Chapter VI

Contribution to Journalism

S. B. Aditanar
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Aditanar was born in Kayamozhi (The word that never fades), a small village, close to the sea in Tuticorin District. There were three prominent household in this village. They were called Vadakku Veedu (Northern House) (Kizhakuveedu) Eastern house and Western House (the one to the west). In these three houses lived Aditanar’s brothers.¹

One of the greatest languages of the world, Tamil has been nurtured and enriched by a host of scholars, poets, kings and spiritual leaders. Before the British rule, during foreign rule and after independence, men of wisdom and dedication strove their utmost to regain for Tamil its rightful place in the scheme of things. Among those who restored Tamil to a place of honour and respect, Aditanar, known as the ‘The father of Tamils’, stands foremost.²

Aditanar was born on the 27th of September, 1905 at 'Kayamozhi', then part of the Tirunelveli district. His father Sivanthi Aditanar, was a lawyer, practising in Srivaikuntam. His mother was Kanakam Ammal. Aditanar was named Sivanthi Balasubramania Aditan, more respectfully referred to later as Ci.Pa. Aditanar. On 27.9.1909, on his fourth birthday, he was sent to school where he was admitted to the Baby Class. When his teacher asked a question on arithmetic, Aditanar came up with a prompt answer, even as some of his seniors in the class hesitated. So quick was he on the uptake, he was sent to Standard I after only 10 days in the Baby Class. Even at a tender age, he showed promise of future greatness.

So early was his induction as a student, Aditanar had not reached the qualifying age when he had to sit for S.S.L.C. examination. He had to wait a year before he could take his School Final Examination. He was considered a genius in Math, always scoring the maximum in the subject. He was very good in the other subjects too and won the admiration of all his teachers.

In 1920, when Aditanar was barely 15, he put together an advertisement with appropriate illustrations, entailing the virtues of a certain perfume and sent it to the paper which had called for such 'jingles'. The picture represented a vendor of the perfume, uncorking the container before a king and the fragrant fumes reaching the Queen's ante chamber and overwhelming her. The ad. he had designed was highly commended and awarded the first prize.  

Collegiate Education

After schooling at Srivaikuntam Aditanar joined St. Joseph's College, Tiruchi and offered Physics as his main subject. At college, he evinced a keen interest in sports, actively participating in several meets. At the end of the first year, he was placed first among those who sat for the Literary Forum. Aditanar was also rich in historinic talent. For his role in a play at St. Joseph's - Julius Caesar - Aditanar won the acclaim of all his teachers.

He spent most of his spare time browsing among old books that were sold at an old book shop. He was a voracious reader. The more he read, the richer he grew in wisdom. Even during his

student days he had a passion for newspaper and newspaper journalism. It was an obsession with him. 

After getting his degree, Aditanar did his Post Graduate studies and obtained his Masters Degree in 1937. It was reported then that he was the first Nadar to obtain a Masters Degree. Then he moved over to Madras where he intended to prosecute studies at The Law College. In Madras, he set up a press at Broadway and printed a few books. One among them was about 'Journalism', considered most informative even today.

To London

In 1927, Aditanar left by ship for London where he intended to study Economics and Law. He spent 5 years as a student in London residing at the Indian Students Union. In order to finance his education he contributed articles, stories and cartoons to Indian (Swadesamitran) and some Afro-Asian papers and managed with what he earned as a journalist.

9. Ibid., p.64.
Among his college mates in London were Srinivasan, later judge of The Madras Government of India and Candolier, later Indian High Commissioner to Sri Lanka. Aditanar also distinguished himself as chess player of rare merit, while in London.\textsuperscript{13}

Dr. Bear, a Professor who re-edited G.U. Pope's "Comparative Literature", sought the service of Aditanar to instruct his wards on the correct pronunciation of Tamil Words. Aditanar obliged and the learned doctor had it all taped (voice photographs).\textsuperscript{14}

\textbf{Aditanar's Marriage}

After becoming a Barrister, Aditanar returned to Singapore to earn fame and name as a lawyer. In Singapore there lived a wealthy businessman by name A. Ramasamy Nadar. A native of Kottayoor, Ramnad District, he had spent all his life in Singapore and wad therefore called Singapore A. Ramasamy Nadar. He was also President of the Indian Society for a time.\textsuperscript{15}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{13} K. Kulanthaivelan, \textit{Op. cit.}, pp.60-61.
\end{itemize}
When Ramasamy Nadars offered to give his daughter Govindammal (fondly called Aachiammal after the Chettinad fashion) in marriage to Aditanar, the young barrister agreed. The marriage was solemnised in the presence of elders. No dowry was asked for nor offered.\textsuperscript{16}

After marriage, Aditanar sailed to India with his wife. He wanted to start a daily newspaper. In order to raise funds for it, he decided to practise law in Singapore.\textsuperscript{17}

He joined a firm of Barristers and was entitled to a fourth of the earnings. Soon, he set up independent practice and became the most sought after lawyer in Town. No one in the profession had as many briefs as Aditanar had.\textsuperscript{18}

He came to be known as "The Singapore Barrister". He contested an election to The Singapore Bar Council and became a member of the Executive, the first non-European to hold the post.\textsuperscript{19}

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\textsuperscript{17} \textit{Ibid.}, pp.61-62.
\textsuperscript{18} \textit{Ethirali}, Madras, 24, May 1981, p.3.
Aditanar’s earnings had to be calculated in lakhs. Just before the Second World War, Aditanar was conducting a sensational case called “The Somappa case”. When, after the end of the war, Aditanar’s brother S.D. Adityan contacted the parties for settling the fees on their own terms, he was paid Rs. 30,000.\(^{20}\)

Besides earning a fortune as a lawyer, Aditanar was also involved in social work connected with the Indians (Tamils) living in Singapore. Because of this father-in-laws’s objection Aditanar did not involve himself fully. However, he helped in the launching of ‘Thamizh Murasu’, a paper which is popular even today in Singapore.\(^ {21}\)

When Periyar E.Ve Ra visited Singapore in 1930, he was Aditanar’s guest. During this visit ‘The Tamil Reform Forum’ was launched in Singapore. As long as he stayed in Singapore, Aditanar was its Chief Patron.\(^ {22}\)

In February 1942, The Second World War reached Singapore with the Japanese on the point of capturing the city.

\(^{20}\) Thina Thanthi Vellivizha Malar, p.32.

\(^{21}\) Thina Thanthi Ponvizha Malar, p.200.

Aditanar left for home in the nick of time. As Soon as he reached India, he started ‘TheThanthi’; and a new career was under way.\(^{23}\)

In the Peace Conference held at Vienna, Aditanar participated as the representative of Tamil Nadu. There he met Anita, daughter of Subash Bose and invited her to visit Tamil Nadu. And Anita accepted the invitation and visited Tamil Nadu.\(^{24}\)

After Vienna, Aditanar visited Russia before returning to Madras. In 1956 he undertook a world tour. After visiting the US, he went to Japan, Thailand and Indonesia before returning to Tamil Nadu.

The Politician

Aditanar had other interest besides Newspapers. He was a politician with a deep sense of conviction. As soon as he returned to India from Singapore, he mooted the concept of an Independent Tamil Nadu and began to work tirelessly for it.\(^{25}\)

Propelled by a burning desire to do something for the land of his birth, Aditanar tried to get like minded people to support his

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demand for an independent Tamil State and formed the movement ‘Naam Thamizhar Iyakkam’ (We Tamil Movement) in 1942 itself.26 Through this movement, Aditanar exposed the view that a sense of Tamil Identity could be built on the basis of the language.

In 1942, Gandhi launched his final struggle for freedom. The Quit India Movement brought together diverse political ideologies under a common struggle for freedom. Aditanar also realised that the first priority was India’s freedom. He suspended his ‘We Tamils Movement’ and involved himself fully in India’s freedom struggle. He used his paper to good effect for support of the cause.27

Aditanar’s Role in India’s Freedom Struggle

Aditanar was an admirer of Subash Chandra Bose who waged war against Britain from outside India. When the war ended the remanats of Bose’s Indian National Army were in extreme distress. In order to provide relief for these brave freedom fighters, a fund was to be raised from all over India. Sarat Chandra Bose was the convener. Aditanar was the organising secretary in Tamil Nadu. He helped raise funds. He went to Singapore met Captain Laskhmi, the Commander of

27. Ibid., p.62.
the Jansi Rani unit of Subash Bose’s INA Lakshmi gave Aditanar her ring as her donation to the INA Fund.28

After India became free in 1947, Aditanar decided that Tamil interest would be best served only in a free state. So, he revived the “Naam Tamizhar Iyakkam (We Tamils Movement) in 1948.29 His efforts to build a Tamil identity took several forms. He published a book, outlining the salient features of an Independent Tamil State “and named it “Tamil Perarasu”30 Aditanar made use of Bharatidasan’s songs to sustain the spirit of Tamil aspirations. In everything he did there was a Tamil slant. He named the Headquarter of his movement “Tamilan Illam”. The weekly organ of the movement was named “Thamizh Kodi” (The banner of the Tamils) and the press that printed it was “Thamizhar Pathipagam’ (The Tamils Published House). The fledgling units were called ‘Illam Thamizhar Manram’ (The organisation of young Tamils) and the women’s wing was called ‘Magaliar Tamil Mandram’ (Organisation of Tamil women).

Aditanar also published a collection of Bharati Dasan’s songs under the title “Thai Mel Annai” (I swear on the name of my mother).\textsuperscript{31}

Aditanar went one step further. He brought together businessmen from all over Tamil Nadu and founded the Tamil Chamber of Commerce. Aditanar also patronised the Tamil Rural Art forms. Kaavadi (a dance executed by devotees of lord Muruga) and Karagam (A dance performed with a pot of water balanced on the dancer’s head). He was a great patron of rural Tamil Nadu’s favourite sort “Sadu Gudu’ (Kabadi in the All -- text). He made the sport popular and, in a way, helped several young men and women to get fitter and tougher.\textsuperscript{32}

Aditanar’s paper sustained his movement for Tamil rights. The Tamil feeling and a sense of Tamil identity were part of Aditanar’s journalistic endeavours.

On the 9th February 1958, the first organisational meeting of the ‘Naam Thamizhar’ Movement took place. Aditanar had sent invitations to all who had the interests of Tamil at heart.

Economically, socially and politically an independent Tamil Nadu, he said, was the need of the hour. There was strident opposition from Congressmen to the very concept of an independent Tamil State. Yet Aditanar laboured on. He collected 15,000 signatures demanding that the Madras Province should be named Tamil Nadu and submitted the memorandum to Kamaraj, the then Chief Minister, on 4.1.1960. He was the first to raise the issue on the Legislative Assembly.  

On 6.7.1958 a conference was held at Mannargudi to chalk out a programme for the achievement of the objective - a free Tamil State. It was the first time in history that a conference, with such a theme, was held. Aditanar presided. Periyar inaugurated the proceedings. G.D. Naidu also graced the occasion.

**Aditanar's Jail Term**

In 1947, Aditanar was leader of the opposition in the legislative council. He pointed out the errors of commission and omission fearlessly.

During his tenure in the Legislative Council, Aditanar protested vehemently against an official bill seeking a levy taxes on Palmyrah-related produce. As a native of Tirunelveli, where several thousands depended on the Palmyrah for their livelihood, Aditanar fought tooth and nail against the proposal. He even resigned from the council in protest. The Government withdrew the proposal. This was his first political victory.  

Aditanar personally led the farm labourers of Maathur in an agitation for wages till then denied by the landlords who tried to import labour at cheaper rates even after agreeing to pay fair wages in the presence of the Thasildar. The first batch of protesters were arrested on 30.8.1955. Aditanar courted arrest on 19.9.1955. He was in prison till 3.10.1955. Finally the landlords relented and paid fair wages to agricultural workers.  

For 15 Years, from 1945 to 1960 Aditanar was the honorary President of the Para-Medical Union of Government servants and helped gain several concessions.  

Aditanar lent full support to the Anti-Hindi agitation of 1965 and offered sound advice and guidance to student leaders who met him frequently. On October 9th 1955, Aditanar was arrested and lodged in Coimbatore Jail (Solitary confinement). His health failed. He lost weight (nearly 2 kg’s and his pulse faltered. Fearful of the consequences of something happening to Aditanar in Jail, the Government set him free on 7.1.1966.39

In 1967, a sea change came upon Tamil Nadu politics. The Congress lost at the hustings to the D.M.K. and its allies. D.M.K. became the ruling party. 40 The success of the D.M.K. could be attributed to the unstinted support extended by Aditanar and his daily ‘The Thina Thanthi’.

Earlier, in 9.12.1966, Aditanar had merged his Naam Thamizhar Movement with the D.M.K. He worked very hard to bring about a change in attitude among Tamils.41

‘The Thina Thanthi’ high lighted the price rise, Anti Hindi agitation and student unrest flashing news with banner headlines. As

the paper reached rural areas and caused village folk to debate politics, the impression grew that the Congress didn't measure up to the expectations. Because of this the party lost in 1967.42

**Total involvement in Politics**

Contesting as a D.M.K. Candidate from Srivaikuntam in the 1967 Assembly Elections, Aditanar won and was chosen speaker of the Assembly on 17.3.1967.43

When he became speaker, Aditanar initiated the convention of beginning each day’s proceedings with a couplet from Thirukural. He brought out a Guide on the rules of procedure to be followed in the Assembly. C.N. Annadorai, complimenting Aditanar on this Tamil rendering of Assembly rules and procedures, remarked that Tamil Nadu was indebted to him.44

Aditanar was on the speaker’s chair when the name ‘Tamil Nadu’ was given to Madras state. It was the fulfilment of a long cherished dream of his.

Aditanar who was returned to the Assembly from Srivaikuntam and who became speaker thereafter, campaigned for D.M.K. candidate in the bye election held for the Tenkasi seat held in December 1967 and helped the ruling party candidate win by a margin of 23,000 votes. The opposition parties protested that a ‘Speaker’ should be non partisan and should not campaign for a party. As the protests grew more and more intense, Aditanar resigned his speakership on 12.8.1968.

During his tenure as speaker, Aditanar was able to mature politically. He won the respect of the D.M.K. Later he was to become a minister in the D.M.K. cabinet.

Soon after Aditanar resigned his speakership and Tamil Nadu suffered another shock. C.N. Annadurai passed away on 3.2.1969. M. Karunanidhi became Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

In Karunanidhi’s ministry, Aditanar became the minister in charge of Co-operatives on 13.2.1969. He worked hard to strengthen the co-operative movement and secured for Tamil Nadu the first spot

in this field. He evinced keen interest in the reclamation of fallow lands and introduced scientific techniques in the farm sector. He served as a minister till 1976.

In the elections held in 1972, he contested again from Srivaikundam and won. Once again he was entrusted with the same portfolio. In 1973, in a cabinet shuffle, Aditanar was assigned the Agriculture portfolio, a position he held with distinction.

There was marked difference between Aditanar’s style of functioning as a minister and how others functioned as ministers. It is customary for politicians to use their ministerial positions to flaunt their authority and give political leverage. No so Aditanar. His only concern was to run his department efficiently using innovative methods and approaches.

As minister for Agriculture, Aditanar did everything possible to set the farm sector on an even keel. He saw to it that agriculturists received loans in time, increased fertiliser output, encouraged banana cultivation, reclaimed barren lands, introduced the latest methods of farming and setup several model farms for the benefit


of farmers. He also patronised the breeding of sheep and cattle. The progress made by Tamil Nadu towards itself sufficiency in farm output could be attributed to the efforts undertaken by Aditanar.50

During his stint as Minister, Aditanar led a simple, austere life. There was no ostentation about him. Unknown to the world he had rendered financial assistance to many people. Not even once had he received anything from anyone. He met all his needs with his own personal funds. He should have been the only Minister to depend on personal funds for his upkeep.51

Social Service

Even the paper he started was meant to serve the poor and down trodden. Aditanar believed in the educative purpose of a newspaper. He was particularly interested in improving the lot of the under privileged sections of society. He employed a large number of men from the depressed classes in his offices, trained them to be operators of the machines in the press. Such jobs were formerly done by the advanced classes. Some of Aditanar’s trainees have risen to

high position in this field, a testimony to Aditanar's sincere commitment to the uplift of the weaker sections.\textsuperscript{52}

Aditanar established an educational trust and wished to spend some of his earnings to provide quality education to the young aspirants. After some thought, he decided to begin this mission in his own native district. The Aditanar College of Arts and Sciences came up in Tiruchendur.\textsuperscript{53}

Concerned as he was in providing good education to students, Aditanar would frequently get in touch with the Principal and help him all ways. The college has won distinctions in the academic field and in the sports arena. It is one of the best colleges affiliated to the University. The trust spends millions every year to promote higher education.

**A Guiding Star of Economic Progress**

For a nation to make progress and improve living standards both the farm sector and industrial sector should grow simultaneously. In his tour across the world, Aditanar noticed this fact


in many countries. So, he undertook several schemes to improve the health of the farm sector in Tamil Nadu. He evolved many schemes and carried them out.\textsuperscript{54}

The success he achieved in the Green Revolution speaks for itself. He was the first to evolve a scheme for tapping ground water for agriculture. Thanks to his efforts large tracts of arid land became fertile. He also demonstrated the efficacy of drip irrigation on soil laid out on concrete bases. He recommended extensive cultivation of Tapioca as a substitute staple diet for people. Even after 1976, when he was no longer minister, his research continued. He recommended the activation of pump set by power from windmills. He tried to identify the trees fit for paper pulp.\textsuperscript{55}

Aditanar was a great advocate of the Sethu Project. He believed it would be as utilitarian as the Suez Canal. In his love for his native land, he even named it ‘Thamizhar Kaalvai’ (The Tamil Canal).\textsuperscript{56}

\textsuperscript{54} K. Kulanthaivelan, \textit{Op.cit.}, p. 96

\textsuperscript{55} \textit{Ibid.}

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There was a setback in his health and he was treated at the Wellington Nursing Home, Nungambakka, Renal failure worsened his condition and he breathed his lost at 10 past midnight on 23.5.1981.57

His wife Govindammal was at his bed side when the end came. His sons P. Ramachandra Aditan and P. Sivanthi Aditan were also present. His body was taken to his residence and kept there for public homage. Industrialist, politicians, journalists and members of the public paid homage throughout the day.

His body was cremated in the evening of 14.5.1981 and the ashes were immersed in the sea at Rameswarrn, Tiruchendur and Kanyakumari.58

Aditanar’s Successor

If Aditanar had any worry about who would run his paper after him, Sivanthi Athithan removed any anxiety in this regard. His organisational skill and managerial expertise together with his great

interest in journalism made Aditanar see him as his heir. So, he groomed him for the job enthusiastically.59

Aditanar put the young Sivanthi through his paces after graduation. He was made to learn composing, to pack newspapers, together news as a reporter and to be an apprentice sub-editor. After training his son, Aditanar asked him to run a magazine on his own. As a fond father, Aditan had great share in polishing the rough diamond, Sivanthi Aditan.

Unlike others who let their sons start at the managerial level, Aditanar asked his son Sivanthi to work alongside the lowest placed labourer and learn, by practical experience, what the newspaper industry was all about. From his own experience he knew that the only way to learn the finer points of running a paper was to work at all levels. Besides, Aditanar did not believe in distinctions between the employer and the employees. They should all function as one family. The tradition continues to this day.60

It was at the Chennai Office of ‘The Thina Thanthi’ that Sivanthi Aditanar learnt composing and setting of types. As he

60. *Nellai Mallai Murasu Vellivzha Malar*, pp.54-55.
roughed it out with the workers, he saw for himself how his father too
shared duties with workers in every department. This inspired young
Sivanthi to venture on his own and prove worthy of his father’s trust.

**Malai Murasu**

In June 1959, Aditanar asked Sivanthi Aditan to be in
charge of the newly started eveninger Malai Murasu. Sivanthi Aditanar
responded by making Malai Murasu, the leading evening paper ever.61
So popular the paper proved to be that several editions of Malai
Murasu began to appear from several regional offices. Aditanar was
pleased. He entrusted Sivanthi Aditanar with full responsibility in the
running of the vast newspaper establishment.62 Sivanthi Aditan proved
worthy of his father’s trust. So Aditanar could devote all his time and
energy to politics from 1961.63

Sivanthi Aditanar proved to be a multifaceted genius, with
an imposing stature, inexhaustible reserves of energy, preservance,
devotion to duty, concern for his men, a penchant for quick decisions,
innovative enterprise, respect for religion and interest in spiritual

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pursuits together making him the rarest of rare men. His philanthropy and graciousness are very well known.\textsuperscript{64}

Desirous of making a success of his placement in a position of great responsibility, Sivanthi Aditanar undertook a tour of the West and the US and came home rich in experience and knowledge of the latest nuances of Newspaper Management.\textsuperscript{65}

Worthy Son

Very soon Sivanthi Aditanar proved that he was indeed a worthy successor to the founder Ci. Pa. Aditanar. As he had worked alongside the workers of different sections, during his apprenticeship under his father, there was nothing he did not know. He even introduced the Reformed Tamil script in his paper.\textsuperscript{66} Concurrently he was also a great patron of sport.

Growth of the Paper

When Sivanthi Aditan took charge from his father, there were only three editions, Madras, Madurai and Tiruchi. Sivanthi

\textsuperscript{64} Sudashamittran, Madras, 2 April 1981, p.3.


\textsuperscript{66} Thina Thanthi Ponvizha Malar, p.235.
Aditanar increased the number to ten. Today 'The Thina Thanthi' has 10 regional offices each of them releasing its own edition every morning. Besides Madurai, Madras and Tiruchi, 'The Thina Thanthi' is also published from Coimbatore, Salem, Tirunelveli, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Vellore and Bangalore. It is the only regional language to be published in another region where some other language is spoken. It was under Sivanthi Aditanar's leadership that the paper spread far and wide and increased its readership to astronomical figures. No other vernacular daily has the distinction of being published from 10 regional offices at the same time. Sivanthi Aditanar modernised 'The Thina Thanthi' by introducing the photo copying technology as also the offset system. Sivanthi Aditan has prepared his paper to face the new challenges of the 21st century.

Sivanthi Aditanar wanted all ten office to function in buildings owned by the paper. Thanks to his efforts his wish was fulfilled soon. He also insisted on multicolour off set printing facilities in every offices. By preservance and determination he installed the facility. Both the Vellore and Salem offices moved over to own

68. Thina Thanthi Ponvizha Malar, p.264.
69. Thina Thanthi, Madras, 12 July 1986, p.3.
premises thanks to Sivanthi Aditanar who also installed the off set facilities in both offices.  

Malai Malar

Enthused by the success of ‘Malai Murasu’ in Tirunelveli, Sivanthi Aditanar launched the ‘Malai Malar’ from the regional offices at Chennai, Madurai, Nellai, Nagercoil, Salem, Coimbatore and Erode.  


If Si. Pa. Aditanar was the one who persuaded even semi literates to develop the (paper) reading habit, Sivanthi Aditanar saw to it that the weekly ‘Rani’ reached the remotest village in Tamil Nadu. In a short time ‘Rani’ touched 4 lakhs- the highest sales figures of any weekly at that time.  

‘Rani’, by publishing contributions from young aspiring writers, patronises budding talents in Tamil Nadu. It is edited by A.M.

70. Thina Thanthi Ponvizha Malar, p.264.  
73. Nellai Malai Murasu Velli Vizha Malar, p.128.
Sami, one with the benefit of training under Aditanar. This paper runs competitions and awards prizes for the best short stories, novelettes and short plays.\footnote{74}{Personal interview with A. Ma. Swamy, Rani Editor, dated 13.6.2000.}

In 1968, Sivanthi Aditanar started a monthly issue and named it ‘Rani Muthu’ (The Queen’s Pearl). This monthly publishes one novel in very issue, the only periodical to do so.\footnote{75}{Thina Thanthi Ponvizha Malar, p.267.} The contribution of Rani Muthu, first priced at Re.1/- per copy, cannot be ignored in regard to the impetus it gave to creative writers of Tamil Nadu.

Today, several novels are serialised in a number of Tamil weeklies, but the pioneer was undoubtedly Rani Muthu. Aditanar also started a humourous periodical Rani comics. ‘Rani Muthu’ calendars are also Sivanthi Aditan’s handiwork.

If ‘The Thina Thanthi’, beloved ‘Brain Child’ of Si. Pa. Aditanar is still the people’s favourite news sheet, selling in hundreds of thousands, the credit should go to Sivanthi Aditan, whose organisation, expertise and tireless work are unmatched by any one in the Fourth Estate. Credit for such stupendous achievement should be
shared by the team of workers whose loyalty to the paper and its founder is extraordinary.

There have been several instances of well laid out business ventures choking when the next generation assumes charge. The Aditanar Paper Empire has been truly fortunate. Not only did the founder father's children took pride in emulating him but he was also blessed with a team of faithful workers who also took pride in fulfilling Aditanar's expectations.