

# Troops to leave West Bank towns



JERUSALEM (AP) — Israel confirmed new details Wednesday of an emerging breakthrough on expanding Palestinian self-rule, but it also added a warning: attacks on Israelis by militants opposed to the peace process must stop.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres delivered the warning with the announcement that Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank will expand with phased troop pullouts from four towns before Palestinian elections this year.

"I think that the Palestinians who enter the cities understand very well that if there will be terrorism, everything that was agreed upon will not stand the test of reality," Peres told reporters.

Scores of Israelis have been killed in attacks in the 14 months since Palestine self-rule was established in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank area of Jericho under the first stage of a September 1993 Israel-PLO accord.

The West Bank pullout is far more complicated than the first stage because 135,000 Jewish settlers live throughout the territory — compared to 5,000 in Gaza and none in Jericho.

Nonetheless, Peres and Arafat set July 25 as a target date for signing an agreement on a troop withdrawal.

Israeli Foreign Ministry director Uri Savir and Palestinian Economics Minister Ahmed Qureia met Wednesday in Jerusalem to begin working out final details of the accord.

Clinton administration officials said the agreement probably would be signed in Washington. A final decision depends on the outcome of the negotiations, said State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns.

Peres said Israel plans a phased pullout from parts

of the West Bank over two years, starting with four towns — Nablus, Jenin, Qalqilya and Tulkarm — before Palestinian elections are held late this year.

A Palestinian official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the initial pullout would begin four weeks after the agreement is signed and end at least 25 days before the voting.

During the elections, arrangements would be made in the three other West Bank towns — Ramallah, Bethlehem and Hebron — so that Israeli troops won't be present when Palestinians go to the polls, Peres said.

In the second stage of the pullout in 1996, Israel will leave other towns and villages, and Israelis and Palestinians will jointly patrol rural areas.

Israel has indicated it may want to hold on to Hebron, where 450 Jews live amid 80,000 Palestinians, throughout the entire autonomy phase, which will last until May 1999.

A third troop pullback, from rural areas, will take place in mid-1997, Peres said.

Although the expanded autonomy is already a year late and both sides are under pressure to show results, Peres said that if the target date is missed "by a week or two it will not be a tragedy."

Israel, meanwhile, is hurriedly paving bypass roads to enable Israeli settlers to avoid Arab-populated areas. Fences to separate the populations are also planned in some areas covered by the accord. Proposed maps of the redeployment reveal a bewildering mesh of sectors under Israeli, Palestinian or joint control.

Negotiators must also resolve the boundaries of the autonomous regions, the transfer of civilian authorities, the participation of Jerusalem residents in the Palestinian election and the size of the Palestinian national council.

# Major recasts cabinet after leadership vote

LONDON (AP) — A day after winning a hard-fought party leadership race, Prime Minister John Major appointed a new Cabinet today that gave little comfort to the right-wing Conservatives who opposed him.

Major gained an opportunity to shake up the government when he took two-thirds of the vote Tuesday against former Cabinet member John Redwood in the party leadership election.

Today, he promoted a trusted ally, Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind, to succeed the retiring foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd. Michael Portillo, who was poised to challenge Major if the leadership race had gone to a second round, succeeds Rifkind at defense.

Portillo is a leader of the party's right wing, which is uneasy about the growing power of the European union. Portillo backed Major in the leadership race, although his friends had already organized a campaign headquarters in

case Major had stumbled.

At the Defense Department, Portillo will have few opportunities to thwart the government's European policy. The Conservatives' deepest divisions are on Britain's role in the European Union, an issue which many regard as a matter of national sovereignty.

Portillo's old department, Employment, was abolished and most of its duties were transferred to the Education Department.

Trade Secretary Michael Heseltine, who was also expected to jump into the race if Major had failed to win a clear first-round victory, was appointed deputy prime minister.

His new duties weren't immediately clear, but it was expected that he would move into a larger role as a spokesman for the government and the Conservative Party.

Major also fired party chairman Jeremy Hanley, a further indication that he hopes to improve the Tories' image.

# State-supported killings on rise, Amnesty reports

LONDON (AP) — The genocide against minority Tutsis in Rwanda last year was the most extreme example of the new wave of human rights abuses, Amnesty International said Wednesday in its annual report.

The London-based human rights group said mass killings, summary executions and "disappearances" were all on the rise in 1994, and its general secretary, Pierre Sane, noted "a changing pattern" of rights violations.

"In 1994, what we have seen are gross, massive violations of human rights taking place in the streets more than in the prison cells," he said in a statement.

More than 500,000 people were killed by Hutu-dominated government militias in Rwanda. In neighboring Burundi, the tables were turned, and Tutsis killed thousands of Hutus.

Similar massacres occurred in other parts of Africa, including those carried out by government and opposition troops in Angola, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

In Guatemala, the report said, summary executions have increased significantly, with human rights workers, government opponents and journalists among the nearly 300 people killed and 30 who are missing.

Magda Lopez Toledo, Guatemala's charge d'affaires in London, did not deny the charges, but said Guatemala recently revamped its Supreme Court, strengthened the powers of the attorney general and introduced human rights training for police.

In Colombia, government and quasi-government forces were behind more than 1,000 deaths and 140 disappearances, the report said.

Amnesty International said hundreds of civilians were killed by both government and opposition forces in Algeria, and that killings continued in East Timor as Indonesia repressed the independence movement there.

Indonesia hotly denied the

charge. "Indonesia always examined and judged those who were suspected of breaking the law by a judicial court, an independent and neutral body," said Hendrati S. Munthe, a spokeswoman for the Indonesian Embassy.

Amnesty International accused Israel of possible executions in 82 fatal shootings of Palestinians, and of continuing systematic torture against Palestinian detainees despite the peace accord.

In response, Israel's Justice Ministry said terror attacks have taken 75 Israeli lives since the accord was signed in 1993. Spokeswoman Ettie Eshed said interrogation of terror suspects was supervised and did not constitute torture.

Westerners were also criticized. In France, Amnesty International said the courts gave only "nominal" sentences to policemen guilty of unlawful shootings and killings.

In all, state-sanctioned executions occurred in 54 of the 151 countries mentioned in the 353-page report, and people were known to have disappeared in 29 countries. Amnesty International said this shift towards extrajudicial violence could lead to chaos.

"What we want is to create a climate where impunity will prevail no more," Sane said. "What we want is for the perpetrators to be brought to justice."

Other human rights violations noted in the survey:

- prisoners of conscience were held in 78 countries;
- detainees were tortured and ill-treated in 120 countries;
- armed opposition groups carried out torture, hostage taking and arbitrary killings in 36 countries;
- executions took place in 36 countries, and 57 countries maintained death rows.

Amnesty International, which leads the international campaign against the death penalty, said 31 executions were held last year in 13 U.S. states.

## FUTON SALE

### Full-size Frame and Futon

Starting at \$ **159**

ROCK SOFT  
**FUTON**

1231 ALDER ST.  
EUGENE, OREGON  
686-5069

ROCK SOFT  
**FUTON**

FOR WORK:



FOR PLAY:



SOFTWARE TO KEEP YOU  
GOING ALL OF THE TIME.

MICROCOMPUTER SUPPORT CENTER

202 COMPUTING CENTER • 346-4402

MONDAY-FRIDAY 9AM-5PM

E-MAIL: MPP@OREGON • URL: HTTP://MPP.UOREGON.EDU