

"The house is burning and we are looking elsewhere"

In September 2002, the President of the Republic, Mr. Jacques Chirac, wrote his speech for the Earth Summit in Johannesburg and it was a climatologist who suggested that he add the now famous phrase **"the house is burning and we are looking elsewhere"**.

Indeed, **the house is burning because of the Arctic Ocean, which has been overheating between +4°C and +7°C for 22 years**, with a sudden start in 2005. This acceleration of +5.1°C between 2004 and 2005 of overheating in the Arctic is linked to an exceptional hurricane season over the North Atlantic in 2004 which deposited **an excess of stratospheric water vapor that accumulated over the North Pole**.

Indeed, there were fifteen tropical storms in the area, nine of which evolved into cyclones. The United States suffered six hurricanes (Alex, Charley, Frances, Gaston, Ivan and Jeanne) of category three or higher. "You have to go back to 1886 to see Florida hit by four hurricanes in the same season."

See the Excel sheet below for monitoring the temperature surpluses of polar vortices in winter.

This overheating of the Arctic Ocean in October, November, December, January, February and March

is propelling France, Europe and the Mediterranean Sea on an untenable trajectory of +3°C since 2024 and towards +7°C or more in 2100. Dealing with the Labrador Current, which originates from the Arctic, is an absolute priority to maintain the current circulation of the Gulf Stream and to control the climate of Europe.

We must not count on the United States or Russia to maintain the temperate climate of European countries. **This is the heaviest responsibility of the future President of the Republic for the period 2027-2032.** The French are waiting for a serious and credible project to restore France's power and get it out of a complicated financial situation with concrete proposals but **without forgetting the CLIMATE. We can no longer look the other way and the future President must give his vision to stop climate change.**

I would like to thank the jury of the Lépine Competition 2025 for awarding me the participation certificate.

In terms of climate, my contribution consists in **reversing priorities and first fighting against the stratospheric water vapour** produced by human activities, in order to **reduce the intensity of hurricanes and stop runaway climate change.**

The Arctic Ocean has been in brutal overheating since 2005 and the cause is clearly identified. It is the water vapor deposited by **North Atlantic**

hurricanes and global air transport in the stratosphere, 93% of flights are in the Northern Hemisphere and only 7% in the Southern Hemisphere.

This water vapour produced by the combustion of kerosene, consumed 300 millions tonnes per year, and deposited between 10 and 13 km above sea level in the **lower stratosphere**, is not evacuated in 10/15 days as in the troposphere, but in 1000/1500 days.

The polar Arctic vortex, which only operate during the three months of winter, do not have the capacity to evacuate all the water vapour, which has been accumulating over the North Pole for 22 years.

This is the equivalent of more than twice that propelled by the explosion of the Hunga Tonga submarine volcano on January 15, 2022.

Indeed, the southern hemisphere is NO longer overheating as the reading of the Excel sheet **below reports** (temperature south pole in summer 0°C, in autumn 0°C, in winter -1,1 °C) and we now know how the polar vortex works in Antarctica.

The positive temperature anomalies of the South Pole of the Antarctic winter (July, August, September) between +2.1°C and 3.7°C from 2022 to 2025 reveal the following fact.

We CAN verify that from the end of SEPTEMBER 2025, in four successive winters, the 140 millions tons of water vapor, accidentally injected by the explosion of this underwater volcano, ARE totally

evacuated from the stratosphere by the global stratospheric circulation.

The temperature anomaly recorded in July 2026, the first month of the austral winter, is -2.6°C , which, compared to July 2025, $+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ represents a significant drop in temperature of -3.1°C , confirmed by the increase in Antarctic sea ice by $+0.383$ million km^2 .

The temperature anomaly reading for August 2026 is -0.5°C , which compared to August 2025, $+6.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ represents a phenomenal drop of 6.7°C .

The September temperature anomaly reading is -0.9°C , which compared to September 2025 $+4.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ represents a drop of -5.3°C .

The austral winter has returned to a normal temperature of -1.1°C with a brutal fall of -4.8°C compared to 2025 in overheating of $+3.7^{\circ}\text{C}$.

This shows that water vapor is not evacuated in 10 days as in the troposphere, but in several years when deposited in the stratosphere. **Stratospheric water vapor, which accelerates global warming, is much worse than carbon dioxide and must be eliminated as a priority.**

Thus, there would be no more acceleration of the greenhouse effect, no more need for the

catastrophic decline in the economy and the world population recommended by a large number of climatologists. And we can deduce the following proposition from this.

Without any additional investment, EUROPEAN AIRLINE PILOTS can stop the runaway climate of the Arctic, Europe and the Mediterranean in four years **by limiting the cruising altitude to less than 8,000 metres.**

When flying in the lower troposphere, the water vapour produced by the combustion of kerosene is climate-neutral, as in the days of propeller-driven aircraft.

AIR FRANCE, EUROPEAN AIRLINES, SAFRAN AND AIRBUS SHOULD ADVOCATE THIS OBVIOUS SOLUTION OF DEHYDRATING the lower stratosphere to 100%. And when the hydrogen-powered electric aircraft promised for 2100, 100% decarbonized and 100% dehydrated, air mobility will be **totally without any influence on the climate.**

Thus, the President of the Republic, Mr. Emmanuel Macron, could present **an entirely French solution as early as 2026 so that our house does not burn again in 2030.**

NOTA BENE

The Arctic is overheating by more than 4°C and up to 7°C for 17 years in winter and autumn for 14 years.

Antarctica has been overheating between 2°C and 3.8°C for only 5 years in winter. At the end of winter 2025 (July, August, September) the runaway climate of the S Pole continent is stopped in its tracks, and at the end of autumn at the end of December 2025 the temperature anomalies drop to -0.2°C. At the end of the summer at the end of March 2026 anomalies at 0°C, at the end of autumn at the end of June 2026 anomalies at 0°C. Over the three months of the Antarctic winter July, August and September, the average temperature anomalies is -1.1°C as in 2021.

This confirms the urgent need to dehydrate the Arctic.

Temperature variation of the Arctic and Antarctic polar vortexes: recorded on the site, (nasa global temperature giss)

trimes	1st	ja fe ma		2nd	Av ma ju	3rd	Jul to Se	4th	Oc No De
Area	N pole	S pole	Notes	Pole N	S pole	N pole	S pole	N pole	S pole
year	Winter	Summer		Spring	autumn	Summer	Winter	autumn	Spring
/sais									
2004	-0,6°	-0,1°		0,25°	-0,65°	-0,5°	-4°	-0,8°	0,6°
2005	4,5°	1,2°		1,6°	-0,25°	0,3°	1,3°	3°	1,7°
2006	4°	-0,25°		2,5°	-1,1°	0,8°	0,4°	3,4°	-0,6°
2007	3,5°	0°		2°	1,8°	1°	1°	3,5°	0,1°
2008	2,1°	0,3°		1,65°	0°	1,4°	0,75°	3,5°	0,2°
2009	2,4°	-1,7°		0,37	0,9°	1,8°	0,4°	5,4°	1,1°
2010	4°	2°		3,5°	-1,2°	1,1°	-0,4°	4°	0,8°
2011	6°	1°		2,3°	-1,1°	1,3°	2,7°	4,2°	2,6°
2012	5°	1,1°		2,2°	-0,6°	2°	-1,1°	6°	1,9°
2013	2,6°	1,3°		1,6°	-0,9°	0,3°	3,8°	2,8°	1,6°
2014	5,5°	-0,8°		1,75°	1,52°	0,7°	1,7°	2°	0,6°
2015	4°	0°		1,5°	-0,7°	1,3°	-1,5°	4,5°	0,7°
2016	7°	-0,9°		1,5°	-0,3°	3°	-0,2°	7,5°	1,2°
2017	5°	1,1°		0,7°	1,22°	0,8°	-0,75°	4°	0,7°
2018	6°	0,9°		0,45°	1°	1,15°	0°	4,2°	2,7°
2019	3,4°	1,6°	Cov 19	2,7°	-0,4°	2,2°	1,15°	4,9°	0,4°
2020	2,2°	0°	Covi19	4,3°	1,7°	1,6°	0°	5°	0°
2021	5,7°	-0,3°		3,2	-2°	2°	-1°	4,5°	-0,7°
2022	4,8°	0,3°	Explo	1,6	1,12°	1,6°	2,1°	3,7°	-1,8°
2023	5,9°	-1°	Volcano	1,5°	0,42°	2,2°	1,5°	5°	-1,2°
2024	4,2°	-1,2°	Hunga	3,1°	1°	2,1°	3,2°	6,5°	-0,2°
2025	6,5°	0°	Tonga	1,6°	1,62°	1,6°	3,7°	7°	-0,2°
2026	6°	0°		2,3°	0°	2,2°	-1,1°		

