

APPENDIX B (Continued).

Serial No.	Date.	Narrative.
25.	23.12.36.	At 1945 on this date Insurgent aircraft from Saragossa carrying out a reconnaissance flight over the Teruel-Perales Road observed motor transport movements in the village of Alfambra which was bombed.
29.	25.12.36.	A similar raid occurred at 1713 on the Alfambra-Teruel Road.
30.	27.12.36.	At 1735 hours an Insurgent aircraft making a reconnaissance flight over the Quinto-Belchite Sector dropped 34 bombs on motor vehicles on the Quinto-Azaila Road.
31.	7. 1.37.	Insurgent aircraft from Saragossa bombed a concentration of Government lorries on the Huesca Front.
32.	2 to 9. 1.37.	The Insurgents launched on Madrid an attack of hitherto unparalleled violence during this week. The attack was preceded by careful artillery preparation and the bombing of the defence positions from the air. It was carried out by a very large force which was supported by aircraft.
33.	Feb. 1937.	In answer to the question "How effective has been the assistance given by air forces to ground forces in support of an attack?" The United States A.A. in Valencia stated:- In the recent activity in the Arganda Sector near Madrid it is reported that the Nationalist bombers played an important part in the advance of the ground forces. After the Nationalists had failed to dislodge the Government forces from their positions by artillery fire, air bombing was ordered and the Ju 5.2's cleared the path for the infantry. A member of the International Brigade who had seen considerable service on the Madrid front said that frequently their lines were "straffed" by enemy fighters immediately prior to an infantry attack. He said the moral effect was unbelievably severe and even though many casualties resulted the worst effect was the lowering of the will to resist.
34.	7. 2.37.	5 Government aircraft bombed Insurgent positions outside Malaga. They dropped 10 bombs but no useful target was hit. They were flying at at least 10,000 ft. They fled immediately A.A. fire was opened.
35.	14. 4.37.	H.M. Representative, Bilbao, reported that from the 1st to 14th April there had been daily bombing of the Government lines of communication involving almost total destruction of the town of Durango.
36.	24. 4.37.	53 Insurgent aeroplanes constantly bombed Basque troops from a low altitude and demoralized them.
37.	5. 5.37.	On this date eleven aircraft (S.81) bombed Government transport in the region of Bermeo and Irun.
38.	3. 5.37.	The "Times" stated that a violent aerial bombing was carried out by Insurgent aircraft in the Bermeo and Amorebieta Sectors on this date. Thirty aeroplanes patrolled the road back from the heights of Solluve to near Munguia dropping bombs in hundreds while a column from Guernica led by 6 tanks pressed heavily on the Basque positions in front of Rigoitia. Insurgent aircraft also attempted to hold up another Basque advance but the pinewoods and declivities on the coast provided cover sufficient to minimize their effectiveness.
39.	11. 5.37.	On this date six S.81s. bombed troops on the Bilbao front dropping 3,000 bombs (presumably 2 kg. Spezzone).
50.	12. 5.37.	From the 12 to 19th the Insurgents bombed the Bilbao defensive positions continually with bombs, incendiary bombs and Spezzone bombs.
51.	12. 5.37.	On this date three S.79s. bombed Bilbao and twelve S.81s. bombed the defensive works and troops on the Bilbao front. Sixty bombs (believed 60 kg.) were dropped. Thirty (believed 100 kg.) and 3,000 (believed to be 2 kg. Spezzone).
52.	14. 5.37.	Insurgent aircraft bombed Basque gun emplacements on Western slopes of Mount Jata. Nine aircraft took part and about 36 bombs of approx. 50 lbs. weight were dropped.