

# 300 ARE WOUNDED

## Europeans Retaliate for Algerian Acts of Terrorism

By **THOMAS F. BRADY**

Special to The New York Times.

**ALGIERS, Dec. 11**—At least sixty-one persons were killed here today as paratroopers, backed by Right-Wing European demonstrators, moved against Moslems who rioted and pillaged in the European quarters yesterday.

Fifty-five of the dead were Moslems, five were European demonstrators and one was a French policeman. In addition, four Moslems were killed on Oran, in western Algeria.

The casualties were reported by Jean Morin, President de Gaulle's Delegate General and chief executive of Algeria's administration.

[President de Gaulle is cutting short his six-day tour of Algeria and will return to Paris Tuesday, a full day earlier than planned, it was disclosed in Algiers Monday, according to The Associated Press.]

### Moslems Cheer Him

President de Gaulle remained adamant on his policy. He told a cheering crowd of Moslems: "All of us feel, after so many trials, how necessary it is to make peace here."

Censorship was ordered on press dispatches but not on telephone calls. The censors forbade any indication that the death toll might be greater than the official figure, any reference to the rebel National Liberation Front flags displayed by the Moslems and any reference to the fact that the police and soldiers fired on the Moslems.

### Violence Extended

Violence spread over three sectors that border on downtown Algiers. These were Bab el-Oued, working-class quarter to the west, where Moslems and Europeans live side by side; the Casbah, the old Moslem quarter on the hillside above central Algiers; and Belcourt, a working-class quarter to the east, where Moslems live on the edge of the European section in a shanty town called Clos Salembier.

[More than 300 persons were wounded, according to The Associated Press.]

Bab el-Oued saw what amounted to a mobbing of Moslems by Europeans. The Casbah was marked by Moslem nationalist demonstrations. The demonstrators there built barricades and fought with French soldiers, who opened fire on them.

In Belcourt, where the Moslems had rioted and pillaged yesterday, there were more Moslem demonstrations today, but there was also severe action to curb the mob by French parachute troops.

### Europeans Frightened

Europeans were frightened by the sudden and uncharacteristic surge of violent urban Moslem political agitation—almost all of it in favor of the National Liberation Front, which has been fighting French rule here for more than six years, and also of General de Gaulle's policy of self-determination for the territory.

But the Europeans also seized on the situation to try to discredit General de Gaulle's proposal for an "Algerian Algeria." The Right-Wing Front for French Algeria issued a communiqué that said:

"The true visage of Algerian Algeria reveals itself. F. L. N. [French initials for National Liberation Front] bands armed to the teeth and pushed by the Government now descend into the streets to the cries of 'Vive le F. L. N.' and 'Abbas to power.'"

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

# TROOPS IN ALGIERS KILL 61 IN RIOTING

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

er! French citizens, Europeans and Moslems, all of you come into the streets. The homeland is in danger."

Ferhat Abbas is the president of the rebel Provisional Nationalist Government which has its seat in Tunis. Moslems shouted his name frequently yesterday and today.

The Delegate General said in his statement that "calm is in view" for Algiers. He urged the Europeans, who are on a general strike in protest against President de Gaulle's visit and his policies, to return to work tomorrow.

## Archbishop Asks Calm

The Archbishop of Algiers also issued an appeal for calm and order.

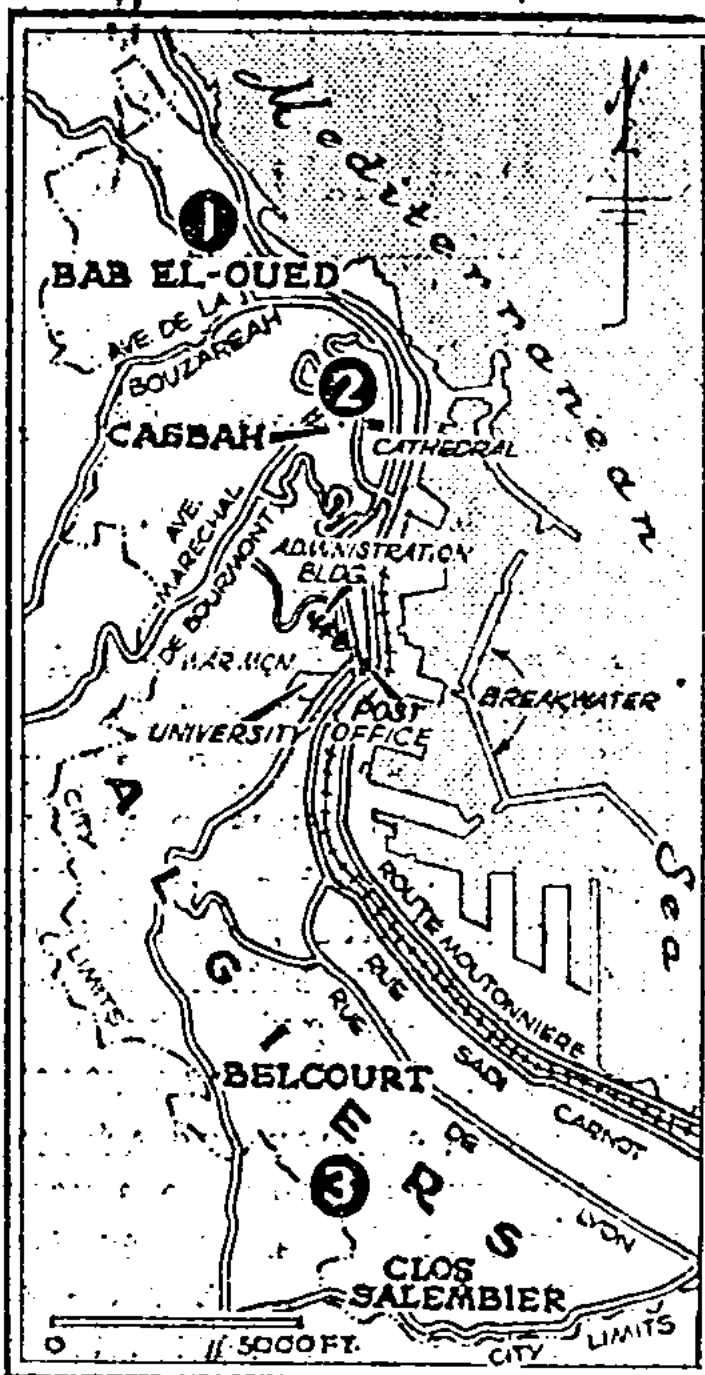
Meanwhile, at Bougie, sixty-five miles farther east, four companies of guards struggled to push back rival European and Moslem crowds awaiting General de Gaulle's arrival and shouting, respectively, "French Algeria!" and "Abbas to Power!"

Several Moslems were arrested and questioned but were released when leaders of the Moslem crowd agreed to disperse peacefully. They said, "We are for de Gaulle!"

The violence in Algiers was marked by frequent clashes between Europeans and Moslems. One eyewitness saw at least two Moslems killed by a European lynch mob in Bab el-Oued.

In Belcourt the troops fired into the wooded hill for almost an hour as Moslems fled up the slope toward the crest.

One observer, who went into



The New York Times Dec. 12, 1960

**ALGERIAN VIOLENCE:**  
Outbreaks in Algiers took place in Bab el-Oued (1), Casbah (2) and Belcourt (3).

the hills with a detachment of troops, said when he came back: "There must have been a good many dead. It was a good clean-up."

In the Casbah, Moslems continued to demonstrate throughout the day, waving forbidden green-white-and-red flags on the National Liberation Front.

There were exchanges of shots between the Moslems and the French infantry troops in the Casbah.

On a stairway leading up to hills behind Belcourt, a group of several thousand Moslems massed to wave the rebel flag and display a banner reading "Algeria will live independent."

These Moslems were holding

their ground at 5 P. M., protected from menacing Europeans by helmeted riot policemen.

The parachutists began to arrive here early this morning. One regiment of the troops in their red berets had been flown in from Batna. The other, wearing green berets of the Foreign Legion, had come from Djelfa.

The commander of one regiment said: "My men were getting ready to go into the mountains against the fellagha when the order came to get to Algiers. They don't understand why they have orders not to fire on the fellagha flag here."

It was this regiment that fired rifles and machine guns for nearly an hour into hills behind Belcourt. The commander said they had been fired on first. Three European women encouraged the marksmen, yelling from a balcony: "Kill them. Kill them."

Four new parachute regiments were said to be arriving in the Algiers region. They were not expected to come into the city unless the situation deteriorated further.

When a regiment of parachutists, which had been relieved at Belcourt late today by the riot police, rumbled past the riot policemen protecting the Moslem demonstrators, the soldiers yelled at the policemen, "Why don't you do something about them?"

A policeman replied, "We have orders."

The parachutists were greeted by Europeans with embraces and cries of "French Algeria!"

The parachutists "cleaned up Algiers" and put a stop to nationalist terrorism in 1957. They fraternized with barricaded European insurgents last January. They are tough troops and have close ties of sympathy with the Europeans in Algiers and little patience with the Moslem nationalists.

The Moslems had had their

day yesterday, when about 500 came out of Clos Salembier in the hills above Belcourt and marched into the European quarters, wrecking shops and burning automobiles. In the Ravine of the Savage Women, which leads into Belcourt, twelve burned-out automobiles smoldered. Near one of the cars was the body of a man, not identifiable as either a Moslem or a European.

## Area Surrounded

Clos-Salembier was surrounded by French troops today and the parachutists asked for tanks to go into the quarter because, they said, it was the best way to enter without killing women and children who were "in the front ranks of the demonstrators."

Late this afternoon a column of tanks and armored cars went up the road toward Clos-Salembier, but of eight tanks, three returned almost immediately. There was, as yet, no reliable report of what occurred when the tanks arrived.

Reports from Oran said that a group of young Right-Wing Europeans rushed the new prefecture building there and occupied it. The building was not yet completed, and few offices were being used.

Also at Oran, three French newspaper men were wounded by a grenade, thrown by a policeman at Moslem demonstrators, and caught and thrown back by a Moslem.