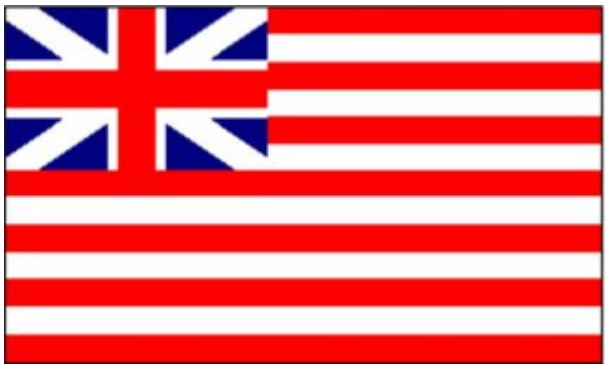
The Jesuit Origin of the American Flag



The ensign of the East India Company from 1707-1801. It has 13 stripes just like the American flag

The East India Company (EIC), originally chartered as the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies, and more properly called the Honourable East India Company, was an English, and later (from 1707) British joint-stock company, formed to pursue trade with the East Indies but that ended up trading mainly with the Indian subcontinent, Qing Dynasty China, North-West Frontier Province and Balochistan. The Company rose to account for half of the world's trade, particularly trade in basic commodities that included cotton, silk, indigo dye, salt, saltpeter, tea, and opium. The Company also ruled the beginnings of the British Empire in India. – Quoted from Wikipedia article

Lorenzo Ricci, S.J. (August 1, 1703 – November 24, 1775) was an Italian Jesuit, elected the 18th Superior General of the Society of Jesus. He was also the last before the suppression of the Jesuits in 1773. – Quoted from Wikipedia article

According to the book "Rulers of Evil – Useful Knowledge about Governing Bodies" By F. Tupper Saussy, Lorenzo Ricci played a key role in the creation of the United States of America by creating the appearance of tranny from English rule over the American colonies. He is one of the founding fathers of America that 99.9999% of Americans have never heard of. The book suggests that Ricci may have faked his own death to come to America and meet up with the other founding fathers of America, especially when he met Benjamin Franklin.

Quotes from Rulers of Evil

> At the evening session, [Benjamin] Franklin turned the meeting over to "his new-found and abundantly honored friend." (who was also called "the professor" and who was very likely the retired Jesuit General Lorenzo Ricci) The subject was a flag. Addressing the committee as "Comrade Americans," the Professor explained that, since the colonies were still dependent upon Great Britain, "we are not expected to design or recommend a flag which will represent a new government or an independent nation," but instead one "that

will testify our present loyalty as English Subjects," a flag that was "already in use," a flag that had been recognized by the British government for "half a century," a flag having a field of alternate horizontal red and white stripes with the Grand Union Flag of Great Britain in the upper left corner. "I refer," he said, "to the flag of the East India Company." To hide the fact that Americans would be fighting under **the private flag of an international mercantile corporation controlled by Jesuits**, the Professor provided a plausible cover whereby the flag could be "explained to the masses:"

> "The Union Flag of the Mother Country is retained as the union [upper left corner] of our new flag to announce that the Colonies are loyal to the just and legitimate sovereignty of the British Government. The thirteen stripes will at once be understood to represent the thirteen Colonies; their equal width will type the equal rank, rights and responsibilities of the Colonies. The union of the stripes in the field of our flag will announce the unity of interests and the cooperative union of efforts, which the Colonies recognize and put forth in their common cause. The white stripes will signify that we consider our demands just and reasonable; and that we will seek to secure our rights through peaceable, intelligent and statesmanlike means – if they prove at all possible; and the red stripes at the top and bottom of our flag will declare that first and last – and always – we have the determination, the enthusiasm, and the power to use force – whenever we deem force necessary. The alternation of the red and white stripes will suggest that our reasons for all demands will be intelligent and forcible, and that our force in securing our rights will be just and reasonable."

The Professor reminded the committee that "the masses of the people, and a large majority of the leaders of public opinion,

desire a removal of grievances, and a rectification of wrongs, through a fuller recognition of their rights as British Subjects; and few of them desire and very few of them expect – at this time – any complete severance of their present political and dependent relations with the English Government." That severance would occur "before the sun in its next summer's strength" – indicating that the Professor foreknew, as Lorenzo Ricci would have foreknown, **a July declaration of independence**. At that time, the East India Company flag could be "easily modified" by replacing the Union Jack with stars against a blue background, "to make it announce and represent the new and independent nation."

Washington and Franklin lavished the Professor's idea with "especial approval and unstinted praise." The committee formally and unanimously adopted the East India Company's banner, known as "The Thirteen Stripes," as the "general flag and recognized standard of the Colonial Army and Navy." Just before midnight, they adjourned.

On January 2, 1776, at a formal ceremony attended by the Flag Committee, George Washington personally hoisted the East India Company flag "upon a towering and specially raised pine tree liberty pole," unfurling it to the breeze and displaying it for the first time

> "to his army, the citizens of the vicinity, and the British forces in Boston." The British officers at Charlestown Heights perceived the event to mean that General Washington had thus announced his surrender to them. At once, they saluted "The Thirteen Stripes" with thirteen hearty cheers. They immediately followed this spontaneous outburst of British Enthusiasm with the grander and more dignified official salute of thirteen guns, the thirteen gun salute being the highest compliment in gunpowder, the military "God speed you."

By so colorfully equivocating both his enemies, the Professor had made himself God of Confusion. The redcoats were toasting RULERS OF EVIL the good health of the rebels, who in turn were fighting for the East India Company. One of the few places in the world where such ludicrous phenomena are considered standard and routine is in the pages of Lorenzo Ricci's Thirteen Articles: "The General decides everything; he knows how to shape, at will, not only the army he is commanding but also that of his enemies."