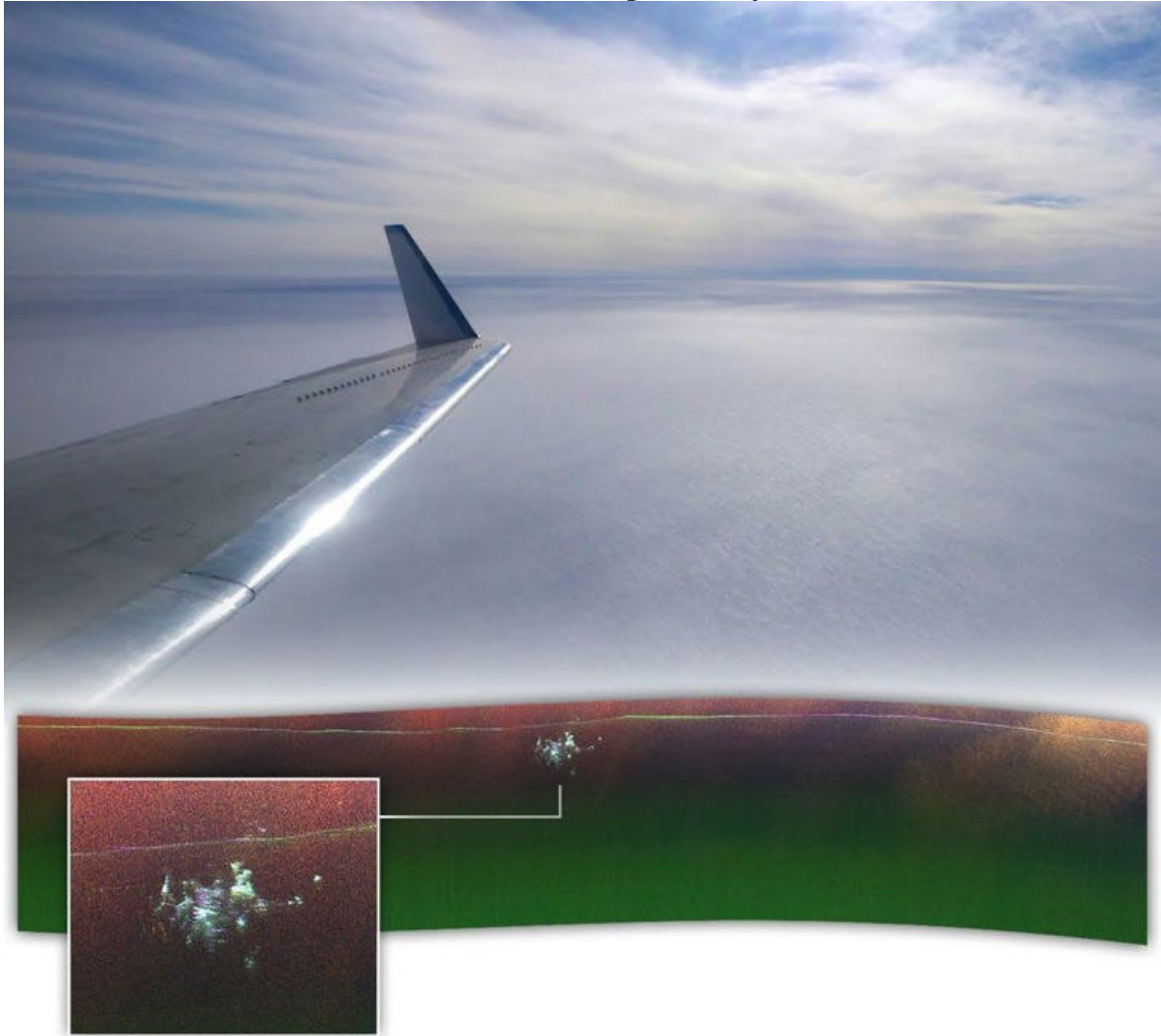


# NASA spots 'city under the ice' nuclear base in Greenland

Richard Jeffries, GB News, 27.11.2024. English only version.



Nasa spots 'city under the ice' nuclear base in Greenland© GB News

# The Secret of Camp Century

## The “City under the ice” finding.

*The following pages are a direct copy of the pages that appeared as a news item on the site of Great Britain News on Wednesday the 27<sup>th</sup> of November 2024. I did capture a copy of the same item by Sky News, but have not seen any similar reporting any-where else on the internet.*

Reading the news clip reminded me very strongly of an experience from my student days when I in 1966 volunteered to be part of the annual summer expedition of the Danish Ordnance Survey office, (Geodætisk Institut (GI)) first to the Faroe Islands and later to Greenland.

It promised to be a chance to experience these parts of the world while they were still relatively untouched and it was still possible to imagine what the early explorers must have experienced. It was for. Example quite obvious that the birds and animals had never been in contact with a human being and was unsure as to whether to stay put or ran or fly off as I experienced with a young fox and several young seagulls.

I believe that from the point of view of the GI the main reason for these expeditions was to firm up the measurements of the geographical coverage of Denmark and some Danish dependencies.

However the year 1966 was dubbed “The International Geophysical Year”. The idea was that in that year teams from Canada and Denmark respectively should measure the distance between Greenland and the island of Ellesmere and this to be done again in 1976 to look for any changes. Whether that second part was ever done, unfortunately I do not know.

The news clip that inspired me so much appeared on the Internet of my PC on Wednesday the 27<sup>th</sup> of November 2024 and the reason for my memory being so re-awakened is that I and some of fellow explorers had occasion to be shown what the Americans were seeking to do.

In that context I may owe them a measure gratitude for letting the members of the expedition see the icy complex they had created.

### What NASA found

NASA scientists have uncovered a hidden Cold War-era military base beneath Greenland's ice sheet using advanced radar imaging technology.

The remarkable discovery was made during an April 2024 flyover, when researchers aboard NASA's Gulfstream III jet captured unprecedented views of the buried installation.

"We were looking for the bed of the ice and out pops Camp Century. We didn't know what it was at first," said Alex Gardner from Nasa's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL).

The radar imaging revealed detailed structures of what was once known as Camp Century, now completely buried beneath layers of snow and ice.

Using Nasa's sophisticated UAVSAR instrument mounted to the aircraft's belly, scientists were able to produce detailed maps that showed the abandoned base's layout in remarkable clarity.

Camp Century was originally constructed in 1959, built by creating an intricate network of tunnels beneath the surface layer of Greenland's ice sheet.

The military installation remained operational for less than a decade, before being abandoned in 1967.

In the decades since its abandonment, continuous snow and ice accumulation has buried the facility's structures deep beneath the surface.

Researchers are particularly interested in tracking the site's depth, as it could help determine when melting ice might expose the camp and any remaining biological, chemical, and radioactive waste buried within.

The new UAVSAR technology marks a significant advancement over previous survey methods used in Greenland.

The breakthrough demonstrates UAVSAR's potential for creating highly detailed subsurface maps of ice-covered regions.

The discovery has significant implications beyond mapping abandoned military installations.

Scientists believe this technology could revolutionise how we measure ice sheet thickness in similar environments, particularly in Antarctica.

This capability is crucial for understanding how climate change affects polar regions.

"Without detailed knowledge of ice thickness, it is impossible to know how the ice sheets will respond to rapidly warming oceans and atmosphere, greatly limiting our ability to project rates of sea level rise," Dr Greene emphasised.

The successful test survey has opened new possibilities for future research.

Scientists are optimistic that these results will pave the way for the next generation of aerial mapping in Greenland, Antarctica, and beyond.

The technology's ability to provide detailed subsurface mapping could prove invaluable in predicting and understanding global sea level changes.

## **Geodætisk Institut (GI) ekspedition**

### **Faroe Islands**

Two relatively small ships of design as a typical Danish fishing vessel were sailing from Refshaleøen bound for the Faroe Islands. Each ship was manned each with four individuals including the captain, one officer and two able seamen. It happened towards the end of May 1966 and the purpose of the journey was that they at the Faroe Islands would meet a team of members of the institute in Copenhagen.

This team included the leader of the expedition, 3-4 people with specialism in geodesy and a similar number of 'workers' including myself. Our principal task was to help carrying the quite heavy measuring instruments up and down the sides of the mountains.

This equipment demanded that the visibility between two observation points should be near perfect and conditions otherwise such that the ships could sail without danger from island to island. However, the reader of this article will be familiar with the common perception that on the Faroe Islands it rains 364 days of the year and is foggy on the last day. We had therefore ample opportunities to explore the local life and culture forexample by participation in the celebrations of the local national holiday perhaps by joining the traditional chain dance while joining in the singing of the 90 or 900(?) that accompanied the dance.

We were staying on the islands for about 4-6 weeks after which the crews of the ships had the task of taking the ships to Greenland round the 'Cape Farewell' and in parallel with the west-coast of Greenland to the district of Thule; in total a journey lasting approximately 2-3 weeks with the resourcer to hand – the two ships.

The other members of the expedition utilised this break in the routine well deserved holiday.

When we again all got together it was on the American military base which functioned as base camp for other activities in the area. All provisions to sustain human life were delivered to this place: Food, fuel, materials to repair and maintain the bacans racks and new people to replace those who had outstayed their welcome etc.; waste was destroyed and what might be reused was exported to unknown entrepreneurs. And on this base had the Danish expedition arranged for its members to have nightshelter, a roof over our heads and also regular meals, while the leadership was planning travelling further north.

### **Camp Century**

As described above, conditions were such that we could only work, when there was 100% visibility back and forth between all four stations (2 on the side of Greenland and 2 on the Island of Ellesmere) and conditions for sailing were reasonably free of danger.

However, for much of the time the weather was cloudy with dense fog and mist. Daily reconnaissance flights with the help of the Americans confirmed the sea to be covered in unsteady pack ice.

In a similar vain to the situation on the Faroe Islands we spend a lot of time doing small walkabouts inside the designated area of the base; to roam further afield was strictly forbidden. At the same time we were keen to leave the base to get to the area of interest, to erect the observation posts and complete the job, so we were constantly listening out for the order to go; constantly listening until one day !..... we were invited on a sightseeing trip to the installation which had been baptized 'Camp Century'.

'Camp Century' consisted of an opening of the same size as the door to the garage of an ordinary family car. Behind the door a labyrinth of corridors and long tunnels, all leading further into the "belly" – so to speak - of the inland ice each of which showed instruments for current scientific research or the leftovers of past experiments. I remember passing a signposting, which informed you:"This ice was frozen when Moses left Egypt, ca 1,300BC".

In another tunnel was a simple wooden hut almost totally crushed by the ice. They explained for the visitors, that the hut had been inhabited by a group of people deprived of all contact with the outside world. The research would then before, during and after the isolation seek to measure how each had changed physically and psychological. It was still a few years before man entered space, and the conditions within the hut might just be similar to those in a space capsule.

However, to me there seemed to be an even more exciting project under way. A group of visitors including myself passed a spot in a tunnel where there was evidence of a sizeable block of ice ( $4*4*4=64m^3$ ) had been cut out. On my request it was explained that the ice block was send back to the USA for closer examination and analysis.

The theory was and (is?) that in or near to the magnetic poles the earth would contain an eternal and unlimited source of energy.

Whether they found anything or not, I do not know! The answer to the question of the existence of this material may be buried in the fact that 'Cap Century' was abandoned the year after in 1967.