pilots. Censorship on the loyal-

ist side of the lines is strict and

graphs of the new Russian ma-

best-have become available.

The information - sketchy,

Virtually all the air fighting is

places in the formations usually

bility, always hitherto consid-

ered a prime essential of pursuit

machines, is giving away to fire

power and speed as more impor-

tant characteristics. Modern

high-speed bombers, defended

from every angle, can take on

and attack planes.

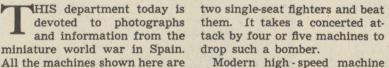
## Spain's Aerial Proving Ground



(Associated Press photo.) Above: Heinkel single-seat fighter. one of the fastest military planes in the world. It carries two cannon, two machine guns, and six bombs, at a speed of approximately 270 miles an hour.

At left: Italian biplane pursuit ship —Fiat C.R.32. Its top speed is only 211 miles an hour at 16,500 feet, but it is extremely maneuverable.

At left: Newer type Italian machine, Below: The Breda 64 light bomber RO-51, also a fighter.



War Provides Test for New

Type of Fighters

By WAYNE THOMIS

Modern high-speed machine German or Italian and are in guns fire so fast-1,200 rounds use by Gen. Francisco Franco's a minute—that the individual explosions are lost. Their fire sounds like the tearing of cloth. thus far no authentic photo-World war guns sounded something like a pneumatic rivet chines - said to be among the hammer, but they were firing about 600 r.p.m. All the new fighters carry at least four of the perhaps inaccurate, since there modern guns. The weapons are chiefly of Norwegian or Czechois no way to verify it—follows: slovakian origin. The Skoda done on a formation basis. The plant of the latter country is day of the individual dog fight is responsible for one of the best past. Tactics consist chiefly of a of the guns. Pilots say they virdive and zoom away. Stragglers tually never have jams or stopwho are unable to keep their pages-an extraordinary statement to any one who knows are the casualties. Maneuveraautomatic arms.

> Most of the engines used in bombers and fighters are British or American in origin, although many of them have been built under license. The Germans use a great many Hornet engines of 750 h.p. The Russians use Wright Cyclones of 800 h.p. almost exclusively in their ships. The Italian planes use British Bristol engines, Mercury or Pegasus designs prevailing. The German machines are capable of speeds of 250 m.p.h. or more, while the Italians are generally



The Heinkel two-seat bomber, built in Rostock, Germany.

slower. The Russian bombers cruise at more than 200, and the fighters at 280.

The German squadrons with Franco use two types of fighters -the Arado biplane, with a BMW 700-h.p. liquid-cooled engine, and the Heinkel monoplane, 600 - h.p. Daimler - Benz liquid-cooled engine. The Arado is built of metal spars and longerons with fabric covering. Speed is about 220 m.p.h. Very reliable and maneuverable. The Heinkel is very fast, speed about 270 m.p.h., carries two machine guns and two cannon, and is built entirely of metal, structure and skin, with retractile landing gear, controlable-pitch propeller.

The Germans have two light bombers - the Henschel, a twoplace all-metal biplane dive bomber, and the Heinkel two-



Arado fighter. Below are two Dornier twin-engined bombers. The Arado apparently is pulling up in a climbing turn after diving on the nearer (Associated Press photo.)

bomber. The Henschel has a ity. This is one of the most se-Hornet engine, the Heinkel a 900-h.p. Daimler-Benz or Junkers liquid-cooled engine. The Henschel does about 215 m.p.h., while the Heinkel is credited with 250. All the twin-engined German bombers have Hornet engines. These ships are either Heinkel, Dornier, or Junkers machines, capable of 240 m.p.h., with a big bomb load and a

1,000-mile range. The Italian machines in Spain are of three types—pursuit, light bomber-attack, or heavy bomber. Of the first type two machines are in the majority. One is the Fiat C.R.32 biplane, with metal spars and fabric covering. It is powered with an 850-h.p. Fiat V-12 liquid - cooled motor and has a top speed of 211 m.p.h. at 16,500 feet, but is extremely maneuverable and solidly built.

One of these machines made fifty turns of a spin with the motor full on when the pilot passed out at 20,000 feet through oxygen mask failure but regained consciousness after falling into denser air. He was able to right the machine immediately, which speaks well for

place monoplane high-speed its construction and controlabilvere tests ever given any plane.

The second machine is the I.M.A.M RO-51 an all-metal lowwing monoplane, with a 900-h.p. double-bank engine. Its top speed is supposed to be about 295 m.p.h. at 14,000 feet. It lands at 70 m.p.h with flaps.

The light bombers, which correspond roughly to American attack machines, are mostly Breda 64s. This is a two-place low-wing monoplane with a double-bank radial engine of about 850 h.p. and retractile landing gear. The speed of the machine is supposed to be 260 m.p.h. It is very lightly built of metal tubing with fabric covering, reinforced at the leading edges and the cockpits with metal sheets. The plane is armed with six machine guns and 500 pounds of small bombs.

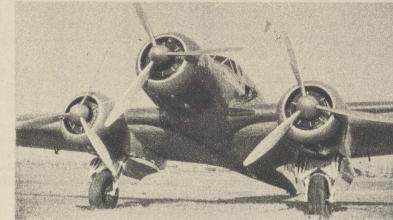
The Italian heavy bombers are almost all the Savoia S-79 trimotored machines which have made such excellent records in Italy. These machines, with double-bank Bristol engines, have a top speed of 290 m.p.h. and cruise at 250 m.p.h. with a large load.

Showing male bar-

gain hunter who can't resist a Spring clearance sale, a goodwill sale, or a reorganization sale, at the men's furnishing chain

> This lovely child, separated from his mother for the time be-

ing, is refresh-



Nose of the Savoia S-79, Italy's best heavy bomber.



