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change from the plant, by using excess heat as its energy source.

Mr. Austin also noted the efforts of Bottlers of Coca-Cola directed toward achieving a better recycling of aluminum cans by Bottlers of Coca-Cola in Australasia; and the collection for recycling of aluminum by the development of recycling centers in the United States for the plastic-free disposal of waste products. That way, he said, "we'll be able to make even more intelligent decisions in the future."

Citing his Company's concern not only for the physical environment, but for the quality of life, Mr. Austin pointed to the Company's efforts toward the development of a protein-rich, allergy-free product. He said he could add to the understated, and to the Company's efforts in a program in its Florida citrus operations to upgrade the production of food for the tertiary-type workers who harvest the citrus.

The protein-beverage work, in progress for more than four years, is not altogether altruistic, Mr. Austin said, "We expect to profit from this venture. But so will those whose digestive, dietary, and metabolic problems are improved."

The success of the Company's farm labor reform project, Mr. Austin noted, did not contain the problems that were anticipated; but today, due to the continuing success of the activity, that factor is no longer an obstacle. With its individual components of better housing, higher pay and benefits, and lower labor costs, the Company is reducing the standard of living of the workers to a parity with other Company employees.

Mr. Austin also noted the program "at the beginning of the beginning," he noted that with steady employment and nominally the individuals' productivity is increasing. The cost to the Company, he said, for equipment, supervisory personnel, transportation and other support requirements, have diminished surprisingly. "This translates quickly into a more profitable operation and a better return on investment."

PROHIBITION OF GEOPHYSICAL MODIFICATION ACTIVITY AS A WEAPON OF WAR

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Oceans and International Environments, I am very much concerned over the unofficial and unconfirmed reports that the United States has attempted to modify weather conditions in Southeast Asia as an instrument of warfare.

During the recent Senate recess, a number of informative articles concerning this subject appeared in the press, and some of these articles were articles appearing in the South America Daily News, and the Bruce De Silva, in the Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin; Seymour M. Hersh and John Noble Willford, in the New York Times; and by Vinson Cole, in the Detroit News. These articles reinforce my belief that we must move quickly to ban the use of all geophysical warfare. In an effort to achieve this goal, I have scheduled hearings on July 26 and 27, 1972, to receive testimony on Senate Resolution 281 which I introduced earlier this year. This resolution, which was cosponsored by Senator Barry Goldwater, Harrison E. Ford, and others, asks the President to use one of the Senate that the United States should seek the agreement of governments to a proposed treaty prohibiting the use of any environmental or geochemical modification activity as a weapon of war, or the carrying out of any research or experimentation with such technology.

I believe that if the articles referred to above will be of great interest to a number of Senators, I therefore ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RAINMAKING IS USED AS WEAPON BY U.S.- CHIEF INDOCHINA RAINSTORMS CONSIDERED TO FOIL RADAR

(Washington, July 2--The United States has been secretly seeding clouds over North Vietnam and South Vietnam to increase and control the rainfall for military purposes.

Government sources, both civilian and military, said during an extensive series of interviews that the Air Force cloud-seeding program has been aimed mostly at disrupting movement of North Vietnamese troops and equipment and suppressing enemy anti-aircraft missile fire.

The objective of the growing speculation in Congress and scientific circles about the use of weather modification in the Southeast Asian part of the world, as well as the cloud seeding over the far north and in the high altitude cumulus clouds—those most susceptible to cloud seeding—over the panhandle areas of Laos and North Vietnam from May to early July in this year. The longer rainfall season would give the Air Force more opportunities to trigger rainstorms.

"We were trying to arrange the weather pattern to suit our convenience," said one former G.I. agent who had detailed knowledge of the program. According to interviews, the central Intelligence Agency initiated the use of cloud-seeding over Laos and Northern Vietnam, since 1967. "We first used that stuff in about August of 1967," one former G.I. agent said, "when the Dearom regime was having a hard time with the Buddhists.

"They would just stand around during demonstrations when the police threw tear gas at them, but we noticed that when the rains came they wouldn't stay on it," the former agent said.

The agency got an Air America Beechcraft and had it rigged up with silver iodide," he said. "There was another demonstration and they seeded the area. It rained." The Intelligence Agency expanded its cloud-seeding activities to the Ho Chi Minh support area around the middle of the nineteen-sixties, a number of Government sources said. By 1967, the Air Force had become involved, and a former Government official said, "the agency was calling all the shots."

"I always assumed the agency had a mandate from the President to do it," he added.

A number of former G.I.'s, and high-ranking former Government officials, revealed the extent of cloud seeding operations along the trail as experimental. The state of the art had not yet advanced to the point where it was possible to predict the results of a seeding operation with any amount of accuracy, one Government official said. "We used to get out flying around and looking for a certain cloud formation," the official said. "And we made a lot of mis-
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takes. Once we dumped seven inches of rain in two hours on one of our Special Forces

camps."

Despite the professed skepticism on the part of the top officials of the Johnson Administra-
tion, military men apparently took the weather modification program much more
seriously. According to a document contained in the

Pentagon papers, the Defense Department's secret history of weather modification was one of seven basic options for

stepping up the war that were presented on request to the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the

White House on February 1967.

The document described the weather pro-

gram over Laos—officially known as Operation

Pop-Eye—as an attempt "to reduce traf-
ficability along infiltration routes."

AUTHORIZATION NEEDED

It said that Presidential authorization was

required to use operational phase of

weather modification process previously suc-
scessfully tested and evaluated in same area."

The document was written in another

year's working paper on Laos that was

distributed to the Pentagon.

Neither attracted any immediate

public attention.

The Cold War-seeding operations did

produce results, however, a lengthy and bitter,

albeit secret, dispute inside the Johnson Ad-

ministration in 1967. A team of the De-

partment of Defense and officials protested that the use of cloud-seeding was a danger-

ous precedent for the United States.

"The military agency hadn't analyzed it to determine if it was in our

interest," one official who was involved in the discussion said, who was concerned

over the rigid secrecy of the project, he said, although it might have been all right to keep

it secret if the Air Force had said it and didn't want the precedent to become known.

The general feeling was summarized by one former State Department official who

said he was concerned that the rainmaking

"might violate what we considered the gen-

eral rule of the thumb for an illegal use of

weapon of war against a state that could cause unusual suffering or disproportionate
damage."

There was also concern, he added, because of the

unknown implications.

A Nixon Administration official said that

he believed the first use of weather modifi-

cation over North Vietnam took place in

late 1967 or early 1968 when rain was in-

creased in an attempt to hamper the abil-

ity of the USAF to use certain types of war

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planes that would cause unusual suffering or disproportionate damage.

One government official explained:

"Operation Rainmaker" involved the use of

cloud-seeding in the South Vietnamese

War. The plan was to use aircraft to

generate rain in the central highlands of

South Vietnam in order to create a water

source for the North Vietnamese Army.

FAA was the key player in this effort,

along with USAF and the Weather Bureau.

FAA operated the project from the

South Vietnamese base at Qui Nhon.

The project was funded by the

Department of Commerce and

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There was no communication with the

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the General Electric Research Laboratory in Schenectady, were aimed at supercooled cirrus. From an airplane, Mr. Schaefer dropped a cloud-chromatograph, a national (carbon dioxide) into clouds to create billions of

return to use

Dry ice—or silver iodide, which is more commonly used today—turns moisture in the clouds to ice crystals that grow larger and larger until they are heavy enough to fall as either rain or snow.

Silver iodide is ordinarily used as the seeding agent because its crystals are similar to those of ice and it is more effective in causing supercooled water drops to freeze.

In warm clouds, salt or silver iodide particles can cause the water droplets to grow until they are large enough to fall as rain. This would be the type of experiments that could be effective in tropical or semitropical areas, such as Southeast Asia.

The type of seeding agent that could cause a large-scale change in weather is unknown in Southeast Asia, has not been discussed by civil servants, and scientists are loath to discuss the possibility, even to speculate that the method has a name—

Hygroscopic seeding.

Most cloud-seeding operations are conducted at ground level. Dry ice or silver iodide is used in place of the C-130's in Vietnam.

Small rockets could also be used to deliver the seeding agent.

WEATHER WAR: A GATHERING STORM

(Edited by Victor Cohn)

Technological America, that accomplished laser-radar-electronic warrior, has been harnessing the power of nature to control weather and military forces. The Pferd BLOCK 11, the world's first operational remote-control weapon: control of the weather for military purposes.

A weather-theory plane, by the evidence of a long- inged into the Pentagon's new laboratory, has been a test battleground. The site of some of the first-aid experiments along the Ho Chi Minh trails. Some scientists, calling themselves "American rain-makers," have been responsible for the weather disasters that struck North Vietnam last winter.

How much there is a hard kernel of truth behind an array of increasingly serious insoluble problems? Yet the very possibility that there has been a serious weather problem in South Vietnam is indeed a self-sustaining one. The Pentagon's first attempt to launch a weather-making capability—enough to chill many scientists. It is not an ultimate peacemaker, fears the proponent of the project, because in its future applications, flooding conditions will still need to be considered.

The Defense Department recently reported that it has "serious indications" of climate change and has been studying the possibility of influencing the climate. The Defense Department has been testing the feasibility of using cloud-seeding techniques to modify climate conditions.

"CLASIFIED" WORK

Sen. Pell, most persistently, and Rep. Cleaver and Rep. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), on behalf of the Defense Department for Peaceful Use of Meteorology, have proposed that the Joint Chiefs of Staff prepare a list of "alternative strategies" for President Johnson.

One, titled "Lass Operations," reads: "A successful pre-1967 use, sometimes in the years of Vietnam escalation, posed a risk of damaging the climate. Military and civilian officials prepared a list of "alternative strategies" for President Johnson.

In July 1967—according to columnist Jack Anderson, who published the first allegations of Indochina rain-making—U.S. forces started secret project Intermediary Com- petency. "Lass Operations" (with) claimed success in creating nunavat, (with) flooding conditions... along the Ho Chi Minh trails, making them impassable."

"What this means," Lukskas says, "is literally to change the climate. It is difficult to change the climate."

How might such changes be made by one country to help another? The highly respected Sen. Pell, who will leave the White House soon to teach at Dartmouth, wrote a 1958 warning against geophysical warfare, titled "How to Wreck the Environment." On weather war in Indo- china, Pell now says only, "I wouldn't know about that."

"As economic conditions among many advanced nations heighten," he warned, "it is a country's advantage to ensure a peaceful natural environment and a disturbed environment for its competitors."

"Future military possibilities... may be carried out covertly."

"The year's storm would be attributable to undesired nature and it would only after a nation was thoroughly drained out..."

"Far-fetched? Short-term rain-making— which MacDonald in 1968 called only a "future" military possibility—already seems an easier, if capricious, weapon."

"When the meteorological conditions are right, a special cloud of smoke can be created over a target area. A cloud of smoke can be created..."
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of rain which will fall. The amount of in-
crease is frequently of the order of 30 to 50 per cent.

Laird carefully added: “Massive downpours hav-
not been produced, and theoretical knowl-
ge at hand indicates that this will probably always be the case.” This, if oblique, seems to acknowledge the allegations that
the 1971 North Vietnam floods have been pro-
duced by the Pentagon. Pell, however, main-
tains that cloud seeding produces the floods, which he says killed thousands.

“IT IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE”

Robert M. White, the nation’s chief weather man as director of the National Oceanic and Atmo-
spheric Administration (NOAA), declined to discuss military matters in an interview. But
when asked if the military could cause floods he—unlike Laird—said, “Yes, it is entirely possible to get heavy rains out of the air
and to do it deliberately.”

“In the past decade,” White added, “there has been a considerable change of view in the profession who once thought it was
impossible. I think most knowledgeable people would agree that we have primitive capabil-
ities to influence certain weather patterns. And it is reasonable now to look to possible development of more sophisticated tech-
niques.”

Among patterns that can “predictably” be
modified, he said, are: cold fog (which can be cleared from airports); cold rain (most common in the tropics)—“In Florida,”
White said, “we have been able almost at will to make them grow explosively”; and cloud seeding (which can often be suppressed, according to recent claims by the Russians, who fire silver iodide into the clouds and reduce rainfall).

Beyond these, there are storms like hurricane
storms—as Hurricane Agnes, for example—which cannot yet be reliably manipulated for
“the purposes for which we have some encouraging results,” in White’s view.

All in all, he sums up, “We’re beginning to
see a situation where everywhere that happens in the atmosphere is an act of
God to where some things are an act of man.”

THE MORAL ISSUE

What perturbs many scientists is the mor-
lity of using such “acts of man” for milit-
ary purposes.

The Navy’s St. Amant emphatically does not see turning weather into a weapon as something inherently evil. “If you estimate the amount of damage done by imposing someone’s transportation versus blowing or burning a target up, I don’t think it’s so immoral,” he told Science magazine.

Most scientists, left-wing and establish-
ment alike...

The Science for Vietnam, Chicago Collective—a radical anti-war group of scientists and engineers, some of whom were passage in the Pentagon Papers—charges: “The U.S. gov-
ernment is embarking on a totally new and inidious form of warfare that promises to
disrupt the economy and social structure of a small country; it could create famine...”

University of Connecticut Graduate Dean Dean Thomas is the head of the National Academy of Sciences’ Weather Modification Panel, likewise says: “I’m opposed to it.” He
warns that direct manipulation of the day’s weather would go on to encourage Interna-
tional weather modifications “in a positive way.” A 1971 Army study urged the United States to sponsor a United Nations resolution
dedicating all weather modifying to peace. Unless nations do this, Malone told Science, “we will face hereafter in the Commerce Depart-
ment a group of persons putting the goods of man over the goods of the world.”

Pell argues that present military activities “could very well lead to another interna-
tional arms race.” “The use of rain-making as a weapon of war can only lead to the develop-
ment of vastly more dangerous environ-
mental weapons,” he said. “We must move to the control of the weather, climate and ge-
ophysic modification off limits.”

Joining the scientists (McGovern, Humphrey, Cline, Cooper, Cranston, Hart, Hughes, Javits, Kennedy, Mouldea, Nelson, Tunney and Williams), he has asked for legislation that will
prevent the Pentagon from, say, diverting the funds. Pell will try to smoke Laird out further at up-
coming hearings, perhaps this month.

LACK OF RESPONSE

The administration, too, may be consid-
ering the subject. But how seriously it is doing
so is unclear.

The Pentagon’s Foster told Gidde that the National Security Council Under Secretaries’ Committee “at the request of Dr. Kissinger
is currently working on the formulation of a
definitive national policy. Presumably this policy, when completed, will be announced to the nation in some manner, perhaps in
the next couple of months.”

The Neca unit involved is headed by
Herman Pollock, the State Department’s Director of International Environment Affairs. He
reports that it has considered only peaceful
weather-making, not military.

Pell is concerned that lack of adminis-
tration response so far to the pleas that it prop-
sed such policy, or that the President and the
State Department will never be first to wage weather war.

“I remember what happened five years ago when I first introduced a draft treaty to
ban all weapons from the seas,” he said. “I got rather unreal executive branch com-
ment, just as we’re getting now. But I
knew very well that the threat of missiles along the Atlantic ridge and “creepy crawlies”
tank-like underwater missile carriers—were on the near horizon that the Pentagon.

“I see the same process now. I think that
given a few years, we’ll get some sort of
policy here.”

Of all fields of science, Dean Malone has
said, none has produced more world coopera-
tion than meteorology. And he urges the
United States to avoid using its weather
research for military purposes.

Pell Perls U.S. Wages Weather
WARFARE

(Ray DeSitter)

Washington—”The Pentagon has the pow-
er to change the weather and already may have used that power to kill and destroy in
Southeast Asia.”

“I strongly believe clouds have been seeded in Southeast Asia for military rea-
sons. There is very little doubt in my mind,” Sen. Claiborne Pell said during an interview
in his Washington office last week.

David Kearney, a member of the profes-
sional states committee’s foreign relations
committee, is less cautious. “I have no doubt
at all,” he said.

Sen. Pell would believe the military
has been seeding clouds, perhaps beginning
as early as 1968, to clear them away from the camera. The weatherman...

Nevada, Seaborg, and others have said,
he also believes seeding with other chemicals has produced torrential rains. The rains have
washed away roads and bridges in rural Chi
Mas, in Vietnam, and flooded the northern
trail. Impeding the infiltration of supplies
and men from North to South Vietnam and
caused flooding in thousands, he said.

Defense Department spokesmen had ad-
mitted that they have the capability to dras-
tically increase rainfall, but in a sharp ex-
position...”

Pell was one of 30 senators who met with
Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, they refused to com-
firm, but carefully avoided denying, that such activities are under way in Southeast Asia.

Beginning in June of last year and lasting
for six months, the rains increased in the fall.
North Vietnam was devastated by heavy rains,
typhoons and floods.

According to reports by Pierre Descourt, a
French journalist, the heavy rains triggered mudslides, washed away or weakened roads and
flooded rice paddies.

The Associated Press reported that flooding
destroyed 10 per cent of the country’s rice crop and killed over 100,000 people.

North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van
Doung, the Christian Science Monitor reported, said water losses from the entire Red River and
Thai Binh River system rose to “unprece-
dented levels.” He called the flooding the worst disaster since the beginning of the war.


But Senator Pell said he believes the disas-
aster was merely the most successful of Pen-
tagon rainmaking efforts in the region.

The best evidence that the Pentagon is se-
eding the weather is found in brief re-
marks in the Pentagon Papers. The signifi-
cance of these remarks apparently went largely
unnoticed during the Pentagon’s
informal discussions in the documents.

According to the Special edition of the
press, the time a memo from Under Secretary of State
of Staff presented President Lyndon B. John-
son with a memo in 1967 suggesting that seeding the
weather in the region might be a way of widening the war without creating dis-
count at home.

The memo stated in part:

“Cellular clouds are being seeded in an area
in southern China. The experiment continues as at present plus Operation Pop Eye to reduce traf-
cicability along infiltration routes. Authority/Policy

I have been reviewing your request to imple-
ment operational phase of weather modifica-
tion project, previously successful test, and
planned by a team in some area.

Later that year, the President was pre-
sented with a list of escalation proposals, the
Panama papers. The list included the following:

“Cause interdicting rains in or near Laos.”

Other evidence supporting the rainmaking
efforts are circumstantial.

In March of last year, Jack Anderson, a
 nationally syndicated columnist, claimed in
his column that the Pentagon has been seed-
ing clouds over Laos and Cambodia since
1967. He said the project went by the code
name “Intermediary-Compatriot.”

Unlike other Anderson columns, such as
the one on the JTT memo or the disclosure of
a secret 1977 meeting between the Rall and
Pakistan

war, this column went largely unnoticed
nationally.

Last Sept. 23, Senator Pell sent a letter to
Rudy Johnson, assistant secretary of de-

fense for legislative affairs, asking about
the Air Force weather modification activities
against the North Vietnamese.”

The letter, and all subsequent communica-
tions, was made public by the senator and was
included in the 36th Congressional Record.

The letter asked the following questions:

1. “What are the objectives of the proj-
act (HUAC)”?

2. “How long has this project been in ex-
isenio? Would you provide a rather detailed
account of what the project was about?”

3. “In what specific countries is this proj-
ject conducted?”

4. “What amounts have been spent on this
project over the last three years?”

5. “Is the Department conducting any
other offense-oriented weather modifica-
tion programs? If so, what are the names of
these projects and where are they being
conducted?”

The following day, Mr. Johnson replied,
saying the questions had been referred to
the director of defense research and engineering.

After waiting for a response for two weeks, Senator Pell sent another letter to Mr. Johnson, again asking for a reply to his earlier questions.

On Nov. 23, Mr. Johnson sent the senator a lengthy reply.

The reply stated in part that “the possibilities inherent in weather modification techniques to support military operations have been the subject of research for more than 20 years. For a number of these years, the Department of Defense has been conducting research and development programs relating to various forms of weather modification.”

In the letter, Mr. Johnson stated that research has been undertaken “for the suppression of hail and lightning (to reduce damage to military property and equipment) and to prevent rain at airports and harbors (to ensure operations of safety of aircraft and ships).”

“RELATIVELY SIMPLER”

The letter added that “One example of fruitful research however has been the investigation of the feasibility of modifying weather in southeastern Asia.” When the proper meteorological conditions prevail (that is, when clouds capable of producing rain are available), it is relatively simple to increase the amount of rain which will fall. The amount of increase is frequently of the order of 50% or more. Certainly some scientists have told him the increase could actually be ten or 20 times that. However, he noted, a 50% increase in the average rainfall of Southeast Asia can have a tremendous impact.

Mr. Johnson’s letter noted that in 1959, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, with the participation of the Philippines, conducted a six-month rainmaking project on the Philippine Islands to increase rainfall. The purpose was to increase rainfall there. Mr. Johnson also stated that the Department of Defense had studied the possibilities of using clouds to produce rain in Southeast Asia and the Middle East. He added that the Department of Defense had also studied the possibilities of using clouds to produce rain in Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

“IT IS URGENT”

But the letter did not answer a single one of Senator Pell’s questions.

Senator Pell sent a letter to Defense Secretary John D.统筹, director of defense research and engineering, who sent a written response to Senator Pell on Dec. 16.

“REGARDING OUR WORK IN THIS AREA”

Mr.统筹’s letter stated, “Recognizing that the Congress is concerned with the question of the military application of weather modification techniques, I have, at the direction of Secretary统筹, sent to the appropriate members of the committees on Congress with primary responsibility for this department’s operations has been completely informed, to make me aware of the details of the weather modification projects being undertaken by the department.”

“RESPECTFULLY YOURS”

“However, I feel the information to which I refer has a definite relationship to national security and is classified as a result, I find it necessary to respectfully decline to make any further disclosures of the details of these activities at this time.”

Senator Pell said he understood the letter to mean that only John D.统筹, director of defense research and engineering, and the men of the Senate and House armed services committees, had been briefed on the matter.

The briefings were confidential and make it impossible for those legislators to discuss the matter even if they want to. Senator Pell said he had been offered a classified briefing to accept because it would limit his ability to ask questions and limit his freedom to speak out on the subject.

LARGELY UNNOTICED

When Mr.统筹 appeared before the foreign affairs committee in April to testify concerning recent developments of the North, Senator Pell and Senator Fulbright questioned him closely on weather modification. The exchange went largely unnoticed in the press.

Senator Pell asked Mr.统筹 if the United States had engaged in rainmaking activities “for military reasons in Southeast Asia.” Mr.统筹 said, “I don’t discuss the activities of the United States military personnel in Southeast Asia.”

The exchange went largely unnoticed in the press.

Senator Fulbright asked, “Why do you decline to discuss with the committee activities in Southeast Asia?” Mr.统筹 said, “I decline to discuss with the committee activities in Southeast Asia.”

A brief exchange between Mr.统筹 and Senator Fulbright, Mr.统筹 said, “I have never engaged in that type of activity in Southeast Asia.”

Senator Fulbright asked Mr.统筹 if he had engaged in rainmaking activities in Southeast Asia. Mr.统筹 said, “I do not discuss the activities of the United States military personnel in Southeast Asia.”

The exchange went largely unnoticed in the press.

Senator Pell said the Department of Defense had been “extremely sensitive” to the question of weather modification techniques and that information about it has been difficult to get.

Such an operation is easy to keep secret, because three men in a small plane are all that are needed to carry it out. Large numbers of men need not be involved, the senator said.

Senator Pell and one indication that the Pentagon’s weather modification over Vietnam is the United States’ decision to send a resolution on weather modification to the United Nations for discussion and that it is “extremely sensitive” to the question of weather modification techniques and that information about it has been difficult to get.

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Senator Pell said he plans hearings on his resolution and treaty late next month in February.

He said he expects to have some “exciting witnesses” for the hearings and hopes the hearings would be expanded and examine the Pentagon weather modification activities.

POLITICAL SPYING

Mr. Goldwater, Mr. President, the whole subject of political spying is one that has intrigued me for some time. As a matter of fact, the whole pursuit has made me an exercise in full liberty from the first time it was ever brought to my attention.

In recent weeks, we have heard a great amount of inflated rhetoric about an alleged attempt to bug the phones of the Republicans for an eavesdropping operation aimed at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington, D.C. Quite naturally the suspected culprits in this fascinating caper were — you guessed it — the Republicans. Consequently, the Democratic Committee has brought a $1 million suit against officials of the GOP because of some alleged connection between the two parties and the campaign to reelect President Nixon.

But now that the Democratic campaign sanctuary has supposedly been breached by GOP functionaries—one of them a former