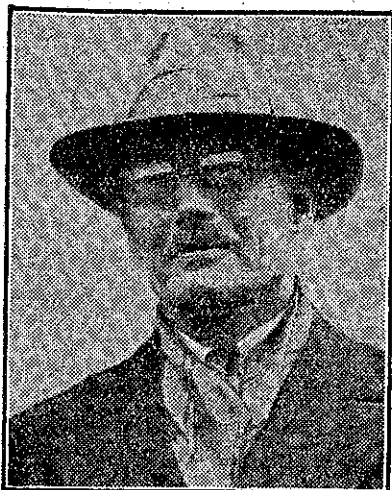




Captain R. R. B. Falcon

*A scrimmage in a Border Station—
A canter down some dark defile—
Two thousand pounds of education
Drops to a ten-rupee *jezail.
—Kipling, "Arithmetic on the Frontier."*

*Rifle.

IF the average man were asked to name the greatest danger spot in the British Empire he would probably hesitate and change the conversation to the visiting Australian cricketers, or the unemployment problem. Actually, the question is not difficult to answer, for those who have kept abreast of the times in their study of world affairs would have no hesitation in pointing to the North-West Frontier of India as the weakest link in Britain's chain of Empire possessions.

Eighty-three years have passed since this country of turbulent tribesmen was annexed by Great Britain, and during this period there has seldom been a time when the authorities have not been engaged in suppressing rebellion, either actual or incipient.

Since the war the North-West Frontier province has been a hot-bed of Soviet agents, who have worked assiduously to make the province a "point d'appui" for their nefarious activities against Britain's Indian Empire.

It is perhaps not generally known that at the end of last year plans had been completed by the "Red Shirts" (insurgents) for a general rising. Everything was in readiness, but on Christmas Eve lightning raids by police and military broke up the masses of "Red Shirts" and the arrest of their leaders caused the collapse of the rebellion.

A series of talks on the North-West Frontier will be given from 1YA, Auckland, on Wednesday evenings at 9.2 p.m., commencing on September 28, by Captain R. R. B. Falcon, of the Indian Army, who is at present in New Zealand on furlough.

CAPTAIN FALCON was born on the Frontier, his father being an officer in the Frontier Force. He left India when seven years of age and returned there as an Army officer in 1904. He spent fifteen years in the Frontier Force, and has an intimate knowledge of the villages and tribes, as he has acted as recruiting officer for the Pathans.

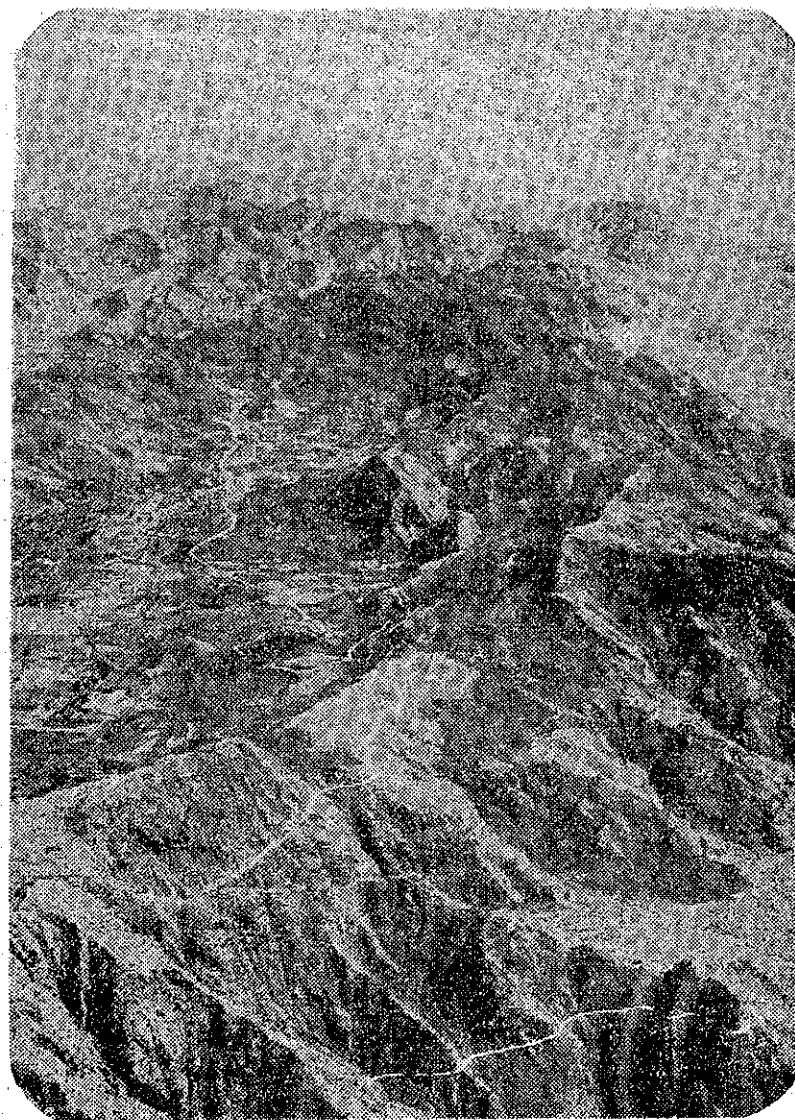
The North-West Frontier Province is the most northerly province of British India. It was created on October 25, 1901, and comprises the country north of Baluchistan, between the Indus and Afghanistan. It may be described as the country of the Pathans. Around this nucleus have collected many tribes of foreign origin. They now have a common language, but remain tribally distinct. For centuries they maintained their independence. After the second Sikh war, by the proclamation of March 24, 1894, the frontier districts were annexed by the British Government. The proposal to make the frontier districts

A Land of War-like Tribes

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into a separate province administered by an officer of special experience dates back to the Vice-Royalty of Lord Lytton, who in April, 1877, said:—

"I believe that the North-West Frontier presents at this moment a spectacle unique in the world; at least I know of no other spot where, after 25 years of peaceful occupation, a great civilised Power has obtained so little influence over its semi-savage (*Continued overleaf.*)



The Gateway to Northern India.

The wild mountainous nature of Afghanistan and the North-West Frontier territory is well illustrated in this aerial view of the famous Khyber Pass.