

Table of Contents

A. A Guide to understand climate change - Page 1-22

A1. Introduction to climate change and man's contribution (p. 1-2)

A2. The experts who do not see a war (p. 3-12)

a. Sensational observations at Kew Observatory # b. Stockholm - Bingo! Three-winter record! # c. At the Centre of Marine Meteorology, but...? # d. Cold and Special - Winter 1939/40 # e. The biggest forecasting flop ever # f. Describing winter weather – without searching for causes # g. A lasting secret? The cut-off low pressure areas. Winter 1941/42 # h. Cyclone density changes during the war? # i. The El Niño didn't make the harsh war winters

A3. Man made climate – since 1850 (p. 13-22)

a. Can people alter weather and climate? # b. Where do we stand? # c. What should we look at? Anthropogenic ocean use! # d. Two world wars - two climatic changes # e. Comments concerning the terms "weather" and "climate" # f. Further remarks.

B. A three-year cold package. - Providing evidence? - Page 23-42

a. Introduction # b. Warm & warmer – The situation prior to the WWII # c. Time witnesses see a lot, but understand little # d. Great Britain in rough seas # e. A power that turns the Baltic into ice # f. Three sea ice years in succession # g. A thriller about the cold – But science is ignorant # h. Europe cold vs. globe warm; 1940-1942 - A summary

C. Winter 1939/40 - Page 43-104

C1. War brings ice age back (p. 43-46)

C2. Records, Records, Records – Introduction to the unexpected (p. 47-50)

a. In Focus # b. Temperature # c. More remarkable weather events # d. Conclusion

C3. War at sea 1939 - Facts and events (p. 51-56)

a. Introduction # b. The military strength in general # c. Total Naval war, and weather in opposition # d. Conclusion

C4. The sky cries because of the war? Dry, Rain, Cold! (p. 57-66)

a. Why talk about rain? An Introduction # b. Does war make rain? # c. The factor of rain prior to winter 1939/40 # d. Did the war show an effect in the U.S. in autumn 1939 and January 1940? # e. Natural variation? # f. Is it possible to establish a connection with the war? # g. The findings until now can be summarized as follows:

C5 Jet stream blocked by naval combat? (p. 67-74)

a. Air flow blocked – Understood? – An introduction # b. The first days and the cyclone in the German Bight # c. Blocking observed but not understood # d. Not competent enough to read the wind? # e. The whole winter season affected # f. How R. Scherhag rated December 1939 # g. An anthropogenic contribution to the preparation of a record winter

iv

C6 The weather attacked in the Winter War: Russia vs. Finland (p. 75-78)

a. Overview –When Russia went west # b. Military overview, The New York Times reported # c. Weather summary # d. Winter War on land and in the air - Summary

C7. The evidence in the ice of the Baltic Sea (p. 79-90)

a. An Overview – The numerous aspects to discuss # b. The icing condition, start, intensity, and duration in a brief view # c. Assault at the Bay of Gdansk starts an extraordinary ice season # d. Loss of heat by shells and anthropogenic forcing # e. From Kiel to Gdansk the Kriegsmarine churned the sea # f. The Scandinavian in action and the Kattegat # g. The Skagerrak on the edge # h. The German Bight and the sea ice # i. How the navies prevented early icing in the Gulf of Finland # j. Randomly excluded

C8 From the North Sea to the Atlantic (p. 91-100)

a. Could early questions have minimised the worst? # b. The naval war situation around the UK # c. Activities around southern England # d. Cooling the North Sea a matter to reckon with # e. War theater in the North Sea # f. The west wind aisle mutates to a cold corridor

C9. Finally on the first war winter (p. 101-104)

a. Factors & non-factors # b. From one autumn to the next # c. From low to heavy ice cover in the Baltic # d. The sudden end to a two decade increased warming # f. Summary

D. Winter 1940/41 a climatic research delight - Page 105 - 122

a. Bad boys in navy blue and climate experts without a clou? # b. Meteorological Situation in Northern Europe # c. Did the Skagerrak play a special role? # d. How deep could naval warfare penetrate? # e. The sea ice winter 1940/41 # f. Summing up a winter of scientific delight

E. The War Winter 1941/42 - Page 123 - 154

E1. Did naval war stop Adolf Hitler at the gates of Moscow? (p. 123-128)

a. A "lightning war" (blitzkrieg) collapses in early December 1941 # b. An overview of Naval Battlefields and weather deviation # c. Did the winter commence early? # d. Curiosity or what happened at Malgoviks primary school in Lapland/Sweden? # e. Early sea ice? # f. What made the winter of 1941/42 so severe?

E2 "Barbarossa" & its appendix - Naval war in the Baltic (p. 129-134)

a. Don't ask what the weather has done to war activities, but ask what the war activities have done to the weather # b. The Failure of the land and air offensive # c. The naval arm of 'Barbarossa' in the Baltic

E3 When the weather broke down along the Eastern Front (p. 135-140)

a. The forecast # b. A Russian account # c. Further Details # d. What else does science need to get serious – The Tallinn case! # e. Six months deviation # f. Three months deviation

E4 The winter of 1941/42 (p. 141-148)

a. What does one need to know? # b. Great Britain's weather # c. Germany # d. Denmark # e. Finland # f. Sweden # g. A cold air pool on visit # h. Consideration

E5 What evidence does sea ice offer in the Baltic (p. 149-152)

a. What to look for? # b. The Danish ice report (excerpts) # c. The Swedish ice report by G. *Liljequist* (excerpts) # d. The Finish ice observer Erkki Palosuo # e. Discussion

E6 Summary: Easy climate research with the winter 1941/42 (p. 153-154)

F. Any role of El Niño? - Page 155 - 160

a. Asking the right question? # b. What are the facts? # c. El Niño thesis is superficial # d. How reliable are temperature data to establish an El Niño? # e. Items to be considered # f. These observations and the *Brönnimann* thesis # g. Conclusion

G. Global Cooling from 1940-1970 - Page 161 - 176

G1. An Atlantic matter? (p. 161-168)

a. A settled issue? # b. How global cooling was discussed first # c. What are *David Thompson et al.* talking about? # d. The time matters # e. Too curious? Or, towards new thinking with the jellyfish?

G2 What does the 'Battle of the Atlantic' mean to the marine environment? (p. 169-

172); a. Introduction to WWII Atlantic matters # b. Physical stress to the Atlantic? # c. For example: Atlantic Convoys # d. The chapter air planes in naval warfare matter # e. German/Axis U-boats # f. Atlantic Sea Mines # g. Arctic Convoys # h. Total Allies loss

G3 Discussing the kick off to global cooling (p. 173-176)

a. The North Atlantic is not the only but a dominant factor # b. The Sea Surface Temperature issue # c. What can NAO tell? # d. A link between the North Atlantic and Europe? # e. The temperature-drop issue # f. Summery remarks

H. Pacific War, 1942-1945, contributing to Global Cooling? - Page 177 - 188

a. Introduction # b. The Pacific War # c. A cold winter in Japan 1944/45 only due to natural variation? # d. The regional extent of the cold winter # e. Coldest May & July on record – The data 1945 # f. A clue from SST and correlation? # g. The Shift in the Pacific – mid 1940s –? # h. Interpreting the PDO record # i. Discussion and Summary

I. Warming before Cooling – The trace to the First World - Page 189 - 200

a. A WWI ended with a Climatic Jump # b. A big naval war, and a big temperature shift in the Arctic # c. Conclusion

J. Results: Page 201-202

K. Reference: Page 203-210

L. Index – Images: Page 211- 222

**Everything comes from water.
Everything is maintained through water.
Ocean, give us your eternal power.**

Drama: Faust II; J. W. v. Goethe (1749-1832)

"It might appear, therefore, as if the oceanic circulation and the distribution of temperature and salinity in the ocean are caused by the atmospheric processes, but such a conclusion would be erroneous, because the energy that maintains the atmospheric circulation is to be greatly supplied by the oceans."

*Harald Ulrik Sverdrup (1888 – 1957)
"Oceanography for Meteorologists", New York 1942, page 223*