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Hello everybody.

This is just to end this morning's episode of Memories Military, a story by a military that I'm broadcasting today, has a certain echo with the news because it tells the operations of the Israelis against the tunnels, seemingly dug by the Hezbollah, at the border with Lebanon.

And of course, it's a coincidence because it's one of the primary objectives of Israel in the days or weeks that come, the fight between the tunnels of Hamas, this time under Gaza, which is a particularly complex task when you see it, when you hear it, the way we took it to the south of Lebanon, and that we multiply it by the colossal amount of tunnels that are currently under Gaza.

So it's an episode that we recorded a while ago, there are several months, so obviously there is no question about the tunnels of Hamas under Gaza, but it shows that it's a threat, it's a concern that Israel has, of course, for years, and it allows to face certain action modes that Israel could put to the point against these tunnels, for example, the injection of concrete at high pressure.

On the other hand, it also deserves to be put a little ahead of the work of French military in Lebanon, since all this is told from the point of view of the soldiers of the Finul, which is a regular deployment and important for the French armies, and which must obviously be kept in mind because there is always a French contingent there, charged to maintain, say, balance and peace, while we obviously wonder if there is no risk that a second front opens for Israel to the north, facing Osbola, in the coming weeks.

Hello everyone and welcome to this new episode in the viewer, of operations testimonies, in any case, of military life.

Today, with Colonel Olivier Passo, so Colonel in the Army of Earth, on the other hand, a social researcher here, I can not forget to tell the audience that you were already coming from afar.

This is the first time we meet, but you had told us about Israel and the Israeli-Libani relations and the Israeli-Libani operations since 2006.

Now there is time, I think it must have been during the first lockdown, something like that. And today, to talk to us, to tell us a story, which is not very far, since it refers to this same geographical region, which is less ancient too, since I think it's quite recent, it dates back to 2018.

So maybe tell us where it was exactly and what you were doing, so I can say it in Liban at that time.

Hello Alexander, I was affected in the south of Liban, within the Finul, the strength of the United Nations between Liban and Israel.

At the end of 2018, I was within a team called Liaison, which I was the head of. This team of Liaison has the permission of a Liaison and a tactical mediation between the two Belligerents, Liban and Israel, in any case, their respective army forces, because the two Belligerents do not talk, there has been no peace agreement or armistice since the most recent wars.

So it's the Liban, the Liban, or is it the Hezbollah too?

I mean, Israel, on the other hand, we can see quite well, but on the Lebanese side, with whom do you talk directly?

So the Finul and the UN do not talk directly with the Hezbollah, we only address the army forces, so the Lebanese army forces on one side, the Israeli defense forces on the other.

On the field, especially because we evolve on the blue line, which is 120 km long, and in all operations, we are led to engage, as we say, with all kinds of other people who can be people of training, elected officials, NGOs, etc.

But officially, it's the Lebanese army forces, the Israeli defense forces.

So what message do you have? What do they say to you?

In fact, it's often the messages from claims, from protests against what they estimate as violations of the blue line or agreements of the UN resolution.

So it can be people suspected of the blue line,

it can be a violation of the blue line,

it can be shots that are heard or alleged,

works by the Israelis or the Lebanese who are going to cross the blue line,

it can be people who cross the blue line, it happens.

Mutant troops who cross.

There are really a lot of activities and each time, they take themselves physically and militarily to the other belligerent, but they do not talk to them.

And so the tension rises, they must be regulated by the United Nations.

And the only ones who are on both sides

and who can engage with the two parties are the allies.

And it's easy.

I mean, I imagine that it's not quite easy,

but I mean, since time immemorial,

now there are procedures that are well rolled out, etc.

and that everyone knows how it works,  
or is it a bit of a balance game that you see every time?  
Yes, there are always news,  
there are actually a lot of SOP, procedures.  
The UN is a procedure machine,  
but on the ground, there are always things that are unlikely.  
People are not necessarily there on the ground for years,  
so there are permanent reliefs, so there are things ...  
Do you want to say on the blue side?  
Yes, that's it.  
And then even on the protagonists.  
I think of people on the Israeli side,  
the units that turn, they come from the Gaza Strip or the territories,  
the action modes are much more aggressive,  
and so they find themselves in front of another enemy,  
and they tend to be too aggressive compared to what would actually be needed,  
and that makes the tensions rise.  
We can discover, for example,  
I remember, we discovered suspicious objects  
that could be separated from the IEDs,  
the flags that were planted on the grid,  
on the blue line, to provoke or create a particular tension.  
So flags, flags, flags, etc.  
So each time, you have to think,  
you have to coordinate with the old people,  
and each time, the liaison,  
we always take care of informing the other party  
of what we are going to do, etc.  
to always try to make it look like a dream,  
to keep it at the lowest possible level.  
So, first of all, how long did you stay?  
I stayed a year.  
It's a good duration.  
You take the blow, and then...  
Yes, my predecessor was two years old.  
The more we experienced situations,  
incidents, the lighter we were,  
and then there was a kind of...  
an exact knowledge,  
a knowledge of the ground,  
because all the blue lines ended up being known by the parkers.  
We know the incidents,  
we anticipate a little more easily the incidents  
that happen,

which in this case is the strongest in some places.  
We know that, for example, B-30,  
it's a blue line,  
it's the place where the 2006 war began,  
when the people of the U.S. Bola  
crossed that place  
and heard an ambush at an Israeli patrol.  
So these things, we know them  
in places where there were, for example,  
shooting starts,  
from Palestinians who shot at the mortars on the other side.  
So all of that,  
it's not in two months that we discover it.  
So you have to stay for a long time  
to know the hot places,  
and not for too long to...  
not only to get the hang of it,  
or at least to use...  
There is a fatigue,  
because indeed,  
in the detention camps,  
and the one I'm going to talk about now,  
we work a lot,  
we sleep little,  
there are always incidents  
that put a little bit of tension and nervousness.  
So precisely,  
this incident,  
you said it was in 2008,  
so maybe,  
where were you  
from your passage there,  
and how did it start?  
So we'll say,  
I was already there for a few months,  
because it was in December,  
and everything started,  
this story begins on December 4th,  
in the night,  
actually, in the early morning,  
by a phone call,  
while I was in my bed,  
at Nakoura,  
which is the headquarters of the Finul,

well, the major state, in any case,  
and there, an Israeli officer,  
the major state of the northern region,  
of the northern command, calls,  
and he says,  
there is something important happening,  
the northern command is mobilized,  
and we have to see it,  
we have to come,  
with the command of the force,  
we arrive at 7 am,  
at the post-front,  
so there,  
I call the command of the force,  
I call the general of the major state,  
General Gravett,  
that I greet here,  
in general French,  
and then the team,  
my team,  
which was in Israeli territory,  
or CE,  
who calls me,  
I don't remember,  
and he tells me,  
well, it was in the middle of the night,  
because we are not very aware,  
but there is a deployment of force,  
really unusual,  
there are things happening,  
it's amazing.  
So after,  
with the Italian general,  
we coordinate,  
we go to the point of passage  
of Roshan Iqra,  
which is the only point of passage,  
which is on the border of the Mediterranean  
between Lebanon and Israel,  
and there we arrive,  
and indeed,  
we see that there is a lot of force deployed,  
a more aggressive posture  
than usual,

and so the meeting begins,  
and there is a general,  
the Israeli general,  
who addresses our general,  
and who tells him,  
well,  
something serious happened,  
we discovered tunnels,  
we discovered tunnels  
on our territory,  
they are transfrontal,  
and it's attack tunnels.  
So the Israeli government...  
It's very new,  
the idea that there are tunnels  
between Lebanon and Israel.  
So,  
there are many,  
there are many,  
there are many tunnels in Gaza.  
In Lebanon,  
there have always been tunnels  
presented,  
but  
it's the first time  
that they had  
manifestly discovered the existence  
of these tunnels,  
which were well built,  
which are ready to be used.  
And because,  
like that, we know  
that there are many tunnels  
between Egypt  
and from Egypt, etc.  
So we could say,  
it's logical,  
he was necessarily going to have  
the other side too.  
Especially that the Hezbollah  
has not been a mystery  
for several years,  
that he wants,  
without taking,

not only defending Lebanon,  
but now attacking  
the Israeli attack,  
by all means possible,  
by drones,  
by the sea,  
or, indeed,  
by the tunnels.  
So,  
in any case,  
there,  
it was the first time  
that they had it, in any case.  
In any case, they announced it.  
They announced it,  
let's say that the tunnels,  
we see small parts of the tunnels,  
parts of the gallery,  
of the Liban side,  
but not necessarily near the blue line.  
In the class, it was really  
the Israeli side,  
they had discovered it,  
quite far,  
without a doubt,  
hundreds of meters  
inside the Israeli territory.  
And they had the conviction  
that it was a tunnel,  
because they had not believed  
that it was a tunnel  
from the Lebanese side.  
So...  
It's verified,  
it's enough to enter,  
we see where it goes.  
It's not so obvious,  
because there,  
you think it's a tunnel  
in which we can enter like that,  
but it was not tunnels  
that were going down,  
they wouldn't flow,  
if you want.

It was...

The tunnels they discovered,  
they were tunnels  
that were, in fact,  
huge galleries,  
but several tens of meters deep,  
and there are,  
in fact,  
only one in which  
we could enter at the height of man.

All the others were galleries  
that were very deep,  
and we knew,  
in fact, we had to...

Yeah,  
they would have had to make probes  
to see where they went.

Well, that's what they did,  
that's what they did.

So,  
what were their...

So, they protested,  
very well.

So, the...

At first,  
they often had an idea  
behind them.

So,  
in any case,  
what's important to say  
is that they launched  
this operation,  
it's the Israeli government  
who decided to launch this operation.

So,  
it was called  
North,  
North on Shield.

And so,  
from there,  
their operations  
tended to try to show  
that it was a tunnel  
that they had



identified the departures,  
in any case,  
the existence  
of several hundred meters  
of the blue line  
was really under the blue line.  
But for that,  
they had to make holes.  
They had to dig a little everywhere.  
They had to dig  
very close to the blue line,  
because otherwise,  
we couldn't...  
well,  
we could always refute  
the fact that  
it was a very...  
really close to Lebanon.  
And so,  
for that,  
to do...  
to do operations  
of terracing,  
of genius  
near the blue line,  
it was obviously  
a generator  
of a lot of tension  
and risk of escalation.  
And just,  
they had never found  
the place where they dug the tunnel.  
Well,  
the Israeli side?  
Yeah.  
No.  
No, because in fact,  
these tunnels were,  
let's say,  
starting from the principle  
that these tunnels  
existed well,  
which had been dug  
by the Esbola,

let's say.  
In fact,  
the tunnels  
went from the Lebanese side,  
sometimes quite far from  
the blue line.  
They had a very deep  
way,  
well,  
so as not to wake up  
under the sound of...  
because it makes noise.  
It was machines  
that dug inside.  
And so,  
the tunnels,  
once they passed the blue line,  
continued  
also to several  
tens or hundreds of meters  
in Israeli territory,  
went up,  
but in no case  
had these tunnels  
reached the surface,  
because otherwise,  
they would have been seen.  
So the idea  
was that the gallery was there  
and that the day  
they were going to use it,  
it would end up  
the persimmon.  
Exactly.  
That's it.  
The doctrine  
that was behind it  
was to keep them  
at 2 meters,  
2 meters, 3 meters.  
And here,  
in one night,  
we could pierce them  
and take them out,

make an action,  
a command operation  
in an incubator,  
for example.  
So,  
since there is no  
indeed to take out  
the Israeli side,  
you have to join them,  
you have to go all the way  
to the place.  
And so,  
you need big machines  
and you can see it.  
So,  
you can see it  
in all the activities  
of the Blue Online,  
as I mentioned earlier,  
creating tensions  
and the Lebanese  
don't like it at all.  
The people of the Israeli genius  
are protected  
by the Israeli forces  
of the FDI,  
the Israeli Defense Forces,  
which generates,  
on the other hand,  
by Efe Mirouard,  
the forces of the Lebanese forces  
but also of civilians  
who are often from the U.S. Bola,  
people of training,  
people of the Afinul,  
etc.  
So,  
all of this  
generates tension.  
The Israelis  
had suspicions  
about the departure  
of this tunnel.  
They thought

to know  
where some of this tunnel  
was going,  
but  
these  
tunnels  
weren't free.  
They were  
in houses  
or in factories.  
And so,  
in any case,  
all private properties.  
And they asked us,  
in fact,  
the Israelis  
asked the Afinul  
to investigate  
the places  
they thought  
this tunnel was going,  
but  
as it was private property,  
on the one hand,  
and that the Liban,  
by principle,  
refuted the existence  
of this tunnel  
and all that  
came from the Israeli,  
anyway,  
is fallacious  
and potentially nuisible,  
perverse, etc.  
There were two questions  
that gave us  
the potential  
of this tunnel departure.  
Yes.  
So,  
they asked you  
to do  
your thing  
in their place,

so...

So,  
on the Israeli side,  
they were doing their job  
and so,  
they had launched this operation  
that mobilized a lot  
of resources,  
in particular,  
means of genius  
or of  
landmines,  
of forage,  
that they didn't have,  
that they had rented.

And  
this operation  
cost a lot,  
because  
they had called for reserves,  
etc.

People were working  
night and day,  
so they wanted to go fast  
and they asked us,  
Afinul,  
to test the existence.

So,  
they were convinced of their work,  
but they wanted,  
in addition,  
the UN,  
as a referee,  
confirm the existence  
of this transfrontal tunnel,  
which was not easy  
for Afinul,  
because  
we didn't have  
any technological means,  
we didn't have  
the genius unit  
that was deployed  
within Afinul,

so to do it,  
it was really hard  
to get back  
to Israeli technology.  
By the way,  
they told you  
how they knew it?  
So,  
there is  
a whole set of sensors  
all along,  
and  
so,  
it is undoubtedly  
by acoustic or seismic means,  
some say,  
it is difficult to know  
that some of these tunnels  
had been  
located  
for a long time,  
but  
manifestly,  
they had there,  
they had discovered  
the existence of  
tunnels  
that  
they feared  
that one of them  
would allow  
an imminent attack.  
And there,  
the fear,  
on the other hand,  
was to say that  
if Ebola,  
knowing that this tunnel  
had been discovered  
and destroyed,  
it could be said  
that  
we are going to use it  
before it is destroyed.

And so,  
an imminent attack  
was a risk.  
And so,  
what are the steps after?  
So,  
there were  
quite a few fields,  
there were maybe  
four, five,  
six fields  
that were...  
So,  
we had to  
follow  
the Israeli activities,  
on the one hand,  
to observe the documentary,  
and above all,  
to avoid  
all kinds of tensions.  
And there,  
I have a little...  
an incident  
that I would like to tell you about.  
It is in the village of  
Miss Ejbel,  
which is a Shiite village,  
where  
there were enormous  
works of  
Israelis.  
There was, at the time,  
a storm,  
but also a earthquake,  
because...  
A Shiite village,  
but on the Israeli side.  
The Lebanese side.  
Ah, okay.  
So, they went,  
they crossed the blue line.  
No, no, no,  
they crossed the village

of Miss Ejbel,  
but really to the side,  
because the blue line,  
the blue line,  
in fact,  
on the Lebanese side,  
there are many villages.  
On the Israeli side,  
they are further away,  
because it is a military zone.  
There are a few quibuts,  
let's say,  
but most of the  
houses  
are still in retreat.  
On the Lebanese side,  
they are really  
very close  
to the blue line  
in some places.  
So,  
there are Israeli engines  
on one side,  
the Lebanese village  
just on the other side  
of the censer.  
Well,  
the village was a little further,  
there was a lot of detachment.  
And the fact that  
these people,  
these genius engines  
and these Israeli employees' forces,  
this was  
the nervousness,  
the interest,  
a certain intrigue  
from the Lebanese side,  
which was that  
there were always  
boats coming,  
especially on the weekend.  
And so,  
it was detachment,



the attraction of the thing.  
And a good day,  
a weekend,  
there was really  
a very important detachment  
in this village  
of Miss Ejuel.  
And so,  
we had to be there.  
There were also  
the people of La Finule.  
It turns out that  
in this village,  
there is an old contentious  
because  
the blue line  
was not accepted.  
The blue line  
was delimited  
in some places,  
but it was not delimited  
because the villagers  
estimate  
that the  
Israeli lands  
belong to them.  
They have never accepted  
the existence  
of this blue line  
and therefore  
they even contest La Finule.  
So,  
we had deployed  
soldiers from Nepal,  
because  
in this place,  
it was the battle in Nepal  
that was responsible  
to at least delimit  
the area  
and that it  
rendiga a little the crowd.  
What is ironic is that  
they are also used to

frontal quarries  
on  
border locations.  
Yes.  
That's why  
they should be good.  
In any case,  
it was difficult  
because  
there was a political recovery.  
The mother  
was a mother of Esbolin  
and  
I remember  
he was  
put  
and interrogated  
back  
to the Israeli military  
in order  
to vote against  
the Israeli occupation.  
I must not say  
very nice words  
against La Finule.  
And then  
at a given moment  
there was someone  
who arrived  
and there were many people  
who arrived with him.  
It was a deputy,  
a deputy from Esbolin  
who came from Beirut  
and there too  
he was accompanied  
by many people  
and he  
put himself  
towards the blue line.  
The crowd was well heated  
and  
what was coming  
was coming.

They  
entered the Israeli territory.  
The Malorenne Palace  
was made in French  
and so  
we found ourselves  
I was on the Lebanese side.  
There was a team  
of allies  
who were  
on the Israeli side  
with a  
Shepriot officer  
who  
was called  
Christos.  
And then  
after a certain time  
Christos  
contacted me  
and told me  
that the Israelis  
they will no longer accept  
they leave us  
10 minutes  
to rest  
everyone  
in the Lebanese territory  
otherwise they will use  
weapons.  
So  
obviously  
there we were  
the tension was rising  
we  
we mobilized  
there was a colonel  
of the Fal  
who was  
who helped us a lot  
and forced the Lebanese  
and who  
had authority  
on the population

which is not always the case  
and  
we succeeded  
we pushed  
really physically  
the Bado  
I remember  
I was with my  
sergeant  
sergeant Max  
who was  
a physical  
of Boucheron  
who was particularly appreciated  
in this circumstance.  
It's interesting  
because it's all the  
the paradigm also of the Finul  
that is to say  
the idea is still  
not to use weapons  
it's to interpose  
without really using  
weapons  
and so  
we find ourselves  
to physically interpose  
and she played  
drugs  
more than anything  
But we don't have weapons  
so  
it's an episode  
as there was a lot  
there were faces  
between the two  
etc  
there were  
there were  
pointed weapons  
there were  
summations shots  
but  
here

in any case  
there was no  
declension of hostility  
no party  
wanted it  
but  
as always  
it's  
even if  
the two belligerents  
do not want  
a return in war  
we are  
we are never  
forced  
an isolated act  
is misinterpreted  
by the other side  
and then  
it ends with nothing  
so  
we  
arrived  
little by little  
to what  
the Israelis  
decide  
to neutralize  
its tunnel  
so  
how do we neutralize  
its tunnel  
they  
proceeded in two ways  
so  
the  
first way  
it's the first  
historically  
in time  
I think  
it was  
around the 20th of December  
we were

the bond  
was assembled  
in a dinner  
of adieu  
for  
an Italian officer  
in a restaurant  
of Nakora  
and there  
I'm called  
so we were all there  
so it was rather positive  
but it was still  
the subject  
the evening  
it was already night  
and  
the Israeli mayor  
called me  
he said  
there  
we  
decided  
to  
destroy  
by explosive  
the tunnel  
the name  
the code  
in any case  
towards the village  
of Ibanet  
of Ramia  
and  
we're going to do it  
the explosion  
will take place  
at 21.30  
so  
it will be  
a powerful explosion  
so  
you have to  
evacuate

this area  
in a radius of  
1 km  
before  
21.30  
you have 1.30  
we have 1.30  
they are nice  
so there  
we  
we  
we moved a bit  
the diner was a bit short  
the diner was short  
unfortunately  
and  
we called everyone  
how strong  
it was already in the current  
I'm called  
the Ibanet  
the Ibanet  
who said  
no, it's not possible  
etc.  
he reminded me  
to tell me  
ok but  
you have to ask  
a more important forecast  
otherwise  
it's not possible  
well  
marches  
of course  
to the failure  
the Israeli  
they have their plan  
they will not  
they will not change their plan  
like that  
so  
it was  
when we

after all the lines  
it was  
20.30  
and then we said  
we left  
with a small team  
so I left  
with Mona Jean-Hirlanda  
with Sergeant Max  
and then with a Ibanet  
called Joseph  
and we left  
towards Ramia  
it was raining  
it was night  
not well lit  
and  
there was  
20 minutes of road  
about 25  
we arrive there  
and we see  
that the faults  
had already put  
perimeters  
to block the roads  
which was  
what was good  
the people of La Funule  
also  
the major team  
of the César  
there were people of La Funule  
who were also in interposition  
then we  
ourselves  
with our car  
we also  
we walked  
a little everywhere  
in the 5 minutes  
that were left  
and we said  
where to go



to get out  
as much as possible  
and then  
it's a few minutes  
before the big boom  
we too  
we took  
as little as possible  
and we put behind  
a building  
and we waited  
the explosion  
in fact  
there were two  
they said there were two  
one small  
and one big  
and then  
after  
as we said  
and there  
it really was  
a big boom  
it was  
there was  
a tunnel  
afterwards  
where  
I think  
the explosives  
were more important  
it was not  
as spectacular as that  
the closure  
there were  
there were  
but it was between the land  
or  
yes  
in the other tunnel  
where I was not present  
or the day  
of the explosion  
there was a huge crater

but there  
for this tunnel  
it seems that  
the explosion  
is rather deep  
there were still  
projections  
of stone and gravel  
over more than 100 meters  
so it was  
it was still  
risky to walk  
so  
that's how they neutralized  
a tunnel  
and then  
the other  
the other way  
especially  
the tunnels  
they discovered  
they said  
there were six  
it was  
the 26th of December  
a few days later  
and  
and there  
a team  
this time  
from the Lebanese side  
which was  
an Armenian officer  
who was in patrol  
some Ovanese  
called me  
and told me  
there is a problem  
there is  
an Israeli drone  
who flies  
very low  
the Kferkela village  
and

I specify it  
because drones  
drones  
and combat aircraft  
who fly  
Liban, Israeli  
they were there all the time  
practically every day  
but they fly very high  
these drones  
generally  
with them  
it's a small tactical drone  
so bad memory  
and the Ripper  
it's a long distance  
long endurance  
of this type  
and there  
it was a small drone  
who flew very low  
and in general  
it was the first time  
I saw that  
the Israelis  
don't fly  
their little drone  
on the Lebanese side  
of the blue line  
so  
there was something unusual  
but we didn't realize  
about it  
I specify  
that this place  
in Kferkela  
there is a wall  
which is  
the blue line  
and  
finally  
the Israeli territory  
is hidden by a wall  
and so

the work  
that was conducted  
to foray  
towards the tunnel  
was quite invisible  
on the other hand  
and  
we could only access  
if the Israeli military  
let us  
the possibility to go  
which was not always the case  
so  
we didn't know  
what they were doing  
on the Israeli side  
still  
on the Kferkela side  
there was this drone  
5 minutes later  
there is the Lebanese officer  
who calls me  
saying  
there is a violation  
of the Lebanese territory  
there is an Israeli drone  
a drone  
enemy  
which overrides our territory  
it's a violation  
of our sovereignty  
etc  
I call the Israelis  
who tell me  
there is no problem  
the drone  
will come  
will come back to us  
he comes back  
from the Israeli side  
and then  
Ovanes  
calls me  
a little later

a few minutes later  
and then he tells me  
something strange happens  
there  
there are  
many people  
who come out of everywhere  
in the village  
military  
guards  
infantry  
people with  
municipalities  
people in uniforms  
in uniforms  
they are blocking the roads  
they are nervous  
there are people running from everywhere  
and  
and we  
well  
it's a little weird  
in fact  
they were  
blocking  
blocking a perimeter  
and  
I say  
to Ovanes  
if you want to see  
what's going on  
try to take pictures  
it's not too dangerous  
in the meantime  
we learn that  
another team  
not of the Finul  
but  
of the UN  
which belongs to the UN  
of the observers  
but who  
they  
against us

do not make mediation  
they got involved  
by a group  
of civilians  
they made bad money  
molested  
and they made  
pick their  
material  
so  
here  
I have  
the coup  
of the consign  
that I had given to Ovanes  
I said  
well  
this morning  
maybe  
not too much  
Ovanes  
should have kept the camera  
and it was  
in life  
but he  
it was a guy  
who was  
particularly intelligent  
and  
as I said  
he managed to  
escape  
I do not know  
the place  
in fact  
the Ovanes  
in question  
wanted to  
simulate  
and in fact  
it was a  
factory  
or an old factory  
disinfected

in which  
we saw  
cement  
that came out  
everywhere  
so  
there was cement  
that  
overflowed  
from the factory  
and even in the street  
incredible  
so people  
were even  
glued to the ground  
practically  
it was incredible  
and so  
this story  
of cement  
that overflowed  
in fact  
it was because  
on the Israeli side  
from the tunnel  
that they had discovered  
they had injected  
tons  
or hundreds  
thousands of tons  
I do not know  
of cement  
at high pressure  
and the thing had overflowed  
on the other side  
and they did  
communication operation  
because the drone  
was there  
to film  
all this  
so  
they have  
used

a kind of cement  
quickly  
two tunnels  
I think  
the others with explosives  
they have to keep  
they have to pay more  
but it's  
it's more funny  
and it's probably  
less dangerous  
to put cement  
at high pressure  
so  
it's a system  
that  
has not been  
confused  
and it's the only  
it's the only place  
of the blue line  
that we knew  
without mistake  
that it was  
a tunnel  
and  
then  
what is the next step  
that is  
anyway  
the Lebanese  
have always refuted  
the existence of these tunnels  
because they estimate  
for example  
as I said  
it's always  
what comes  
what comes in the middle  
is never  
is never  
something to consider  
but  
they have



their argument  
was to say  
that it was a tunnel  
that dated  
a very long time ago  
that is  
from the time  
where  
where even  
the faults  
were not present  
in the tunnel  
but  
in the tunnel  
in the tunnel  
were not present  
in the Liban  
so  
there were  
Palestinian groups  
who had believed  
things  
well  
it is obvious that  
these tunnels  
some had been  
some were in  
very very good state  
in any case  
the one  
in which  
we could  
penetrate  
was  
recent  
in fact  
it seems that  
the Israelis  
surprised  
there were still  
tools  
materials  
the tunnel  
the most

standing  
and there was electricity  
there was ventilation  
and  
in the south  
you went to see the Israelis  
they were happy  
their cost  
they were very happy  
and  
in fact  
their goal  
was obviously  
to neutralize  
all possible  
attacks  
but also  
to make  
recognized by  
the international community  
the fact that  
there are  
terrorist attacks  
or attacks  
in general  
against their territory  
and the debate  
where  
the Israelis  
set up  
a resolution  
I don't remember  
how many  
and how many  
were voted or not  
but in any case  
the fight  
also took place there  
with their allies  
thank you very much  
Colombian people  
they took it  
I'm Vanessa Zoltan  
and I'm a Jewish

atheist  
non-denominational chaplain  
and I'm Matt Potts  
and I'm an Episcopal priest  
and a professor  
at Harvard Divinity School  
and we co-host  
the podcast  
Harry Potter and the Sacred Text  
which is a week-by-week  
read-through  
of the Harry Potter books  
where we treat those books  
as if they were sacred texts  
what we mean by that  
is not that we think  
that the text is perfect  
or that we respect  
their author  
but  
that they can teach us  
how to be more loving  
in the world  
listen to the show  
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new episodes drop on Thursdays