



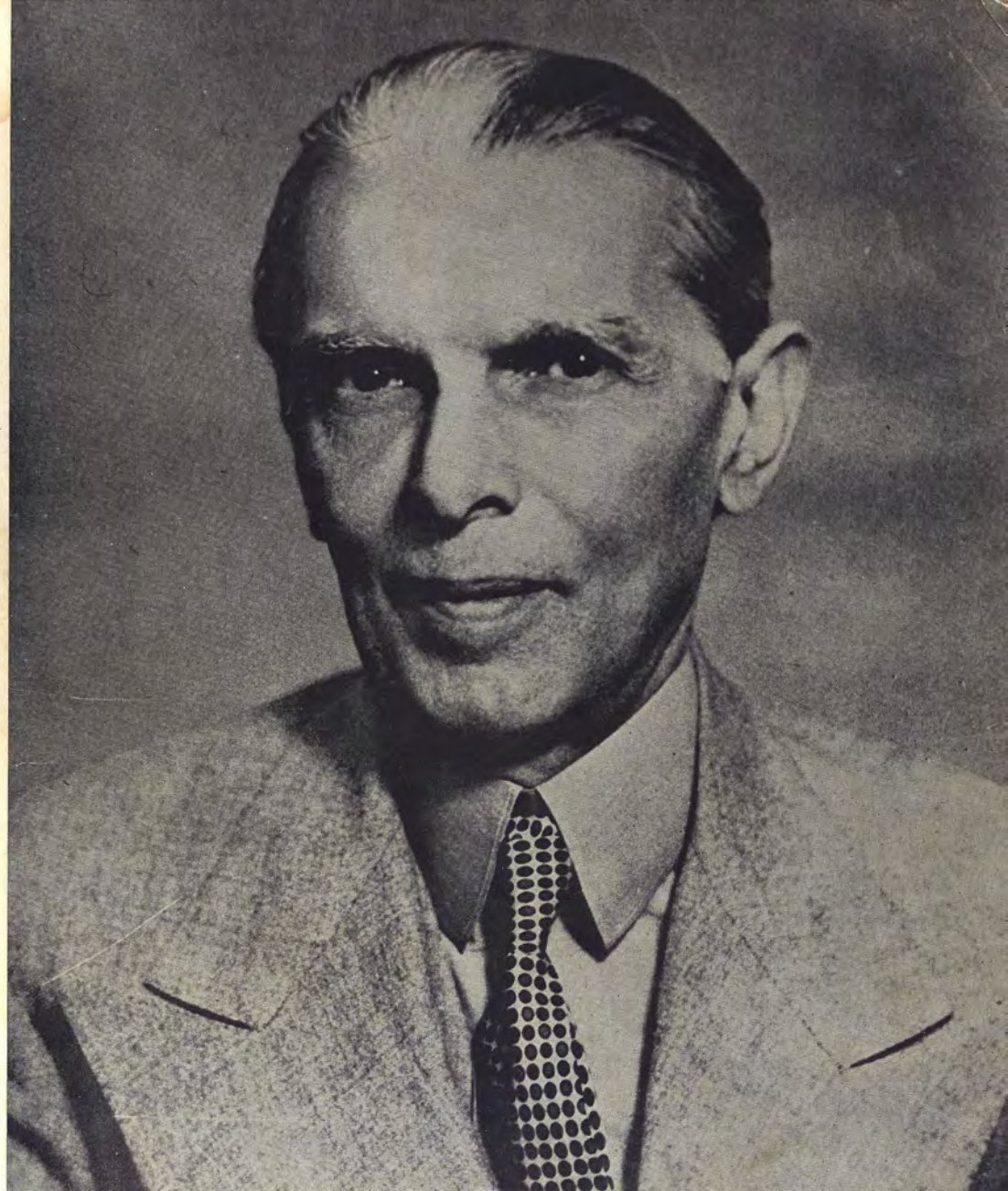
Dawood Foundation

THIS BROCHURE IS IN COMMEMORATION
OF THE INAUGURATION OF
DAWOOD FOUNDATION
BY
FIELD MARSHAL MOHAMMAD AYUB KHAN
AT
DAWOOD COLONY, KARACHI
ON
APRIL 20, 1961

“Without education there is complete darkness and with education it is light. Education is a matter of life and death to our nation. The world is moving so fast that if you do not educate yourselves you will not only be completely left behind but you will be finished.”

—“Nature has given you everything ; you have got unlimited resources. It is now for you to build, and build as quickly and as well as you can.”

Quaid-i-Azam
Mohammed Ali Jinnah
Founder of Pakistan





“Pakistan’s foremost need is to develop an educational system capable of producing hundreds and thousands of trained men and women who can give a direction to the affairs of the country and visualize and implement the plans for its constantly expanding and growing future.”

—“Real education is to produce men and women of character with qualities of leadership based on truth, sincerity, patriotism and a genuine fear of God.”

**Field Marshal
Mohammad Ayub Khan,
President of Pakistan**



It gives me great pleasure to send this message of greeting on the inauguration of the Dawood Foundation. The Foundation has been set up with the noble object of promoting the cause of education and assisting research activities in the country, particularly in the scientific fields.

Widespread illiteracy, shortage of technical skills and lack of scientific knowledge are serious obstacles to the rapid progress of the nation. In surmounting these difficulties, enlightened and well-to-do members of the community can play a valuable part in assisting and supplementing the efforts of Government. The great importance attached to these philanthropic endeavours is signified by the fact that the President himself is inaugurating the Foundation.

I am sure that with this auspicious beginning and with the help of the generous gift donated by the Founders, the Dawood Foundation will make an important contribution to the progress of education and scientific research in the country.

—Mr. M. Shoaib, Minister of Finance



The progress of an underdeveloped country like ours is largely dependent on the level and type of education it attains. The present regime is trying its best to invest as much in human resources as possible.

Dawood Foundation has dedicated itself solely to the advancement of education in the field of technology, science, medicine, nuclear and space research, and awards scholarships to deserving students for studies in and outside the country, with a view to fostering efficiency, technical know-how and industrial productivity, I wish it all success.

—Mr. Habibur Rahman,

Minister of Education and Scientific Research



Dowager Hajiani Hanifabai Dawood

Mr. Ahmed Dawood, the eldest of five brothers and a sister, comes from a family of businessmen. Born at Bantva, Kathiawar, India, in 1906, he began helping his father from early childhood in the yarn business, and by 1933 his firm was the biggest supplier of imported yarn to the textile mills in India. Before Partition, his first industrial establishment was a ginning and pressing factory at Bantva. Later, he set up oil mills at Velpad, Madras, and a



Mr. Ahmed Dawood, Chairman, Board of Trustees
Dawood Foundation

vegetable ghee factory of 25 tons capacity a day in Calcutta.

After Partition, the family migrated to Pakistan. The textiles and yarn trade gave Mr. Ahmed Dawood an opening in business and he set up the Dawood Corporation Ltd. both in Pakistan and Manchester (England) as early as 1949. His first industrial enterprise in Pakistan, the Dawood Cotton Mills Limited at Landhi, Karachi, went into production in 1952.

Address of Welcome presented to

Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, H.P., H.J.

President of Pakistan

BY

Mr. Ahmed Dawood,

Chairman, Board of Trustees, Dawood Foundation

Mr. President, Your Excellencies, Ladies & Gentlemen :

On behalf of the Trustees of the Dawood Foundation and myself, I feel privileged in welcoming you on this auspicious occasion. We are profoundly grateful to you, Mr. President, for honouring us with your gracious presence at this ceremony to mark the formal dedication of the Dawood Foundation to the nation for the advancement of education—a subject so dear to your heart. The achievements of your dynamic regime, under your inspiring leadership, are nothing short of a miracle. The process of national regeneration in every walk of life, which we owe to the wise policies pursued by your esteemed Government, has opened up new vistas of hope and cheer for the people of the coun-

try and infused them with a fresh urge to build and to progress.

The Foundation which you, Mr. President, are blessing today is only a token of the contributions made by the Dawood family to the development of Pakistan. I shall not catalogue the industrial undertakings which the Dawood family operates, but I do make bold to say that the part played by us in the country's economic development is not insignificant. Our gratitude to God is great that we have been privileged and enabled to serve the country. We are also indebted to the Government for the encouragement it has always given us.

The Dawood Foundation is, in fact, the materialisation of a decade-old dream. It was in

1950 that we created the Dawood Trust to provide scholarships and financial help to deserving students and educational institutions. Between 1953 and 1960, its contributions exceed fourteen lakhs of rupees. Among the salient features of this spending are a donation of Rs. 2,00,000 to the Karachi University, Rs. 6,33,636 for the construction of a school building in the town of Jessore in East Pakistan, Rs. 3,82,600 for the construction of the Science Building in the Government College at Burewala in West Pakistan and Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a school building at Darsono Village near Karachi. Realising the magnitude of the nation's educational needs, we decided last year to transform the Dawood Trust into an Educational Foundation and on the 2nd of February, 1960, the Foundation was formally registered in Karachi.

We have established this Foundation with a fund exceeding twentythree million rupees. To it we have also transferred immovable property worth one million rupees. The assets of the Foundation will yield an annual income of about Rs. 12 to 14 lakhs.

This Foundation is conceived in a spirit of dedication. It is our faith that there can be no progress without education and if the nation is to attain the goals of prosperity and stability which you, Mr. President, have so eloquently and far-sightedly spelled out for the good of the nation,

if the Second Five Year Plan is to succeed in raising the living standards of the people and if our moral and ethical values are to improve, it is imperative that education, especially technical, must spread in the country. By implementing the recommendations of the Educational Reforms Commission, your benign Government has given the most convincing evidence of its resolve to promote education. But the task of national reconstruction is so enormous that it can be accomplished only through voluntary cooperation and partnership between the Government and the people. The Dawood Foundation is indeed symbolic of a voluntary effort to share with the Government a fraction of its onerous responsibilities in the field of education. The specific objectives of the Foundation are to promote education in the country, especially of science and technology, and to assist in programmes of scientific, technological, medical, nuclear and space research through grants, scholarships, bursaries and awards.

It is our sincere hope that this Foundation will be the forerunner of many such Foundations. If the country's need for more scientists, doctors, technicians and educators is to be adequately met, it is essential that those who have been privileged by God should channel their contributions through well-organised Foundations dedicated to education and social uplift. I take this opportunity to suggest to our Government to raise the existing ceiling of

exemption from Income Tax for donations made to educational, social and health institutions and to allow amounts donated in excess of the ceiling to be carried forward to earn exemption from Income Tax in subsequent years. I am convinced that this will act as a vigorous incentive to philanthropy and result in the establishment of many more Foundations and Trusts in the country.

I would like to express our gratitude to the Finance Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Mohamad Shoaib, and the Education Minister, Mr. Habibur Rahman, for consenting to be the Trustees of the Dawood Foundation. Their experience and guidance will be of invaluable help in making the Foundation an effective instrument of educational

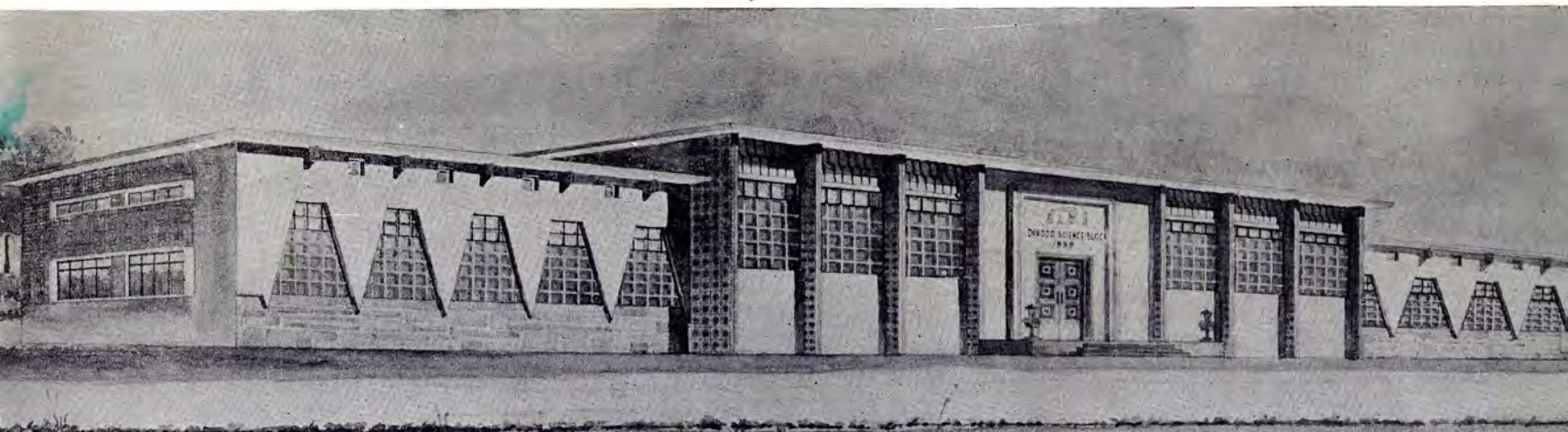
uplift.

I request you now, Mr. President, to inaugurate the Dawood Foundation with your blessings by accepting from our beloved mother a certificate of safe custody issued by the National Bank of Pakistan in lieu of securities and other documents valued at Rs. 2,55,11,270 held by the Bank on behalf of the Foundation.

In conclusion, our prayer to Almighty God is to give you long life and health so that you can guide the destinies of Pakistan for many years to come. Amen!

Pakistan Zindabad.

Artist's view of Dawood Science College, Burewala, West Pakistan



Reply to Welcome Address

BY

Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, H. P., H. J.

*Mr. Dawood, Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I feel particularly happy to associate myself with the inauguration of the Dawood Foundation this afternoon.

The establishment of this Foundation is indeed a great landmark in the growth of social responsibility in our country. The spirit in which this dedicated enterprise has been launched is extremely heart-warming and I congratulate the Dawood family for adding these fresh laurels to the long list of their public and philanthropic services. May God reward them for this noble work.

In the all-round industrial, economic, social and political progress which we are endeavouring to make, the real base is to be provided by the character and education of every single member of our nation. The reconstruction of social and spiritual values is a mission which our new educa-

tional system seeks to perform. The Government will, of course, shoulder its full share of responsibility up to the maximum limit of its resources; but the task is so immense that the need for large-scale co-operation of the private sector cannot be over-emphasised.

The unprecedented opportunities which the establishment of Pakistan brought chances which our new development plans promise to unfold are not a matter of material prosperity alone. Material prosperity is no doubt a desirable—even essential—pursuit; but without a corresponding awakening of a widespread sense of social uplift, this is only like rain on rocks where it stands and stagnates. The ultimate object of all progress is the elevation of human character and the only effective machinery for achieving this object is education. But please do remember that education is not an abstract philosophy which can be spun out of minds and hearts alone. No, Sir, education, like other workshop, requires trained personnel, buildings, books, laboratories and other

equipment of the highest quality. It is here that public philanthropy can come forward to supplement governmental resources and thus help in making education universal at one stage and selectively fruitful at the other.

I am happy that the Dawood Foundation has taken a big step in this direction. Let us hope that many other men of means in our country will follow this example and create more and more agencies with similar objects. Believe me, we need them as much as we need armament for our Defence Forces, seed for our lands and machines for our factories.

As regards the question of granting exemption from incometax to donations for educational purposes, I think I need not say anything about it at this stage. You have already acted wisely in making the Finance Minister a member of your Trust—and nobody will be happier than me if, for once, you succeed in converting him from the philosophy of more taxes to that of no taxes; I wish you every luck in this brave mission.

Once again, I heartily congratulate the Dawood family on the establishment of this Foundation, and, while inaugurating it, I pray to God that He may bless it with His Grace and make it a source of benefit to the needs of our country. Amen.

FROM TRUST TO



Aisha Bai
Dawood

THE Dawood Foundation with assets now amounting to Rs. 2,55,00,000 set aside for the promotion of education in Pakistan, particularly in the fields of science and the learned professions, had a humble start as a Trust in 1950.

The Trust was created with the dual purpose of affording help to the descendants of the Trustees for education and making charitable contributions towards the advancement of education in the country. It provided that 75% of the Trust income would be utilised for the benefit of the children of the Trustees and 25% for charitable purposes. However, as the descendants of the Trustees did not need any financial assistance for

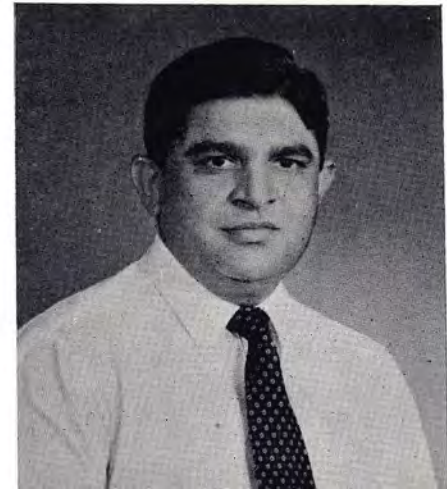
Mr. Suleman Dawood



Mr. Siddique Dawood



Mr. M. H. Ghani



FOUNDATION

By SIDDIQUE DAWOOD

education, no funds out of the Trust were made available to them or spent on the welfare of the family members in any way. The Trust, till 1957-58, disbursed an amount approximating to Rs. 83,108 as scholarships to deserving students and as financial assistance to educational institutions.

In subsequent years, the Trust made more substantial contributions to the cause of education. A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was given to the Karachi University Fund. An amount totalling Rs. 6,33,636 was contributed for the construction of a Public School building at Jessore Cantonment, East Pakistan. Yet another amount of Rs. 3,82,600 was allocated for the construction of the science

block at the Municipal Science College, Burewala, West Pakistan. Besides these, there was a donation of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a school at Darsono Village near Karachi.

As stated above, the entire amount accruing from the 75% share of the descendants of the Trustees lay unutilised while the needs of many deserving students in the country remained unfulfilled. In 1960, therefore, the Trust was converted into a Foundation, eliminating the family beneficiaries and providing that the entire income be utilized for the advancement of education in the country. The Foundation was registered in Karachi on February 2, 1960.

Whereas under the Trust, only the members of the family could become Trustees, the Foundation provides that others may also be elected as members of the Board of Trustees. Thus the Foundation becomes a property of the nation.

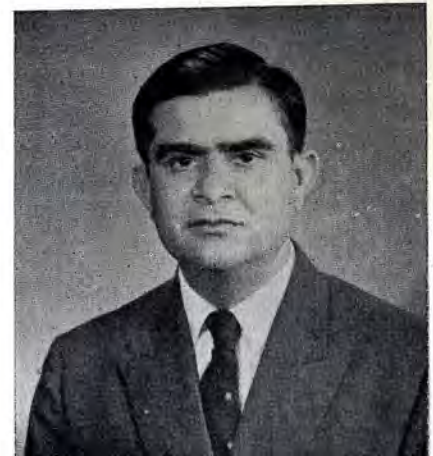
Mr. Ali Mohamed Dawood



Mr. Usman Suleman, T.Q.A.



Mr. Mohamed Umer Haji Ghani



The Finance Minister of Pakistan, Mr. M. Shoaib, and the Minister of Education, Mr. Habibur, Rahman, are members of the first Board of Trustees along with Mr. N. M. Uquaili, S. Q. A.; G. D. A.; R. A.; General Manager, PICIC, and Mr. M. Ismail, Resident Director, Karnaphuli Paper Mills, as ex-officio members, and the following eight members of the Dawood family: Ahmed Dawood, Aisha Bai, Suleman Dawood, Siddique Dawood, Mohamed Haji Gani, Ali Mohammed Dawood, Mohamed Umer Haji Gani, and Osman Suleman Haji Karim.

The present assets of the Foundation, which also include immovable property worth Rs. 10 lakhs, will yield an income amounting to Rs. 12 to 14 lakhs a year. This income will be made available to bright students in our country for pursuit of knowledge in various fields.

The Trustees have always aimed at the spread of education in remote villages also, where the bulk of our population lives but are denied the facilities for acquiring the necessary skill and knowledge for a better way of life. The same objectives will be pursued by the Foundation. There will be prizes and awards, bursaries and scholarships, grants and fellowships, for technological, scientific and medical education within and outside Pakistan at the university level and for primary, secondary and technical education in villages and towns. The Foundation will also seek to encourage Pakistani scientists to undertake nuclear and space research.

The need for a Foundation of this nature and scope becomes evident when it is realised that our nation is lagging far behind in scientific progress and that there is urgent need for maximum utilization of our resources for greater economic development. It is a pity that modern scientific and technical knowledge apart, our people have yet to gain the benefits of basic and primary education. The bulk of our masses are still illiterate, and the problem of their education is fast becoming more serious with the rapid increase in population. While this is the state of affairs in our country, the advanced nations of the world are competing with one another for the conquest of outer space.

Technical education is a crying need in our country, as without it we cannot feed, clothe and house our ever-multiplying population at a decent standard of living. There is also the need to keep population growth from developing into a population explosion. It will be difficult, if not impossible, for us to utilize our resources to the maximum and to devise effective ways for family planning without a broadbased programme of scientific and technological education.

Government on its part is doing its utmost to provide educational facilities to the people. The provisions in the Second Five Year Plan in this regard are an evidence of this fact. But Government alone, no matter how sincere and energetic it may be, cannot accomplish the gigantic task that faces our nation. All men of means in our land

must come forward and provide more educational facilities to the people and ensure quality education for our promising young men and women.

The programme of industrialisation in our country has itself created a great demand for technicians. Every technical equipment that we import or manufacture locally demands technical skill for putting it to use, and our industries have started feeling the pinch of the shortage of qualified and trained technical hands. If this shortage persists, the nation will not be able to meet the targets set by the Second Five Year Plan for economic development of the country. We cannot for ever depend upon foreign technicians; we must take early steps to train our young men to run our industries efficiently.

Both patriotism and self-interest demand that the industrialists come forward to supplement the efforts of the Government in providing technical education to the people. All men of means among us should make liberal donations for the cause of education and should enable our young men to acquire the necessary know-how for the country's economic and industrial advancement.

It has to be acknowledged that a good number of philanthropists in our country do give some assistance to the poor for education, but un-organised, casual attempts will not take us far. Collective effort should be made in a well-organised manner to raise private funds for educational advancement. In other words, the generosity of the few

should be effectively tapped for substantial benefit to the nation in the field of education.

Government should also do something to encourage the people to be more philanthropic and make generous donations for educational purposes. If the ceiling fixed on charity is revised, there would be greater incentive for larger contributions for educational purposes. This will not result in any loss to the Government as what is now collected by way of Income Tax is being spent by Government itself on purposes similar to what private charity will serve. There is every reason to hope that with better incentives, there will be more Trusts and Foundations in our country devoted to the cause of education.

Dawood Primary School, Darsono, near Malir, Karachi



Philanthropy and Foundations

By M. ISMAIL

A Trustee of the Dawood Foundation



RELIGION is the first source of charity, and the Quran throughout associates Zakat with Salat. "Spend in the way of God," it enjoins. That is why Zakat is one of the five fundamentals of the Faith.

In Europe, during the middle ages, the Church was the biggest landholder, and quite a large fraction of its wealth was spent on some amenities for men and animals as it was done under the Buddhist dispensation of Asoka. Earlier, the Pharaohs of

Egypt had established perpetuities for the observance of certain religious practices. Then, there was Xenophon's foundation for the temple of Artemis. Plato, the scion of a great aristocratic house, directed that the income from his lands be used for the support of his Academy. This continued for 900 years. At a later date, the Ptolemies endowed a library in Alexandria. In Greece, again, Pliny the Younger supported a school for his native town.

In modern times, the United States has created a number of foundations for education, health, social welfare and scientific research. Their total funds amount to 4.9 billion dollars or 2400 crore rupees, and their grants pile up every year to 300 million dollars.

The founders of the three greatest American foundations-Carnegie, Rockefeller and Ford-began as poor men. Carnegie at 12, as an immigrant boy from Scotland, was earning only \$1.20 a week. His total gifts and bequests amount to \$333,299,460.

Ford, the Genius of Motordom, walked at 16 to Detroit to apprentice himself to a mechanic. His salary was \$2.50 a week. But his board cost him \$3.50, so he had to work for four additional hours every night with a watchmaker. That fetched him \$2 more. Before his death, his personal, apart from corporation wealth, was valued at \$205,000,000. Most of it he left to the Ford Foundation, which made grants totalling more than \$1.3 billion during the first decade of its existence. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 1960, the Foundation made new programme commitments of \$160,710,903 compared with \$113,965,868 during the preceding fiscal year.

Rockefeller started as a book-keeper in 1865 when he was 16 years old. After building up the giant Standard Oil Company he gave about half a

billion dollars for charitable purposes. He died in 1937 at 98. Till then the range of his benefactions had covered "the well-being of mankind throughout the world". He gave the University of Chicago a total of \$34,000,000. The General Education Board was founded in 1902 with £129,209,000 for promotion of education within the United States of America "without distinction of race, sex, or creed". The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research received \$59,931,000 for the study and cure of disease, and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial \$73,985,000 to carry on benevolences which interested his wife.

In Pakistan, it is the Government that deals with the fundamental problems facing the country. It cares for the ill as well as seeks to discover the cure for illness. It is time that men of means in our country came forward to cope with some of the most pressing problems, and did something concrete to kill the feeling that philanthropy does not exist as a living force among Pakistani Muslims.

A welcome beginning has been made in the form of Dawood Foundation, which will grant scholarships to deserving students for acquisition of knowledge and skills urgently needed for accelerating the tempo of Pakistan's economic and sociocultural development. One hopes others will follow this example.

DA WOOD COTTON MILLS

AFTER food, clothing is the most important and essential item for human existence. At the time of independence in 1947, the country had very small production of this essential item. To

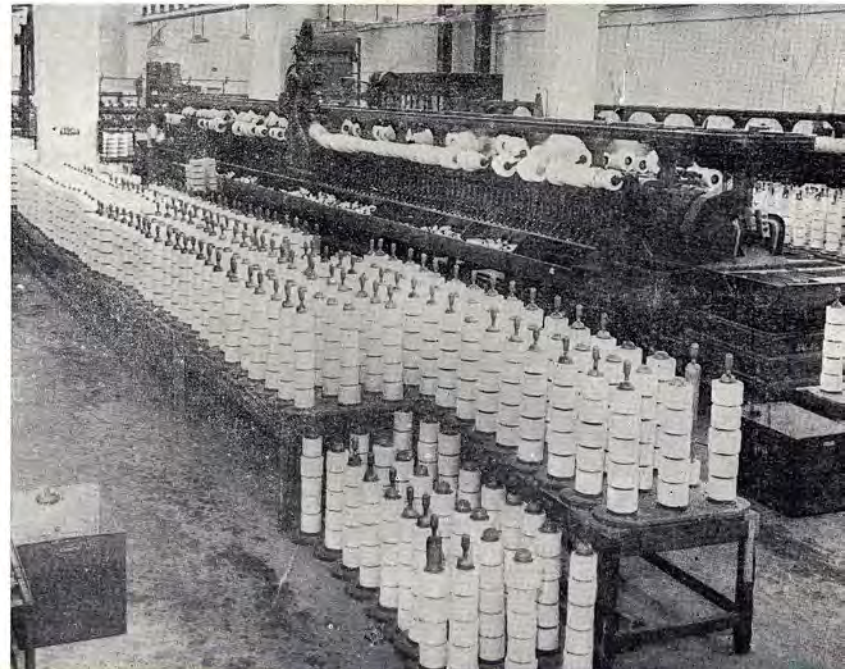
Aerial View of Dawood Cotton Mills



meet the people's requirements, the Government allowed imports of very large quantities of yarn and cloth worth over Rs. 60 crores annually. As the country could not sustain such huge imports for a long time, encouragement was given to the people to put up textile mills in the country to meet the requirements of the population in cloth and at the same time to make use of the raw cotton exported to foreign countries at prices much lower than its products.

The incentive provided by the Government resulted in the establishment of several textile mills in the country, and today some of these factories are exporting cloth and yarn to earn

Preparatory Section



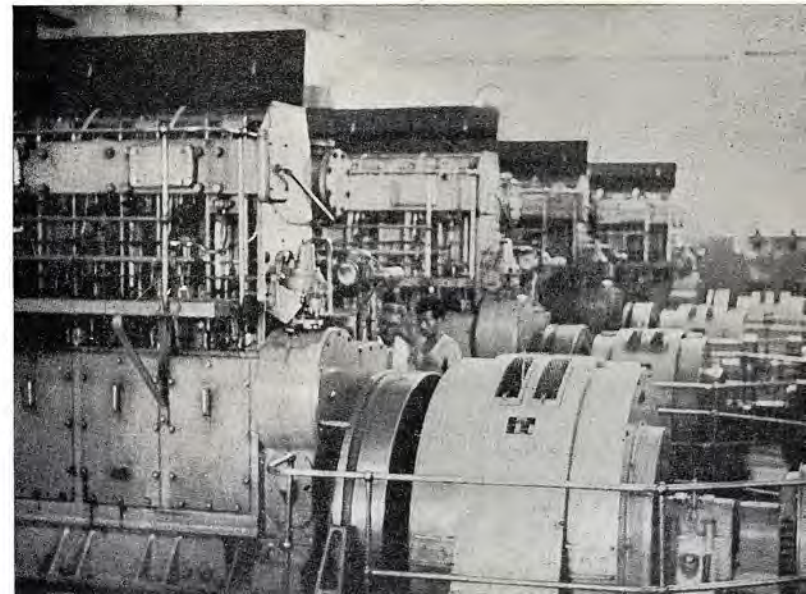
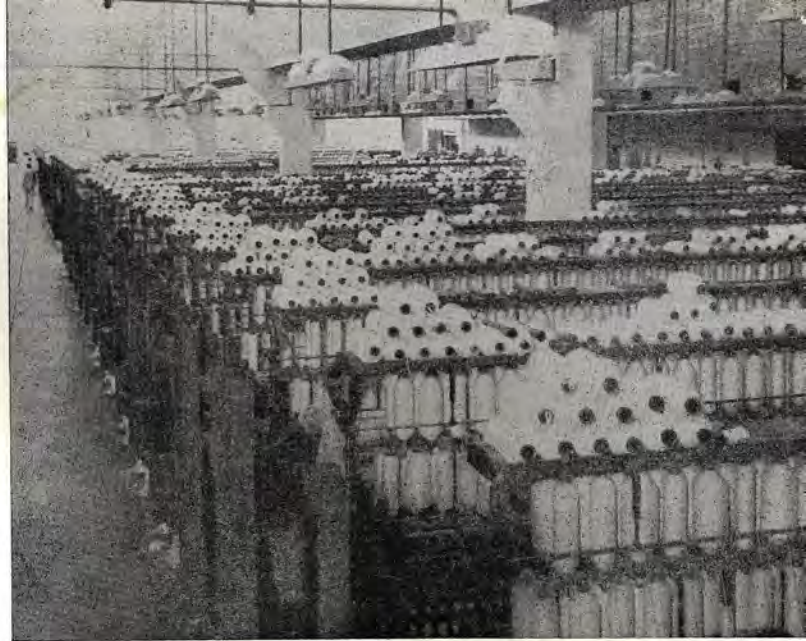
muchneeded foreign exchange for development purposes under the Second Five Year Plan, which began in July, 1960.

The present capacity in the country is 1.95 million spindles and 29,000 looms as against 177,518 spindles and 4824 looms in 1947. However, as the per capita consumption of cloth is expected to rise 20 per cent at the end of next five years, the Government have decided to install additional 600,000 spindles and 11,000 looms.

The part played by Dawoods in developing the textile industry is not inconsiderable. The foundation stone of the Dawood Cotton Mills was laid on June 1, 1951, at the Landhi Industrial Trading Estate, Karachi. The Mill at present has 50,000 spindles and 1,000 automatic looms. Another 12,500 spindles will be installed during July-August this year. The Mill has the most modern dyeing, bleaching and finishing plant which is capable of turning out 150,000 yards a day of finished cloth. Steps are being taken to install a most modern printing machine to meet the demand for attractive colours and designs in cloth. The Mill has its own power plant comprising seven Diesel Generators.

Plans are also in hand for establishing a Textile Research Laboratory, the completion of which will mark a milestone in the development of textile industry in the country.

Power House, Dawood Cotton Mills



Labour Welfare

By AMANULLA KHAN

RECORDED music blared favourite film songs of the workers as we entered the premises of the Dawood Cotton Mills at Landhi, some 16 miles from the centre of Karachi city. It was 11 a.m., but the large canteen was full. The workers had started pouring in for their lunch. In batches of three or four, they sat around clean marble-topped tables relishing their mid-day meal and

swaying their heads in enjoyment of the music and the songs.

The crowded canteen at an early lunch hour did not only testify that the average worker has a king-size appetite but it was a testimony to the management's concern for the welfare of the worker. The food at the canteen is both good and cheap

Workers' Canteen, Dawood Cotton Mills



A view of the five-storied hostel



—very cheap. The mill-hand may eat his fill for less than two annas of the old currency. He may order a plate of special *qima*, *alu gosht*, or fish with *dal* or a vegetable or *kachumer* for variety, to go with three *rotis*, and yet the bill will only amount to 11 Paisa (6 Paisa for the main dish, 2 Paisa for dal or sabzi and 1 Paisa each for the *roti*). An ordinary plate of *qima* will cost only 2 Paisa and rice 3 Paisa.

The gourmet or a worker in festive mood may order for a full plate of *biryani* or fish *pulao* and yet only pay 50 Paisa. Chicken would cost him only 65 Paisa. A sweet dish—*halwa*, *sewayyan* or *zarda*—will cost him 10 Paisa. A cup of tea to wash down the rich meal may be had for 3 Paisa (half an anna of the old currency), and Pakola for 20 Paisa.

Close to the canteen is a general store where the mill-hands may buy cloth, ready-made garments, underwear, shoes, soap, and other necessities of life at prices almost one-third less than what the non-privileged pay for their requirements of this nature. The prices are subsidised by the management to afford relief in the cost of living to the worker earning about Rs. 3.25 a day.

Adjacent to the mills premises is a five-storey, 65-room imposing hostel for single workers. Paying no rent and no charges for electricity and water, bachelor mill-hands live four to a room which has



General Provision Store at Dawood Cotton Mills

a built-in wash basin. The management also provides beds, cupboards and chairs. On the ground floor is a recreation hall with indoor games.

Another six-storey hostel is under construction. This hostel will also have 65 rooms (13 at each storey), with the second floor reserved for a cafeteria, dining room and recreation centre. The new hostel will cost Rs. 15 lakhs.

There are eighteen single-storey family quarters



Weaving Section, Dawood Cotton Mills

for the benefit of married workers, and plans are afoot for twenty more such quarters close to the mills premises. Blueprinted for Dawood mill-hands is a large colony in Korangi township. The colony will have 500 family quarters, and is scheduled to complete by 1962-63.

For the tiny tots of the resident workers, the management has opened a school up to the primary stage, where both boys and girls learn their three R's in preparation for higher studies.

A spick and span four-bed hospital combined with a dispensary under the charge of a qualified doctor takes care of workers in impaired health.

The Mills area also houses a library and a reading room with books, newspapers and magazines in Urdu, Bengali, Gujrati and English for workers interested in culture of the mind and anxious to know of the happenings around the world.

A blissful amenity for the workers is the Rest House. A worker starting on the midnight shift may take a wholesome dinner at the Canteen at 8 or 9 p.m. and relax or lie down for sleep there. He would be wakened by the chowkidar when his shift starts. Similarly, a worker breaking off at midnight need not go out in the cold or rain and wait for hours for an early bus or train to take him home. He may sleep in the Rest House till morning, take his breakfast and then leave for home. One wishes, other industrialists, too, had such an amenity for their workers.

The Rest House also houses a theatrical hall where the workers may stage dramas and a billiard room for those fond of this glamorous indoor game.

An active Sports Club is also being financed by the management. The games played are : cricket, hockey, volley-ball, badminton, tennis. Within the

mills premises, there is also a swimming pool with a garden around it where social functions are held.

For photographic enthusiasts among the workers, the management has set up a studio where they may develop their photographs and indulge in the hobby to their heart's content. The Photographic Society of the workers hold lectures and demonstrations relating to the art of photography. Competitions are also held and the winners are given handsome prizes by the management. Loans are also given to the employees for purchase of cameras.

Under the Bonus Scheme of the Mills, in addition to the annual bonus of one full month's earnings, the workers get an attendance bonus equal to 10 per cent of their monthly wages as well as production and efficiency bonus. A group insurance scheme is under consideration for all the employees. The management has also set up a Workers Loan Fund amounting to Rs. 50,000 for grant of loans without interest to employees in need of financial assistance.

For the supervisors and office staff, the management has provided three vans and one contracted bus by way of transport facility.

The 52-acre mill area is already a beehive of production and recreational activity but the

management keenly looks forward to the day when there will be still greater facilities and many more amenities for their co-workers who are joining hands with them in producing quality cloth at reasonable prices for the benefit of the nation.

It is gratifying to learn that the same concern for labour welfare as is found in the Dawood Cotton Mills is in evidence in the other enterprises that have been taken over by the Dawood group. One ardently hopes all industrialists in the country will strive to equal or excel what is being done by only a few today in this field.

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Another view of Dawood Primary School, Darsono





A view from across the river of Karnaphuli Paper Mills, East Pakistan

KARNAPHULI PAPER MILLS LIMITED

AT the time of Partition there was no paper mill in Pakistan. To meet the requirements of the country the Government decided to set up a paper mill at Chandraghona, East Pakistan, on the bank of River Karnaphuli, based on bamboo as raw material, having a daily capacity of 100 tons. The management of the mill was in the hands of Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation.

Dawoods took over the management from PIDC on 1st October, 1959, and since then some improvements have been made. Steps are also

being taken to increase the capacity of the Mills from 100 to 150 tons a day to meet the increasing demand in the country.

The mills are equipped to turn out nearly two dozen kinds of paper, such as bank paper, bond paper, cartridge paper, poster paper, duplicating paper, tissue paper, imitation art paper, kraft, paper, cream laid, azure laid, match paper, manila paper, mechanical, super-calender, and semi-bleached printing paper, wrapping paper—plain and ribbed.



Lt. General Haji Iftakhar Ahmad, Chairman, P. I. D. C.

The Karnaphuli Paper Mills are a complete and self-sufficient unit having all the auxiliary departments such as the Pulp Mill, Soda Recovery Plant, Sulphuric Acid Plant, and Finishing Machinery.

The mills have their own power plant equipped with three turbo-alternators having a capacity of 4,500 KW each. The alum plant came into operation in the beginning of 1960 with a capacity of 10 tons per day. For the manufacture of alum, sulphuric acid is required and one plant, capable of producing 10 tons a day, is already in production.

The Repair Shop, Work Shop and Garage cater to the local engineering demands and are equipped with most modern tools.

The mill has its own flotilla consisting of 5 diesel tugs and 15 barges and 3 launches, which are engaged in importing paper-making materials and despatching paper.

On the pay-roll are some 2857 monthly paid employees who are provided with uniforms free of cost, medical help, free quarters with electrical light, water and sanitary fittings, free education for their children, means of recreation and facilities for social activities.

The Karnaphuli Paper Mill is an enterprise contributing much to national development by saving the country a huge sum of foreign exchange every year—about 50 million rupees.

Mr. Y. S. Ahmad, Director,
Karnaphuli Paper Mills



Mr. M. Shabbir Ahmad, Director,
Karnaphuli Paper Mills



JESSORE CANTONMENTS PUBLIC SCHOOL

By AN EDUCATIONIST

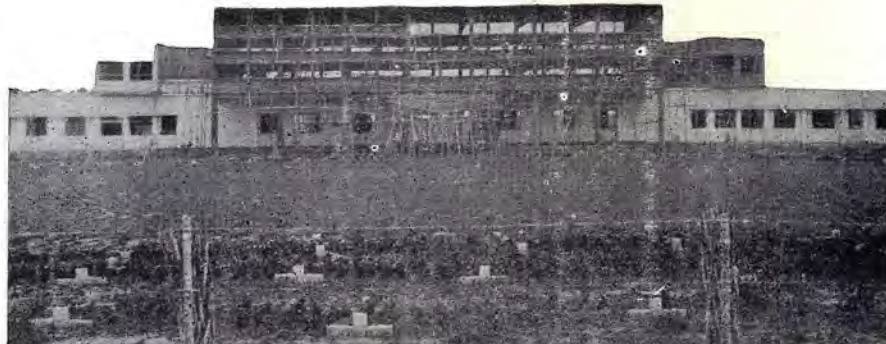
THE Dawoods, as Managing Agents of the Karnaphuli Paper Mills, do not content themselves with only producing paper in East Pakistan. They are also interested in spreading the blessings of education in that province. This is borne out by their deep and abiding interest in the Jessore Cantonment Public School. Their princely donation of Rs. 6,33,636 to this institution will house it in a new dignified structure and build it up into a first-rate seat of learning.

The School aims at imbuing the students with the Islamic ideology from their early years. In line with the recommendations of the Education Commission, great stress is laid on character building and development of personality, both physically and mentally. The curriculum material and the

methods of teaching have been readjusted to meet the psychological needs of the students. At the secondary stage, the School will specialise in Humanities, Science and Home Economics.

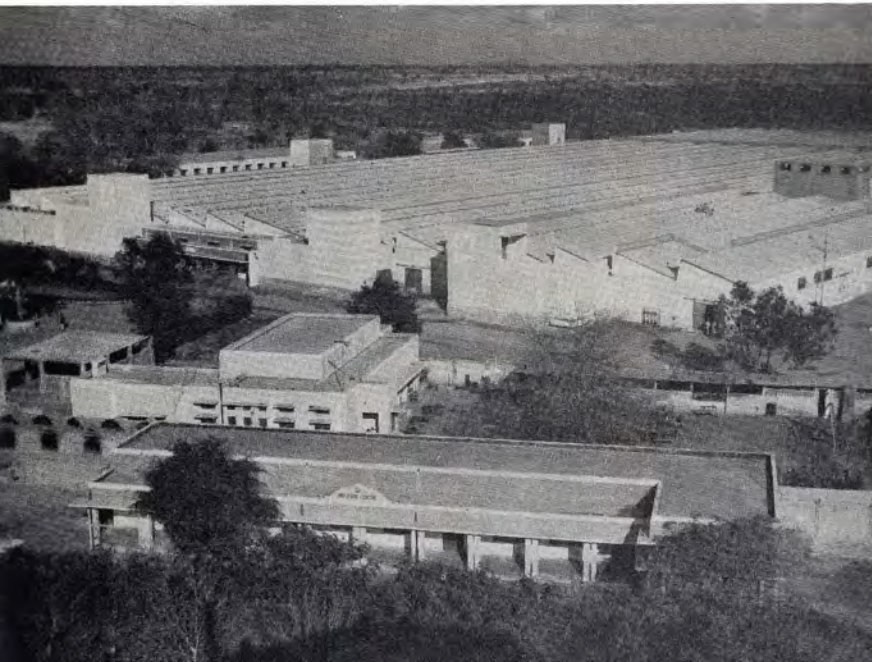
Thu new school building has provisions for playgrounds, a swimming pool and other facilities designed to promote extra-curricular activities among the students. Highly qualified and trained teachers have been employed to impart sound education on modern scientific lines and raise the children into responsible citizens who will be an asset to the nation. The curriculum will be as broad-based as possible to prepare the students for specialised studies at the university level and for the responsibilities of life.

Jessore Cantt. Public School
(under construction)



BUREWALA TEXTILE MILLS

A general view of Burewala Textile Mills



THE Burewala Textile Mills Limited, comprising 51,200 spindles, was established by the then Punjab Government in the year 1952 and the Mills commenced production in 1954. The Company was registered with a paid up capital of Rs. 1,50,00,000. The operation of the Mills was not satisfactory and consequently the par value of the shares went down by about 31 per cent.

The Dawoods took over the management of the Mills on 9th May, 1957, by purchasing the Government held shares in the Mills. With the



Mr. Mumtaz Ali Khan,
Director, Burewala
Textile Mills

change in management, there was an improvement in efficiency, and in the succeeding years, *i.e.* 1958-59-60, the mill showed very good profits. The price of shares rose to Rs. 200/- as against Rs. 69/-.

In 1960, the mill was expanded with the installation of Weaving Section with 500 automatic looms and completely automatic preparatory machinery. It is proposed to add another 500 looms as soon as Government sanction is received. In December, 1960, a most modern ginning and pressing factory was also set up at a cost of 2 million rupees.

The Mill employs 2800 people, skilled and unskilled.

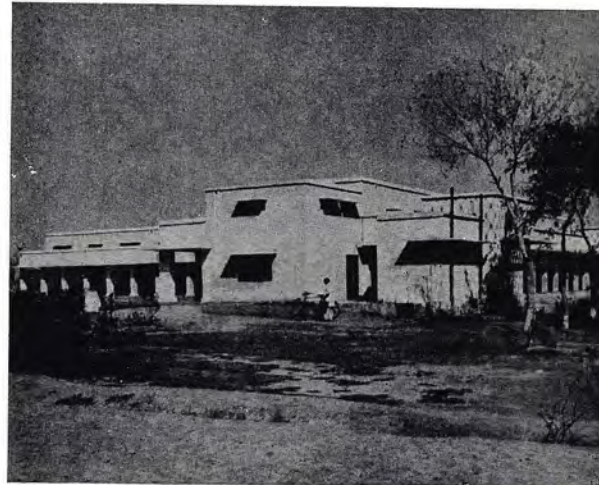


Mr. S. Mubarik Ali, Director, Burewala Textile Mills

Front view of the mosque at Burewala Mills



A view of the school at Burewala Mills



The hospital at Burewala Mills



Central Insurance Company

TAKING note of the immense scope for national insurance companies in Pakistan established on a sound financial and technical basis that may effectively meet the requirements of increased industrial and commercial activity, the Dawood group and a few other leading industrialists of the country floated on August 15, 1960, the Central Insurance Company Limited with Authorised Share Capital of Rs. 1,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Shares of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,00,000 were subscribed for by the Directors and their friends.

The venture was launched as a national enterprise in the context of the fact that Pakistani insurance companies had been unable to secure their rightful share of the available business. Official figures revealed that the proportionate share of the national companies in the general insurance business of the country was hardly 40 per cent.



Mr. M. A. Rangoonwala



Mr. M. D. Dadabhoy

The Central Insurance Company, in addition to substantial capital, has made careful arrangements for technical efficiency backed by strong reinsurance support. It transacts all classes of Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous business.

The Directors of the Company are : Mr. Ahmed Dawood (Chairman), Mr. M. A. Rangoonwala, Mr. Abdul Gani Ahmed, Mr. Mohamed Dawjee Dadabhoy, Haji Abdul Gani Haji Abdullah, Mr. Mohamed Ismail, Mr. Abdul Majid Ahmed Bawany, Mr. Mohamed Siddique Dawood.



Mr. Abdul Ghani Ahmed

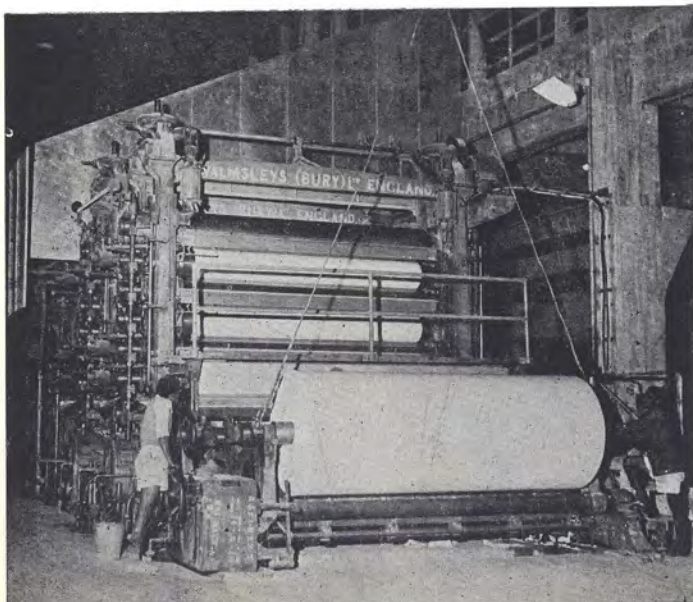


Mr. Abdul Majeed A. Bawany

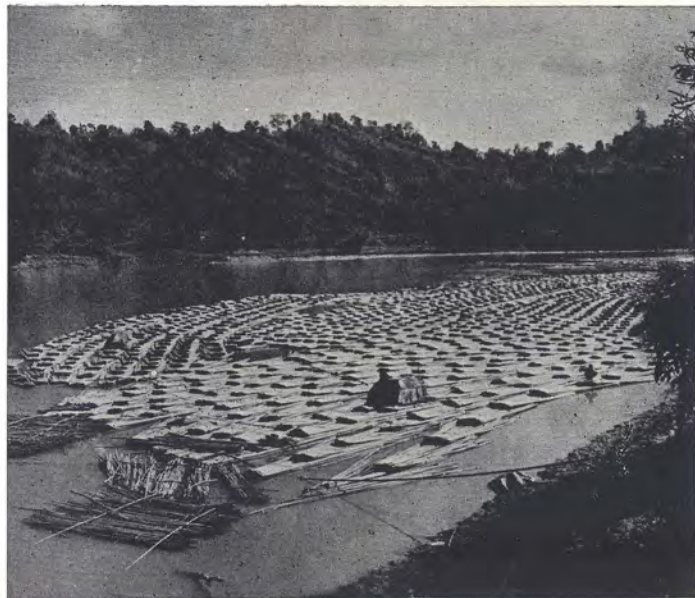


Haji Abdul Ghani Abdullah

Paper rolling out of the machine at Karnaphuli Mills



Bamboo floating to Karnaphuli Mills for paper-making



DAWOOD GROUP OF COMPANIES

COTTON TEXTILES

DAWOOD COTTON MILLS LIMITED

Karachi

BUREWALA TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED

Burewala

PAPER & CHEMICALS

KARNAPHULI PAPER MILLS LIMITED

Chandraghona

INSURANCE

CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Karachi

IMPORT-EXPORT

DAWOOD CORPORATION LIMITED

Karachi

DAWOOD (ENGLAND) LIMITED

Manchester

BRIEF STATISTICAL DATA

ON

DAWOOD GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Total Assets</i>	<i>Number of Employees</i>	<i>Annual Capacity</i>	<i>Sales</i>
1. DAWOOD COTTON MILLS	Rs. 5,50,00,000	4,200	1,75,00,000 Lbs. (Cotton Yarn) 3,25,00,000 Yds. (Cotton Cloth)	Rs. 4,00,00,000
2. BUREWALA TEXTILE MILLS	Rs. 4,80,00,000	4,000	1,75,00,000 Lbs. (Cotton Yarn) 1,65,00,000 Yds. (Cotton Cloth)	Rs. 3,00,00,000
3. KARNAPHULI PAPER MILLS	Rs. 13,00,00,000	3,000	30,000 Tons (Paper) 3,000 Tons (Sulphuric Acid) 2,500 Tons (Caustic Soda) 2,500 Tons (Chlorine) 1,500 Tons (Aluminium Sulphate)	Rs. 5,00,00,000

