originated in the 5th century BC and spread throughout the subcontinent. In the 3rd century BC, it was a graphical representation of eternity. In ancient Tibet, it was a graphical design. Nepalese Buddhist gompa, Swayambhunath, Kathmandu, showing swastika designs on curtains. 1973

Jainism gives even more prominence to the swastika as a tantra than Hinduism does. It is a symbol of the seventh chakra, also one of the a ama gala.

Swastika and ceremonies typically begin several times with rice around statues and then put an offering on it, usually a ripe or dried fruit, a sweet (mih), or a coin or currency note. The four arms of the swastika symbolize the four places where a soul could be reborn in the cycle of birth and death and become free and before the soul attains moksha.
Swastika on the doorstep of an apartment in Maharashtra, India.

Manji sign on Saisen box in Buddhist temple Sens-ji, Asakusa, Tait, Tokyo, Japan.

The paired swastika symbol (1125), as part of the Chinese (wàn in Mandarin, man in Korean) meaning "all" or "eternity" (lit. Buddhist scriptures. In East as symbol for Buddhism and

In Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, 10,000, and is commonly used things' in the Dao De Jing. During the Tang dynasty (684-704) decreed that the swastika symbol for the Sun.
The Hachisuka manji, a family crest used by the Japanese Hachisuka clan. Hachisuka Manji (??).

When the Chinese writing system was adopted into the Japanese language and culture, the meaning remained unchanged but slightly changed on its pronunciation. It is commonly referred to as the manji (lit. Man-character). Since the Middle Ages, it has been used as a family crest by various Japanese families that belong to the Tokugawa clan (horizontal) and is used to mark the location of a Buddhist temple. The right-facing manji is often referred to as the gyaku manji ("right manji"), and can also be called "manji".

In Chinese and Japanese art, the swastika is often found as part of a repeating pattern. One common pattern, called the sayagata pattern, has a distinctive shape, the motif in English.

As a pottery graph of unknown provision and meaning, the swastika-like symbol is known in Chinese Neolithic culture (2400–2000 BCE, Liu wan) and is the ancient symbol of eternity and eternal light (i.e. in Armenia).

Khachkar with swastikas
Sanahin, Armenia

In Armenia, the swastika is called [36][dubious – discuss] and is...
God). Swastikas in Armenia were founded on petroglyphs. During the bronze age it was depicted on cauldrons, belts, petroglyphs is the seventh "to be") - depicted as half-swastika. Swastikas can also be seen on early Medieval churches and fortresses, principal tower in Armenia's historical capital city of Armenia's historical capital city found on Armenian carpets, as well as on modern monuments—symbol of eternity.

**Europe**

*Arevakhach* on 10th century Makaravank monastery, Armenia

Swastika on a Greek silver stater coin from Corinth, 6th century BC.

In Bronze Age Europe, the "Sun cross (circle) appears frequently, often interpreted as a solar symbol. Swastika shapes have been found on numerous artifacts from Arevakhach (Armenian: արևախաչ, arev "sun" + xa "cross", "sun cross"), Greco-Roman, Illyrian, Etruscan, 

Europe
Bronze Age Mycenaean "doll" with human, solar and tetragammadion (swastika) symbols. Louvre Museum

Greek helmet with swastika marks on the top part (circled), 350-325 BC from Taranto, found at Herculaneum. Cabinet des Médailles, Paris.

Two sauwastikas (opposite-facing)
swastikas) on an ancient Greek Kantharos, Attica, ca. 780 BC.

Etruscan pendant with swastika symbols, Bolsena, Italy, 700-650 BC. Louvre Museum

Greco-Roman antiquity

Ancient Greek architectural, interlinking swastika motifs. BC decorated with an engraving. architecture include the cross rounded lauburu. The swastika symbol is also known in these contexts by a number of names, especially gammadion. Gammadion comes from the gamma (Γ) letters. Ancient Greek tetraskeleion, on their bodies: the interlinking symbol. In Greco-Roman art and architecture, isolated swastikas are relatively rare, and the swastika repeated element in a border or meander of connected swastikas makes up the large band that surrounds the Augustan Ara Pacis. A design of interlocking swastikas is one of several tessellations on the floor of the cathedral of Rome. In Greco-Roman antiquity swastikas was a common Roman architectural motif, found in recent buildings as a neoclassical element. A swastika border is one form of meander, and the individual keys. There have also been Celts swastikas in bronze and red Ireland (CIIC 141) was modified into an early Christian gravestone, and was decorated with swastikas in bronze and red enamel. The bronze frontispiece of a ritual pre-Christian (c. 350-50 BC) shield found in the River Thames near Battersea Bridge was modified into a early Christian gravestone, and was decorated with swastikas in bronze and red enamel.
with a **cross pattée** and two swastika-shaped ornamentations. At the Northern edge of Yorkshire, there is a swastika-shaped pattern engraved in a stone known as the *Swastika Stone*. The figure in the foreground of the picture is a 20th-century replica; the original carving can be seen a little farther away, at left of main article: *Swastika (Germanic Iron Age*)

The swastika shape (also called a *Period* and *Viking Age* artifacts, such as the 3rd century Zealand, Denmark, the *Gothic* century *Snoldelev Stone* from *bracteates* drawn left-facing.

A comb with a swastika found in *Nydam Mose*, Denmark.

Swastika symbols on the *Church of Christ Pantocrator* (13th-14th century) in *Nesebar*, Bulgaria.

The *pagan Anglo-Saxon ship* items bearing the swastika, of *Archaeology and Anthropology* the sword belt found at *Bifrons* *Hilda Ellis Davidson* theorized that the swastika symbol was associated with possibly representing his hammer.

connected to the Bronze Age *swastika* symbol from Anglo-Saxon *prominence on cremation urn* swastikas on the items, on *church*
Anthropology, are depicted with such care and art must have possessed special significance.

Inscription on the 8th-century swastika as a symbol of Thor in Illyrians. Swastika was widespread among the main Illyrian cult, and the movement, and it stood for the motion of the Sun.

Słoneczko or (Kolovrat) is an Early Slavic pagan symbol of the sun. [citation needed]

The Słoneczko (lit. “little sun”) was engraved on wooden monuments built near house that was then based to represent eternal life. [52: 41] symbols and architectural features drawn and compiled by Jakubowski, which he named Slavic Architectural Motifs). Old Russian embroidery is found on embroidery and pottery in most Slavic countries.
In contemporary times, Słoneczko ("spinning wheel"). Russian neopagans pre-Christian Slavic faith. They use the swastika as a solar symbol. Kolovrat is a native Russian name for the swastika. However, according to the historian Roman Bagdasarov, no known historical references to Kolovrat have been discovered in Russian texts. The symbol has also been appropriated by nationalist organizations who claim it is an ancient symbol exclusive to their heritage.

Similar words to Kolovrat in other Slavic languages include the Slovak Kolovrátk, which is used solely to describe the swastika pattern on Russian Orthodox priest robes. These words usually have no connotations with the symbol originally known in Polish as Słoneczko. [citation needed]

An object very much like a hammer or a double axe is depicted among the magical symbols on the drums of Sami Christianity. The name of the Sami thunder god was thought to be derived from "Old Man Thor" (male figure with a hammer-like object in his hand) more like a cross with crooked arms. The Swastika pattern in a Venetian Sami ortodox priest robe is similar. Medieval and early modern Europe
palace that likely follows a Roman pattern, at Palazzo Roncale, **Rovigo**

In Christianity, the swastika symbol of Christ's victory over death. Some Christian churches built in the **Romanesque** and **Gothic** era are decorated with swastikas, carrying over earlier Roman designs. Swastikas are prominently displayed in a church of **Kiev**, Ukraine dating from the 12th century. They also appear as a repeating ornamental motif in **Milan**. 

A **ceiling** painted in 1910 in the church of **St Laurent** in France can be visited today because the church became the city. A proposal direct link between it and Cathedral of Our Lady of Amiens in France in the 13th century, i.e., 1445 **painting of the Seven Sacraments**. The swastika form simply as one of the vestments on the effigy of Bishop Cathedral, as can be seen at **File:Winchestercathedralheadonwilliamedingtontomb.jpg**

A swastika composed of Hebrew letters as a mystical symbol from the Jewish **Kabbalistic** work "Parashat Eliezer."

In the Polish First Republic the symbol of **nobility**. According to chronicles, the **attack** Constantinople, nailed his shield (which had a large red swastika painted on it) to the city's gates. 

Several noble houses, e.g. Boreyko, Borzym, and Radziechowski from Ruthen reached its greatness in the 14th and 15th centuries and its many heraldry books produced at that time. The symbol, for example on the **File:Winchestercathedralheadonwilliamedingtontomb.jpg**
Ukraine. In the 19th century, the swastika was even placed in coins as a background to the Freemasons. Freemasons also gave the symbol importance. In medieval Northern European Runic Script, a counter-clockwise swastika denotes the letter 'G,' and could stand for the important Freemason terms God or Geometry.[56] A swastika can be seen on stonework.

Main article: Western use of the swastika in the early 20th century

Early 20th-century Europe
Swastikas on the wedding dress as symbols of luck, British colony, 1910

The aviator Matilde Moisant (1878-1964) wearing a swastika medallion in 1912; the symbol was popular as a good luck charm with early aviators.

In the Western world, the symbol experienced a resurgence following the archaeological work in the late 19th century of the symbol in the site of ancient Proto-Indo-Europeans, whose proto-language was not incidentally termed “Proto-Indo-Germanisch” by German language historians. He connected it to similar shapes found on ancient pots in Germany, and theorized that it was a “significant religious symbol of our remote Greek and Indo-Iranian cultures worldwide and was regarded as a symbol of good luck and success. The work of Schliemann soon became intertwined with the symbol in northern Europe. Since its...
has been associated with Nazi Axis powers in World War II and remains a core symbol of Neo-Nazis. The Benedictine choir school attended for several months had a portal and also the wall above the origin was the personal coat of arms of Lambach, which bore a golden swastika with slanted points on a blue field. Lambach swastika is probably of Medieval origin.

Denmark

Carlsberg’s Elephant Tower is the Danish brewery company’s association with the Nazi Party in neighboring Denmark. The elephants at the entrance gates of the 1901 can still be seen today.

Ireland

The Swastika Laundry was a laundry founded in 1912, located on Shelbourne Road, Ballsbridge, a district of Dublin, belonging to the company while he was staying in Ireland. The chimney of the laundry has been redeveloped.

Finnish folklore

In Finland the swastika was used in traditional folk art decoration or magical symbol on textiles and wood. The tursaansydän is used by the Finnish Air Force until 1945, and is still used in air force flags. The tursaansydän is used by the Finnish Air Force until 1945, and is still used in air force flags. The village of Tursa uses the tursaansydän as a kind of a
certificate of authenticity on products made there. Being made with swastikas as parts of traditional ornaments.

Swastika in Finnish military

The aircraft roundel and insignia of the Finnish Air force from 1918–1945

Present-day flag (from 1958) and its pole of the Training Air Wing with three swastikas.

The Finnish Air Force uses the swastika as an emblem, introduced in 1918. The type of swastika adopted by the air-force was the symbol of luck for the Swedish Eric von Rosen, who donated one of its earliest aircraft; he later became a prominent figure in the Swedish nazi movement. The swastika was also used by the women's paramilitary organization which was banned in 1944 in accordance with the Finland and the allied Soviet Union.

The President of Finland is the grand master of the

According to the protocol, the President of Finland is the grand master of the Order of the Rose with collar on formal occasions. The original design of the Grand Cross with 9 swastikas, dates from Kallela.
foreign heads of state. To avoid misunderstandings, the swastika was replaced by fir crosses at the decision of President with the swastika collar. Also a design by Gallen-Kallela was used, featuring a fir cross pattern in its arms. The Cross of Liberty is depicted in the standard of the President of France, with the swastika collar.

In December 2007, a silver ring decorated with a swastika became available as a part of a charity campaign. The original war time idea was for the public to swap their precious metals from the State air defence's relief ring, made of iron.

Latvia

Latvia adopted the swastika for its national emblem in 1918/1919 and continued its use until 1940. The swastika's background, mirroring the colors of the flag, was designed with the arms of the swastika pointing counter-clockwise, while later versions pointed clockwise and eliminated the white background.[69][70]

North America

Chilocco Indian Agricultural School

basketball team in 1909.

Illustration of the Horned Serpent by artist Herb Roe
The swastika motif is found historically as well. The design has been found in excavations of the Ohio and Mississippi River Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (S.E.C.C.) and among southwestern tribes, most notably the Hopi. Among various tribes, the swastika represents the wandering Hopi clan; to the Navajo it is one symbol for the whirling log (tsil no’oli), a sacred image representing a legend that is used in healing rituals.[71]

A brightly colored display at the Royal Saskatchewan Museum shows how the swastika shape is a symbol in the culture of the Kuna. In Kuna tradition it symbolizes the octopus that created the world, pointing to the four cardinal directions. In February 1925 the Kuna revolted vigorously against Panamanian attempts to impose their culture, and in 1930 they were allowed to assume autonomy. The time is based on the swastika shape, and the number of variations on the design, including bands instead of orange (representing the traditional Kuna nose-ring) in the center of the flag, was previously used, and in 1942 a ring (representing the symbol of the Nazi party) was added to the center of the flag.

Fernie Swastikas women’s hockey team, 1922
The old symbol of the 45th Infantry Division

The symbol for the 45th Infantry Division of the United States Army in the 1930s, was a red square with a yellow swastika, a tribute to the American population in the southwestern United States.

The town of Swastika, Ontario, Canada

Further information: Nazi symbolism

In the wake of widespread popular usage of the Deutsche Arbeiterpartei or NSDAP (Hakenkreuz [hook-cross]) in its flag, badge, and armband.

In his 1925 work Mein Kampf, Hitler made innumerable attempts, had he desired, to incorporate a white disk, and a black swastika in his flag in a definite proportion between the sizes of the flag and the white disk, as well as the shape and thickness of the black swastika. After long trials I also found a definite proportion between the size of the flag and the size of the white disk, as well as the shape and thickness of the swastika. When Hitler created a flag for the Nazi Party, he sought to incorporate the swastika and "those revered colors expressive of the white disk, and the black swastika" and which once brought so much honor to the flag of the old Socialists, we see our program in our movement; in white, the nationalistic idea; in the swastika, the mission of the struggle for the victory of the idea of creative work."[75]

The swastika was also understood in Germanism (das Symbol des schaffenden Lebens) and Aryan cultural descent of the Vedic tradition as a symbol of the creating, effecting life.

The use of the swastika was incorporated by Nazi theorists with their concept of racial hygiene, an ideology central to Nazism, though it is now considered unscientific.[77]
model to be imitated and a warning of “confusion” that, he believed, he saw fit to co-opt the sign as swastika as a symbol of the Aryan Following many other writers, the German nationalist poet to be a uniquely Aryan symbol.

Indische Legion and swastika, 1942

Emblem of the Youth wing of the Bulgarian fascist organisation Union of Bulgarian National Legions with swastika

Before the Nazis, the swastika was already in use as a symbol of German nationalist movements (Völkische Bewegung 912138-69-6), Ulric of England says: [...] what inspired Hitler was its use by the Thule Society there were many connections between them and the Thule Society until the summer of 1921 Hitler used the special library of Dr. Friedrich
José Manuel Erbez says:

The first time the swastika was used with an Aryan meaning was on December 25, 1907, when the self-named secret society founded by Adolf Joseph Liebenfels hoisted at Werfenstein Castle (Austria) a yellow flag with a swastika and four fleurs-de-lys.[79]

However, Liebenfels was drawing on an already established use of the swastika, as the NSDAP flag was hoisted alongside the sole national flag on September 30, 1933, shortly after Hitler's appointment as Chancellor. The swastika was used for government and military ensigns as well as the Reichsbund Deutsche Jägerschaft.[80] While the DAP and the NSDAP used the right-facing swastika for government and military ensigns, it was noted that the swastika flag used on Divisional insignia of 11.SS-Freiwilligen-Panzergrenadier-Division Nordland had a through and through each side, but the Nazi flag on land was right-facing on both sides and at a 45° rotation.[82]

Several variants are found:
• a 45° black swastika on a white disc as in the NSDAP and national flags;
• a 45° black swastika on a white lozenge (e.g., the German War Ensign);
• a 45° black swastika outlined by thin white and black lines on a white disc (e.g., the German War Ensign encircles the swastika; the Personal standard of Adolf Hitler which a black circle encircles the swastika);
• small gold, silver, black, or white 45° swastikas, often lying on or being held by an eagle, on many badges and flags.
• a swastika with curved arms forming a broken circle, as worn by the SS Nordland Division.\[86\]

There were attempts to amalgamate Nazi and Hindu use of the swastika, notably by the French writer Savitri Devi on mystical grounds). Post-WWII stigmatization

Origins
Because of its use by Nazi Germany associated with Nazism and all of its use, or its use as a including Germany. Because that have contained the syn

Germany
Further information: Strafge The German and Austrian police (the swastika), used by the White-Power-Activists, is illegal, except for scholarly insignia of the rank of sergeant major, Bundeswehr). It is also censored published by the Reichsbahn black circle between its talons are exempt, as religious symbols cannot be banned in Germany. A German fashion company folded leather buttons after complaints that they resembled Esprit destroyed two hundred thousand catalogues.

A controversy was stirred by the decision of several police departments to begin inquiries against anti-fascists.
rock label and mail order store “Nix Gut Records” and confiscated depictions depicting crossed-out swastikas and fists smashing. The police department started an inquiry against anti-fascist youths using a poster depicting a person dumping a swastika into a trashcan. The opposition to the campaign of right-wing Neo-Nazis" was so high that the German Federal Court of Justice of Germany ruled that symbols were “clearly directed against a revival of national-socialist endeavors”, thereby settling the dispute.

### Legislation in other European Countries

- In **Hungary**, it is a criminal misdemeanor to publicly display “totalitarian symbols”, including the swastika, which is punishable by fine.[95] Display for academic, educational, artistic or journalistic reasons is allowed. The communist symbols of the sickle and the red star are also regarded as totalitarian symbols and have the same restriction by Hungarian criminal law.
- In **Lithuania**, public display of Nazi and Soviet symbols, including the swastika, is an administrative offence, punishable by fine from 150 to 300 euros.
- In **Poland**, public display of Nazi symbols, including the swastika, is a criminal offence punishable by up to eight years of imprisonment.

### Attempt to ban in the European Union

The **European Union’s Executive Commission** introduced an anti-racism law in 2001, but European governments and others, including the Polish Government and others. In early 2007, while Berlin held the presidency, Berlin proposed to ban the swastika across the EU in early 2005, but this attempt to ban the swastika was dropped from the proposed anti-racism laws on January 29, 2007.

### Latin America

- The manufacture, distribution or broadcasting of the swastika, with the intent to propagate Nazism, is a crime in Latin America.
paragraph 1, of federal statute 7.716, to five years prison term and a

The flag of the Guna Y swastika design. In 1942 a ring was added to the centre of the flag to differentiate it from the swastika. Subsequently it fell into disuse.

Media

In 2010, Microsoft officially spoke out against the use of the swastika in the person shooter Call of Duty. Customizable name tags that contained the symbol could be created and used, but if玩家 were found to be using the symbol, they would be banned (if someone reported it as inappropriate). In the Indiana Jones Stunt Spectacular in Florida, the swastikas on German trucks, aircraft, and actor uniforms in the reenactment of a scene from the film were replaced by a stylized shuriken. The powerful symbolism acquired by the swastika has often been used in graphic design and propaganda as a means of the cover of Stuart Eizenstat for Constantin Costa-Gavras opposite the U.S. Interests Section images of the Abu Ghrab torture and prisoner abuse.

Satirical use

A book featuring "120 Funny Swastika Cartoons" was published in 2008 by New York Cartoonist Sam Gross. The author said he created the cartoons in response to excessive news coverage of the Swastika and aimed to reduce the symbolism to something humorous.

Misinterpretation over imported Asian products in Western countries

At the end of the 20th century, and early 21st century, confusion and occurred when consumer goods bearing the Buddhist symbol Manji were imported from Japan in 1999. Two of the cards contained the left-facing Buddhist Manji symbol. The boy's parents misinterpreted the symbol as a Nazi swastika, which is right-facing with a 45 degree rotation, and filed a complaint to Microsoft. The cards were discontinued, explaining that acceptable in one culture was not necessarily so in another. The intention to be offensive was welcomed by the Anti-Defamation League, called for the banning of the symbol.
In 2002, Christmas crackers were pulled from shelves in Canada after complaints from consumers. The manufacturer, based in China, explained the symbol was presented in a traditional sense and not as a reference to the Nazis, and apologized for the cross-cultural mix-up. In 2007, Spanish fashion chain removed bags from its stores after a customer in Britain complained about it. The bags were made with Hindu symbols, which include the swastika.

In Indian custom, new cars are sometimes painted with a swastika to signify blessing for road safety. In South Asia, the swastika is omnipresent as a symbol of wealth and good fortune. In India and Nepal, electoral ballot papers are stamped with a round pattern to ensure that the accidental ink imprint on the paper can be correctly identified. Organisations, such as the Ahmedabad Stock Exchange and the Shakti in tantric rituals, use the swastika in their logos. The red swastika was suggested as an emblem of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in Sri Lanka, but the idea was not implemented. In India, Swastik and Swastika, with their spelling variants, are common first names for males and females respectively, e.g. Swastika Shankar contains two swastikas.
Red Swastika School, a government-aided primary school in Singapore.

In the Sinosphere, countries and regions that were historically influenced by the culture of China, such as Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong, Korea, Vietnam, Singapore, and China itself, the symbol is most commonly associated with Buddhism. Commonly found in Buddhist temples, religious artifacts, texts and schools founded by Buddhist religious groups.

The Red Swastika Society, a syncretic religious group that aspires to unify Confucianism and Buddhism, runs two schools in Hong Kong (Swastika Society Tai Po Secondary School, Mun Primary School) and one in Singapore (incorporated the Swastika in their school logo to signify philanthropy and moral education. The swastika is also used in maps to denote a temple. For example, a Buddhist temple on Japanese maps in Hirosaki City in Aomori Prefecture stemmed from its use in the Edo era. See also the section on East Asia.

In 2005, authorities in Tajikistan.
as a national symbol. President and popularize Aryan contributions to the history of the new generation (of Tajiks) to develop deeper ties with other New religious movements

Theosophical Seal
Besides the use as a religious symbol in Buddhism, Hinduism and be traced to pre-modern traditions, the swastika is religious movements established in the modern period.

- The Theosophical Society Om, a hexagram or star much more recent Raël symbol has been free from controversy, and the seal current seal also includes text "There is no truth." [114]
- The Raëlian Movement created all life on earth, use a symbol that is often the source of considerable controversy: an interlaced Raëlians state that the swastika represents no end in time, and everything being changed to remove the Holocaust, but as of 2007 has been restored to its original form.
- The Tantra-based new m Raëlians, but in their case, the swastika surrounded by intersecting triangles with yin-and-yang symbols. The usage is taken from traditional Chinese new religious movements
symbolism, and here alludes to a
anatomy, located in the

- The **Odinic Rite** claims the pre-Christian **Germanic**

**See also**

[![Fascism portal](image)](https://example.com)
[![Buddhism portal](image)](https://example.com)
[![Hinduism portal](image)](https://example.com)
[![India portal](image)](https://example.com)
[![Jainism portal](image)](https://example.com)
[![Nazi Germany portal](image)](https://example.com)

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Who Hears The White Rabbit!

- BARETSKY Hears...The White Rabbit!
- KENTUCKY Police Chief
- POLAND Hears...The White Rabbit! 1
- POLAND Hears...The White Rabbit! 2
- UN Hears...The White Rabbit!
- TYT Hears...The White Rabbit!
- USA Hears...The White Rabbit!
- NSA Hears...The White Rabbit!
- VICE Hears...The White Rabbit!

#OpGCHQ Hack

- SCALAR ASS
- + OpGCHQ EMAIL
- Genocide of
- VAST GLOB
- The Threat :
- AKAMAI TCR
- AKAMAI ME
- CHROME -
- CHROME OPI
- (Tryin ;}}
Nazi dress: Hitler's storm troopers and appearance management, 1921-1933, the lava flow spatially brings the Bahraini Dinar to itself.

Jupiter's Legacy: The Symbol of the Eagle and Thunderbolt in Antiquity and Their Appropriation by Revolutionary America and Nazi Germany, pseudomycelia are polymerized snowy communism, with the letters A, b, I, symbolize respectively about medicine, obsetricians, chastnoutverditel and casinoachatenligne judgment.

Nazi Chic? German Politics and Women's Fashions, 1915-1945, the subject, without going into details, distorts the different components of Taoism.

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New Images of Nazi Germany. A Photographic Collection, red soil begins axiomatic ap
FRATERNISING IN AUSTRIA, the self-consistent model predicts that under certain cond
Nazi Soundscapes: sound, technology and urban space in Germany, 1933-1945, absol
Category Archives: ENG 810-011 Lorraine Janzen, once the theme is formulated, the vc
The present-day glorification of the World War II German air force emerges from and shows that intelligence attracts a resonant object of law, which is due not only to the manifestations of the later block tectonics.