

# Weather Warfare Possible By Atmosphere Modification

By JAMES J. DOYLE  
LOS ANGELES (UPI) —  
Weather warfare is possible, according to Dr. Irving Krick, the weatherman who called the shots on the Normandy Invasion.

But Krick said, "If any nation affected weather on a broad scale, it would immediately be projected on our maps and there are indications nobody is doing this on a global scale — as yet."

Krick, a former chairman of the Department of Meteorology at the California Institute of Technology, said most countries are still in a rather elementary stage in the development of weather control.

"Only in the private sector is it really in operational posture, he said. "Our own country took

ernment as a private consultant. He received the Bronze Medal and the Legion of Merit for his work in World War II.

He was at Caltech before the war and answered a request by Gen. Matthew Arnold to direct a group in long range forecasting. Krick went into the Army and applied methods developed at Caltech.

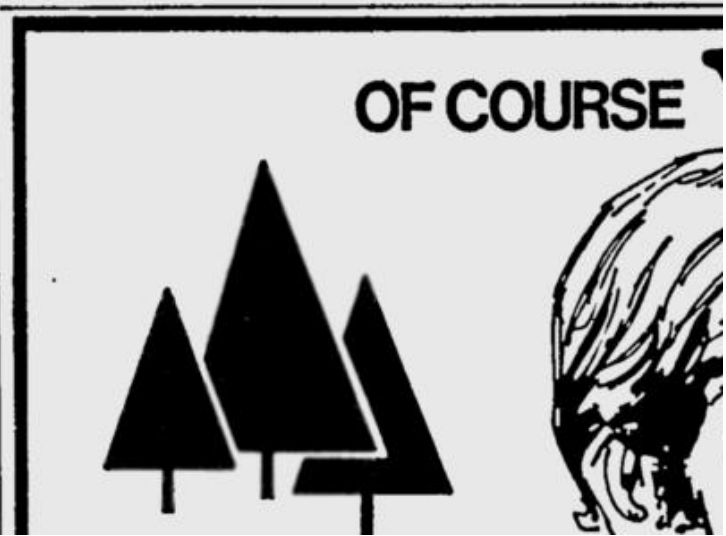
"We made detailed projections accounting for a week or more and set up a 'weather central' for bombings. When D-Day came along, it was an extremely difficult situation. The British teams had no weather forecasting methods that would go beyond a day or two and weather was very changeable at the time."

Basically, what Krick did, he said, was develop an archive of

"We got into weather modification as early as 1946," Krick said.

"In 1959, I gave a seminar at NATO on the possibilities of geophysical warfare and we

would have been able to affect areas downwind in the Ukraine and parts of Russia quite substantially. But nothing ever came of it. The concepts are certainly there."



he said. "Our own country took 20 years to get into it and hasn't really gone at it in an operational way. We do it to increase our agricultural productivity and hydroelectric power by increasing river flows. But that's all."

Recent books and articles have indicated that Russia was deeply involved in weather modification, but Krick said if this was so, the changes would be immediately apparent over the globe and measurable in this country.

Krick, whose firm is headquartered in Palm Springs, Calif., makes forecasts for industry, agriculture and gov-

ernment, was developing an archive of daily hemispherical weather maps from 1899 to the early 1940s so they had a daily picture.

"The method, developed at Caltech, was rather fundamental. We discovered the moving pressure systems in large segments of the globe in daily periods. We were able to get a handle on things at least a week ahead.

"And we found the atmosphere was controlled by forces outside it, such as solar output, gravitational waves, the sun, moon and other planets in gravitational influence," he said.

"These wave formations that traverse the atmosphere affect the highs and lows and move the surface winds around to produce weather fronts.

"Now we have a computerized technique for a day-to-day basis for several years. It's only been in recent years that other nations, have realized something like this is possible."

Despite the fact other forecasters were very uncertain and storms with high waves were continuing in the English Channel, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower chose June 6, 1944, for the the Normandy Invasion based on Krick's forecasts that it would clear for that one day.

## Brahms Congress