In an 11-hour effort, diplomats from more than 160 countries on Tuesday resoundingly rejected negotiations here Thursday to draft an unprecedented treaty to reduce global warming.

Negotiators are under intense pressure to produce a draft treaty by the end of the month or face the possibility, though remote, that the talks will be in vain. There is little indication that the United States - the most conspicuous supplier of warming-inducing gases - would agree to such a treaty.

The United States announced last week that it could reduce its annual output of carbon dioxide, which is the principal greenhouse gas, by 25 to 200 million metric tons by the year 2000. But even with that cut, overall U.S. emissions in the year 2000 would be from 1 per cent to 6 per cent higher than they are today. The United States accounts for one-fourth of all human-made carbon dioxide emissions in the world.

Israel Finally Allows Palestinian University to Reopen

Israel's acting president said Wednesday he would reopen the Islamic University, which is closed by Israeli military authorities, because it served as a center for the plotters of revolt.

By Bil Zeit

The chief editor and a reporter of a Kuwait newspaper have been charged with violating state security laws for allegedly publishing secret military information.

In a move approved by Kuwaiti Prime Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Abdul Rahman al-Sabah and reporter Khudier al-Obeidi were charged Tuesday in connection with a recent story outlining a staff of Kuwait's top military leaders, according to one of their attorneys, Iman al-Sheikh. The two were released on $5,000 bail each.

The security charges stem from a recent story in Al Qabas on the military restructuring, listing the names of many senior army officers and their new posts. The military restructuring has been a sensitive issue for the Kuwaiti government because of widespread anger among Kuwaitis, including many mid-level military officers, about the fight of senior military officials when Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

The Kuwaiti government lifted press censorship several months ago, but it is still extremely sensitive to media criticism.

Senior South African Police Officer Sentenced to Death

By David B. Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA - A South African police officer has been sentenced to 27 years in prison for the 1988 massacre of 11 people mistakenly identified as anti-apartheid activists, according to the African National Congress.

Human-rights advocates said it was the first time that a police officer in the anti-apartheid struggle that a senior policeman had been tried and sentenced to death for such excessive involvement in the political violence that plagued the country since 1948.

"It's what we've been saying all along," said Susan Cohn, a spokesman for the pro-ANC Human Rights Commission. "Police complicity in manipulating and orchestrating violence in the country is not a new phenomenon but it has now become onus on Mitchell to explain the outcome of the trial.

The trial revealed that the massacre was planned by members of the South African police and local leaders of Inkatha, the Zulu-led faction of Chief Mangenuthu Buthelezi, who has been engaged in a deadly struggle with ANC supporters of former President and the former head of state and now ANC dominant in Natal Province where these killings took place.

A police spokesman said the White police officer, who commanded a rural police station in Natal Province, and four Black assistants lend credence to the contention of the ANC that the political violence largely has been the result of attempts by the South African security forces in conjunction with Inkatha to weaken or destroy the ANC.

"This is the unsurpassed third victory for the people," said Brian Durie, executive director of Law and Order.

He said the outcome of the trial was a rare instance in which a court, speaking about the involvement in the violence that had failed.

"There have been scores of similar cases that were successful, successful," he said.

While the massacre took place in December 1988, Judge Andrew Wilson found there had been an extensive cover-up, detailing the investigation over the past year of these police officers. Only the determined efforts of one investigating officer had allowed the truth to come to light, he said.

Wilson called for a public inquiry into the conduct of the whole police command in the case.

The trial, held in Pretoria, South Africa, between the so-called 'Trust Feed Massacre' had been carried out by Captain Brian Mitchell, who was the commandant of a rural station at nearby Hanover. He had ordered some of his Black assistants to accompany him in a night-time attack on a mud-brick shack to threaten the accused to prevent ANC activists.

They had opened fire through the windows and door with shots at points-black range, killing 11 people, including two small children and six women, and injuring two others. As it turned out, the dead were ANC supporters at all, "rather were aligned with the Inkatha faction," Mitchell told the court beforehand.

But both Black and White policemen were killed.

The judge had found guilty him on 11 counts of murder and imposed the maximum sentence of five years in prison on each.

The four Black policemen were sentenced to between 15 and 27 years in prison. Wilson said he was more lenient with them because they had acted on orders.

Human-rights spokesmen the court's decision to allow go to fire. Wilson did not announce what, if anything, would happen in the future, but the court did announce that it would not announce anything.

"The public became more supportive, and pressure on the presi- dent has increased," said Mitchell, who has been a vocal critic of South Africa's repressive laws.

"The public will not go away," he added.