ISRAEL USES FLIERS TO STRIKE IN NORTH; RETIRES IN OLD CITY

By GENE CURRIVANSpecial to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JERUSALEM BATTLE RAGES

Arabs Claim Control of 80% of Walled City — Egyptian Troops Seize Berlin Wall

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Air Force’s Initial Blow Hits Samaria Area—Ground Unit Enters Syria, Razee Depot

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for aerial acrobatic maneuvers with their bombs aboard.

Considering the distance from Egypt’s main airfields, near Cairo, a matter of about 200 miles, the planes could not have enough fuel to come from there and stay aloft that long, it was pointed out.

In the Jerusalem fighting the Haganah reported that Arab shelling had destroyed a wing of Hadassah Hospital containing the operating theatre and the X-ray room. The Yugoslav Consulate was hit three times and six shells fell near the United States Consulate and others fell close to the French Consulate, it was said. The French monastery of Ratisbon in the center of town also suffered damage.

Other buildings shelled, the Haganah said, included that of the Workers’ Sick Fund and the Nathan Strauss Health Center. The Haganah reported that the National and University Library on Mt. Scopus was under Arab artillery fire.

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Israeli planes, in action for the first time, struck near Samakh, in an area where Syrian and Iraqi troops were pressing forward (1). Arab tanks and armored cars attacked the settlements of Degania A and Degania B (A on inset map of this district) and Syrian artillery shelled Sha’ar Hagolan and Masada (B). In Jerusalem (2) the Arab Legion claimed control of or access to 80 percent of the old city. While Tel Aviv (4) fought off new air raids, Irgun Zvai Leumi troops attacked Wilhelma (3) and Ramleh (6) and other Israeli contingents occupied Safiria (5). In the south Egyptian forces reported the capture of Deir Suneid (7) in a ten-hour battle and the seizure of Beersheba after an advance from Khan Yunis (8). Resistance was overcome at Imara (9).