

# "ARMS AND MEN" ON EAST AFRICAN FRONT



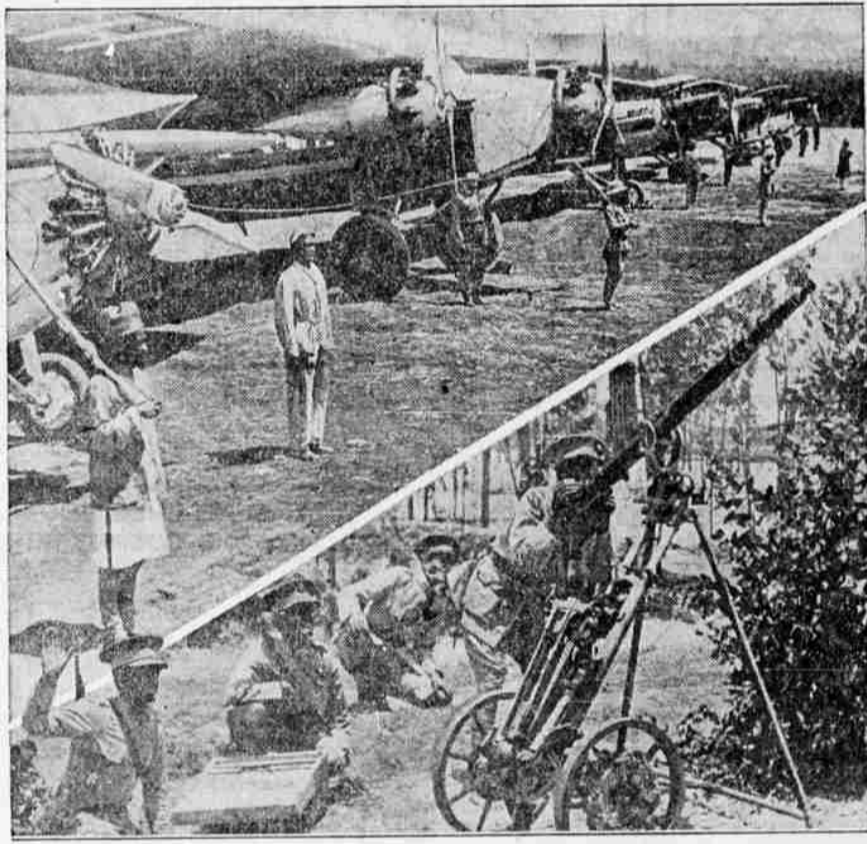
Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has called upon his subjects to "fight to the last man" to preserve the country's freedom, in the event of an Italian invasion. Ethiopia's area is estimated at 350,000 square miles and its population at 10,000,000. The country is comparatively undeveloped but is rich in natural resources with large agricultural potentialities. The capital, Addis Ababa, is the largest city in Ethiopia with a population of about 70,000. Pictured here are Emperor Haile Selassie, a skyline of Addis Ababa and a map of the country, bordered in part by two Italian territorial possessions, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. (Associated Press Photos)



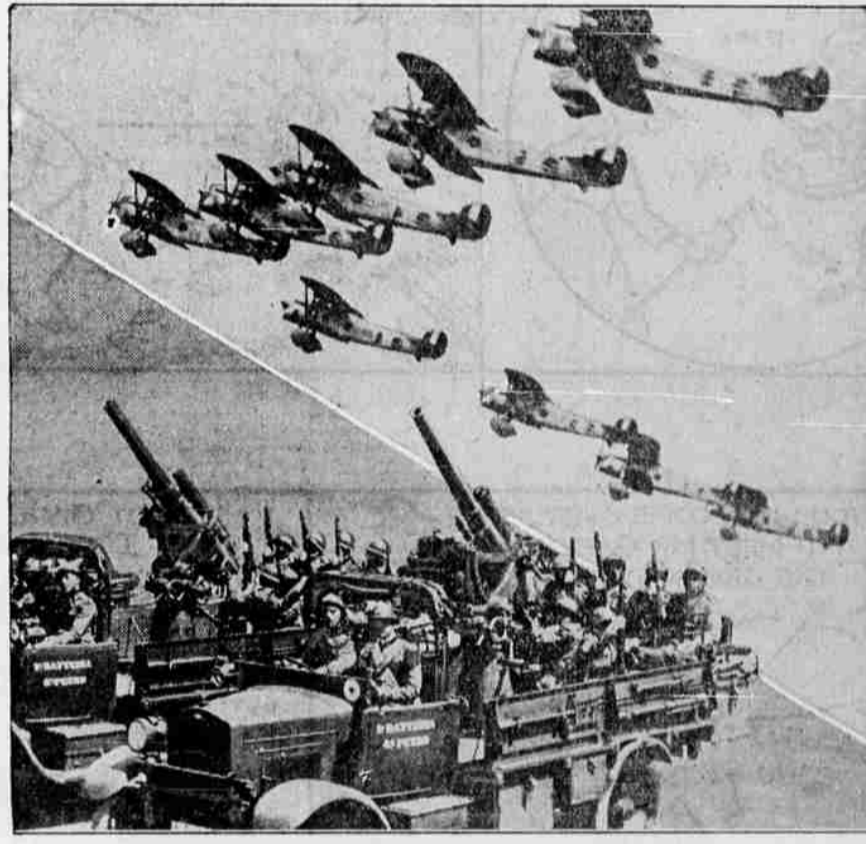
In Rome, historic home of the Caesars, Premier Benito Mussolini is feverishly carrying out his plans for an East African campaign. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers have been called to the colors and vast war supplies have been concentrated in Italian colonies bordering Ethiopia. In contrast to Ethiopia, Italy has an area of 19,744 square miles (colonial possessions not included) and has a population of more than 42,000,000. Rome, the capital, had a population of 1,008,083 in the census of 1931. While much raw material must be imported, Italy has huge munitions plants. Ethiopia on the other hand must import all of its munitions and war equipment. (Associated Press Photos)



If war comes thousands of tribal warriors like the one above will figure prominently in Ethiopia's forces.



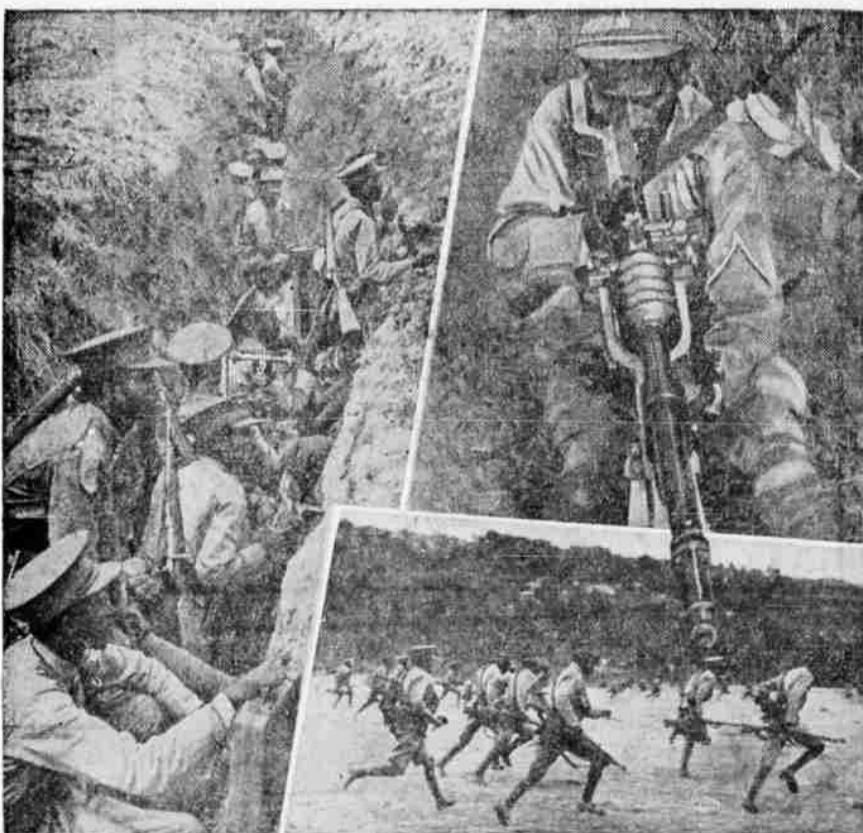
In addition to hundreds of thousands of warriors who fight under "rases," or tribal chieftains, Ethiopia has a moderately well-equipped imperial army which owes allegiance directly to Haile Selassie. This force, estimated at between 60,000 and 70,000 men, has some planes, but it is reported there are only eight such machines and only six in condition to fly. There also are a few anti-aircraft guns. Some of this equipment is shown here. (Associated Press Photos)



The Italian army is equipped with the most advanced implements of modern warfare and is particularly well prepared to fight in the air or repulse aerial attacks. Foreign military observers will watch carefully to see how effective Italy's air force will be if a war is fought in Ethiopia, a rough forbidding country with few roads and only one railway. Pictured here are a squadron of Italian fighting planes and Italian anti-aircraft guns mounted on trucks. (Associated Press Photos)



This well-equipped Roman soldier is typical of those in Italy's East African expeditionary force.

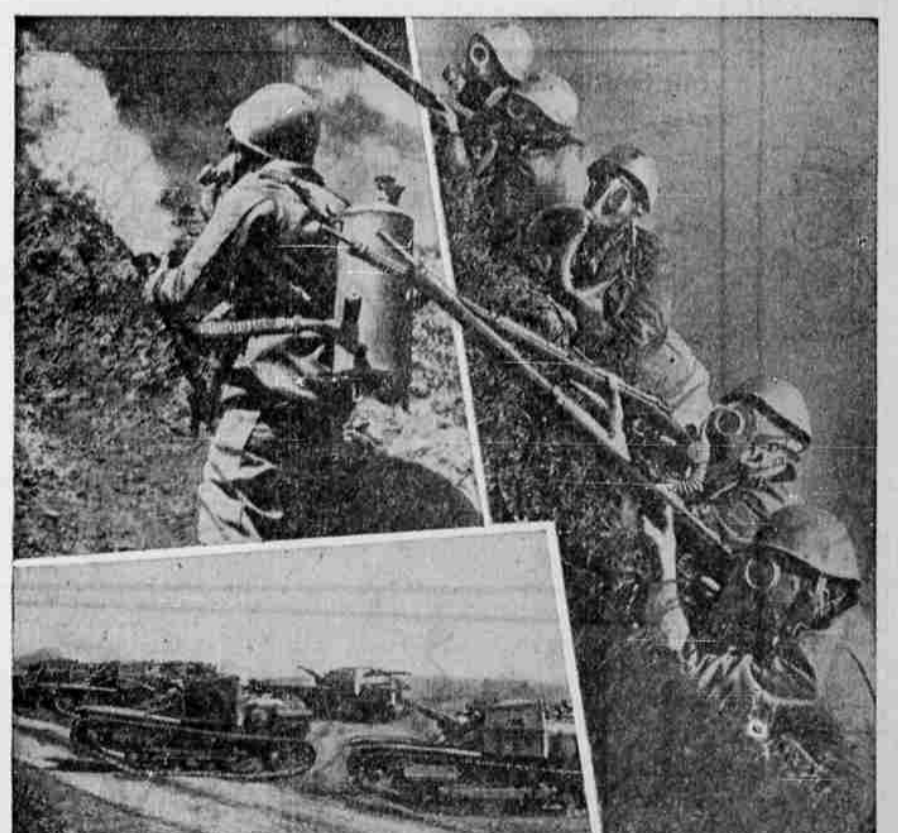


Ethiopia is reported to have armed a quarter of a million troops and has laid plans to put seven armies totaling 600,000 men in the field in the event of a conflict with Italy. The Ethiopians' war stocks are estimated at between 300,000 and 1,000,000 rifles, 200 cannons (some made in 1930), between 350 and 400 machine guns and the same number of automatic rifles. These pictures show Ethiopian infantrymen entrenched "going over the top" and a typical machine gunner. (Associated Press Photos)

**WHILE** world statesmen are pulling diplomatic strings in an attempt to forestall the impending Italo-Ethiopian war, both nations are girding for battle.

Ethiopia's emperor has expressed hope that a peaceful solution may be reached through the League of Nations . . . negotiations are going forward . . . but the dark-skinned emperor admits that "danger of war is becoming more and more serious."

These Associated Press pictures reveal the types of fighting men and war machines which will be pitted against each other if peace efforts collapse and the ancient East African kingdom becomes a theater of war.



It is estimated that Italy has approximately 235,000 soldiers and skilled workmen in its East African colonies. This, military observers state, is considered sufficient for the present if an advance is made into Ethiopia. If needed it is believed Italy could cut 1,000,000 well-trained, well-equipped troops in the field. Italian tanks, a flame thrower and Italian infantrymen on the "Hring line" are shown in the above pictures. (Associated Press Photos)