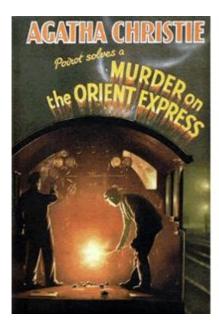


20th November 2023

Murder on the Oriental Jet Stream follows in the footsteps of *Murder on the Orient Express* by presenting two solutions to the crime and leaving the audience to reach their own verdict.



Poirot proposed two solutions: A unknown stranger stabbed Cassetti or All the passengers stabbed Cassetti.

Collins Crime Club - 1 January 1934

Murder on the Orient Express - Agatha Christie - 1934 Amazon US: https://www.amazon.com/dp/0062073494 Amazon UK: https://www.amazon.co.uk/dp/0062073494

Murder on the Orient Express is a work of detective fiction by English writer Agatha Christie featuring the Belgian detective Hercule Poirot. It was first published in the United Kingdom by the Collins Crime Club on 1 January 1934. In the United States, it was published on 28 February 1934, under the title of Murder in the Calais Coach, by Dodd, Mead and Company. The UK edition retailed at seven shillings and sixpence (7/6) and the US edition at \$2.

Poirot propounds **two possible solutions**, **one far simpler than the other**, and advising them to consider both seriously.

> Wikipedia - Murder on the Orient Express https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murder on the Orient Express

The Golden Age of Detective Fiction was an era of classic murder mystery novels of similar patterns and styles, predominantly in the 1920s and 1930s.

> Wikipedia - Golden Age of Detective Fiction https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden Age of Detective Fiction

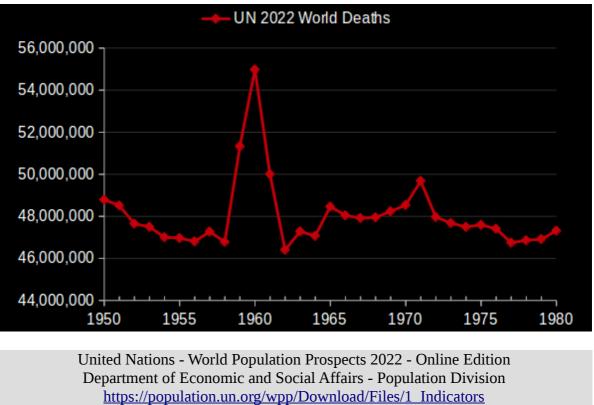
However:

Murder on the Oriental Jet Stream deviates from Agatha Christie's classic concept in a couple of very important ways:

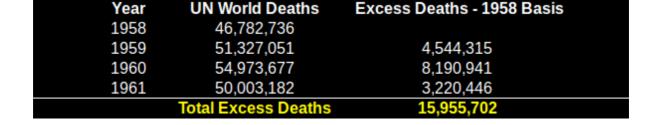
• The subject matter **isn't** fiction 0 The storyline involves mass murder.

> **The Crime Scene** 16 Million Deaths 1959-61

According to the United Nations data an *Extreme Excess Death* event occurred between 1959 and 1961 that resulted in the deaths of **16 million people** [in round numbers].



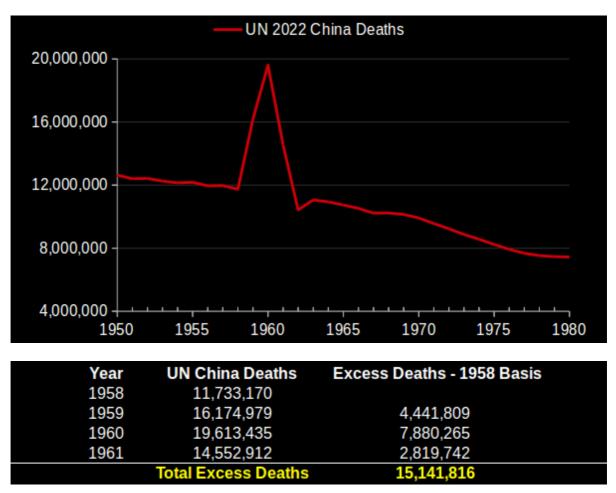
%20(Standard)/EXCEL FILES/1 General/WPP2022 GEN F01 DEMOGRAPHIC INDI CATORS_COMPACT_REV1.xlsx



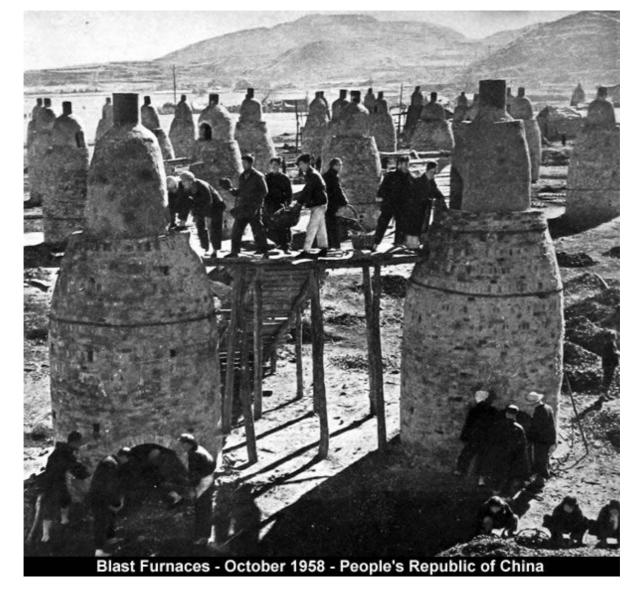
Year

Solution #1 **People's Republic of China**

According to the United Nations data an *Extreme Excess Death* event occurred in China between 1959 and 1961 that resulted in the deaths of **15 million people** [in round numbers].



This *Extreme Excess Death* event coincides with the *Great Leap Forward* between 1958 and 1962.



The Great Leap Forward was an economic and social campaign within the People's Republic of China (PRC) from 1958 to 1962, led by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

Party Chairman Mao Zedong launched the campaign to reconstruct the country from an agrarian economy into an industrialized society through the formation of people's communes. Mao decreed that efforts to multiply grain yields and bring industry to the countryside should be increased.

Local officials were fearful of Anti-Rightist Campaigns and they competed to fulfill or overfulfill quotas which were based on Mao's exaggerated claims, collecting non-existent "surpluses" and leaving farmers to starve to death.

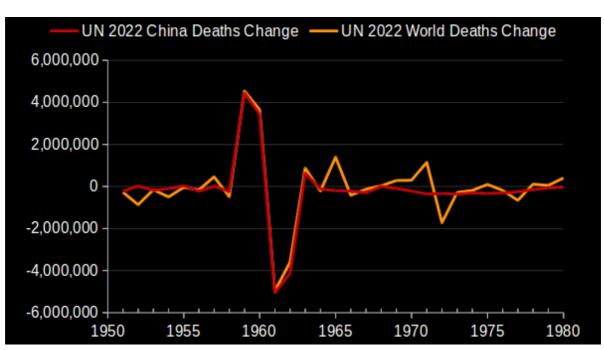
Higher officials did not dare to report the economic disaster which was being caused by these policies, and national officials, blaming bad weather for the decline in food output, took little or no action.

Wikipedia - Great Leap Forward

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_leap_forward

Unsurprisingly:

The UN may have **under estimated** the number of deaths in China.



Millions of people died in China during the Great Leap, with estimates ranging from 15 to

55 million ...

Wikipedia - Great Leap Forward https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great leap forward

The Three Bad Years, 1959-61: Abandoning The Great Leap There were crises on more than one front in the three years from 1959. Shortages of food and materials were nationwide and were recognized. In Beijing the children of the highest party officials were exhorted to be frugal. Less publicized at the time was the fact that in certain regions there was **famine**, now reckoned to have accounted for **20 million deaths**, leading to sporadic outbursts of cannibalism. Moreover drought, typhoons and flooding contributed to the devastation of half of the cultivatable area notably in Hebei, Henan, Shandong and Shanxi.

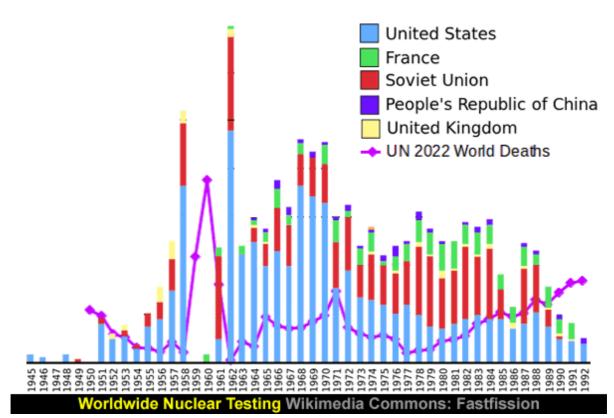
China Under Communism - Alan Lawrance - 1998 - Page 62 https://archive.org/details/chinaundercommun0000lawr/page/62/mode/1up

What comes out of this massive and detailed dossier transforms our understanding of the Great Leap Forward. When it comes to the overall death toll, for instance, researchers so far have had to extrapolate from official population statistics, including the census figures of 1953, 1964 and 1982. Their estimates range from 15 to 32 million excess deaths. But the public security reports compiled at the time, as well as the voluminous secret reports collated by party committees in the last months of the Great Leap Forward, show how inadequate these calculations are, pointing instead at a catastrophe of a much greater magnitude: this book shows that at least 45 million people died unnecessarily between 1958 and 1962.

Mao's Great Famine - Frank Dikötter - 2011 - Preface xii https://archive.org/details/maosgreatfamineh0000diko/page/n10/mode/1up

Solution #2 **United States of America**

The *Extreme Excess Death* event reported by the United Nations between 1959 and 1961 coincided with a short break in *Atmospheric Nuclear Testing*.



In **1963**, three (UK, US, Soviet Union) of the then four nuclear states and many non-nuclear states signed the *Limited Test Ban Treaty*, pledging to refrain from testing nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, underwater, or in outer space.

France continued atmospheric testing until 1974, and China continued until 1980. Neither has signed the treaty.

Wikipedia - Nuclear Weapons Testing https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_weapons_testing

More significantly:

• • •

The **16** million excess deaths recorded by the United Nations between 1959 and 1961 immediately followed the very first *High-Altitude Nuclear Tests* in 1958.

Explosion	Location	Date	Yield (approximate)	Altitude (km)	Nation of Origin
Hardtack Teak	Johnston Island (Pacific)	1958-08-01	3.8 megatons	76.8	United States
Hardtack Orange	Johnston Island (Pacific)	1958-08-12	3.8 megatons	43	United States
Argus I	South Atlantic	1958-08-27	1-2 kilotons	200	United States
Argus II	South Atlantic	1958-08-30	1-2 kilotons	256	United States
Argus III	South Atlantic	1958-09-06	1-2 kilotons	539	United States
Artificial Radiation Belts - Wikipedia					

Artificial radiation belts ... created by high-altitude nuclear explosions.

Wikipedia - List of Artificial Radiation Belts

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of artificial radiation belts

High-altitude nuclear explosions are the result of nuclear weapons testing within the upper layers of the Earth's atmosphere and in outer space. Several such tests were performed at high altitudes by the United States and the Soviet Union between 1958 and 1962.

The potential as an anti-satellite weapon became apparent in August 1958 during Hardtack Teak. The EMP observed at the Apia Observatory at Samoa was four times more powerful than any created by solar storms, while in July 1962 the Starfish Prime test, damaged electronics in Honolulu and New Zealand (approximately 1,300 kilometres (810 mi) away), fused 300 street lights on Oahu (Hawaii), set off about 100 burglar alarms, and caused the failure of a microwave repeating station on Kauai, which cut off the sturdy telephone system from the other Hawaiian islands.

The visual effects of a high-altitude or space-based explosion may last longer than atmospheric tests, sometimes in excess of 30 minutes.

Heat from the Bluegill Triple Prime shot, at an altitude of 50 kilometers (31 miles), was felt by personnel on the ground at Johnston Atoll, and this test caused retina burns to two personnel at ground zero who were not wearing their safety goggles.

The worst effects of a Soviet high-altitude test occurred on 22 October 1962, in the Soviet Project K nuclear tests (ABM System A proof tests) when a 300 kt missile-warhead detonated near Dzhezkazgan at 290-kilometre (180 mi) altitude. The EMP fused 570 kilometres (350 mi) of overhead telephone line with a measured current of 2,500 A, started a

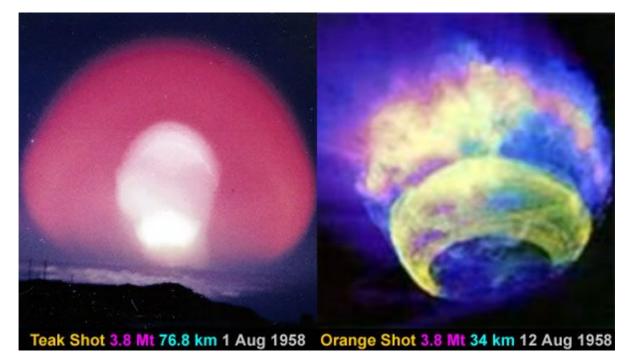
fire that burned down the Karaganda power plant, and shut down 1,000 kilometres (620 mi) of shallow-buried power cables between Tselinograd and Alma-Ata.

Wikipedia - High-Altitude Nuclear Explosion https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High-altitude nuclear explosion TEAK 250,000 FL ORANG YUCCA 141,000 FT 85,000 FT. Operation HARDTACK Military Effects Studies - High Altitude Studies - 1958 National Nuclear Security Administration

Operation HARDTACK Military Effects Studies - Part 2 - High Altitude Studies - 1958 Courtesy National Nuclear Security Administration https://youtu.be/ygQgWKtNFhg

Operation Hardtack I was a series of 35 nuclear tests conducted by the United States from April 28 to August 18 in 1958 at the Pacific Proving Grounds.

Yucca was the first high-altitude test performed ... detonated on April 28, 1958. It was lifted by a balloon to ... **86,000 feet (26.2 km)** ... a yield of **1.7 kilotons** of TNT ...



The **Teak** test was launched from Johnston Island on July 31, 1958, and carried a payload of **3.8 megatons** of TNT ... Due to programming issues, the warhead detonated directly above Johnston Island ... an altitude of **76.2 kilometers (47.3 mi)**.

The explosion could be seen from Hawaii 1,297 kilometers (806 mi) away and was said to be visible for almost half an hour. After the explosion, high frequency long-distance communication was interrupted across the Pacific. Due to this communication failure Johnston Island was unable to contact their superiors to advise of the test results until about eight hours after the detonation.

During the Teak test all crew on and around Johnston Island were given protective eyewear to prevent flash blindness from the explosion. After the explosion it was found that besides the hazard of blindness, thermal radiation was another concern—even at an altitude of 76 kilometers (47 mi). A crew member who was on Johnston Island at the time was said to have received a slight sunburn from the amount of thermal radiation which had reached the island. While only slight to the crew member it created issues for the local fauna. Many birds were seen on Johnston Island in distress.

Orange was launched ... on August 11, 1958 ... using a Redstone Missile and had a yield of **3.8 megatons of TNT** ... the flight lasted 3 minutes and was detonated at 11:30 PM about 41 kilometers (25 mi) south of Johnston Island at an altitude of about 43 kilometers (27 mi).

The recovery crew for the pod that was with Orange was unable to locate the research pod which had been launched with the rocket. Although Orange was visible from Hawaii it was not the great spectacle Teak had been. The light from the blast was visible for about 5 minutes. The explosion had also been slightly obscured to the crew at Johnston Island by cloud coverage. The blast from Orange did not cause the large communication interruption that Teak had caused, but some commercial flights to Hawaii were said to have lost contact with air traffic controllers for a short period of time.

> Wikipedia - Operation Hardtack I https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation Newsreel#High-altitude tests

In 1958, the United States had completed six high-altitude nuclear tests that produced many unexpected results and raised many new questions. According to the U.S. Government Project Officer's Interim Report on the Starfish Prime project:

Previous high-altitude nuclear tests: YUCCA, TEAK, and ORANGE, plus the three ARGUS shots were **poorly instrumented** and **hastily executed**.

Despite thorough studies of the meager data, present models of these bursts are sketchy and tentative. These models are too uncertain to permit extrapolation to other altitudes and yields with any confidence.

> Wikipedia - Starfish Prime https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Starfish Prime

Note: Teak & Orange were 3.8 megaton bombs. Little Boy & Fat Man were kiloton bombs

... Little Boy ... Hiroshima on August 6, 1945 ... blast yield of 15 kilotons; ... Fat Man ... Nagasaki on August 9, 1945 ... blast yield of 21 kilotons.

> Wikipedia - Nuclear Explosion https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_explosion

The two largest **US** *High-Altitude Nuclear Tests* were launched from **Johnston Atoll** in the Pacific.



Johnston Atoll is ... closed to public entry ... For nearly 70 years, the isolated atoll was under the control of the U.S. military.[citation needed]



During that time, it was variously used as a naval refueling depot,

- an airbase,
- a testing site for nuclear and biological weapons, a secret missile base, and
- a site for the storage and disposal of chemical weapons and Agent Orange.

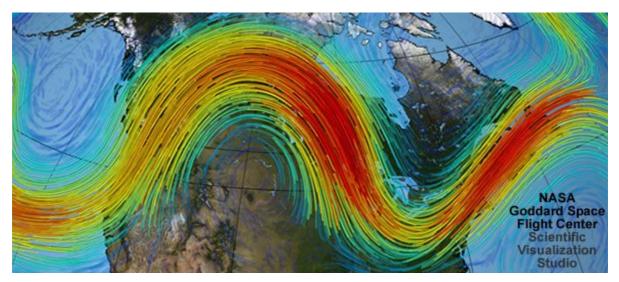
In 1958, Johnston Atoll was the location of the two "Hardtack I" nuclear tests firings.

One conducted August 1, 1958, was codenamed "Hardtack Teak" and one conducted August 12, 1958, was codenamed "Orange."

Both tests detonated **3.8-megaton hydrogen bombs** launched to high altitudes by rockets from Johnston Atoll

Wikipedia - Johnston Atoll https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johnston Atoll

The descending *High-Altitude Nuclear Fallout* from these 1958 *High-Altitude Nuclear Tests* had the potential to rapidly spread around the Northern Hemisphere via the *Jet Stream*.



Jet streams are fast flowing, narrow, meandering air currents … The strongest jet streams are the **polar jets** around the polar vortices, **at 9–12 km** (5.6–7.5 mi; 30,000–39,000 ft) above sea level, and the higher altitude and somewhat weaker **subtropical jets at 10–16 km** (6.2–9.9 mi; 33,000–52,000 ft).

The Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere each have a polar jet and a subtropical jet.

The northern hemisphere polar jet flows over the middle to northern latitudes of North America, Europe, and Asia and their intervening oceans, while the southern hemisphere polar jet mostly circles Antarctica, both all year round.

Wikipedia - Jet Stream https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jetstream

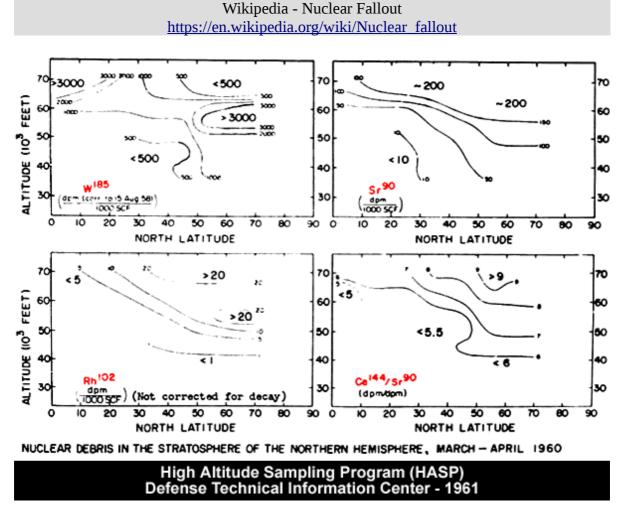
Nuclear fallout is the residual radioactive material propelled into the upper atmosphere following a nuclear blast, so called because it "falls out" of the sky after the explosion and the shock wave has passed.

It commonly refers to the radioactive dust and ash created when a nuclear weapon explodes.

The amount and spread of fallout is a product of the size of the weapon and the altitude at which it is detonated.

Fallout may get entrained with the products of a pyrocumulus cloud and fall as black rain (rain darkened by soot and other particulates, which fell within 30–40 minutes of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki).

This radioactive dust, usually consisting of fission products mixed with bystanding atoms that are neutron-activated by exposure, is a form of radioactive contamination.



A detailed discussion of fallout from **Teak** and **Orange** debris is presented.

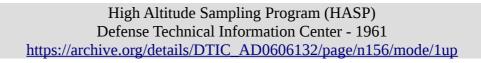
Rh-102 data suggests at least 10% of Orange was **in the lower stratosphere** by **May 1960**.

Ce-144 and **Sr-90** data suggests that 25% of the debris in the polar regions in **early 1960** was from Teak and Orange.

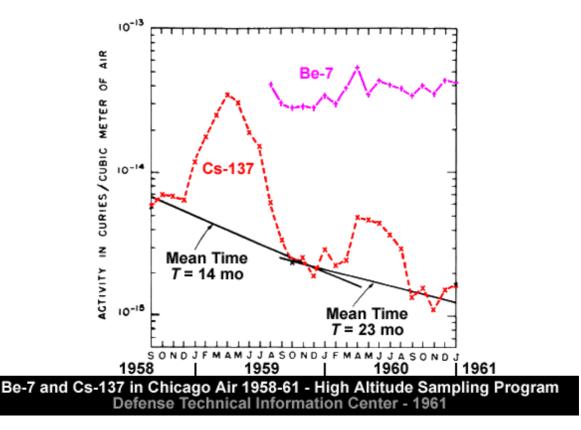
A half residence time of about 5 years in the mesosphere for Teak and Orange is suggested.

Entry into the lower stratosphere apparently proceeds through rapid downward mixing in the polar regions during the winter night. A study of natural radionuclides in the stratosphere is presented and assists in measurement of stratospheric processes.

Elements studied include C-14, H-3, Pb-210, Be-7 and P-32. Be-7 and P-32 concentrations in the stratosphere are about that expected from cosmic ray production.



The *High-Altitude Nuclear Fallout* from Johnston Atoll peaked in Chicago during April 1959.



Page 193-5

Cesium-137 is a source of internal gamma exposure since it can be incorporated into food chains. It is chemically somewhat like potassium and consequently is **distributed in the muscle tissue of the body**. ... Several features can be seen in this data. First there was a gradual increase from 1956 to 1958 as the soil accumulated more and more cesium under conditions of constant fallout rate. **In 1959 the fallout rate doubled** and the concentrations in milk and in people also increased markedly. During 1960 when the fallout rates were dropping rapidly, the milk concentrations started dropping but the concentrations in people lagged behind. This lag may be partially duo to the **140 day biological half-life of the cesium** and partially due to consuming stored food which was grown during a period of high fallout rate.

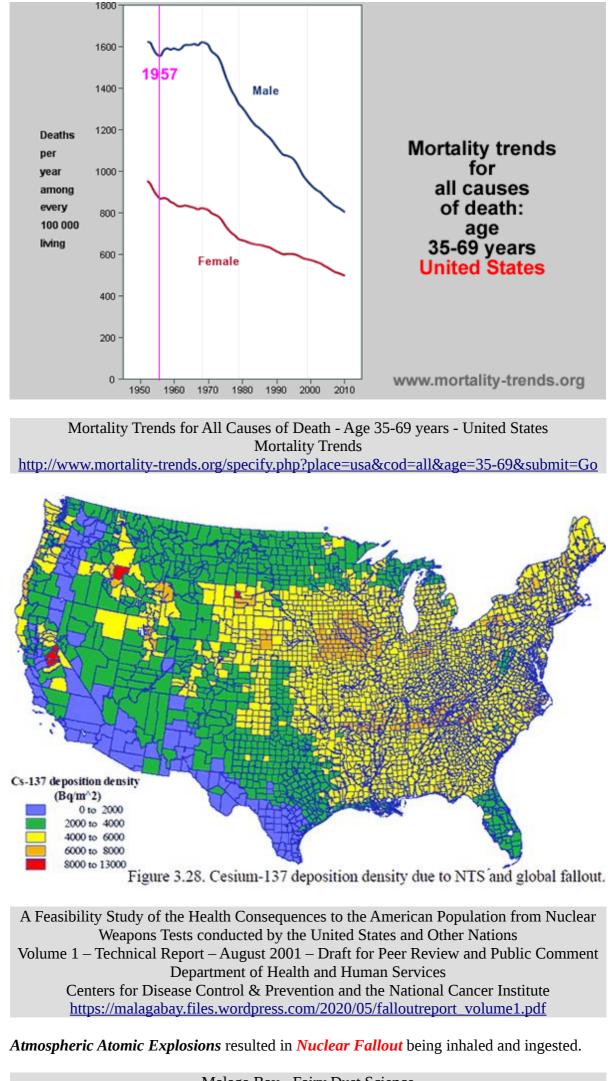
High Altitude Sampling Program (HASP) Defense Technical Information Center - 1961 <u>https://archive.org/details/DTIC_AD0606132/page/n134/mode/1up</u>

Caesium-137 ... is among the most problematic of the short-to-medium-lifetime fission products ... and **can travel very long distances in the air**. After being deposited onto the soil as radioactive fallout, it moves and **spreads easily in the environment** because of the high water solubility of caesium's most common chemical compounds, which are salts.

Caesium-137 has a **half-life of about 30.05 years**.

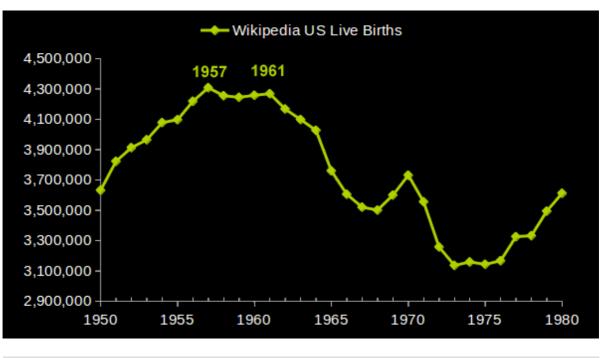
Wikipedia - Caesium-137 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caesium-137

The arrival of *High-Altitude Caesium-137* from Johnston Atoll **coincided** with the decade long flatlining of **American Male Mortality after 1957.**



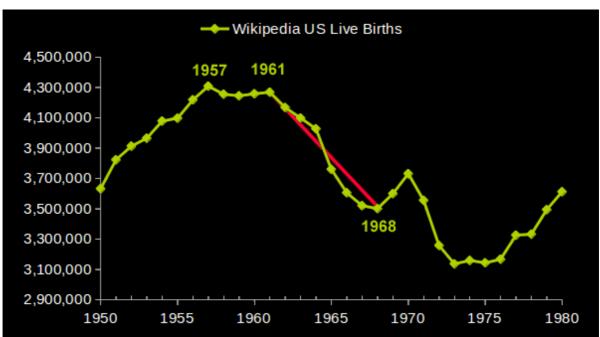
Malaga Bay - Fairy Dust Science https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2021/06/26/fairy-dust-science/

The arrival of *High-Altitude Caesium-137* from Johnston Atoll also **coincided** with the remarkable four year **Baby Plateau** in American *Live Births* after 1957.

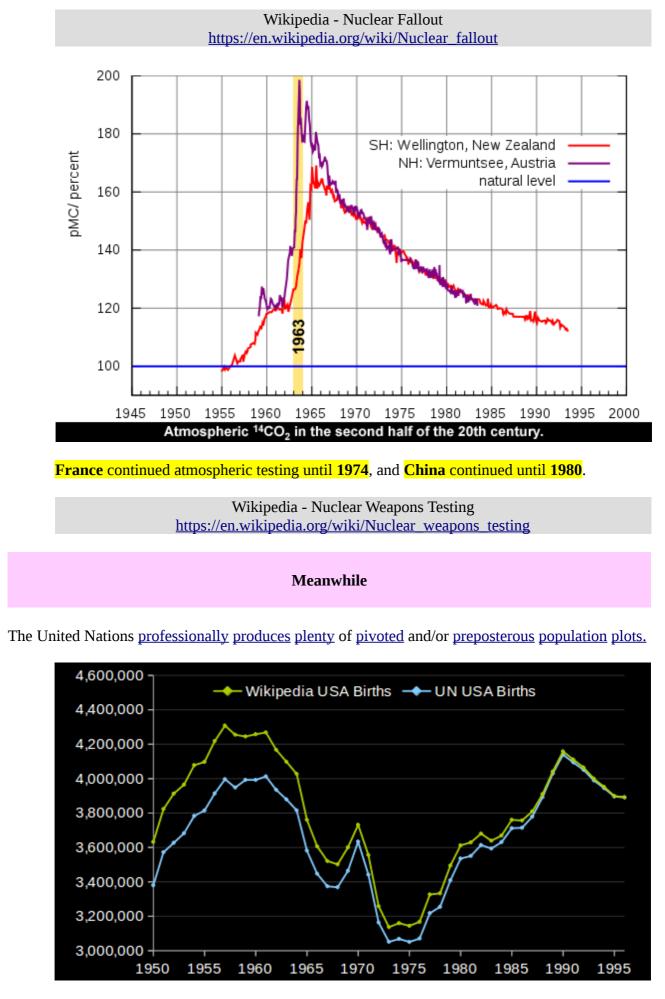


Wikipedia - Demographics of the United States - US Demographic Table 1935-2022 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics of the United States#Births and fertility by race





... children born after 1963 had levels of strontium-90 in their baby teeth that was 50 times higher than that found in children born before large-scale atomic testing began.



Before **1996 UN Births** are systematically **under** reported in the United States of America.

Malaga Bay - Population Data Shaping https://malagabay.wordpress.com/2023/10/30/population-data-shaping/

The Fraudulent Pact

The IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) and the WHO (World Health Organisation) are two agencies of the UN. The IAEA is an agency for the development and sponsorship of the utilisation of atomic energy as an energy resource, while the WHO is an agency for the protection of the physical, mental and social health of individuals all over the world. In the Fifties and the Sixties, when the programme "Atoms for Peace" was launched, the serious health risks and environmental dangers were largely unknown to the general public, but not to the WHO. In a report by the WHO in 1965 (among the writers of the report was the Nobel Prize winner J.M. Miller) is written:

"The genetic patrimony is the most precious possession of mankind. It determines the life of our descendants, the healthy and harmonious development of future generations. In our capacity as experts we affirm that the health of future generations is threatened by the growing development of the atomic industry and by the sources of radiation...We hold that the new mutations that will appear in human beings will be ominous for them and for their descendants."

In 1959 the IAEA had persuaded the WHO to sign an agreement (law **WHA12-40** of 05-28-1959) in which the silence concerning the effects of radiation on human health was extended worldwide. In practice the agreement prevents the WHO from publishing data or studies that could damage the image of the IAEA. In the years that followed this agreement the nuclear incidents that occurred one after another (the worst of them being those of Chernobyl and Three Mile Island) demonstrated, besides the risks of nuclear power to the health of the public, the real reason that this law was passed. The complicit nature of this agreement allowed, a mere four months after the meltdown at Chernobyl, the then general director of the IAEA, Hans Blix, to affirm: "The world could tolerate a nuclear accident as serious as Chernobyl! every year."

In 1995 the IAEA, on the basis of this law, blocked the records of the proceedings of the conference of the WHO in Geneva on the incident at Chernobyl.

The studies of this conference demonstrated the remarkable increase of tumours and of various other pathologies among the liquidators as well as in the general population stricken by Chernobyl, while Dr. Martin Griffiths of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs at the UN stated that the truth had not been told to the population involved.

Chernobyl: The Hidden Legacy - Pierpaolo Mittica - 2007 - Page 16/7 Amazon US <u>https://www.amazon.com/dp/1904563589</u> Amazon UK <u>https://www.amazon.co.uk/dp/1904563589</u> Archive.org <u>https://archive.org/details/chernobylhidden10000mitt/page/16/mode/1up</u>

As always:

Review the evidence and draw your own conclusions.

