

OMD is now the Sole Arbiter of all those assets that form the Collateral of International Combined in conformance to that agreed and assented to by the forefathers of that community of nations whose Central Banks are connected to (or were at that time connected to) The Bank for International Settlements.

These include such agreements as The Trilateral Tripartite Trillennium Pact (a Pact between the Kingdoms and Colonial Powers of the World, London 1921) and subsequent international agreements and revisions thereof including and not limited to, The Bretton Woods Agreement (New Hampshire 1944), The B.I.S. Agreement with the Allies (Bern 1948) The Green Hilton Agreement (Geneva, 1963), The Schweitzer Convention (Innsbruck, 1968) The Amendments to the Foreign Gold Act (Washington, 1972).

BRIEF HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

THE JEKYLL ISLAND PLAN OF THE EXPERTS

1908-1910 - (Jekyll Island, Georgia, USA) (Later to become "The Aldrich Act")

[President Theodore Roosevelt](#) had signed into law the bill creating the National Monetary Commission in 1908, after the tragic Panic of 1907 had resulted in a public outcry that the nation's monetary system be stabilised. [Senator Nelson Aldrich](#) had led the members of the Commission on a two-year tour of Europe, reviewing and discussing monetary systems, their problems and advantages. He did not immediately make a report on the results of this trip, nor had he offered any plan for banking reform. Aldrich had compiled a number of questions and problems, together with one possible solution.

In order to make a comprehensive and viable plan, he brought together the best financial minds he knew of in the United States at Jekyll Island to go through what he had learned, and there to devise a complete and workable financial system.

Accompanying [Senator Aldrich](#) were:

- his private secretary, [Shelton](#);
- [A. Piatt Andrew](#), Assistant Secretary of the [Treasury](#), and Special Assistant of the National Monetary Commission;
- [Frank Vanderlip](#), president of the [National City Bank of New York](#),
- [Henry P. Davison](#), senior partner of [J.P. Morgan Company](#), and generally regarded as Morgan's personal emissary;
- [Charles D. Norton](#), president of the Morgan-dominated [First National Bank of New York](#);
- joining the group just before the train left the station were [Benjamin Strong](#), also known as a lieutenant of [J.P. Morgan](#);
- [Paul Warburg](#), a recent immigrant from Germany who had joined the banking house of [Kuhn, Loeb Company](#), a master of deception and planning, who was to prove the real architect of the modern financial system.

Their objective was the devising of a plan to create fiat currencies to replace the Gold Standard as the support structure for currency issue throughout the world. The understanding of the need for this plan came from the precepts of international finance espoused by [Cecil Rhodes](#) in his treatise of 1872. The Jekyll Island Plan was designed as a device to manage economies so as to facilitate trade and growth through necessary money supply expansion and contraction based on trade and the good faith and credit of each nation. Kings and Emperors of the World would later see this as the only option to save the world from its own self destruction. The Gold Standard had to go if the world would be safe.

This meeting planned the creation of “the [Aldrich Act](#)”, which in turn led to the creation of the [Federal Reserve System](#) in 1913, and eventually to the creation of a world wide system as would be agreed in London in 1921 by the Leaders and Kings and Emperors of the World.

TRILATERAL TRIPARTITE TRILLENIUM PACT BETWEEN NATIONS (1921 – London) (TTT Pact and Revisions 1921-29)

This secret agreement lead to the Nations of the World centralising assets into a **common and secret system** in order to compel all nations to abide by the rule for fiat currencies as per the Plan of the Experts of 1910 (Jekyll Island Plan). Under terms of this agreement, all gold and other wealth that was being used for backing currencies may not be personally owned and would become the property of a centralised system and be secreted, thus an even opportunity would exist between nations to establish fiat currencies.

This was anticipated as one of the best means of reducing the risk of wars between nations through the creation of economic stability.

Though never taught in economic schools of today, the TTT Pact had the most profound effects in creating international financial and political stability. It was not fully implemented until after World War II, and then would have revisions to cope with unforeseen international trade repercussions that would occur forty years later. In the creation of the establishment of vision and understanding of the Kings and Emperors and other leaders who attended, the decisions that had to be made were forever sealed, secrecy being essential to the parliamentary code and context of “no personal sovereign responsibility”.

The decisions were made from pragmatic necessity, based on the growing technological capacity of human kind for self destruction, and an understanding of the changing nature of war. The economic issues that were the primary precursor of war had to be eliminated as a pretext of destruction, and the right of equality among the nations had to exist if nations were to live in peace. The TTT Pact was a political solution in nature, but it led to the greatest impact on the World’s financial systems of any Pact or Agreement in the history of human kind.

This Pact led to the creation of the Bank for International Settlements on January 30, 1930.

THE SECOND PLAN OF THE EXPERTS (1929)

Finalised, June 7, 1929, the Plan of the Experts became the key as to how the terms of the [Tripartite Trilateral Trillennium Pact](#) between nations could function under an international arrangement, setting into place the plan for a Central Bank to the World’s Central Banks.

Based upon Article X, paragraph 2 of The Hague Agreement with Germany, this plan provided the base

for the granting of operational immunities for the BIS and its assets.

All signatories to the BIS convention are automatically bound by its provisions.

All assets of the [International Collateral Combined Accounts](#), today deemed under depository control of the [Fed System/BIS](#), but placed, under the sole jurisdiction and dispositional control of the Sole Arbitrator, Owner and Controller.

Article X, paragraph 2 states "The Bank, its property and assets, and also the deposits of other funds entrusted to it, on the territory of, or dependent on the administration of, The Parties shall be immune from any disabilities and from any restrictive measures such as censorship, requisition, seizure or confiscation, in time of peace or war, reprisals, prohibition or restriction of export of gold or currency and other similar interferences, restrictions or prohibitions".

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS [B.I.S.] INSTITUTED (1930 – The Hague)

On January 20th, 1930 the [Bank for International Settlements](#) was instituted by the [Central Banks of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Belgium, Italy, France, Germany, Japan](#).

These on the one part then forming the Convention Respecting the Bank for International Settlements with the [Swiss Confederation](#) on the other part, essentially making Switzerland the central depository country for the member governments of the BIS.

[United States Government](#) and or the [Federal Reserve](#) did not participate, but an organization made up of the Banks and Institutions that owned the [Federal Reserve System](#) were involved as a part of the BIS formation. This is of particular interest, because the stated and claimed purpose for the establishment of the BIS was to manage war reparations payable by Germany. One might wonder why the United States Government did not participate and why Japan did. The answer lies in later actions and conventions.

Following [Germany's](#) defeat in World War I, the [Allies](#) and the [US](#) (which regarded itself as separate from the Allies) said that Germany had to pay for the war under a system of "reparations". The repayment system never functioned fully. In 1930, with yet another attempt to get the reparations system working, the BIS was created to handle what were supposed to be flows of money from Germany into the Allies and the US. When Hitler came to power in 1933 he stopped the system entirely.

However, the central bankers liked the BIS idea and kept it going. The need for such banker's for banker's bank had become clear a century prior, with the increased expansion of national economies and the important role of stable banking for those economies. With the similar increase in international trading, there had to be a system for co-ordinating the role of banks across borders. The BIS primary purpose soon became and still is, to promote cooperation among central banks and provide additional facilities for international financial operations.

The BIS's statutes provided for U.S. representation on the Board of Governors, but the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank did not choose to do that until 1994. The United States was not a member of the BIS Board of Governors during World War II, but [Thomas Mc Kittrick](#), the Managing Director of the BIS through the war years, was American, representing American interests.

The United States gave some support to the liquidations of the BIS, partly because the Bretton Woods agreement of 1944 provided for new restitutions to deal with post-war monetary issues.

Establishment of Far East Combined Depositories for Hard Assets (South East Asia 1932-1945)

Contrary to folklore, most assets now known to be deposited in [Indonesia](#) and [Philippine Islands](#), [Thailand](#), [Cambodia](#), etc., (so called [Soekarno Gold](#), [Yamashita Treasure](#) and or [Marcos Gold](#)) were deposited in those countries through the period of 1932-45.

At this time the work was carried out by [Japanese labourers](#), later by [Japanese troops](#) under agreements forged at the TTT Pact, 1921. The secreting of these assets was for the benefit of the International Community as per those agreements and was largely executed through Japan's interest in the BIS through the war years, an institution primarily made up of [Axis Power](#) countries, [Great Britain](#) and a group of [American Banks](#).

THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT (New Hampshire, USA, 1944.)

A plan devised primarily by [John Maynard Keynes](#) with considerable input of [Harry Dexter White](#) to resolve the issue of financing the reconstruction of the world from the ashes of World War II. This plan required a deviation from the TTT Pact in order to expand the democratisation of trade and wealth and to redistribute or recycle currency from strong trade surplus countries back into countries with weak or negative trade surpluses.

Part of the plan was to have the US Dollar replace the Pound Sterling as the medium of International trade, with the US Dollar tied to the good faith and credit of the Government of the United States.

This Convention produced the [Tripartite Gold Commission](#), the [Marshall Plan](#), the [Bank for Reconstruction and Development](#) (now known as the [World Bank](#), formerly the [MAS Bank-1902](#)), and the re-invention of the [Bank for International Settlements](#) (BIS) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with the theories of [Keynes](#) today known as the Keynesian Theory.

What needs to be noted is that this agreement made by Allied powers in 1944 required assets held under the control of Axis powers to make it work. This was only possible due to the collusion between Axis and Allied powers through the intermediary role of the BIS. This is essentially a good thing as it is a mechanism by which the world can financially function, regardless of war or other undesirable human behaviour.

THE BIS AGREEMENT WITH THE ALLIES (Bern 1948)

This agreement allowed for the continuation of the activities of the BIS and the continued secreting of the wealth reserves of the world, this to be held in a common system to the better benefit of the world. Not critical for what it did, but critical for what it sanctioned and did not do.

THE GREEN HILTON AGREEMENT (Geneva – November 14th, 1963)

By 1961, [Keynes](#) predictions of a world monetary crisis began to become a reality. This problem was brought about by the lack of sufficient currency (especially US Dollars) in world circulation to support the rapidly expanding international commerce. The World needed US Dollars beyond the capacity of

the good faith and credit of the United States Taxpayer in order to facilitate trade.

It was not possible to break the [Bretton Woods Treaty](#) due to the possible damage of the stable core of the world's economy as this had the potential of leading to another major war.

To compound the problem, the majority of dollars in circulation were in private banks, multinational corporations, private businesses and individual bank accounts.

In 1963 the gold that had been entrusted to the care of [President Soekarno](#) was recalled by the Nations to underpin the issuance of further US Dollars in order to further facilitate international trade. Under this Agreement, [Soekarno](#) (as the [International Trustee Holder of the Gold](#)) began the process of repositioning the gold that had earlier been entrusted to the care of the [Indonesian People](#), back into the banking system to create a fractional backing for the US Dollar.

Initially this was managed under the arbitration of the [Tripartite Gold Commission](#) in The Hague as per the decisions of the International Community through their Government representatives at the [Innsbruck/Schweitzer Conference](#) and its later revisions.

Under the agreement signed between [President Soekarno](#) and [President John Kennedy](#), was that control of these assets would cede automatically to US upon the fall from power of President Soekarno. This occurred in 1967. The potential of this agreement led to [Executive Order 11110](#) issued July 1963, which would have provided the Department of the Treasury the power to issue United States Dollars.

Within two weeks after signing the [Green Hilton Agreement](#) which would have then enabled consolidation of [EO 11110](#), [Kennedy](#) was assassinated a few days after his signing of the Green Hilton Agreement. With the death of Kennedy, the authority granted to the Treasury was never taken up.

[Soekarno](#) was awarded a 2.5% interest in the assets by the International Community in return for his services; really, this supposed 2% for Soekarno and Indonesian Families, and 0.5% for the Institutions. He willed all the documents of guarantee and obligation to his [Teacher Kiyai Hadji Djawahir](#) and his heir son, [Dr. Seno Edy Soekanto](#). To this day, these agreements stand to be honoured by the OMD. In fact, the Nations, through their Central Banks, paid to the Federal Reserve 3% of the amounts of their Monetary Issuing, of which the Federal Reserve kept 0.5%, for its own services; the remaining 2.5% were never repaid and are supposed to go into the International Collateral Combined Accounts.

The assets however, were placed into the [International Collateral Combined Accounts](#) that form the [Global Debt Facility](#).

While an apparently innocuous document to read, in its proper and full interpretation, The Green Hilton Agreement is one of the most profound agreements made between Presidents of any two countries within the twentieth century, and most probably, in the history of the world, particularly so as this agreement was made between a President of the United States and the Trustee of the hidden, but combined wealth of the world.

These assets are not the property of the United States, but centralised assets under the authority of a centralised system, to be used as independently deemed to be for the better benefit of the World.

THE SCHWEITZER CONVENTION

(Innsbruck, Austria, 1968 and Revisions)

Under this convention, the system for utilisation of combined and secreted assets was determined by the

Nations of the World. This allowed for the US Dollar to be backed fractionally by the assets of the World.

It also rationalised the rights of call on previous issued bonds by various Governments in order to maintain the financial system of the Bretton Woods Convention.

ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF THE SOLE ARBITER OF THE ASSETS (The Hague/Washington, 1995)

Ownership of the [International Collateral Combined Accounts](#) of the [Global Debt Facility](#)

Purpose of this appointment was to provide an independent arbiter with the powers and authority of an owner in order that he may arbitrate between the nations as to how this wealth under his control may be utilised, when it may be utilised and by whom.

It is illegal for any Government or Banking Institution to appropriate, sequester or otherwise take or use these assets unless such action is initiated by the [International Treasury Controller](#).

This ban includes the Banks holding the assets, the B.I.S., The Federal Reserve, the IMF, The World Bank or any other institution, none of whom may access or use these assets without the consent of, and initiation of such action, by the International Treasury Controller.

THE WASHINGTON PANEL (Washington 1998)

Established under orders of the [Federal Reserve System](#), the Nations and Institutional Members of the Schweitzer Conference met for some 10 months in Washington to review the powers and authorities and allowed to privately invest part of this wealth into Third World countries by placing the money for projects in those countries with reputable International Consulting companies who would be selected to undertake the chosen projects.

The reasoning behind this, was that many Third World Governments are run by corrupt people who steal the wealth that is loaned to a country for projects, the projects do not get completed and the funds invested cannot be audited or anyone held accountable as International Institutions have no power or authority to audit the books of account of a Sovereign Government.

By placing funds through Consulting Companies who can be audited and held accountable, it would be possible to arrest the loss of money through corruption, and therefore, unfair debts would not be further imposed on the taxpayers of Third World countries.

On December 12th, 1998 the Washington Panel unanimously concluded that [Dr. Dam](#) had that right as he was the Sole Owner and Arbiter for the use of that wealth. This decision fully ratified and further acknowledged the Institutional Power and Authority granted; obviously, they knew perfectly that everything is false, and nobody was able to get success with this fake...

THE TREATY FOR RESPECTING THE RIGHTS (Bangkok 2003)

On October 26th, 2003 at Bangkok, Thailand, a Treaty was signed between [Dr. Seno Edy Soekanto](#), the Sole Heir of the Rights accorded to the late [President Soekarno](#), and the [Office of International Treasury](#)

Control and by His Excellency Dr. Ray C. Dam.

Under this Treaty, the Guarantees given to the late President Soekarno of Indonesia are further guaranteed to his heir and the promises and hopes of the late President Soekarno for the better future of his people will be remembered and honoured, as indeed they should be.

Obviously, as [Dr Seno Edy Soekanto](#) is not really the Heir of President Soekarno, this Treaty is based upon forged documentation and cannot be considered as a valid Treaty; the Legal Heir is [Mrs Dewi Siti Jusiati](#) (the Daughter of President SOEKARNO) and his Attorney is [Mr Wahyudin](#), a Member of OMD and our Operative Financial Officer.

The purpose behind this is to provide proper and adequate management of the assets and resources under his control and the developing and institutionalising the responsibilities of dealing with these investments and the proper use of these assets to the general betterment of the world.

It is clear and apparent that the International Community required a governing mechanism to manage and control the use of these international combined assets in order that the economic needs of the World be managed with proper thought to the rights of all Nations.

This rule has been abused by both [Switzerland](#) and [United States](#) for the past Sixty years. What allowed this was the internal inability of the Tripartite Gold Commission to get past the interests of their respective Governments. This explains why the Federal Reserve never took up their seat on the Board within the Bank for International Settlements till the closure of the Tripartite Gold Commission at the end of 1994, though they did maintain their position through the membership of private banking institutions that owned the Federal Reserve.

OMD has been elected two years ago as the Sole Arbiter, Owner and Holder of all rights of control; this mission concerns only the Rights of Control, not the Property by itself, as this Property is undivisible.

Any instruction issued by OMD is the same as any lawful instruction given by any depositor in any bank in the world and compliance with that instruction is mandatory. Any inference, direction, agreement, or instruction by any other authority and or institution, no matter where situate or how empowered, that is intended to subvert, or does in any way usurp, undermine, remove, restrict, limit or in any way damage that right to control is unlawful.

An instruction issued by OMD, for and on behalf of “**Division 10**” (General Immanuel SENTOT BAGASKORO, General Eddy MOEKANTO, General SOEKARTONO, General NATA NEGARA, alias “White Spiritual Boy”), that is relative to his assets that is given to any bank holding or otherwise attached to his assets, is a lawful instruction to be obeyed without question. Where two officers of a responsible institution fail in this obligation, the only reason that can be determined and considered is a conspiracy to subvert and or to defraud. Where a holding institution subverts this authority, the only reasonable causes that need to be considered are fraud, conversion or theft, as the natural legal rights of the actual and lawful owner, whose rights in common law, cannot be removed, mitigated or overridden by such an arrangement between parties who do not have any actual ownership interest in the asset.

It is OMD the nominal last holding and executory banking institution that certifies issues of authority over the Institutional Parent Registration Accounts that are held in the Federal Reserve System / Bank for International Settlements. No other financial institution or bank may lawfully or legally exercise this function. These bank accounts link to other financial institutions such as Central Banks and major Commercial Banks such as UBS, Credit Suisse, Citibank, J.P. Morgan & Co., J.P. Morgan Chase, Barclay Bank, HSBC, ABN-Amro, Morgan Stanley, etc..