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That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Chance of showers today, tonight. Partly cloudy tomorrow. Temp. range: today 73-86; Sunday 71-91. Temp.-Hum. Index yesterday 75. Full U.S. report on Page 32.

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McGOVERN'S VIEWS ALARM BIG DONORS ON WALL STREET

Economic Policies Threaten
to Cut Key Fund Source
for Liberal Candidates

LEADERS ARE OPPOSED

Democratic Supporters May
Withhold Their Backing
or Switch to Nixon

By **TERRY ROBARDS**

Senator George McGovern's economic policies have aroused great controversy in Wall Street and seriously jeopardized some of the sources of campaign funds that have traditionally been available in the financial community for liberal candidates.

Wall Street leaders who have directed fund-raising efforts for Democratic office-seekers in the past are virtually unanimous in opposing the South Dakotan. Some say they will back no Presidential candidate financially if Senator McGovern is the Democratic nominee; others say they will shift their support to President Nixon.

Such figures as John L. Loeb, James Crane Kellogg, William R. Salomon and Howard Stein—all prominent backers of liberal candidates in the past—express alarm at Senator McGovern's economic proposals and say they will not support him with funds.

Termed 'McGovernomics'

The term "McGovernomics" is frequently used in a jocular sense to describe Senator McGovern's policies for income

Hijacker Killed in Saigon; Tried to Divert Jet to Hanoi

South Vietnamese Student, Said to Be From U.S. and Seeking 'Revenge' for Bombing, Is Shot by 747 Passenger

By **PAUL L. MONTGOMERY**

A South Vietnamese student, said he would take care of his problem himself. He said he apparently an antiwar dissident whose scholarship in the United States was canceled recently, was shot and killed at Tan Son Nhut Airport in Saigon yesterday after he attempted to divert a Pan American jet to Hanoi.

The hijacker, identified as Nguyen Thai Binh, was shot five times by a passenger on the 747 airliner as he struggled with the aircraft's pilot. The student had said that his hijacking attempt was an "act of revenge" for American bombing of North Vietnam.

A student named Nguyen Thai Binh at the University of Washington at Seattle was one of seven South Vietnamese students whose scholarships from the Agency for International Development were canceled on June 7. All were ordered to return to South Vietnam but refused. All had been active in antiwar causes in the United States.

'Wanted to Go Home'

Friends of the student said that they believed he was the hijacker. "I called him last week," said Nguyen Tang Huyen, another of the group, in a telephone interview. "He

said he would take care of his problem himself. He said he wanted to go home."

The attempted hijacking occurred on Pan American World Airways Flight 841, which left San Francisco at midnight Friday night bound for Saigon, with stops at Honolulu, Guam and Manila.

Note Stained With Blood

Forty-five minutes after the jet left Manila for the two-hour run to Saigon with 153 persons aboard, the hijacker showed a 10-inch switchblade knife and a package he said contained a bomb to one of the stewardesses, May Yuen of Hong Kong. He said he would blow up the plane if he were not taken to Hanoi.

Miss Yuen passed a message to Capt. Gene Vaughn, the 53-year-old pilot. Captain Vaughn ignored the note, and another came, this one stained with the hijacker's blood. "This indicates how serious I am about being taken to Hanoi," the note said.

William Wilcox, the in-flight commander, said later that the hijacker had "a wild look in his eye." The steward said that the hijacker had a briefcase with 60 or so photographs of

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United Press International

AFTER HIJACK WAS FOILED: Saigon guards cover the body of hijacker slain aboard Pan American jetliner.



Rainmaking Is Used As Weapon by U.S.

Cloud-Seeding in Indochina Is Said to Be Aimed at Hindering Troop Movements and Suppressing Antiaircraft Fire

By **SEYMOUR M. HERSH**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 2—The United States has been secretly seeding clouds over North Vietnam, Laos 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 most recently at hindering movement of North Vietnamese troops and equipment and suppressing enemy antiaircraft missile fire.

The disclosure confirmed growing speculation in Congressional and scientific circles about the use of weather modification in Southeast Asia. Despite years of experiments with rainmaking in the United States and elsewhere, scientists are not sure they understand its long-term effect on the ecology of a region.

Some Opposed Program

The weather manipulation in Indochina, which was first tried in South Vietnam in 1963, is the first confirmed use of meteorological warfare. Although it is not prohibited by any international conventions on warfare, artificial rainmaking has been strenuously op-

posed by some State Department officials.

It could not be determined whether the operations were being conducted in connection with the current North Vietnamese offensive or the renewed American bombing of the North.

Effectiveness Doubted

Beginning in 1967, some State Department officials protested that the United States, by deliberately altering the natural rainfall in parts of Indochina, was taking environmental risks of unknown proportions. But many advocates of the operation have found little wrong with using weather modification as a military weapon.

"What's worse," one official asked, "dropping bombs or rain?"

All of the officials interviewed said that the United States did not have the capability to cause heavy floods during the summer in the northern parts of North Vietnam, where serious floods occurred last year.

Officially, the White House and State Department declined comment on the use of meteorological warfare.

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PAKISTAN REACHES ACCORD WITH INDIA ON MAJOR ISSUES

Mrs. Gandhi and Bhutto Set Freeze on Positions of Their Kashmir Troops

FORCE IS RENOUNCED

Soldiers All Along Borders Will Begin Withdrawing Soon After Ratification

By **ROBERT TRUMBULL**

Special to The New York Times

SIMLA, India, Monday, July 3—India and Pakistan have agreed to withdraw all troops from their mutual borders, to freeze present troop positions in Kashmir pending further negotiations on that disputed area and to undertake a "step-by-step" normalization of their relations.

The agreement, putting an end to the diplomatic deadlock that has held since the end of the war between the countries last December, was signed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan at 12:40 A.M. today (2:10 P.M. Sunday, New York time).

After five days of talks over terms, the two leaders' top aides put the finishing touches on the agreement in the late hours last night, the papers spread out on a billiard table in a Government guest house once occupied by British viceroy.

Up to Pakistan Parliament

The pact, described by an Indian spokesman as "an international agreement capable of

Judges Growing Lenient In Draft Amnesty Cases

By **STEVEN V. ROBERTS**

Special to The New York Times

Scientists Are Critical Of Rainmaking in War

By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD

After years of rainmaking experimentation, scientists are still not sure they understand the short-term effects of cloud-seeding, much less the possible long-term impact on the ecology of a region or the world.

This uncertainty has led to increasing concern among scientists over the use of weather modification as an instrument of warfare.

Dr. Matthew Meselson, professor of biology at Harvard University, was quoted in the June 16 issue of the magazine Science as saying:

"It is obvious that weather modification used as a weapon of war has the potential for causing large-scale and quite possibly uncontrollable and unpredictable destruction. Furthermore, such destruction might well have a far greater impact on civilians than on combatants. This would be especially true in areas where subsistence agriculture is practiced, in food-deficit areas, and in areas subject to flooding."

The issue has also been raised in recent months by the National Academy of Sciences, on the floor of the United States Senate and at the international environmental meeting at Stockholm last month.

U.N. Action Asked

Recognizing the many potential problems, the national academy issued a statement last year urging the Nixon Administration to sponsor a United Nations resolution "dedicating all weather modification efforts to peaceful purposes and establishing, preferably within the framework of international non-governmental scientific organizations, an advisory mechanism for consideration of weather-modification problems of potential international concern."

Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, and 13 other Senators recently filed a resolution calling on the United States to join in a treaty outlawing "any use of any environmental or geophysical modification activity as a weapon of war, or the carrying out of any research or experimentation with respect thereto."

But, during the Stockholm conference, the United States delegation was instrumental in inserting a weakening clause in a recommendation calling for all governments to "carefully evaluate the likelihood and magnitude of climatic effects" from weather modification and to disseminate their findings.

1969, in India in 1967, over Okinawa and the Midway Islands in 1971 and in Texas last summer—all at the request of the governments involved.

The results were mixed—success in the Philippines and Texas, but not elsewhere. Other tests over the years have failed to increase rainfall, or else failed to convince meteorologists that the rains would not have fallen without intervention.

But tests in Florida, in 1968 and 1970, led civilian scientists to conclude that clouds seeded with silver iodide crystals rained more than three times as much as unseeded clouds. The experiment, conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, produced "explosive" growth of rain clouds.

Controversy Remains

While conceding that "there's still quite a bit of controversy over whether your seeding caused rain or not," Ferguson Hall of the agency's Office of Environmental Modification said yesterday in a telephone interview from his Rockville, Md., office: "We seem to be on the verge of having convinced ourselves rainmaking will work in certain cases."

Rainmaking research primarily involves experiments in seeding clouds with silver iodide, dry ice, common salt and other chemicals that can act as condensation nuclei. The Government is spending about \$20-million annually on weather-modification research.

There are two types of clouds, warm and cold, and thus two processes by which seeding is believed to trigger rainfall.

In 1946, the first American experiments in cloud-seeding, by Vincent J. Schaefer of the General Electric Research Laboratory in Schenectady, were aimed at supercooled clouds. From an airplane, Mr. Schaefer dropped three pounds of dry ice (frozen carbon dioxide) into clouds to create billions of glistening ice crystals.

Moisture to Ice

Dry ice—or silver iodide, which is more commonly used today—turns moisture in the clouds to ice crystals which 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



AT ANTIWAR RALLY LAST MONTH: Nguyen Thai Binh, one of seven South Vietnamese students whose scholarship was cancelled by A.I.D., speaking in Seattle. Friends of the student said they believe he is hijacker of Pan Am 747.

Hijacker Is Killed While Trying to Divert 747 to Hanoi

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antiwar demonstrations, some of which showed him speaking before crowds.

Captain Vaughn told the hijacker that there was not enough fuel to get to Hanoi and that he would have to stop in Saigon. He also dropped the jet to 4,500 feet to minimize decompression if there were an explosion.

"When we landed at Saigon airport, I told the military under no circumstances to allow the aircraft to depart," Captain Vaughn said later. "I'd already made my decision."

Passenger's Pistol Returned

Earlier, a passenger had given his .357 Magnum pistol to the pilot for safekeeping, as is customary. The passenger was identified by Pan American as W. H. Mills, a retired San Francisco policeman now working in Saigon for Federal Electric, a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph.

As the jet approached Saigon, Captain Vaughn said, he had the pistol returned to Mr. Mills surreptitiously.

After the plane landed at Tan Son Nhut, Captain Vaughn approached the hijacker, who was in the back of the plane,

and who accused him of deception. "I told him, 'We have a language problem,'" Captain Vaughn said. "I can't understand you too well. Let me come closer."

The pilot grappled with the slightly built youth. "I shouted, 'Kill the son of a bitch,'" he recalled, and Mr. Mills shot the hijacker five times. The package of "explosives" turned out to be lemons wrapped in tinfoil.

"I took that fellow by the back of his neck and legs and threw him right out of that aircraft like a football," the pilot went on. "He was already dead. I just couldn't stand to have that person in any part of my airplane."

When the shooting started, the jet's emergency escape slides were inflated. Several of the passengers, who included a number of American servicemen returning from leave, were hurt in getting out of the plane.

At a news conference later in Hong Kong, where the plane went after the hijacking attempt, Captain Vaughn said he was sorry that the hijacking had ended "in this ugly way." But he added: "If he had been returned to the United States for trial, he would have been given a free ride through our court system. We have not

dealt harshly with any hijackers."

Mr. Huyen, the friend of Nguyen Thai Binh, said the 24-year-old student came to the United States with him on March 23, 1968, and had studied at Fresno State College before going on to the University of Washington. Mr. Binh received a bachelor's degree in fisheries management from the university last month.

The youth had been active in antiwar causes, speaking frequently at rallies. He was one of 10 South Vietnamese students arrested in a sit-in at the South Vietnamese Consulate here on Feb. 10. The protesters had asked that the United States end its aid to the Saigon Government, which they said was ruling by "terror and repression."

At his graduation June 10, Mr. Binh, the only antiwar protester at the ceremony, passed out leaflets at the door and attempted to grab the microphone when he got his degree. His black gown was decorated with white tape spelling out the messages "Blood Debt" and "U.S. in Vietnam Immoral." He had also written the words "Blood Debt" with his own blood at a rally in May.

The Agency for International Development issued him a ticket to Saigon for use June 21. According to one report, he stayed with a classmate in Honolulu. Pan American said that its records were conflicting, but they believed the hijacker boarded the flight Saturday in Honolulu.

When the seven antiwar activists were informed by the Agency for International Development of their recall, The New York Times reported in a dispatch from Washington on June 23, they were told it was at the request of the South Vietnamese Government. Mr. Huyen, who is a student at the University of California at Berkeley, and others fighting the expulsion order have argued that they would be persecuted if they returned to South Vietnam.

Mr. Huyen, asked why his friend would want to go to Hanoi when his expressed desire was to return home to South Vietnam, replied, "Maybe North Vietnam is an honorary home for him."

Mr. Huyen said last night that he had received a call from an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who wanted to question him about his friend.

Enemy Forces Asian American Studies Center For 4 Hours, Killing 10

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Monday, July 3 (Reuters)—North Vietnamese troops shelled the city of Hue for four hours yesterday, killing or wounding about 50 persons, military sources said.

The sources said they thought that the barrage, which was not accompanied by any ground thrust against the former imperial capital, was aimed at making Government forces feel uneasy about leaving Hue exposed to attack from the northwest.

Two divisions of South Vietnamese marines and paratroopers have moved up from their former front-line positions along the Myhanh River, 22 miles northwest of Hue, and have recaptured about a quarter of Quangtri Province, which fell to the North Vietnamese on May 1.

But this move has left Hue without powerful defense forces against any major attack that might skirt the Government's assault force and advance toward the city from the west.

40 or 50 Shells

Some 40 to 50 shells hit the northern and central areas of Hue, killing 10 persons and wounding 38, a Saigon spokesman said.

The type of shell used by the Communist forces was disputed. United States military sources said that they were from 122-mm. artillery, while the Hue police asserted that the barrage had come from North Vietnam's heavy 130-mm. guns.

Meanwhile, as South Vietnamese troops took up positions flanking Quangtri city, more than 500 enemy troops have been reported killed in the Government drive. But the fighting has been scattered and major resistance from an estimated four enemy divisions—20,000 to 25,000 men—has yet to be encountered.

North Is Bombed

United States planes continued their bombing of North Vietnam, with 220 air strikes and four missions of B-52 bombers reported by the United States command.

Fighter bombers reportedly damaged an airfield runway 30 miles north of Hanoi in the attacks. A command statement also said that three bridges and several antiaircraft defense installations had been destroyed.

The provincial capital of Anloc, 55 miles north of Saigon, came under 450 rounds of North Vietnamese artillery, rocket and mortar fire Saturday.



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Saigon reported its forces advancing from Myhanh River (1). Enemy's shells hit Hue (2) and Anloc (3).

ported that 46 enemy troops had been killed in fighting south of Anloc and that eight South Vietnamese soldiers were killed.

3 U.S. Jets Lost in North

SAIGON, July 2 (AP)—The United States command announced today the loss of three more United States Air Force F-4 Phantom jets over North Vietnam, with all six crewmen missing.

The delayed report brought to eight the number of jets reported downed in the North between June 21 and 27.

A MIG-21 shot down one of the jets last Tuesday about 60 miles northwest of Hanoi, the command said. The other two were reported lost to unknown causes June 24, about 30 miles northwest and 130 miles northwest of the North Vietnamese capital.

The command also said that an OH-6 observation helicopter went down yesterday eight miles northeast of Quangtri, with one American flyer wounded.

United States command reports show 50 American aircraft lost in North Vietnam, and 99 in South Vietnam and Cambodia since the enemy offensive began March 20.