

### **Why focus on war at sea?**

To begin with, there is nothing so impossible to observe and to record as the ocean water masses are. There have never been such large oceanic experiments before the two big naval wars, each with the duration of a half-decade during WWI and WWII.

Although industrialization and meteorological science emerged two centuries ago, reliable ocean statistics, comparable to atmospheric weather statistics, is extremely scarce, not to mention the anthropogenic ocean usage which hardly exists. The use of oceans has never been taken into account seriously when it came to its determinant role in the climate change. So far, serious data is not available. One would have to look for computer modelling, which, until now, has rarely given impressive results.

It is a shame that it seems necessary to regard historical naval wars as a kind of blessing. Their massive appearance and devastating forces serve as huge field for experiments. One needs only to sit down and compare time of activity and results on weather charts and weather statistics. If these "experiments" prove that naval war changed the regional weather and the course of the climate, it will serve as ample proof that any kind of ocean uses are serious forces to be taken into consideration when matters of climate changes are at stake.

The central point of this investigation was to demonstrate how, during two world wars (in the 20<sup>th</sup> century), naval warfare contributed to the global warming. An in-depth analysis has shown that the overall picture provides clear clues. World War I initiated a two-decade warming, from 1918 until 1939. World War II initiated a four-decade cooling period, from 1940 until about 1980. What made things even more interesting are the three consecutive arctic war winters of 1939/40, 1940/41 and 1941/42, caused by military activities in the North and Baltic Seas. The emergence of these three winters proved to be a powerful demonstration of how naval warfare drove temperatures to the Ice Age level, changed regional weather conditions and left an imprint on climatic statistics. This is commonly called "climate change".