



NewZ Lanka

Newsletter of the New Zealand Sri Lanka Foundation Incorporated

Volume 27 Autumn 2005

From the President....

The year 2005 began with fresh memories of a disaster that devastated our motherland on Boxing Day, 26 December, 2004. This unexpected tragic event created a very disturbing effect on our programmes. We had to cancel "Lankanite-2004", our 31st night Dinner Dance, almost immediately. This was followed by the cancellation of the Dinner Dance for the visiting Sri Lanka Cricket team on 12 Jan, 2005. I think it is my duty to extend an apology for any inconvenience caused to all those who expected to participate in these events.

While our motherland was reeling with pain and sorrow, we sprang into action to raise funds in aid of those affected. Bearing in mind that three of our committee members were on holiday in Sri Lanka at the time, and one was away on a personal mission, I am extremely happy to say that we managed to collect a substantial amount of funds in a very short period of time. My sincere thanks are due to the two committee members and their families, and those ex-committee members, well-wishers, and all their family members who rose to the occasion and helped us raising these funds. With New Zealand government's dollar-for-dollar contribution, we are expecting to fund a project to the value of around two million Sri Lankan rupees in the urban health sector. We are presently working closely with the Ministry of Health in Sri Lanka in this regard.

While dealing with this unexpected calamity, we are proud to announce that we could organize our flag-raising event as scheduled, on 4 February 2005, to commemorate the 56th anniversary of our independence. We hoisted the "Sri Lanka Flag" on the harbour bridge at 6.55am on that day. This followed a commemorative meeting held at the Auckland Town Hall, with the Hon Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Phil Goff, as our chief guest. We took time to go through a speculative journey along the past 56 years, and to make an assessment of what we have done right and where we have gone wrong. The latter seemed to far outweigh the former. I take this opportunity to thank the Hon Minister and all those who participated and assisted us in these events.

Among the delightful commendations, we hear criticism too, from time to time. I would like to draw your attention to the saying "nothing beats doing" in one of our articles in this issue. If you feel something has not happened to your heart's content, please feel free to come forward and participate in organizing events. For then, you will no longer be the critic. You will be the recipient.

Dharmasena Maddugoda



Hon Minister Phil Goff addresses the meeting at the Town Hall on Independence Day

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**Sri Lanka National Flag
Hoisted on the Harbour Bridge
On 4th February 2005**

Calendar of Events:

28 May 05 : Members Day

19 June 05: Musical Show

23 July 05: AGM

Independence...

Message from the Honorary Consul for Sri Lanka



More than five decades of independence...!!

Sri Lanka's rich cultural and historical heritage dates back more than 2000 years. Known as Lanka the 'resplendent land' in the ancient Indian epic Ramayana, the island has several other references that vividly describe its natural beauty and wealth. Asian poets called it the 'pearl upon the brow of India' as testimony to the beauty of the island and its geographical location. A deeply troubled nation by 1975, torn apart by communal violence compounded by an economic downturn, Sri Lanka has more recently been called 'India's fallen tear'. One has therefore to ask the question about the correctness of the political and economic direction given to the country by those responsible for charting a course for the nation after gaining political independence from Britain!

Sri Lanka claims a democratic tradition matched by few other developing countries, and since its independence in 1948, successive governments have been freely elected. The citizens of Sri Lanka enjoy a long life expectancy, advanced health standards, and one of the highest literacy rates in the world despite the fact that the country had one of the lowest per capita GDP.

At the time of obtaining political independence in 1948 Sri Lanka had for a long time been reckoned to have had high levels of socio-economic indicators, not only well above those of India, Pakistan and other neighbouring countries, but also comparable with those of more affluent nations. As a multi-ethnic, multi-religious nation Sri Lanka had a reputation as a country that lived in peace and harmony which prompted Lee Kuan Yew, the architect of modern Singapore to remark at the beginning of his term as Prime Minister, "if only I can develop Singapore to emulate Sri Lanka during my tenure of office I would consider it to be a great achievement"!! Sadly all of us know where Singapore is today and how dramatically we have dropped down the scale.

After 57 years of independence the question has to be asked whether Sri Lanka has progressed in the many facets of life after obtaining the right of self-determination to live as an equal among the nations of the world. In the post-independence phase, especially from 1970, Sri Lanka displayed clear signs of economic decline as a result of flawed policies driven by Marxist thinking. One could label these policies as the 'politics of envy'. The economic downturn was exacerbated by a rapid breakdown of communal harmony. Leaders from all political hues had made fancy promises to the people prior to each election which were conveniently forgotten after capturing power. Rather than fulfilling their commitments, most governments had been preoccupied with finding fault and criticising their predecessors instead. The consequence of such reckless conduct has been loss of life, injustice, and rampant corruption and in the process destroying the democratic, political and moral fibre of society. In that situation one wonders whether obtaining independence from British colonial rule meant anything to the people of Sri Lanka.

"Where did the rot begin?" is the question that everybody is asking. In the year 1956 the government elected to power had made an election pledge to dethrone English and make Sinhala the only official language of the country, and the implementation of this rather short-sighted policy heralded the end of communal harmony. Sri Lanka became a country torn apart by racial tension resulting in more than 60000 innocent lives lost in the carnage that was witnessed in the last 25 years. It was in 1957 when the Sinhala only act was debated in parliament that Dr Colvin R De Silva in support of parity of status for both Sinhala and Tamil languages made a very poignant statement when he said, "you can either have one language and two nations or two languages and one nation" In retrospect those wise words ring so loud in our ears today when we consider the disastrous results this legislation has had on the once peaceful and affluent nation.

The rapidly worsening racial situation was aggravated by the government that was elected in 1970 when they enacted two pieces of cataclysmic legislation. The first of them was the thoughtless nationalisation of efficiently operated privately owned plantations, which had been for several decades the lifeblood of the nation! Within a short space of two to three years of this nationalisation these rich plantations were devastated through government mismanagement. Even today despite the de-nationalisation of these plantations by subsequent governments they have failed to recover, causing permanent and irreparable damage to the economy.

The final act that really pushed the country over the brink and on to the path of destruction was the standardisation of University entrance examination marks that discriminated against the minorities, which was the harbinger for the beginning of the terrorist war that has plagued the country over the last 25 years.

Sri Lankan politicians and leaders got a second chance (could well be the last), on 26th December, 2004 by way of a natural disaster, to rise above politics and petty differences and work in harmony to bring about the economic regeneration of the nation. There are numerous examples in the history of mankind where such disasters acted as a trigger to awaken the people from a deep slumber, and induce them to work on the job of nation building. The international community has responded to the havoc caused by the tsunami with unprecedented generosity and extended their hand to re-build Sri Lanka. This is perhaps the best and the last opportunity for Sri Lanka to get back on track, and if the leaders and politicians fail in their duty, then those forefathers who fought and redeemed the country from colonial rule without shedding a drop of blood will be cursing from their graves. It is time for the political leaders to understand

the grave consequences of the tragic mistakes made in the last 57 years that have led to the division and the decline of the nation.

It is now two months after the tsunami struck with such devastating force, but all the evidence available so far does not indicate that the reconstruction work is moving in the right direction or moving rapidly enough, in stark contrast to countries like Thailand who have moved decisively in the rebuilding of their shattered economies and infrastructure wisely utilising the millions of Dollars donated from all parts of the world. It appears Sri Lankan policymakers and bureaucrats are twiddling their thumbs even at this stage which will mean that the people may have to wait a long time to see any real progress and reap the true benefits of the independence that the country gained in 1948.

Sri Lanka's recent history is abundant with instances of misdirected policy, and if the current leaders do not learn from these mistakes of the past, the nation may soon face a calamity of much greater magnitude than the tsunami in the form of a revolution by a population frustrated by endless years of political mismanagement and corruption. It would be appropriate to conclude with the famous historian of the 20th century Arnold Toynbee, "Those who fail to learn from the lessons of history will find history repeating itself".

Gamini Jayasuriya

Waitakere Ethnic Board...

***Tui, tui, tui-tuia nga herenga tangata
Bringing cultures together***

The Waitakere Ethnic Board's (WEB) motto "*tui, tui, tui-tuia nga herenga tangata – bringing cultures together*" symbolises the aim of this representative organization for Waitakere's ethnic communities. The WEB was established on 20 Sep 2003 after various meetings with interested individuals and groups to discuss the possible constitution and format, with the support of Waitakere's Taumata Runanga and Pacific Island's Advisory Board, and with the mandate of ethnic community leaders. The WEB is an outcome of New Out West's Democracy Project, which was launched in May 2003 in response to the Wellbeing Collaboration Strategy's call to action for migrants and refugees.

The WEB is an ethnic community initiative driven by the desire to participate more actively in New Zealand society and its democratic processes, particularly with respect to Waitakere city. The Waitakere City Council has made a commitment to a process for engagement with ethnic communities, and has recognized the WEB as the body representing the city's ethnic communities. The objectives of the relationship between the WEB and the Council include a commitment to working together to achieve social cohesion and strong integrated communities in Waitakere City; the inclusion of ethnic perspectives in Council's policy development; and service delivery and decision making. The WEB now has over 80 members and more than twenty member organizations on its list. Some of the ethnic organizations include the Chinese Association of West Auckland, New Zealand Indian Central Association, Somali Concern, New Zealand Sri Lanka Foundation Inc., Auckland Irish Society and the Croatian Club.

Both the WEB and the Council acknowledge an obligation to the concept of partnering and agree to work in a cooperative and constructive manner, and to recognize each other's responsibilities to their stakeholders and encourage quality and innovation to achieve positive results for the community. The goal of WEB is social inclusion, that is, acceptance and tolerance, and respect and acknowledgement of diversity. It

aims to have Waitakere City seen as the city of choice for host communities and new settler communities.

The Waitakere ethnic community needs the WEB because it provides a voice for ethnic communities to influence what the Council and the Government do. It identifies the needs of the ethnic communities in Waitakere city and enables groups to share common interests and ideas, while maintaining their own identity and ensures that ethnic communities meet their own needs by capacity building through WEB. The WEB represents the views of migrants and refugees to Council and Central Government.

At WEB's AGM in October 2004, Abdul Rafik was elected President and Sam Pootinum Vice President. A Community Partnership Agreement between WEB and the Council was signed on 17 December 2004 by Mayor Bob Harvey, Council's WEB representative Councillor Peter Chan, Council's Chief Executive Harry O'Rourke, WEB's President Abdul Rafik and WEB's secretary Indra Pokhrel.

On 11 January the executive members of WEB met with the director of the office of Ethnic Affairs to discuss a number of issues relevant to ethnic communities throughout Waitakere City. The president of the Ethnic Council Ganges Singh, Monica Sharma, the Council's Partnership and Advocacy leader, and new migrants attended the meeting. Concerns around employment, education and health were raised by the members present and suggestions put forward for consideration.

The WEB plans to hold members' network meetings once a month where possible. Its first member meeting, organized by Ann Pala, WEB's Community Liaison Officer, was held at the Te Atatu Community Centre on Monday 28 February at 7pm. The Guest speaker was Mervyn Singham who spoke about the status of migrants and refugees in New Zealand and around the world. His talk was ably supported by the statistics he presented to the audience of 70. Following Singham's presentation, members had the opportunity to ask questions and voice their opinions. The next members' network meeting is scheduled for Wednesday 20 April at the Kelston Community Centre.

One of the highlights for the WEB this year was hosting the Race Relations Day festival on Sunday 20 March at the Corbans Estate Arts Centre from 2pm to 6pm. The festival was to commemorate the International Race Relations day on Monday 21st March. The festival was an enriching and entertaining day for family and friends and marked the International Race Relations Day. Highlights of the day included ethnic food, demonstrations of cultural performances, Arts and Crafts and Games.

The WEB is about ethnic communities working together and welcomes all ethnic members and groups to join in making it a stronger, integrated voice in New Zealand society. To join the WEB or to get more information on this community organization, please contact Mrs Inn Pala, Community Liaison Officer, on 818-4480, mob 021-813-607 or e-mail inn.pala@winmac.co.nz or Camille Nakhid on 836-4776 or 021-045-7368.

Camille Nakhid
Public Relation Officer

Waitakere Ethnic Board is a very active recently established community organization engaged in promoting ethnic harmony and cultural integration among the various ethnic and cultural groups in Waitakere region. WEB acts as a voice to air their concerns. For membership please contact Camille Nakhid.

“Must Have” Leadership skills... For the 21st Century...

Who needs leadership skills? We all do. You don't have to have a formal title or people reporting to you to be a leader. Fred Gibson is the director of the Pioneer Leadership Program at the University of Denver. “While we do not have to be in charge of groups, businesses or governments, we each have an obligation to make a difference, to contribute actively to a community and to work in the public sphere to create great capacity, confidence and continuity,” says Gibson. “If more people accept this role, crises will be met with leadership at several levels. Leadership vacuums will be less common.”

Marjorie Brody, president of Brody Communications in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, agrees. “People need to understand that they can display leadership characteristics and be leaders without having authority or title,” she says.

While there are literally dozens of traits that leadership experts point to as “must haves,” certain skills keep coming up again and again. Here are 10 “must have” leadership skills for the 21st century.

1 Character is number one, says Brody. “People have to be trustworthy.” Especially in today's environment where leaders are frequently being taken to task for their lack of character. “Character is the root to good leadership” says Baldoni. “By character I mean the values and beliefs the leader brings to the workplace. They should be authentic – that is, rooted in integrity, honour and ethics.”

Kevin Cashman is founder and CEO of LeaderSource, an international leadership development and executive coaching consultancy. Cashman also speaks of “authenticity” and says, “In the 21st century, we can no longer afford to split off profit and performance from principles and purpose.”

Rinke agrees. “Don't play to win,” he advises. “Playing to win at any price is bad business over the long term – especially since many companies are creating an unethical culture.”

2 Vision. “Having a vision and being able to communicate that vision,” says Brody, is another critical trait for today's leaders. “You need to be able to articulate your vision. You need to be able to energize others.” That, she says, requires courage, “because sometimes you've got to do the unpopular thing because it's in the best interest of the organization, shareholder or member.”

“Leaders inspire people by having a vision, taking a personal interest in their people and providing frequent feedback related to the vision,” says Patti Hathaway, CEO of The Change Agent in Westerville, Ohio.

“Employees will do amazing things when they are inspired by a vision and when their leader gives them praise and recognition for a job well done. That is what Gallup calls ‘employee engagement,’ and it is sorely lacking in most organizations.

3 Passion, says Brody, is another “must have.” But, she cautions, that doesn't necessarily mean that leaders have to be “charismatic.”

There used to be a time when we thought we needed to have charismatic leaders. And there are times when the charisma really does work. But we are really beginning to see that the companies that are built to last don't necessarily have charismatic leaders. They have leaders who respect others, who listen, who are confident.” Charisma “doesn't hurt,” she says, but the charisma should not be in lieu of talent and commitment.”

4 Communication is still a top-rated skill when it comes to leadership effectiveness.

“All leadership is relationships, and all relationships thrive via communication,” says Cashman. “In the 20th century, results were enough, but leadership in the 21st century will require great results plus great interpersonal skills to succeed.”

“Communication is essential to leadership,” agrees Baldoni. “In fact,” he says, “it drives the entire leadership process from vision and strategy through delegation, coaching, recognition and evaluation.”

5 Coaching Skills. In addition to communication, says Baldoni, “coaching is the mantra of management. Managers are more and more required to support their people with resources and advice. This is not micro management,” says Baldoni, “it's real management.”

6 The Ability to Create Value. What do you have to contribute? How do you create value for your organization? “Leaders of the 21st century need to go beyond achieving financial results to achieving enduring value for all constituencies served,” says Cashman. Baldoni agrees. “Execution for results is the outcome of successful leadership. It is why you do what you do.”

7 Flexibility. How many industries have you worked in? How many types of positions have you held? Bill Lampton, Ph D., is author of *The Complete Communicator* and president of Championship Communication in Gainesville, Georgia. Rather than confining their careers to the industry they start with, says Lampton, today's leaders must be more flexible and willing to move into new industries – even new careers – to excel. “When Bob Nardelli did not succeed Jack Welch at GE,” Lampton points out, “Nardelli became CEO at Home Depot. Gone are the days when CEOs rose through nepotism alone, or even through longevity in one field.”

“Flexibility is paramount in our global and faster-paced economy,” says Baldoni. “But”, he adds, “Every age has required it. Today we are merely accelerating.”

Flexibility means more than the willingness to change companies or careers, of course. Stephen Fairley is a business coach and president of Today's Leadership Coaching, Inc. in Chicago. Successful leaders, says Fairley, “demonstrate interpersonal flexibility and a strong sense of emotional intelligence. They can quickly recognize when to use their leadership skill set, their managerial skill set or their coaching skill set.”

8 Comfort with Ambiguity. Change is the only constant, some have said. The ability to navigate change – and deal with ambiguity – is a critical skill for today's leaders. “The increase in workplace diversity, globalisation and the entrance of Gen Xers has significantly impacted how leaders must use all different kinds of interpersonal skills to continue to be effective,” says Fairley.

Paul Clen, of C2 Consulting in Los Angeles, is a management consultant specializing in helping technology organizers. “As knowledge work becomes more pervasive,” says Glen, “work becomes more abstracted and divorced from physical reality. As that transition takes place, it becomes more and more difficult for people to understand the purpose and meaning of their work. So effectively managing this ambiguity becomes of prime importance to leaders.”

9 Collaboration. As popular reality TV shows like *The Apprentice* and *Survivor* demonstrate, the ability to work effectively with others – to collaborate – is an important leadership attribute.

Carol Watson is director of the new Centre for the Development of Leadership Skills at Rider University in Lawrenceville, New Jersey. "With the advent of globalization, rapid technology change and general turbulence in the world, leadership theory predicts that a more collaborative approach is likely to be called for than the traditional command-and-control style. Leaders are likely to need well-developed emotional and cultural intelligence, in addition to cognitive intelligence and a keen understanding of the business they are in." she says.

Joan Bryna Michelson, president/CEO of Michelson/Cooper Marketing in Henderson, Nevada, says "the new leadership model is more collaborative, more open and less command-and-control. The new leadership model has the leader at the centre of concentric circles of universes, flowing out of from their inner circle and business to the nation and to the world at large.

Ben Dattner, PhD, a consultant in New York City, agrees with Michelson's model. "Twenty-first century leaders might benefit from thinking of themselves as being in the center of a web rather than on top of a pyramid" he says.

"Successful leaders will be those who can create, sustain and modify effective human capital and organizational strategies. As the business world becomes more horizontal and network-based, leaders will need to rely more on inspiration and influence rather than the exercise of command-and-control power."

10 Knowledge Seekers. "We assume that leaders are born, not made," says Gibson. "Quite the opposite is true. Although not everyone can be a world-class leader, each person can learn to develop his or her leadership potential. It is better to think of leadership as a role for which individuals can prepare themselves. When citizens discover their passion, are ready to take a risk to pursue it and to try new things interpersonally, they generally become leaders."

Successful leaders don't take leadership for granted. They work to cultivate leadership skills and are lifelong learners.

"Read as many books on leadership as possible," suggests Brody. "Read biographies of great leaders, considering their different styles. Observe the leaders you work with. What's working for them? What's not working?"

"Volunteer for leadership responsibility in areas outside of the work environment. Get on a board. Work with a not-for-profit. Nothing beats doing. There is no one right way to lead, but nothing beats hand-on experience. Nobody ever feels ready enough – so just do it!"

Are the 10 leadership skills identified above the only skills leaders will need? Certainly not. "We spent more than 75 years trying to say what differentiates leaders from non-leaders," says Watson, "and we still don't have a clear answer to that question. The idea that there are a couple of agreed-upon characteristics that make for effective leadership in the 21st century is overly simplistic, in my view." Nevertheless, they do represent a starting point, a personal development foundation for those aspiring to lead.

"In the 21st century," says Cashman, "leaders will need to authentically communicate to create value - they will need to be real; connect with a wide range of people and cultures and serve a wide range of constituencies. The ones who do will thrive in our new, emerging world."

By Lin Gensing-Pophal

(*Reprinted with the writer's permission from
"The Toastmaster," July 2004)

Eat and be healthy... Fats and oils (F&O)...

Fatty acids, triglycerides and cholesterol are some of the chemical forms found in fats and oils. Additionally F&O contain vitamins A, D, E, K and plant pigments and aroma compounds. F&O are needed for various body functions. It is a source of energy, used in cell membrane, used to produce some hormones which regulate blood pressure, heart rate, blood vessel constriction, blood clotting and the nervous system, helps maintain healthy hair, skin, protect vital organs, keeps body insulated. The human body synthesizes most chemical forms of F&O but two fatty acids, which are called essential fatty acids, need to be essentially included in the diet. There are different types of fatty acids, known as monounsaturated (MUF), polyunsaturated (PUF), saturated, and trans fatty acids depending on their chemical structure. Different terminology is used to identify the fats that are in blood; blood cholesterol which is mainly in two forms LDL ("bad cholesterol") and HDL ("good cholesterol"). Fatty acids and triglycerides in blood are known as Chylomicrons and VLDL.

Healthy fats:

Best options are monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fats. They lower the risk of heart diseases by reducing both total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol fraction of blood. MUF remain liquid at room temperature and solidify in the fridge. Foods high in monounsaturated fats include olive, peanut and canola oils. Avocados and most nuts also have high amounts of monounsaturated fats. PUF are usually liquid at room temperature and in the fridge. Foods rich in polyunsaturated fat include sunflower, soy, and corn oils. Omega3 fatty acids are polyunsaturated fats found mostly in oily fish such as salmon, mackerel and herrings, and also found in walnuts. PUFA, Linolenic (omega3) and Linoleic (omega6) are the two essential fatty acids to humans.

Harmful fats:

Saturated and trans fats increase the total cholesterol and the LDL cholesterol in blood and therefore considered harmful. Saturated fats, usually solid or waxy at room temperature are found in foods of animal origin such as meat, butter and whole milk. Coconut and palm oils are high in saturated fats. Trans fat is not a natural fat but it is commercially produced to make fat more solid and stable. It is found in margarine, microwave popcorn, and is a common ingredient in commercial baked goods and snacks.

Human body manufactures its cholesterol need. But when eating cholesterol containing foods (example- foods of animal origin), blood cholesterol increases, but not as much as saturated and trans fats do and not to the same degree in all people. When there is excess cholesterol in blood, it deposits in blood vessel walls (arteries) and is called "plaques." The plaques that build up with time narrow your arteries, reduce blood flow through them and increase the risk of heart disease and stroke. Too much dietary fat leads to obesity which is a risk factor for diabetes, heart disease, cancer and osteoarthritis.

Tips for choosing the best types of fat

- Limit fat in your diet but do not cut it out completely
- Sauté with olive oil instead of butter
- Olive oil instead of vegetable oils in salad dressings and marinades
- Canola oil when baking
- Sprinkle nuts or sunflower seeds on salads instead of bacon bits
- Snack on a small handful of nuts rather than on potato

- chips or processed crackers
- Peanut butter instead of hydrogenated margarine (caution! some people are allergic to peanut)
- Add a slice of avocado rather than cheese to your sandwich

Teckla Perera

Fury of Nature...

The Tsunami - What it is...

Tsunamis, (inaccurately known as tidal waves) occur when an earthquake at sea and shallow coastal waters combine. The quake creates shockwaves that sweep across the sea at the speed of an airliner. In the deep ocean these are harmless. When they reach the shallow coast they slow down and bank up, forming waves several metres high which crash inland. These waves have much greater amplitude (distance between crest and trough) than normal waves, increasing their destructive power. In confined waters such as fiords and bays, tsunamis can rear up hundreds of metres.

The Asian Quake...

The Asian quake happened when two giant tectonic plates which rub together, the Australian plate and the Eurasian plate, ruptured along a 1000km intersection, or fault-line, below the ocean. One plate pushed up and over the other with unimaginable force.

Seismologist Dr Warwick Smith of the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences said the Asian earthquake is "absolutely huge". "What we are talking about is a length of the plate boundary that is about thousand kilometres (1000km) long that has ruptured, lifted up under the water, and displaced all that ocean". All along the rupture, the sea floor was shunted vertically about 10 meters.

The earthquake which sent huge waves rolling around the Southeast Asian coast measured 9 on the Richter scale, the fifth largest since 1900. Dr Smith said despite more than three decades of intensive scientific research, it might never be possible to predict earthquakes of the magnitude of this latest one.

The Institute of Geological & Nuclear Sciences records about 14,000 earthquakes in and around New Zealand each year. Most are small, but between 100 and 150 are big enough to be felt. The highest ever-recorded Tsunami was in 1964 in Alaska, which caused a wave around half a kilometre high.

The Richter Scale...

| | |
|-------|--|
| 1 - 2 | Recorded on local seismographs, but generally not felt. |
| 3 - 4 | Often felt, but no damage. |
| 5 | Felt widely, slight damage near epicentre. |
| 6 | Damage to poorly constructed buildings and other structures within 10km |
| 7 | Major earthquake, causes serious damage up to 100km (recent Taiwan, Turkey, Kobe and California) |
| 8 | Great earthquake, great destruction, loss of life over several hundred kilometres (1906 San Francisco) |
| 9 | Rare, great earthquake, major damage over a large region over 1000km (Chile 1960, Alaska 1964, Indonesia 2004) |

*The Richter scale is logarithmic. The seismic waves of a magnitude 6 earthquake are ten (10) times greater in amplitude than those of a magnitude 5 earthquake.



One of many fundraising events organized by the Foundation for Tsunami victims



Our dancing groups at Taranaki Multi-Ethnic Extravaganza Parade – 19 March 2005

Views expressed in articles are those of the contributing authors and may not necessarily reflect the views of the NZSLF

Contributions

This newsletter is published quarterly. We thank everybody who sent contributions to this newsletter and apologize for not being able to publish all contributions due to the limitation of the available space. Please send your contributions to the Winter Issue by the end of May 2005 to the correspondence address below, Attn: Editorial Committee or by email to:
nzslf@nzslfoundation.com