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## MADRAS TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

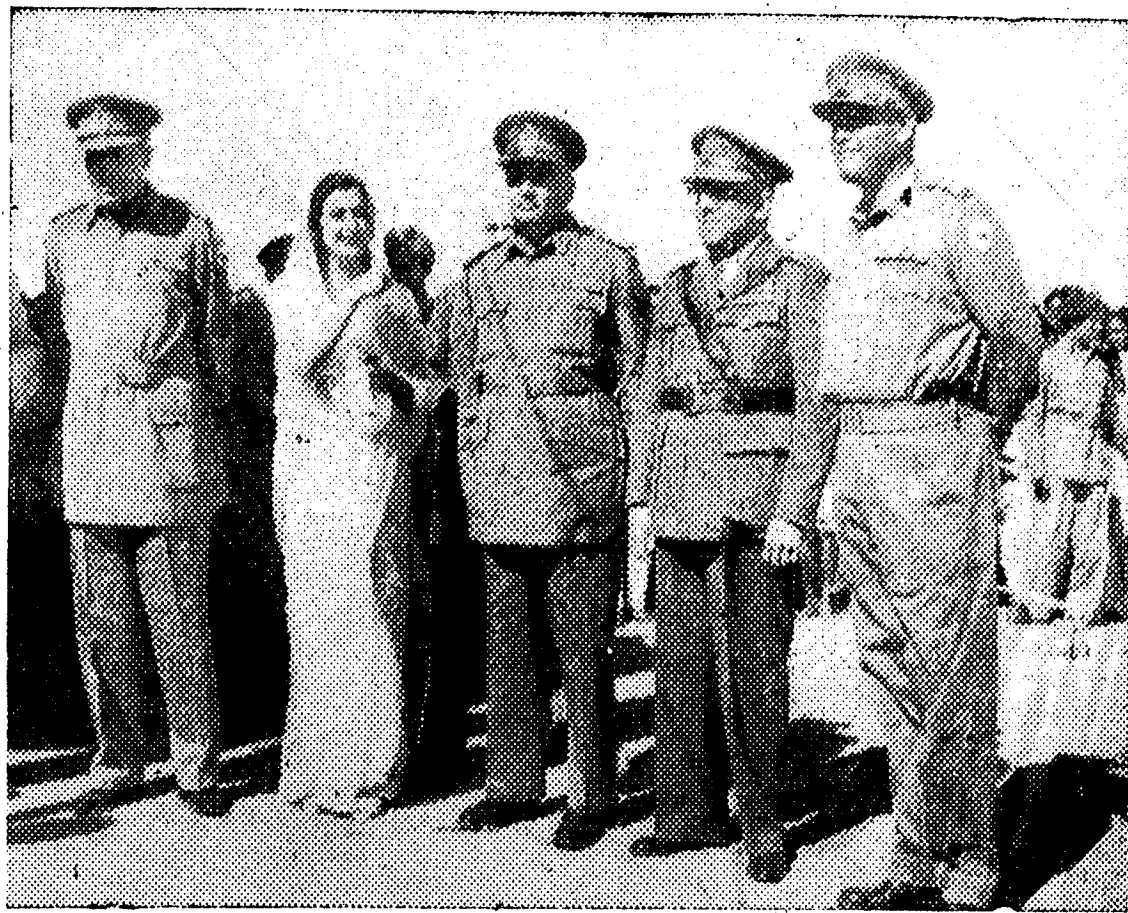
### Campaign Successful

MADRAS, November 24: The "no horn" and "less speed" campaign introduced by the Madras Traffic Department in vehicular traffic at busy thoroughfares in the city since April last had produced "wonderful results and reduced accidents by 50 per cent," the Traffic Department claimed today.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic), Mr. R. K. Sukumaran, stated today that since the introduction of this scheme, there had been "absolutely no accident" in that area.

Explaining other measures taken by the Department to reduce road accidents in the city, the Deputy Commissioner said that besides restricting the traffic to 30 m.p.h. in other areas, they had also placed "speed traps" at various centres. A great number of people had been "trapped" during the last few months, he said.—P.T.I.

## SECUNDERABAD PARADE



A military parade was recently held at Secunderabad. Picture shows, left to right, Maj.-Gen. J. N. Chaudhuri, Military Governor of Hyderabad, Mrs. Aruna Chaudhuri, Lt.-Gen. Rajendra-sinhji, G.O.C., Southern Command, H. H. the Prince of Berar and Brigadier Dhagolkar.

## Vindhya Pradesh Nominees Take Seat In Assembly

### FINAL DEBATE ON CONSTITUTION DRAFT CONTINUED

NEW DELHI, November 24. THE four representatives of Vindhya Pradesh—Capt. Avadesh Pratap Singh, Mr. Shambhu Nath Shukla, Pandit Ram Sahai Tiwari and Mr. Manullalji Dwivedi—took their seats when the Constituent Assembly met this morning.

The House then resumed the third reading of the draft Constitution.

Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh (East Punjab) said that he wanted some provision to be made in the Constitution which would ensure that the peasants would not have to "under-sell" their produce due to market fluctuations. He also wanted that no change should be made in the Land Alienation Act which had proved a "boon to the peasants of the Punjab."

#### RAJASTHAN FINANCES

Mr. N. L. Varna (Rajasthan) wanted "Jagirdari" to be abolished in Rajasthan. He also urged the Centre to ensure that Rajasthan would not be in financial difficulties as a result of the fiscal provisions in the Constitution.

Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad (Bihar) wanted a unitary State governed by experts. "Parliamentarism," he said, "has no future in the modern age. If I am to choose between London, Washington and Moscow, I would choose Moscow."

Shrimati Purnima Bannerji said that the Constitution provided only for the minimum requirements of modern society.

The directive principles, she said, were more positive in character than the fundamental rights.

#### CHANGE IN SOCIETY

She thought that the constitution provided the beginning of a change in society in India. It would encourage active citizenship in the country and the growth of really sovereign units. She was opposed to the placing of any limitations on the fundamental rights.

Another point on which she felt keenly was the absence of a provision in regard to Salt Tax. Salt had a peculiar history in the country like the "Boston Tea" in America. It should have been the gift of free India to the country that salt manufacture should be allowed free.

Mr. V. S. Sarwate declared that one of the best features of the Constitution was that it would apply equally to all Indian States within the borders of India and the country owed a debt of gratitude to Sardar Patel for that. Everyone in these States would have been happy if the Rajpramukhs had not been linked with the Governors and the President, in certain Articles like the one relating to exemption from criminal proceedings.

Mr. Basanta Kumar Das (West Bengal) said that if the fundamental rights in the Constitution were worked properly, they would fulfil the aspirations of the people. Shrimati Subhabati (Madras), describing the Constitution as "cent-per cent people's Constitution," said that the fundamental rights ensured that Gandhian principles would be followed.

#### GRATITUDE TO MAHATMA

Mr. K. M. Jedhe (Bombay) expressed his gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar for the abolition of untouchability and paid tributes to Sardar Patel for the unification of India.

He congratulated the Andhras on securing Andhra Province and wished that the Maharashtrians had been able to secure a Samyukta Maharashtra, including Bombay city.

Mr. Satish Chandra Samanta (West Bengal) wanted Government to introduce compulsory adult education within the next year and called upon members of the House to educate their new electorates.

Kaka Bhagwant Rai (Patiala) and East Punjab States Union) said the abolition of untouchability and communalism were great achievements.

Mr. Jaipal Singh, (Bihar) giving his "unqualified support" to the Constitution, said that no constitution could please different sections of a country let alone a country like India. But the overall picture of the present Constitution was very satisfactory. It was not the written word that mattered but the life the framers had given to it that counted. So far as the Scheduled Tribes were concerned, they had great hopes of a bright future.

Mr. Thanu Pillai said that adult franchise, in spite of all objections, was the real core of the Constitution.

Mr. Pillai also criticised the centralisation of power and said that the Constituent Assembly had placed upon the Centre a burden that it would find difficult to bear. When all the sources of new taxes that might be tapped were left with the Centre, it was the duty of the Centre now to see that all parts of the country progressed well and simultaneously.

Mr. O. V. Alagesan (Madras) said

that the Constitution was a "glorified edition of the Government of India Act with the difference that power now vested with the Indian people."

Mr. Kishnaswami Bharathi observed that although the Constitution represented the greatest measure of agreement and contained some redeeming features, it fell far short of the fundamental basis of Gandhian ideology. The Gandhian conception of decentralisation of democracy, self-sufficiency of villages, abolition of salt duty proper regulation of salaries and wages, and above all, the adoption of Hindusthani as the State language, were completely ignored in the Constitution.

Referring to the abolition of separate electorates, he said that the majority should conduct themselves in such a way as to inspire confidence in the minorities.

Mr. Ratan Lal Malviya (C.P. and Berar) said that the provision enabling the Centre to exercise supervision and control over the States for ten years was a "healthy and necessary" one, in view of the backwardness of most of the Indian States. He wanted that Centre should "also take interest" in the welfare of these States which had been merged with the provinces.

Mr. Hargovind Pant (United Provinces), supporting the Constitution, complained that *dharma* had not found a prominent place in it. He hoped that Salt Tax would not be levied ever.

Mr. Sarangdhar Das (Orissa) said that he could not completely agree with the Constitution. One of its "glaring defects" was the detention clause which took away some of the fundamental rights. In regard to acquisition of property, the compensation clause was based on the present structure. The natural resources of the country and the means of production and distribution ought to be the property of the community and inasmuch as the holders or trustees of these properties had gained profits from them for hundreds of years, there was no reason why any compensation should be paid to them now.

The national language should have been Hindustani and not Hindi, he added. It was "a great mistake" on the part of the Drafting Committee to have yielded to the pressure of "four orthodox Hindi friends."

#### RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan (Madras) characterised the Constitution as the realisation of a great dream of 400 million people. It was now for the country's leaders to see that the ideals set out on paper were implemented for the benefit of the people. India could tell the world that the Constitution provided perfect equality to woman with a man.

Mr. L. S. Bhatkar (C.P. and Berar) said that peasants and workers would be "disappointed" by the Constitution as their interests had not been safeguarded.

Mr. Ram Chandra Upadhyaya (Rajasthan), supporting the Constitution, said that it would have been better if the Constitution had been passed after six months. During that period several other salutary changes could be made.

Mr. Ramchandra Gupta (United Provinces) declared that the Constitution would go down in history as a "great charter of freedom." Supporting the principle of a strong Centre, he said that a unitary and highly centralised form of Government was best suited to the needs of the country.

#### DR. AMBEDKAR'S MOTION

Dr. Rajendra Prasad announced today that Dr. Ambedkar's motion that the Constitution be passed would be put to vote on Saturday (November 26). After the motion was carried, he would authenticate the Constitution in the presence of members. Before that he would like to address the House (cheers).

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra (West Bengal) asked whether the members would sign the Constitution on that date.

Dr. Prasad replied that another session of the House would be held on January 25 or 26 to elect the President. After election, the members would be called upon to sign the Constitution. It was necessary for him to authenticate the Constitution on Saturday, as some of the provisions of the Constitution would come into force on that date. The bulk of the Constitution would take effect on January 26.

November 29 has been set apart for a debate on the sterling balances agreement of June 1, 1949, and the policy of the Government of India in entering into negotiations with the International Bank for financing reconstruction and development projects and the agreements concluded so far. Dr. John Matthai will initiate the debate.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—P.T.I.

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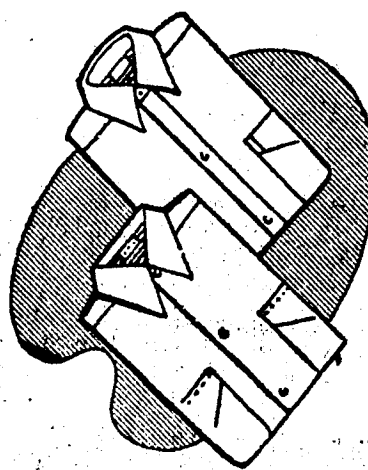
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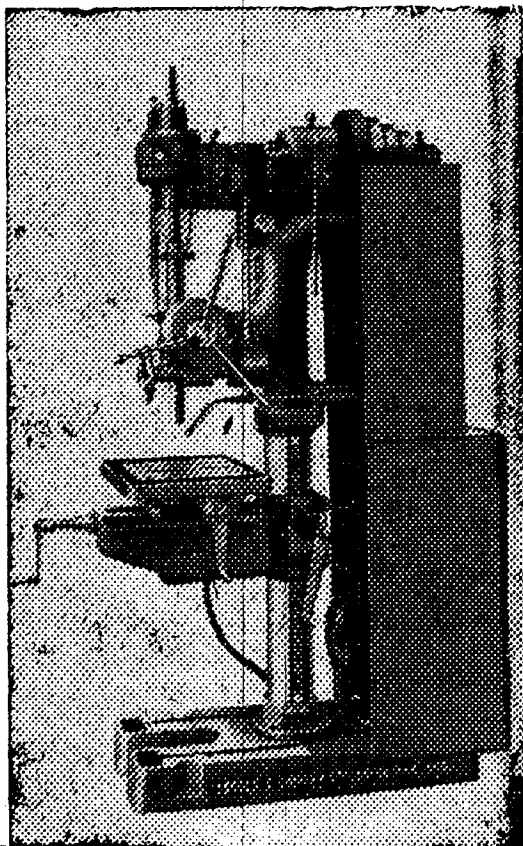
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## CAMPAIGN FOR B. C. G. VACCINATION

### "Good Response By Bombay Public"

Public response in Bombay City to "B.C.G." vaccination was splendid and business firms, mills and educational institutions had willingly co-operated with the vaccination scheme, said Dr. Bhasker Patel, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Government's "B.C.G." Vaccination Committee, at the 7th Tuberculosis Workers' Conference on Thursday.

Dr. Patel, who was reading a paper on "A review of the 'B.C.G.' vaccination work done in India," said that in Bombay City so far 71,889 people had been tested and 9,830 (those who were "tuberculin negative") vaccinated.

Statistics of the work done up to July 31 this year in nine cities of

India were: 119,837 tested; 118,779 positive to either of the two tests involved; total number vaccinated with "B.C.G.": 60,311; after either of the two tests 19,711 remained absent.

Dr. K. L. Wig and Dr. L. R. Dongre, reading a paper on "B.C.G." Campaign in Amritsar, said the campaign was inaugurated in East Punjab in March 1949. The East Punjab Government proposed to train 12 teams during the course of three years at an expense of Rs. 68,000 for this year and Rs. 2,70,000 at the end of three years and to inoculate during these three years the whole of the population below the age of 18, which was estimated at 6,337,800.

Col. Rarkat Narain, in his paper "Short Summary of the Work Done by 'B.C.G.' Team in Delhi," pleaded for giving the second dose of tuberculin straightway instead of giving it subsequently.

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