

An Innovative Method of Weather Modification

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Abstract

First experimental studies of cloud and fog seeding date back to 1919, where Altberg and colleagues at the Central Physical Observatory in Leningrad started experiments both with ice nucleation in supercooled water and with snowflakes growth; on lab fog production; and on cloud seeding with electrically charged sand. In 1934 the Dutch Veraart performed the first studies on seeding clouds with dry ice. Later on in the 1950s, Vonnegut performed the first experiments by seeding clouds with silver iodide with good results.

In the last decades, several operations aimed at producing precipitation, controlling hail damage, dispersing of supercooled fog and clouds over airports, and dispersing clouds cover over large areas were carried out by using chemical agents. Diverting hurricanes path was also performed. However, many often the results that were obtained were contrasting and also sometimes an inversion of the tendency in weather conditions was observed with period of intense drought in areas where rainmaking experiments were previously carried out.

In parallel, in the 1950s the Austrian scientist Wilhelm Reich started investigating and experimenting a new method of weather modification aimed at restoring the natural functioning of the atmosphere characterised by periodic cycles of rain and clear weather. The fundamental principle of this method, that was called *Cloudbusting*, is based on the presence in the atmosphere of a pulsatory cosmic energy (called orgone energy) postulated to be responsible for major atmospheric phenomena. An energy that presents many similarities with dark energy such as a very low density and a homogeneous distribution in the cosmos, filling all void spaces.

Acting on the energetic potential that characterizes a particular area of the atmosphere, pre-existing atmospheric conditions, whatever they are, can be changed: one can make rain or snow, dissolve clouds, divert the path of hurricanes, create winds and hence decrease temperatures, lower smog, eliminate drought, abate desertification, etc. No particular chemical additives or sophisticated methodologies are needed as instead required for the traditional weather modification techniques.

Between 1952 and 1957, Reich carried out in the United States numerous operations, mostly aimed at producing rain in area suffering the drought. In one case, he intervened to weaken and divert the path of the hurricane Edna, that was threatening the Maine, along the Atlantic Ocean. All the time he obtained the expected results.

In the post-reichian period, many scientists replicated the experiments and confirmed the results obtained by Reich both in North America, Europe, and Africa. Amongst them Blasband, Eden, Senf, and DeMeo stand out. They performed operations in the driest and most deserts areas of the planet, such as the desert of Arizona, Namibia, Eritrea, and Israel.

In 80% of the rainmaking operations rainfall was obtained with statistical significance or not predicted by the weather forecast, with a reduction of drought and desertification. In other cases they succeeded to produce snow in mountainous areas (for tourist purpose), to put out large summer fires and divert the path of the hurricane Doria (1967).

Cloudbusting methodology can be considered as a valid alternative to the currently-used technologies for weather modification, intended as the recovery of the natural functioning of the atmosphere, above all in atmospheric conditions where no pre-existing clouds are available for seeding.

Further theoretical and experimental studies by satellite, aimed at a general validation and a more accurate use of the technology, are needed.

Introduction

Cloud seeding is perhaps to date the most widespread method for weather modification. It includes rain production, hail damage control, fog and cloud dispersion. It implies the use of chemical agents such as dry ice or silver iodide and the seeding is generally performed by aircraft on convective clouds.

First experimental studies of cloud and fog seeding date back to 1919 where Altberg, Obolenskii and, few years later, Vitkevich and Veinberg started experiments at the Central Physical Observatory of Leningrad, Urss, both with ice nucleation in supercooled water and snowflake growth; experimental production of fog in the lab; and electrically charged sand as material for seeding¹⁻³. However, the experiments with electrified ordinary sand failed to produce significant results. Later on, Krasikov experimented with stimulation by means of strongly hygroscopic calcium chloride, that was introduced both from the ground and from aircrafts. Also in these experiments the obtained results were of no practical significance.

In the 1930s Veraart in Holland discovered that raindrops form more quickly when ice crystals are present in the clouds. He saw each seeded crystal artificially introduced into the cloud functions as a catalyst for the aggregation of ice or small drops, until snow crystals or raindrops have formed that are heavy enough to fall to the ground. Veraart carried out four successful experiments on cloud stimulation by seeding the clouds with dry ice and supercooled water, which remains in a liquid state even at temperatures lower than the freezing point.

In the 1950s Schaefer and Langmuir⁴, in the Usa, and Nikandrov and Chuvaev^{5, 6}, in the Urss, carried out seeding tests with positive results on convective clouds aimed either at producing rain or suppressing thunderstorms.

A short time later, Vonnegut⁷ replaced dry ice with certain iodine compounds and especially silver iodide, which has a similar crystalline structure, but is much cheaper, to seed clouds with results very close to those obtained with dry ice.

In the same period the Austrian scientist Wilhelm Reich conceived a method, called *Cloudbusting* to influence the conditions and the concentrations of a new form of atmospheric energy, that he wanted to name orgone. He found out that this energy could be responsible for the meteorological phenomena and climatic conditions. This assumption was based on the principle that the Earth's atmosphere, as well as the cosmos in general, is not empty but is filled with this orgone energy. It should be pointed out, however, that this assumption, fundamental for the development of this method, has not yet been accepted by current conventional physics, which largely bases its convictions on the principles of Einstein who postulated an empty universe devoid of energy⁸. However, orgone energy presents many similarities with dark energy, whose presence in the cosmos has been recently hypothesised by scientists observing the behavior of type-Ia supernovae. Dark energy, like orgone energy, is characterized by a very low density and a homogenous presence in the cosmos so as to fill all empty spaces.

Reich conceived of cloudbusting as a method of reestablishing natural atmospheric functions and rains within dry, arid or desert areas, something which requires a spontaneous motion of orgone energy with natural charge and discharge phases, and periodic cycles of precipitation and clear weather. It is essentially possible through intervention to beneficially influence, or negatively disrupt, the atmospheric phenomena which characterize the climate of a certain area, and which are dependent, to a greater or lesser extent on the interactions of orgone energy, oxygen, water vapor, rain, sun, and wind.

The method is based on the orgonomic potential law that establishes orgone energy flows from a lower to a higher potential (Fig. 1). Varying the energetic orgone potential of the atmosphere, through the use of an apparatus called cloudbuster, one can create the conditions to restore natural rains, to influence winds and lower the rate of atmospheric pollution, to eliminate fog and affect humidity, and to divert hurricanes.

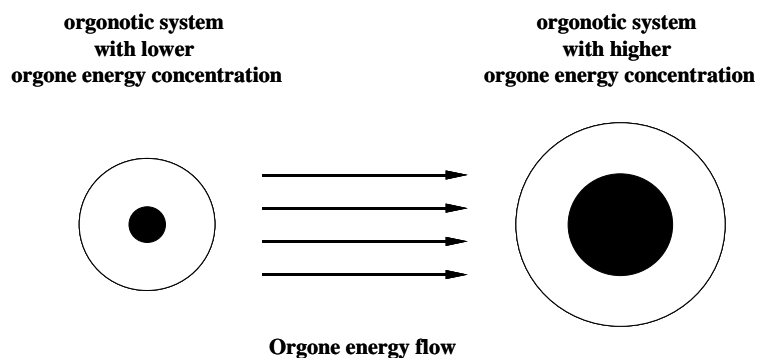


Figure 1 – Orgonomic potential law

Cloudbusting is different in substantial ways to traditional weather modification, and also presents numerous advantages over traditional methods. It does not require chemical substances to bring about changes in meteorological conditions. The technique can be applied under nearly any conditions, which is not possible with cloud seeding, as that always needs a cloud coverage with certain preexisting characteristics.

Experiments and Results

First systematic experiments of cloudbusting for the production or the prevention of rain were performed by Reich in the United States in the period from 1952 to 1957.

Many of these operations took place in Maine⁹⁻¹³. Others were performed near different cities along the Atlantic Coast¹⁴, such as New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Savannah. His most important and long-term experiment was carried out near Tucson, in the desert of Arizona¹⁵.

On one occasion, he intervened to weaken hurricane Edna, which was threatening the coast of Maine, and successfully deflected its course out towards the Atlantic Ocean¹⁶. In a final case, he carried out an operation to delay the rain that was brewing over the whole area of Rangeley, to help realize a parade organized for the children of the area¹⁷.

In all the experiments, Reich obtained the intended results. These were evaluated on the basis of the official weather forecast for the day of the experiment. To strengthen the obtained results, an operation was only scheduled when the weather forecast had predicted no rainfall for at least two successive days. In more complex operations, such as those fighting droughts along the Atlantic coast and in the desert of Arizona, or to divert the course of hurricane Edna, the official precipitation data supplied by the US Weather Bureau was consulted.

In the following decades experiments were replicated worldwide by independent scientists such as Eden, Blasband, Senf, and DeMeo. The work of these scientists was aimed above all to check the reliability of the method when used to produce rain in the most arid and harshest deserts of the world such as the Sahara¹⁸, and the Kalahari¹⁹, in Africa, and the Arizona²⁰, in the Usa. In other cases they succeeded to produce snow for tourist purpose, to put out large summer fires and divert the path of the hurricane Doria (1967)²¹.

In these last years many experiments were performed worldwide. Amongst these we find the Desert Greening Project that was carried out by DeMeo in November 1991 to bring rain in Israel and Greece²². The operations were started on 15th November and concluded on 24th November. In Israel the rain started to fall on 27th November. Persistent rain was also registered in Lebanon, Cyprus and Turkey. The mountains of Turkey, Cyprus, Syria and Lebanon registered unexpected and abundant snow. Jerusalem registered a record of 16 inches of snow while in Amman in Jordan 24 inches fell. Much snow fell even on some parts of the Negev desert, which can be found against the Sahara. The enormous quantity of water that fell on the countryside in the following weeks created numerous small lakes while Lake Kinneret (Sea of Galilee) threatened to overflow. The agriculture benefited from this abundant rain and a higher production was recorded the following year. The abundance of fruit and vegetables was so high that in a few months the prices on the Israeli market had dropped by 14.3%, which caused a record drop of 0.4% in the cost of living, after 23 years. Figure 2 reports one of the rain-producing apparatus at work on the shore of Lake Kinneret. From the picture it can be seen the increased height of the water level in early February 1992 as compared to the condition in late November 1991 as a consequence of the abundant rain.



Figure 2 – Desert Greening Project (Israel and Greece). Rain-producing apparatus at work on the shore of Lake Kinneret (Sea of Galilee), Tiberius, on 17th November 1991 (left). The photo (right) shows lake Kinneret in early February 1992, after some months of good rain.

In the Green Sea Eritrea 5-year Project (1994-1998)¹⁸, carried out by DeMeo to produce rain in Eritrea, rains were so abundant, both in the Country and in the surrounding areas, after 30 years of drought, that artificial lakes formed in the desert, near the Aswan's dam, that was not documented before. As a consequence of the large amount of rain fallen over Eritrea in that period, the government observed a dramatic reduction of the expenses in food import from about 100 million of US dollars to around 40 million per year.

Recently Senf and Abdellaziz planned a long-term project (the El-Haouita Project) in the desert of Algeria to green and restore the area located in the Laghouat region for agriculture purpose²³. Operations started in 2004 with the aim to gradually increase the humidity, and then to produce rain to turn and restore the land. They obtained a very good response from the atmosphere and after few months from the beginning of the operations a good humidity increase was observed all over the area (Fig. 3). This was followed by a gradual restoring of the desertic land that was gradually turned into a fertile and cultivable land with courgette, French bean, fig, orange, and apple plants (Fig. 4).



Figure 3 – El-Haouita Project (Algeria). Desertic land after few months from the start of the operations.

