Description of Battle
Dispatch of The Times, London.
New York Times (1857-Current file); Jan 26, 1952; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2003)
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wounded Egyptians lay everywhere amid upturned kit boxes, discarded bedclothes and piles of rubbish.

Many of the police, as they were lead away, supported wounded comrades, some of them in a serious condition.

When the fighting had ended here Brigadier Exham made renewed attempts to persuade the police in the governorate to lay down their arms. Some shots from there were returned by the British forces surrounding it and a young Egyptian captain, Mustapha Rifaat (who recently returned from a course of instruction at Scotland Yard) emerged and asked that his wounded men might be taken to a hospital. He refused a British ambulance and was told that he could have an Egyptian ambulance only if his men surrendered.

He declared passionately that his men would rather "die fighting."

A further ultimatum was therefore presented to him that unless the police surrendered within fifteen minutes concentrated fire would open.

This time limit was later extended but with no sign of compliance and at noon fire was reopened fiercely by infantry and armored cars at a few yards range for about three minutes.

Several two-pound shells pierced the walls and the entire facade was pitted with bullet holes. The Egyptian flag flying above was tattered.

When the firing stopped, a group of about twenty regular policemen emerged from the side door, followed by the remainder in the courtyard.

Description of Battle
Dispatch of The Times, London.

ISMAILIA, Egypt, Jan. 25—The clash between British troops and Egyptian police began today after Ali Helmi Bey, deputy Governor of Ismailia, had been notified that the British authorities had decided to expel the auxiliary police from the canal zone.

As tanks took up their positions, their 20-pounder guns directed at point-blank range toward the police buildings, loudspeaker vans repeated the instructions. There was no response and the statement was repeated several times, the loudspeakers echoing through the deserted streets of the town.

Soon after 7 o'clock a police officer emerged from the governorate for an inconclusive talk with Brigadier E. O. Exham, in charge of the operation, but five minutes later the troops surrounding the Bureau Sanitaire were fired on. One tank was ordered to fire a shot. This was followed by a fusillade from the auxiliary police inside the Bureau Sanitaire compound. Heavy British fire opened on it and was returned for some two hours.

Raif Bey, the police commander, was approached and told to instruct his men to stop firing. He refused. He declined to enter the area himself and said the police were resisting under orders from Cairo.

The 20-pounder tank guns were firing directly into the building and part of the main block was demolished. The police fire continued and an order was given that the buildings must be assaulted.

Troops of the Lancashire Fusiliers assaulted the position against continued heavy opposition and at 10:30 the first auxiliary policemen emerged to surrender. They were ragged, tired, frightened and dirty. Inside the buildings was a scene of terrible confusion. Dead and

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