

Israel Detonated a Radioactive Bunker Buster Bomb in Lebanon

What kind of weapon leaves traces of radiation & produces such lethal & circumscribed consequences?

By [Global Research](#)

Global Research, November 11, 2006

[RAI News \(translated from the Italian\)](#) 9

November 2006

Region: [Middle East & North Africa](#)

Theme: [Crimes against Humanity](#),
[Military and WMD](#)

In-depth Report: [Depleted Uranium](#),
[Nuclear War](#), [THE WAR ON LEBANON](#)

KHIAM SOUTHERN LEBANON A BOMB'S ANATOMY

By Flaviano Masella, Angelo Saso, Maurizio Torrealta



The special report was triggered by the radioactivity measurements reported on a crater probably created by an Israeli Bunker Buster bomb in the village of Khiam, in southern Lebanon. The measurements were carried out by two Lebanese professors of physics – Mohammad Ali Kubaissi and Ibrahim Rachidi. The data – 700 nanosieverts per hour – showed remarkably higher radiocativity then the average in the area (Beirut = 35 nSv/hr). Successivamente, on September 17th, Ali Kubaissi took British researcher Dai Williams, from the environmentalist organization Green Audit, to the same site, to take samples that were then submitted to Chris Busby, technical advisor of the Supervisory Committee on Depleted Uranium, which reports to the British Ministry of Defense. The samples were tested by Harwell's nuclear laboratory, one of the most authoritative research centers in the world. On October 17th, Harwell disclosed the testing results – two samples in 10 did contain radioactivity.

On November 2nd, another British lab, The School of Oceanographic Sciences, confirmed Harwell's results – the Khiam crater contains slightly enriched uranium. Rainews24 also took a sample taken by Dai Williams for testing by the Department of Earth Sciences of the University of Ferrara. The testing – which is still ongoing – found an anomalous structure: the sample's surface includes aluminium and iron silicates, normal elements in a soil fragment. Yet, looking inside, extremely small bubbles can be found with high concentration of iron. Further testing will clarify the origin of these structures: what seems to be certain at the moment is that they are not caused by a natural process.

What kind of weapon is this? What weapon leaves traces of radiation and produces such lethal and circumscribed consequences?

Researcher Dai Williams believes this is a new class of weapons using enriched uranium, not

through fission processes but through new physical processes kept secret for at least 20 years.

Physicist Emilio del Giudice from the National Institute of Nuclear Physics came to the same conclusion: "There are two ways to explain the origin of the enriched uranium found in Khiam:

About the origin of enriched Uranium there are two possibilities:

1) this material was present already in the structure of the bombs, but I am puzzled since one should explain the rationale of the use of a material which is both expensive and dangerous, because of its enhanced radioactivity, to people handling it, including military personnel of Israeli Army.

2) the enrichment has been the consequence of the use of the bomb; this possibility is hardly compatible with the known effects of conventional nuclear weapons and should imply that some newly discovered nuclear phenomenon could be at work.

The Israeli army denied the use of uranium-based weapons in Lebanon. So, how can people defend themselves from potential uranium-related harm? What precautions will the UNIFIL troops in the area take, and what kind of testing has been carried out to prevent the risks? The documentary directly covers those questions.

Translation by Desiree Berlangieri and Maria Letizia Tesorini

http://www.rainews24.rai.it/ran24/inchieste/09112006_bomba_ing.asp

The original source of this article is [RAI News \(translated from the Italian\)](#)
Copyright © [Global Research](#), [RAI News \(translated from the Italian\)](#), 2006

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Global Research](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long as the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca