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WASHINGTON POST

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1986 D11

JACK ANDERSON and DALE VAN ATTA

U.S. Aware of Israeli Cluster Bomb Work

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The latest of these stories involved cluster bombs. U.S. Customs Service officials leaked word that Israel is suspected of trying to obtain U.S. technology on the weapon.

We wrote about Israel's use of U.S.-made cluster bombs in Lebanon four years ago. Ariel Sharon, Israeli defense minister at the time of the 1982 invasion, admitted to us that he had authorized use of the bombs, despite Israel's 1978 pledge to use them only in the event of an attack by more than one Arab country.

Now our associate Donald Goldberg has obtained a secret Defense Department document that shows U.S. intelligence agencies have known for at least four years about Israel's development of its own cluster-bomb technology. The project was designed specifically to give Israel cluster bombs it can use without restrictions.

"Both Israel- and U.S.-made cluster bombs have probably been used by the Israeli Air Force in the conflict in Lebanon," the Defense Intelligence Agency report concludes. It was dated July 16, 1982, the day President Reagan stopped the shipment of new cluster bombs to Israel because of the controversy surrounding their use in Lebanon.

This allowed the White House to avoid an investigation into Israel's use of the U.S.-supplied bombs. If such an investigation had established that Israel had broken the 1978 agreement on

cluster-bomb restrictions—and it undoubtedly would have—then sale of all military items to Israel would have been stopped by law.

The secret DIA report explained that Israel's development of its own cluster bombs was "undoubtedly spurred" by the widespread criticism of their use in Lebanon, and Jerusalem's concern that the United States "might cut off supplies."

But the point is that even in 1982, Israel had a capability to produce cluster bombs and was "no longer completely dependent upon U.S. supplies of such munitions," the report says.

The report goes into some detail: "Israeli-made cluster bombs include the TAC-A, B, C, D and apparently also the TAL-1. These bombs were developed in the 1970s at the Rafael Armament Development Authority north of Haifa and are probably made there. Production of these munitions reflects Israel's desire not to be completely dependent on the U.S. for defense materiel."

Sharon's disclosure to us in 1982 was the first public acknowledgment by an Israeli official that the cluster bombs were being used in Lebanon. The bombs are canisters full of golf ball-sized pellets that explode like grenades on contact with a hard surface. But when they land on soft ground, the pellets often fail to detonate; they become alluring toys for children, who are then cruelly maimed or killed when the balls explode.

The secret Pentagon report raises an interesting question: If Israel has been developing its own cluster bombs since the 1970s, why would it need American technology, stolen or not? Yet this is what Customs Service officials have charged.

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Indictments Coming for Draft Evaders; Big Protest Planned

By Mary Thornton
Washington Post Staff Writer

The first federal indictments for evading draft registration are expected next week, with anti-draft protests planned for the following day in more than 100 cities around the country.

John Russell, a spokesman for the Justice Department, confirmed that a "handful" of indictments is expected by the end of June. He added that various U.S. attorneys are still not ready to go forward on indictments in most of the 160 cases referred by the Selective Service for prosecution.

Another 65 cases referred by the Selective Service have been dropped, he said, because the violators turned out to be women, non-citizens or men outside the covered age group.

Men born in 1960 and subsequent years are required to fill out registration forms at their local post offices within 30 days before or after their 18th birthdays. Not to do so is a felony that carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

In all, the Selective Service believes that about 527,000 young men have violated the law by not registering. Approximately 7.9 million have registered.

Using newly authorized access to Social Security records, the Selective Service this month began a computer search to find the non-registrants. Joan Lamb, speaking for Selective Service, said letters will begin going out in August to those who are discovered, warning that they must register or face prosecution.

Most of the 160 currently facing the possibility of prosecution are conscientious objectors who essentially identified themselves by writing to the Justice Department or Selective Service and saying they were refusing to register, many of them for religious reasons.

David Landau of the American Civil Liberties Union, one of the groups involved in the protests, said,

"The government is going to have a massive legal battle on their hands if they try to take this into court."

Besides organizing protests, a number of the groups opposing the registration are also putting together teams of lawyers to defend those who are indicted. Among other concerns, they will be carefully watching whether the government attempts to single out vocal opponents of draft registration.

"We're watching the selective prosecution issue very carefully," Landau said. "I suspect some of these people will be prosecuted merely because they spoke up."

Russell said the Justice Department is carefully avoiding any pattern in the indictments, to avoid having selective prosecution raised as a defense.

Barry Lynn of Draft Action predicts that it will be difficult for the government to obtain convictions in any case.

"Toward the end of the Vietnam period, juries began refusing to convict on the grounds that they thought the law was improper . . .," he said. "I get the sense that juries will not convict now, especially in the case of religious objectors."

In addition, Lynn said, many of the assistant U.S. attorneys who will be handling the cases were of draft age themselves during the Vietnam era and are personally less than anxious to go forward with this type of case.

He added that resistance groups will also be wary of government efforts to move trials to parts of the country where they would have less political impact than in a big city.

Last May, The Washington Post obtained a transcript of a meeting at the Pentagon in which members of the administration suggested that trials of non-registrants be held in remote areas of the country—not Washington, Chicago or New York, cities where major political protests

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Israeli Indicates Cluster Bombs Used in Lebanon

Washington Post Foreign Service

While Israel has so far not answered a U.S. request about whether it is using American-supplied cluster bombs in Lebanon, in violation of previous agreements, the Israeli military chief-of-staff has indicated that the devastating projectiles have been used.

Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, in a letter to Israeli troops issued Saturday and broadcast by Israeli armed forces radio that day, said eight Israeli soldiers had been injured picking up cluster bomb pieces in Lebanon as souvenirs.

"The chief-of-staff reveals" the broadcast said, "that eight soldiers were recently wounded as a result of lack of discipline and not observing safety rules. These soldiers picked up pieces of cluster bombs as souvenirs and were injured. The chief-of-staff appeals personally to every soldier through his letter: Do not pick up, do not take, do not scorn orders or instructions, because your life could depend on it."

Cluster bombs, which release hundreds of steel shards from even of many penny-sized bomblets, were supplied to Israel by the United States solely for defensive purposes. After reports that they were used in Israel's 1978 invasion of Lebanon, Israel reportedly promised to use them only against military, fortified targets.

Correspondents have reported Israeli use of cluster bombs against civilian targets in the current invasion and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Wat T. Cliverius told Congress on June 17 that the United States has asked Israel whether it has used them. As of yesterday, a State Department source said, Israel had not responded.

could be expected.

Since President Carter reinstated draft registration in 1980, no one has been prosecuted for not registering.

Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan campaigned against draft registration, but he changed his mind after he was elected.

Indictments had been expected late last year, but plans were delayed after the Reagan administration announced an amnesty period until last Feb. 28 for young men to come forward and register.

Israel Confirms Using U.S.-Made Cluster Bombs

American Sale Conditions May Have Been Violated

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, June 27—Israel acknowledged today that its forces used U.S.-supplied cluster bombs and artillery shells during the invasion of Lebanon.

The acknowledgement raised the question of whether use of the devastating weapons violated the U.S. stipulation that they were to be used only for defensive purposes.

Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv, who briefed correspondents, emphasized that the cluster bombs and shells were not used against civilian targets but rather against what he called "organized resistance, mainly the Syrians, armor and infantry." This reference to Syrian soldiers and apparently to their Palestinian guerrilla allies seemed designed to counter press reports from Beirut that the bombs were used against civilians in Palestinian refugee camps and, on one occasion, against an Armenian hospital in the Bekaa Valley.

"They were not used against civilians. I mean areas where there were concentrations of civilians," he said.

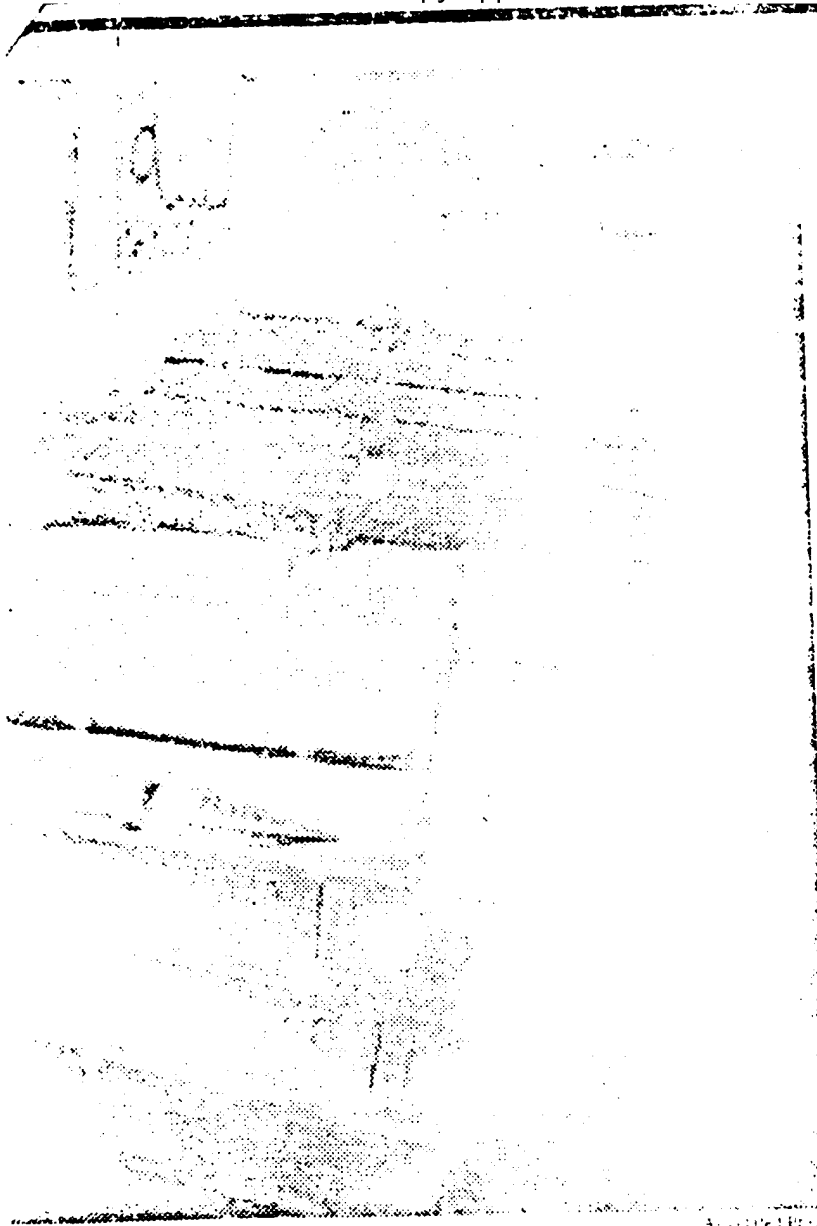
Cluster bombs explode like grenades, spraying hundreds of steel shards that kill people in a broad swath. Because of their particularly deadly potential, the United States imposed restrictions on their use when it sold about 22,000 of them to Israel in the early 1970s.

Following the reports of their use in Lebanon, the United States asked Israel for information but as of Friday, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said, no answer had been received.

The question also was raised when Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin met in a short session with a group of Senate Foreign Relations Committee members during his visit to Washington Tuesday. Begin said he would investigate.

The Israeli government reportedly had decided that it would use the cluster bombs and shells only against targets of military importance and that they were authorized by Israeli laws.

Following the invasion of Lebanon, the Israeli government had said it would use the cluster bombs only against military targets. The Israeli government had said it would use the cluster bombs only against military targets.



was ammunition for tanks. Some residents were apprehensive at change of rulers.

Phalangists' Control

by PLO, Syria

those towns in disarray under heavy shelling and air strikes as they advanced. However, hard fighting took place, especially in the north. Today the three towns were the devastating effectiveness of the machine. Many buildings were destroyed by artillery and tank fire. At least 100 Syrian soldiers killed in the towns have been paid up and burned. The towns were full, bleated out of the summer sun.

that had been blasted by gunfire, and several more lay uncollected on the road.

Israeli soldiers said the terrible destruction they wrought was unavoidable because the Syrians and Palestinians had taken up positions in buildings among the civilian population.

"For the Israeli Army there was no choice; we had to shoot," said one disheveled young soldier. Waving his arm at the devastated buildings around Tibnani's central plaza, he said, "We are very sorry about all this."

Despite the destruction of their own property, Christian leaders in Tibnani expressed satisfaction that the Israeli army had chased out the Syrians. Although satisfied here, many Christians

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