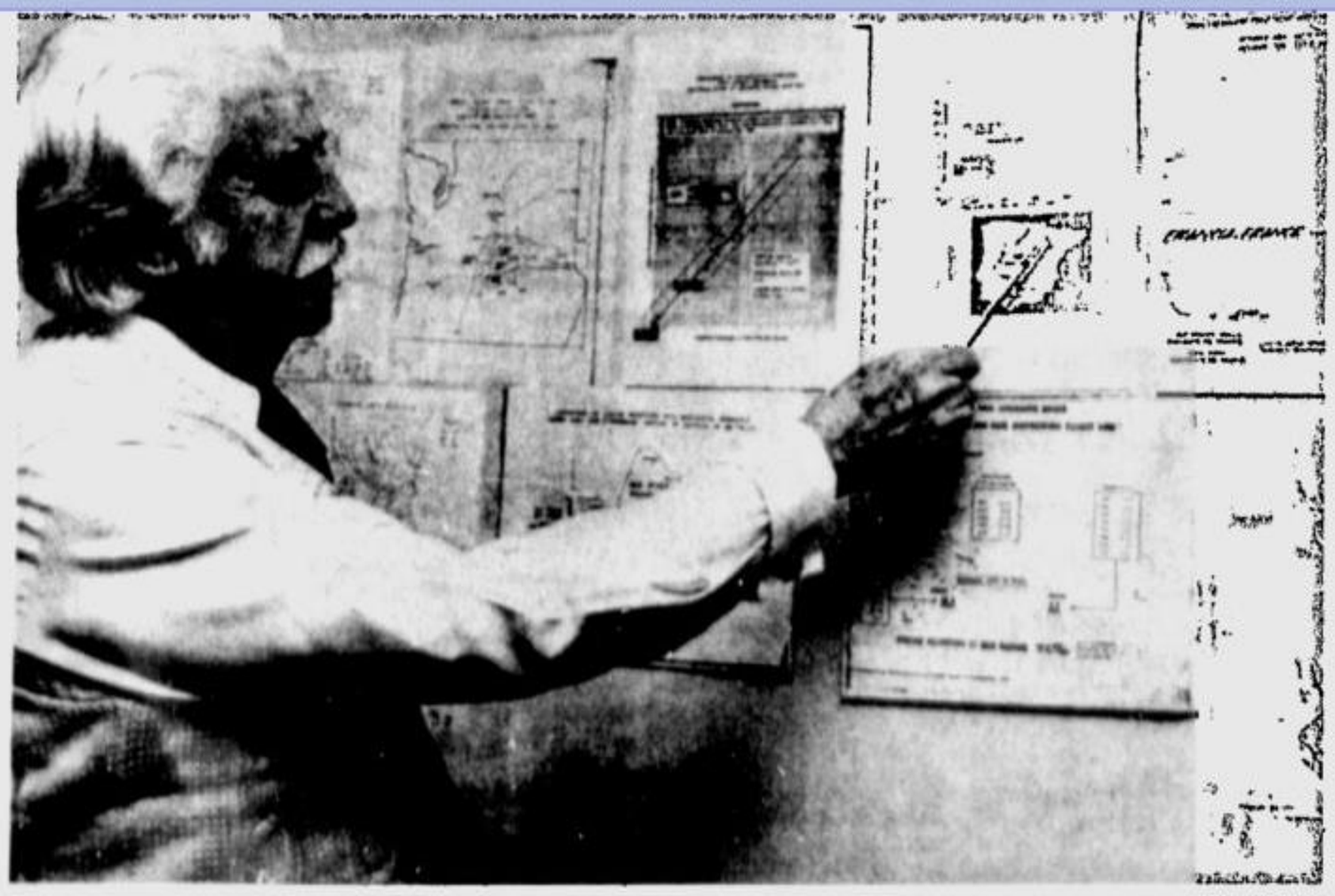
Forecaster Portrays Possibilities of Using Weather in



Using Weather To Wage War

Dr. Irving Krick, the weatherman who called the shots for the invasion of Normandy in June 1944, says that weather warfare is possible. He is a private consultant for a firm which makes forecasts for government, industry and agriculture. UPI Telephoto

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 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 government as private consultant. He received th Bronze Medal and the Legion o Merit for his work in World War II

He was at Caltech before the wa and answered a request by Ge Matthew Arnold to direct a group long range forecasting. Krick wen into the Army and applied metho developed at Caltech.

"We made detailed projection accounting for a week or more an set up a 'weather central' fo bombings. When D-Day cam along, it was an extremely difficu situation. The British teams had n weather forecasting methods tha would go beyond a day or two an weather was very changeable at th time."

Basically, what Krick did, he said was develop an archive of dai hemispherical weather maps fro 1899 to the early 1940s so they had daily picture.

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

"And we found the atmospher was controlled by forces outside i

Warfare

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 others, 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 Normandy Invasion based on Krick's forecasts that it would clear for that one day.

"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.

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